THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 76.

Daily Appeal.

TIPTON COUNTY SEAT.

EDITORS APPEAL: Through the politeness of a friend in Memphis, I have just received the APPEAL, containing the answer of "Justice," to both "Peace," and "Tipton County." When I reached the first paragraph devoted to "Tipton County," after reading it I had to pause, for, indeed, Messrs. Editors, I really thought for a moment that I had lost my place, and was reading an extract from some beautiful novel. "High moral tone—beautiful vales—springs of never-failing water—purling streams, and babbling brooks on every side, gently undulating hills sloping off to the west, green verdure, etc." I thought, what has all that to do with the dry hills around about the center? I could not understand; finally, I concluded that "Justice" had been napping, and dreaming, and had gone back in imagination to the days of his boyhood, when he used to live in Covington, and drink its delightful water, for there it was he first began to drink the waters of the Pierian spring and roamed with his schoolmates up and down the little streams and babbling brooks," that wound around and through Covington at every point, for I had never heard of such things about the center before. Enough on that point. In regard to that iniquitous clause referred to in the Constitution, I plead ignorance, and say I never knew before how it happened to be inserted, for it is the first time I ever heard that a petition from certain interested parties influenced the members of the convention to be guilty of such iniquity. I was living near Covington at the time, and never heard before of "Justice's" petition

Will Mr. "Justice," in justice to himself and o hers, turn to the close of the Constitution and read the names of the members of that convention, and ask himself if such men as the following could perpetrate such a crime as he ascribes to them? Among the number find the following, all of whom I, as a Tennessean, feel proud of. Read the names of our own, the late W. H. Loving, A. R. Alexander, G. W. L. Marr, Allen Huntsman, with such great legal minds as R. J. McKinney, W. H. Humphreys, F. B Fogg, T. H. Cobel, R. M. Burton, and John J. White, and in addition thereto the names of Newton Cannon, W. Ledbetter, Stephen Douglass, Willie Blount, Robert Weakley, etc., etc. The next issue that "Justice" makes with "Tipton County" is in reference to the amount of taxes paid by the respective parties at issue. He cannot think that the minority pays a greater portion of the taxes than the majority. I take pleasure in placing him right and informing him how it is. In fact the assessed value of lands in the civil districts voting for Covington, as taken from the tax books on file in the clerk's office, is eleven dollars and fifteen cents ($11.15) per acre, while the average in the districts voting for the center is six dollars and twenty-eight cents ($6.28).

Is it not, then, passing strange that our tax assessors should value the red hills and clay banks and swampy patches about Covington nearly double as high as the "beautiful vales and gently undulating hills, covered with green verdure," in and about the center? There is one other point attempted to be made by "Justice" in his reply, in which I beg leave to take issue; to wit: That majorities ought always to rule. I know that "Justice," when he comes to think about it, will agree with me, that majorities ought to rule only in accordance with law. Upon one other point I feel much indebted to "Justice" for giving me the first information the center has received as to ascertain the center, had surveyed the county. This is new information, and such has never before come to my knowledge. However, I have never doubted but that those gentlemen ascertained the center as correctly as any other persons could have done in the same manner. I have understood that the commissioners selected the site some distance south of the center as ascertained, if I have been correctly informed, in the following way: The two gentlemen selected were furnished with an old county map, which had gone before deceased by the county court for its incorrectness.

I may have been misinformed. "Justice" says we do know that there was a survey of the county made by the two commissioners selected. He may be right, but it is certainly new information to a large number of the people of Tipton county. Messrs. Editors, I will not trespass on your column in a protracted sermon about the corruption and sinister motives of our law makers; they are but men and liable to err. But I trust no longer we have just laws, no legislature will ever pass a bill simply because a less majority have voted for its passage, which destroys vested rights of forty years' standing, and makes robbers the property and the all of a large number of citizens.

I am truly sorry if, unconsciously, I said any thing heretofore that might be by "Justice" construed wrong in my humble reply to him. Nothing of the kind was intended, for at the time I wrote it my feelings were warm with kindest feelings for "Justice," and hope always to entertain such for my young friend, for whom I have high appreciations.

