THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 101.

Daily Appeal.

ITALY FOR THE ITALIANS.

EDITORS APPEAL: For Congress, as is proposed, to raise our present diplomatic mission to Sardinia to a first class embassy, would be a handsome recognition by the American people of that prominence in the world's future history which a united Italian nation seem likely to regain.

The living representatives abroad of Italian scholarship and science are usually found in France, England and the Levant. The agricultural class stay at home. On this continent the rough, energetic qualities of the Italian emigration improve, as we look south. While in the northern States his countrymen are less numerous—and their mainly engaged in showy artistic pursuits, from the operatic singer down to the wandering organ grinder, with monkey companion—the Italian of our lower Mississippi valley is a trader, and a shrewd man of business. His American fortune commencing as an itinerant fruit peddler, he quickly soon accumulates sufficient dimes to fit up a little grocery stand, in which the successful retailing of confectionary, "drinks" and fruit, shall finally enable him to go into the wholesale trade. He, whom Micawber would style as the partner of his bosom, is usually equally industrious.

Accurate statistics would probably prove that no European nation, after the British, furnishes so many hardy seamen. Examination of a map of Italy with its enormous extent of sea coast demonstrates my remarks. In maritime adventure the Genoese were ever foremost, and could the pen of Biographical history depict the early life of Columbus, we might find that, beginning as a cabin boy, he served apprenticeship on a vessel trading to Constantinople and the Black sea, sold gold sequins at a premium to Armenian money-changers, haggled over the market price of salt fish with piratical Greeks of the Archipelago, and occasionally exchanged complimentary cannon-shots with Algerine corsairs.

A remarkable feature on Italian merchant vessels has ever been, that like the highland servant girl, their crews ship "no for the pay, but to be after finding things." From the captain, downwards, all have a direct pecuniary interest in the success of their voyage. The coasts of Spanish America are their favorite resorts. For years will the same crew frequently remain in limited copartnership. One member will speculate in jewelry, another in saints' pictures, some in cutlery, others in dry good; never very rigid observers of foreign revenue laws, the frequent pronunciamentos at South American seaports occasionally bring them into collision with the local authorities of the hour, when they are not backward in getting up naval fights on a small scale. Of this enterprising class was Garibaldi a noble specimen, both before and after the Italian political troubles of '48, and the older Dumas, in the biography he is now publishing of the former, will hardly fail to make the most of so adventurous a life.

Italy for Italians. If a Machiavelli wrote a treatise showing Italian princes how to oppress their people, a Botta, in his history of our American revolution, taught his countrymen the way to freedom, sixty years ago, by showing the advantages of union. The Americans of '76 never better attention in the following respect, that they could point to the successful experiences of their English ancestors in the deliverance of Charles I and the revolution of 1688. But Italy had, for very many centuries, included governments the most diverse in character, although with one noble language and one religion in common. The most brilliant annals of its mediæval republics ever recorded the triumph of one at the expense of the others. Before Luther's time even, had the Papacy abandoned Italy to the mercy of French and German invasions, after being its bulwark against trans Alpine aggressions, Bonaparte's occupation of Italy, would, on the whole, a benefit. He introduced the laws of the code Napoleon, threw open the doors of official patronage to deserving natives, and, if he rigidly inforced military conscription, he placed his Italian troops on an equal footing with the French—a confidence they nobly repaid in many a hard fought battle with the British in Spain and in the Russian campaign of 1812.

Therefore, after his downfall and the re establishment of the ancient order of things, the reminiscences of Napoleon's beneficial rule proved too powerful to be eradicated from the Italian mind by the Austrian dungeons of Spielberg or systematic tortures in the Neapolitan police courts. Still, the numerous gallant efforts of Italian patriotism were too local in their character to be successful, even in 1848 and 1849, when they culminated. The brilliant defenses of Rome and Venice alone shed glory on that period, otherwise so disgraced by miserable jealousies among the Italian Liberals.

Past experiences have, however, not been lost upon Italians. Rapidly does belief in union making strength appear to be taking root in the Peninsula. Visionary Red-Republicanism is now universally discarded. Central Italy, including half the Papal territory, already recognizes Victor Emanuel, "Re Galantuomo," as its constitutional sovereign; while there is every probability that southern Italy, including Sicily, will soon do the same. European diplomacy may for a short time preserve Venitia to foreign tyranny, but meanwhile its inhabitants, already ruined by the enormous taxation of Austria, are fast abandoning their homes and taking refuge in Lombardy.