I am satisfied that "Justice" is soon to be an honored member of the Democratic party. Already I see he has one foot on the Democratic foundation, which feels so firm and unchangable that the other must follow soon. It cannot remain on a foundation so firm, so solid, and so unchangable and unerring; right without having the other foot to follow it. On this kind of a foundation my friend has not been for a long time, but one no he can never be forced off. I will never regret, Messrs. Editors, the advice I gave "Justice," and shall hereafter feel a sort of fatherly interest for him; and I am sure he will ever thank his venerable friend for giving him such kind advice. In conclusion, just a few words to the good people of Tipton, and I am done.

The court-house question has been of long agitation, and much annoyance to us all; causing unpleasant feelings between those who ought to be as one people in one common cause. It has been a vexatious question for many years, and from the last action taken on this question in the legislature it may now be considered as finally settled. In fact, the legislature will not be annoyed any longer with it. Let us, therefore, as one people, meet together in the same wigwam, and smoke the pipe of peace and friendship. Let by-gones be by-gones.

Let us build up our county seat. Make it a beautiful village, worthy the attraction of all—a village that we will all be proud of—support and encourage our own institutions—build up fine and flourishing male and female schools in Covington, and send our sons and daughters to them, and not go abroad to hunt schools, when we have just as good schools at home as can be found anywhere else. Let us unite in making proper appropriations for jail and court house purposes, and everything for our promotion and welfare, and after this is done we will be proud of ourselves, our county, our village, and our then flourishing institutions; and likewise will they attract the attention of the traveler and sojourner among us.

TIPTON COUNTY.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—HOUSE.—Mr. Clark B. Cochrane appeared and took his seat for the first time since the organization of the House.

Mr. Thayer introduced a bill withdrawing the protection of Congress from non-resident land-holders in the several States and Territories.

Mr. Spaulding introduced a bill making an appropriation of $75,000 for the repair and improvement of Buffalo harbor; also, authorizing the improvement of Black Rock Flats.

Mr. Florence introduced a bill to fix and regulate the duty on imports.

Mr. Montgomery introduced a bill to establish an Assay office at Atchison, Kansas.

The above bills were all appropriately referred.

Mr. Blake introduced a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law of 1850. Referred to the judiciary committee.

The committee on commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing a bill making the appropriation for a steam revenue cutter for the Delaware river.

Mr. Curtis introduced the Pacific railroad bill. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Garrett introduced a bill enabling citizens of the United States to carry their property freely and without molestation through the Territory of Kansas. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Moore introduced a resolution declaring that more efficient measures should be taken for the suppression of the African slave trade, which is rapidly on the increase; and as it is a crime against human nature, and repugnant to the moral sentiments of mankind, the President be requested to open negotiations with the leading powers of Europe, with a view of declaring it piracy by international law. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Bocock offered a resolution censuring Messrs. Kilgore and Washburn for their action not voting, which, after considerable debate, he withdrew.

Mr. Colfax, by request of the post office department, introduced a joint resolution for the convenience of that department, appropriating, in part, the accruing revenue for the payment of contractors for carrying the mails during the quarter ending March 31st. Not passed.

Among the resolutions passed was one calling for information in relation to the Reciprocity treaty, and whether Canada has vetoed its spirit; one requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish all the information in his possession in regard to the contracts for keeping public stores, and whether any member of Congress directly or remotely, has a pecuniary interest therein; one inquiring into the amount paid for the transportation for the army of Utah.

Mr. McQueen offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee of ways and means to inquire and report, if they see fit, a measure relieving the shoemakers in Massachusetts from the tyranny of capitalists of that State, by repealing the duty, and on other imported articles which entered into the shoemaking business.

Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the correspondence relative to the Swiss treaty, and the disabilities therein upon Hebrew citizens of the United States, a former resolution on the same subject not having been answered, and an additional correspondence having since taken place.

Also a resolution inquiring into the cruelties alleged to have been practiced on board American merchant vessels.

Mr. Blake offered the following preamable and resolution:

WHEREAS, The chatteling of mankind and the holding of persons as property is contrary to national justice and the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout the civilized world, and a serious hinderance to the progress of liberty throughout the nations of the earth, therefore

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be and the same are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill giving freedom to every human being, and interdicting slavery wherever Congress has the power to legislate upon the subject.

A scene of confusion ensued, amidst which the roll was called and the proposition rejected—30 against 106.

Mr. Haskins, from the committee on public expenditures, made a report on the subject of the public printing, concluding with resolutions requiring a practical man only to be elected by either House. He is also to execute the binding, and to give bonds in the sum of $35,000, and 40 per cent. to be deducted from the prices now allowed. The consultation of the subject was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill supplying the deficiency for the year ending with July next, and a bill for the payment of sundry civil expenses of the next fiscal year.

The House then went into committee, and the army appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Sedgewick made a Republican speech.

Adjourned.

Senate.—The Senate passed the Pacific telegraph bill—28 to 18.

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the bill to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States. Agreed to.

Mr. Latham moved an additional section that the authorities to build the line be conveyed by the Government, when it can be done without additional expense or inconvenience. Not agreed to.

Mr. Gwin moved an amendment that the telegraph company or its agents will not interfere with the right to locate a railroad hereafter by the pre-emption of all the lands on that route. Agreed.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 28; nays 18.

The consular diplomatic bill was taken up. The committee's amendments were considered with the following result:

The appropriation for a minister to Paraguay not agreed to.

The appropriation of $225,000 for the relief and protection of American seamen so amended as to provide that $175,000 of that sum be used for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860.

The appropriation of $10,000 for acknowledgment the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels, on rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck, was agreed to.

The appropriation of $10,000 for expenses incurred under the instructions from the Secretary of State in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime and the expenses incident thereto, was agreed to.

The appropriation of $40,000 to enable the Secretary of State to defray the cost of a prison ship at Canton, China, from the 1st of January, 1854, to the 1st of January, 1857, and compensation to the marshal of the consular court at Canton from January 1, 1854, to December 13, 1857, was agreed to.

Mr Hunter then moved an amendment, appropriating $50,000 to Paraguay.

Mr. Mason advocated the necessity of a minister, to develop commercial intercourse with that country.

Mr. Benjamin hoped the amendment would not pass, and that there was no necessity for retrenchment in the diplomatic service. After further discussion, the amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

The bill to authorize the sale of public arms to the States and Territories, and to regulate the accoutrements and equipments of the national armories, was taken up.

The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 28, nays 18.

The bill supplementary to the act to authorize protection to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano, was taken up and discussed at length, and postponed till to-morrow.

The joint resolution from the House for the relief of the mail contractors, was received and passed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—*House.*—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill for fulfilling the treaty stipulations with the Indians of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Briggs presented a petition from New York, numerously signed, praying for the passage of a bankrupt law.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the safety of passengers in boats propelled in whole or part by steam.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, urged the importance of the passage of the bill. No remonstrance against it had come from the West, New England or the South, and there was none from anywhere, except perhaps particular localities. The bill proposed to subject ferry, tug and freight boats to examination by a local board of inspectors, bringing them within the provisions of the law in 1852. The propriety of this is obvious, as some not terrible accidents have happened on ferry-boats. The provisions of some states statute extended to sea-going steamers, limiting the passengers to a reasonable extent, and requiring the vessels to be examined by the local inspectors from time to time in order that the public may know if they are sea-worthy, or were worm-eaten, rotten hulks, which the cupidity of the proprietors from a long run their business under false names, calculated to deceive. The bill proposes that ocean steamers, running over 300 miles, shall carry not exceeding one passenger for every three and half tons.

According to this limit, the steamer Augusta can carry 370, the Arago 640, the North Star 530, the Star of the West 320 passengers, exclusive of the crew. Interested men from New York, however, say if such a provision be adopted their trade will be broken down; but he would ask whether in view of all the circumstances the limit was not sufficiently liberal.

The bill also provides for a system of lights, following the example of France and England, and four new boards of inspectors, one each at Memphis, Oregon City, Paducah and Galena. The entire additional cost to the Government, as compared with the present law, would not exceed $237 per annum.

Mr. Tayler alluded to a substitute he had proposed, specifying that the insurance shall be vitiated by the failure to comply with the requirements of the present law, and for the punishment of the master, engineer, pilot or any other officer of any vessel on which life is destroyed by fire, explosion, or at the wheel; said officer not to be again employed on any steam vessel until a verdict is rendered that he is absolutely free from blame.

Debate followed on the merits of the bill.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed three weeks and then the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the army bill.

Mr. Butler moved to increase the appropriation for the national army to $400,000.

After debate, without taking the question, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, rose to a personal explanation. He had seen in the New York *Herald* the report of a speech made by the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark) at Dover, on the 7th of March, in which reference had been made to his State and himself.

The extract was read by the clerk, in which it was stated by Mr. Clark that Tennessee had too little industry or enterprise to develop her mines of copper, etc. Further, in a conversation he (Clark) had with him (Johnson) he had made some admission relative to the insecurity of slave property at the South.

Mr. Johnson asked if this was a correct report.

Mr. Clark positively declined to give any explanation to the Senate.

Mr. Johnson would then assume that the report was correct, and answer it accordingly. If the Senator had made himself familiar with the facts in relation to mining in Tennessee, then he had stated what he knew to be untrue, and if he had not made himself conversant with the facts, then he spoke of something he knew nothing about. He then drew a comparison between the relative productiveness of Tennessee and New Hampshire, making deductions favorable to the former. As to the slave conversation he had never used the language attributed to him.

Mr. Clark said that when the proper time arrived he would take occasion to state what he did say in his speech, and that he would say nothing in disparagement of Tennessee, nor dispute the fact that she had more horses, asses and mules than New Hampshire.

The bill to increase and regulate the pay of the navy, was considered.

Mr. Fessenden offered a substitute, mainly giving lower salaries, but increasing some of those of the higher grades.

Mr. Crittenden offered an amendment to the original bill, to increase the pay of midshipmen. Agreed to.

Mr. Bigler offered an amendment that no vacancies in chaplaincy shall be filled hereafter. Lost—nays 15, nays 23. Adjourned.

Premature Funeral of a Tennessee Negro.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer* is responsible for the following story:

A singular case occurred yesterday at the negro settlement known as Hog Neck, near the Rocky river plank road, some six miles from the city. An old negro named Jacob Sanders, who was familiarly known as Old Jakey, died (apparently) late on Sunday night, and yesterday afternoon his body was put in a rough pine coffin, which was placed in a wagon and the procession—an unusually large one—moved toward the grave. While on the way the horse attached to the wagon containing the coffin, took fright and broke into a mad run, upsetting the wagon and throwing the coffin out. It rolled down a small hill, being badly smashed on its way. The mourners rushed to the spot, and were vastly amazed to see Old Jakey rising from among the ruins of his coffin and staring stupidly around. His inky black face, snow white wool and white shroud formed a startling picture, turning the amazement of colored mourners into fright, and they all took switfly to their heels. Those who have seen Mr. T. D. Rice as the Virginia Mummy can form a faint idea of the sevic comic tableau.

As soon as Old Jakey recovered his scattered senses he lay down upon the ground and yelled lustily for the mourners to come back. They came, at length, cautiously—nearly sunrise—and the old fellow was carried home. He was very well this morning and don't intend to die for some time yet. He had been sling for several days, and on Sunday night he apparently stopped breathing. His limbs became stiff and his body cold. His under jaw fell and his eyes sank far into his head. He lay so all the night and through the day, up to the time, in fact, when the wagon came, and his friends had good reason to suppose him a dead man. The shock of the upset evidently resuscitated him, and had it not occurred, poor Old Jakey would now doubtless be under the sod. He is nearly seventy years old, and was formerly a slave in Tennessee.

Disturbance in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 27.—A man named Hanson, recently expelled from Bern, Madison county, Kentucky, with John G. Fee, returned, and the committee again ordered him from the county. Hanson, with twenty-five or thirty associates, armed with rifles, fired upon the committee. Nobody wounded. Hanson's party retired and barricaded themselves in a house. The committee, composed of twenty-five or thirty, are armed with revolvers. A military force has been ordered from Lexington. It is thought the disturbance will soon be quelled.

$35. $35. $35.

The Latest and the Best.

MOORE'S

Improved Patent Double Lock-Stitch

SEWING MACHINE,

PATENTED JULY 28, 1858.

IT IS CLAIMED FOR THIS MACHINE:

1. ECONOMY.—Notwithstanding its cheapness, it is the most simple and durable machine. It do no good work as any high priced machine before the public.

2. SIMPLICITY.—Its machinery is easily adjusted and kept in good working order by any one of ordinary capacity.

3. POWER AND DURABILITY.—Its action being produced by substantial cam motion, it possesses great power, durability and freedom from ordinary derangements (breaking in this respect, altogether, from the complicated wire springs used in other machines.

4. STRAIGHT STITCH.—The machinery requiring oil, being so situated that there is no danger, with ordinary care, of soiling the most delicate fabric.

The low price of this machine, its adaptation to all kinds of family and plantation work, should recommend it to the consideration of every family. Call and examine for yourselves at Hopkins & Rogers, No. 3, Gayoso House, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents wanted in every County in the State. Address, with stamp, for further particulars, Hopkins & Rogers, No. 3, Gayoso House, Memphis, Tenn.

mch 30—1m

E. P. MONTGOMERY, late of the firm of J. Montgomery & Co. No. 11 Madison st.

F. H. ROBINSON, late of Hartsville, Alabama.

MONTGOMERY & ROBINSON,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No 11 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Successors to A. J. Montgomery & Co.

ALL consignments of Cotton and other produce covered by open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

A. J. Montgomery will act as cotton salesman for us.

Having sold my interest to F. H. Robinson of the firm of Montgomery & Robinson, I take pleasure in recommending the firm as worthy and deserving the public, and competent to discharge all business intrusted to them. In thus retiring from business I take this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage, and will be found at the office of Montgomery & Robinson, to settle all the business of A. J. Montgomery and A. J. Montgomery & Co.

mr27-dw4m A. J. MONTGOMERY.

Caution.

THE undersigned hereby warn all persons against the purchase of two several notes of hand executed by us to one Wm. T. Avery for the sum of seventeen hundred dollars and sixty-six cents each, and bearing date November 2, 1859, and at which time, and on the December, 1860, or 1st January, 1861, and the other twelve months later. The consideration of said notes having failed, we are determined not to pay them.

G. W. COGHILL, L. COGHILL.

mr26-w1

G. W. JONES & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

229 MAIN STREEET,

Nearly opposite to Odd Fellows' Hall,

ARE IN RECEIPT OF FRESH

Millet Seed,

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,

And a complete assortment of

Grass Seeds, Red Clover Seeds, etc.

OUR STOCK OF

Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, etc.,

IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS offered to Country Druggists, Merchants, Physicians and Planters. Call and get prices.

mr28

SOMETHING NEW!

THE GREATEST COOKING STOVE OF THE DAY!

The Economist!

WITH OR WITHOUT SAND OVEN,

MANUFACTURED BY

W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton,

Of Albany, New York.

THE ECONOMIST

WAS AWARDED FIFTEEN FIRST PREMIUMS IN 1859 AT DIFFERENT STATE FAIRS!

THE ECONOMIST is superior to all other Stoves.
1. In the thickness of its metal.
2. It has a mammoth oven.
3. It is a double Store, lined with cast.
4. It bakes like the old fashioned brick oven.
The Economist is heavy and durable.
The Economist is admirably fitted.
The Economist has a new patent broiling fixture.
The Economist combines all the late improvements.
The Economist is simple in its construction and very easily managed.
The Economist is rapidly going into general use.
The Economist is extensively sold in thirty-one of the different States.

No one will purchase a Stove until they have examined

THE ECONOMIST.

Call at our store and get a book, descriptive of THE ECONOMIST, and, when read, you will buy one of the Stoves. You will find there the largest variety of

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

Tin, Sheet-Iron & Copperware,

and everything appertaining to the business in the South. We also keep on hand the

Black Oak.

With extension top for hot water, which is the best box Stove to be found in the South. We have the exclusive right for the sale of both the above Stoves, which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the city.

Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds done promptly and well.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL!

SAFFARRAN & STRATTON,

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Important to Ladies.

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FRENCH MILLINERY,

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FANCY DRY GOODS.

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AT

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HAVING just returned from the East where I collected my stock from the first Paris and other European houses, I feel no doubt in the belief that my facilities for accommodation are now greater than ever, my stock more varied and elegant, and the prices, too, more moderate than ever.

In SILBERBERG'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION may be found the latest and most novel

Bonnets, in French, Chip, Crape, Straw, etc.
Hats, in great variety, for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Fine Ribbons and French Flowers.
Dress Silks, of the latest importations, and Trimmings.
White Goods, such as Swiss Jaconets, Linens and Table Cloths.
Hamburg Embroideries.
Shirts, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
Genuine Lace Mantles, Silk and Berege Dusters, in great variety.
Valenciennes Veils and Laces, English Thread Lace and Edgings.
Fine French Corsets, fancy and plain.
Parasols, Shades and Fans, of the choicest kinds.
Gloves and Hosiery of the best qualities.
Hoop Skirts, of the latest and approved patterns and a great many articles too numerous to mention.

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The Dress-Making Department is still experimented by Madame MORELL, late of the far and wide-known establishment Le Bon Ton, will continue to give the most ample satisfaction in cutting and fitting.

All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. Remember the place.

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mr30-2m 198 Main St., opp. Worsham House.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE,
BENJAMIN F. DILL,

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

To whom all Letters on Business, or otherwise, should be Directed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum.....$10.00
Tri-Weekly " " 5.00
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☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

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For each additional insertion of same.....50

	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	4 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 5 00	$ 6 00	$ 7 00	$ 8 00	$ 10 00	$ 12 00	$ 15 00	$ 18 00	$ 20 00	$ 25 00	$ 35 00	$ 50 00	$ 75 00
2	4 50	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	25 00	37 50	50 00	75 00	100 00
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00	150 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	17 50	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00	150 00	200 00
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	125 00	200 00	250 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	24 00	28 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	150 00	250 00	300 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	90 00	125 00	200 00	300 00	400 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	32 00	36 00	45 00	60 00	75 00	87 50	100 00	150 00	225 00	350 00	500 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	65 00	80 00	90 00	125 00	175 00	250 00	400 00	600 00

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" " monthly, " " 20.00
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☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be inserted for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on account DUN, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, are charged one cent per line.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in large type, charged at DOUBLE RATES.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a corresponding space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates, for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnerships, Notices, To Consignees, etc.

☞ *Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

☞ All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, town and other public meetings, to be charged half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations are all other advertisements.

☞ All local and transient advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Notice or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

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JOHN H. TAYLOR.....W. F. TAYLOR.

W. B. MILLER & CO.,

197

MAIN STREET,

CLAY BUILDING,

Memphis, Tenn.,

CONTINUE to receive large accessions to their stock of the

Fashionable and Staple

SPRING DRY GOODS,

To meet the large and increasing demands, among which will be found

Grenadine Shawls, Embroideries.
Swiss Robes, new and rich.
French, English and Italian Dress Silks, from $1 to $4 per yard.
Valenciennes Laces, large and choice stock.
Black Thread Lace Capes, Veils and Points.
Linen Cambrics, Linens.
Kentucky Jeans and Linseys—large contracts out, and receipts to continue in April.

TERMS LOW, UNIFORM PRICES FOR CASH.

And to prompt buyers on the usual time for a month or more.

mr 25—1m

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CORK AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, COUNTY CORK, IRELAND.

THE MONTREAL

Mail Ocean Steamship Company's

First Class, Full Power Clyde Built Steamers,

SAIL every Saturday, from Portland, carrying the Canadian and Union Mails and passengers:

Hungarian, Capt. Jones [New Britain, Capt. Borland.
Norman, Capt. McMaster [North America, Allan.
North Britain, Capt. Grange. [Canadian, (new.)
Anglo Saxon, " Stephens. [New clyde building.

Shortest, Cheapest and Quickest Sea Passage.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MEMPHIS TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

First Class, according to cabin room.....$100 and $105
Steerage, found with sealed provisions.....35
Tickets from Memphis to Cork or Liverpool and back, first class.....$200 and $210
Steerage, found with sealed provisions.....100
Prepaid tickets, Liverpool to Memphis, 2nd class.....35
Steerage, " " " " 30

For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, SAHEL & ARACH, 25 Broadway, New York, 19 Water street, Liverpool, or to O. SHARONNET, General Ticket Agent.

OFFICE—Gayoso House, Memphis, Tenn. mch1-dy

J. D. MORTON.....JAS. O'NEAL, JR.
W. J. PRIEST.....W. D. LOYE.

J. D. MORTON & CO.,

RECEIVING,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

PROPRIETORS OF CITY WHARF BOAT,

and dealers in

Every Variety of Boat Stores,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Mark Packages to our Care.] mch8-3m

MADAME PARK,

231 Main Street,

HAVING returned from the northern cities, would respectfully solicit a call from the ladies of Memphis and vicinity, to inspect her well selected stock of goods, consisting of

Millinery and Straw Goods,

Ladies' & Misses' Straw Bonnets,

of every description; Children's Hats, Caps, Plats, Bonnets, Straw Hats and Trimmings; Fancy Bonnets and plain French Chips, direct from Paris and New York.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

A fine assortment, selected with great care, expressly for the millinery trade. Also, a fine assortment of Embroideries and Lace Sets, Berthas, Valenciennes, Handkerchiefs, Infant Valenciennes Caps, Silk and Lace Mantels, and Dusters of every description.

In addition to the above will be found a well conducted Dressmaking department, where ladies will find their orders attended to with neatness and dispatch, and in connection will be found an equivalent selection of Dress Trimmings. Very respectfully,

mr13-dw1m MADAME PARK.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO

RAILROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

THE Stockholders of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company are requested to convene at their office in the Navy Yard in Memphis, on THURSDAY the 5th day April, 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M., when business of importance will be laid before them. To facilitate their coming (it is desirable that every stockholder who can come should do so) ample arrangements will be made, of which notice will be given, to pass over every stockholder over the road free of charge. Those who cannot attend are requested to appoint proxies.

ROBERTSON TOPP, President

M. & O. R. R. CO.

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WALLACE & VAN PELT.

1860!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TRUNKS, VALISES,

—AND—

CARPET BAGS.

We are now receiving our SPRING and SUMMER STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising the newest and most fashionable styles of

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS' WEAR

ALSO,

GENTS, BOYS AND YOUTHS',

Of Every Pattern and Variety.

☞ We especially invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere. WALLACE & VAN PELT,

mr16-2m 207 Main street, Brinkley's Block.

GUANO. GUANO.

WE have just received and offer for sale a few tons of Spofford's celebrated Manipulated Guano," or Peruvian and Phosphatic Guanos, as imported from the islands of Chincha and Sevasca, combined and chemically incorporated by machinery.

STRATTON, McDAVITT & CO.

Hopkins, Major & Co.

HOPKINS, MAJOR & CO.,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE,

CALHOUN BLOCK, (No. 1 Third Floor.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE on hand and for sale on favorable terms large and well selected list of lands in the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana in Texas. Several tracts with old dwellings, and a large list of wild lands in Arkansas, offered very low in purchases for cash or on favorable; several tracts offered in exchange for city property in Memphis. Being in great need of the money to pay our debts, we will sell any of the foregoing property, or money, at reduced figures, until we realize the amount of money required to our interest (we need no doubt this). We are compelled and will have money, and action capitalists to call on us. We offer ourselves as agents to any who may feel disposed to engage with the sale of their property in the city or country. We have many tracts of land and city lots too tedious to mention in an advertisement.

For sale, 50 or 60 acclimated negroes, and would be pleased to meet a party for sale.

Also, two tracts of land on the military road, between Marion and Mound City, both above overflow, some improvements, the tract on which Mound City is located, worth of 600 acres in each tract and of the finest subsoil of land; an early sale desired.

A good plantation in Marshall county, Miss., fronting Mississippi river, and adjoining the lands of Wm. Gaskept; upward of 700 acres cultivated land, good improvements, and one of the finest farms in Tate plantation; an early sale desired and possession given immediately. The tract contains 1400 acres; we will sell 1000 if preferred, including nearly all the improvements, or sell the entire tract, and hope to meet with early sale or the balance to be cultivated this year.

640 acres in Crittenden county, Ark., 11 miles west of Memphis, to lease that one-half mile from the Memphis and Little Rock railroad; lies on both sides of 12 mile bayou; good land and nearly high land.

A fine plantation in Desha county, Ark., fronting the Mississippi river, 8 miles below Napoleon; 700 acres in a good state of cultivation and good improvements; if desired 10 or 20 fine hands will be sold with the place, including the stock and produce.

Also, a good plantation on the St. Francis river, about 25 miles below Madison; about 500 acres cultivated land, good gin, gin house, and negro cabins; an early sale is desired, and the land of first quality.

Also, a plantation on Lake Bistey, 11 miles east of Greenwood, and lying on 4 miles of the Yazoo river; a good road to the river, about 1200 acres in the tract, upward of 300 in a good state of cultivation, all above overflow, never has failed to make a crop, and good improvements; a good 30 hands and all the stock will be sold with the place.

Also, a plantation in Jackson county, Alabama, 4 miles north of Paint Rock depot; 960 acres in the tract; between three and four hundred acres cultivated land; all very low for cash; an early sale desired.

Also, a good plantation in Hardin county, Tenn., 4 miles north of Savannah; 1100 acres in the tract, about 200 acres cultivated land, joining to the plantation of the Rev. Alexander Kendrick, where he now resides; an early sale is desired, and the place must be sold.

Also, one section of land 4 miles west of Marion, 80 acres deadened and ready to be brought into cultivation; some timber on it saleable; the land above overflow; a good bargain will be given.

Also 3200 acres on Loyal Moon, in Carroll parish, La., 700 acres deadened; 150 acres has been cultivated; like 75 miles south-west of Lake Providence; is superior land and ready to be in cultivation now, at least the part that is deadened.

Also, 1000 acres on the Yazoo river on Honey Island, 300 acres deadened three years since; a good proportion of the tract above overflow; land of 1860, and is superior land; a good bargain will be given, and an early sale is desired.

Also, several tracts on and near the Southover river in Coahoma and Sunflower counties; same in Bolivar.

Some several tracts on Layou Macon, Bayou Bartholomew, and Anne bayou.

Also, on White and Cash rivers.

Also, on and near the Mississippi river, at Council Bend several tracts fine land.

Also, 5000 acres in Monroe county, all in one township near Lexington; 1000 acres deadened; lies in the prairie west of Hatrus; a bargain given for cash, or a liberal cash payment and balance time.

mr28-6m HOPKINS, MAJOR & CO.

Business Cards.

J. J. SMITH.....JAS. T. BOURNE.....WM. M'LEAN.

J. J. SMITH & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Boat Stores and Ship Chandlery,

(Lower Wharf Boat,)

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HAVING purchased the Wharf Boat and all its appurtenances from Messrs. Durad, Alges & Co., we have had her thoroughly repaired