Recent numbers, now before me, of the *Ecos d'Italia* an Italian weekly newspaper published in New York) contain interesting details of the present national movement. Victor Emanuel evidently expects renewed war with Austria, and is preparing his people accordingly. As volunteers for his army do men of shock-headed appearance, political assemblies from all parts of Italy, one and all being seemingly impressed with Voltaire's maxim that in battle, *le bon Dieu* usually favors the biggest battalions.

Nothwithstanding the papal excommunicat'n buried at King Victor Emanuel, the parochial clergy of Northern and Central Italy are foremost in hailing him as their ruler in temporal things. Patriotism doubtless influences many priests, but they all must see the necessity of going with the popular current which the papacy alone tries to stem. The evil advice of Papistic counsellors may not improbably result in the Pope being deprived of even that temporal sovereignty over the City of Rome which, as a compromise, the liberal party have appeared willing to recognize.

If the Pope abandons Italy, to what country will he retire? Calm investigation of this question leads many to believe that our own country, which already protects so many diverse religious elements, is finally to afford shelter to the custodian of St. Peter's keys.

G.

Cincinnati National Platform.

Below we give the resolutions of the Cincinnati national convention, adopted June 6th, 1856, which nominated JAMES BUCHANAN for President:

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and sectarical birth-place. And hence we deem it a fact of the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history nor future prospects of our country, nor is it in union with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular sovereignty.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well considered declaration of former conventions upon the sectarial issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists, or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress at 1850, "the act of reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia legislature in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively upon slavery agitation, now rallies to test the fidelity of the people, North or South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. *Resolved*, The claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue; and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and invite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognizes and adopt the principle contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution to the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories of 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the prosperity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectarial agitation, combined with the attempt to engraft upon our free institutions political principles and religious disabilities inimical to the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State in the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us Constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies, and capacity of the great and progressive people.

1. *Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free work and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. *Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their barring and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. *Resolved*, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of those most immediately interested in the maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, and the unconquerable energy of our people: That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government of the States within whose dominion it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the great products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys, and the Union at large.

Frauds in the Austrian Service---Startling Disclosures --- Curious Anecdotes.

From the London Times.]

TURIN, March 29, 1860.

The engrossing topic of the day is the gigantic frauds discovered in the Commissariat department, which no doubt, were in no small degree influential in bringing to so sudden a termination the recent hostilities between the Austrian and Franco-Italian armies, and which drags to light, despite most powerful influence, a series of disgraceful facts, involving a multitude of crimes, some of them holding positions so high as to render even allusions hazardous, in charges of the most flagrant political and moral turpitude. The accounts in the Vienna and other Austrian newspapers are meager in the extreme, and, but for the suicide of Gen. Eynatten, on the 7th-8th inst., which admitted of no concealment, these frauds would probably have never been alluded to. The deficit amounts to the astonishing sum of no less than 17,000,000 florins, or £1,700,000 sterling, of which 3,000,000 florins, or £300,000 is laid to the charge of some of the leading capitalists of this city.

One was imprisoned, two have fled, and others are undergoing forced examination of books, papers, documents, etc. The strangest part of the tale is, however, that which is certainly the least known. It is said, and from the sources from which I hear it, I believe it is true, that at the celebrated meeting of the rival Emperors which led to the armistice, and subsequently to the preliminaries of the treaty of peace at Villafranca, when Napoleon and Francis Joseph were left quite alone for nearly three quarters of an hour, the former, addressing the latter, said: "Your Majesty would do well to listen to friendly and well meant counsels. You are surrounded by traitors. Your Majesty believes that your fortresses of Mantua is provisioned for six months; I tell you, I can substantiately raising his finger, "it has not food for as many days. Test my information, and act accordingly." And so it proved, and afforded another lesson also of the infinite superiority of the French over the Austrian system of espionage.

To give some idea of barefaced effrontery of the fraud, and the number of accomplices necessary, one instance will suffice, though, if needfu', I could address many others. Mantua is a walled city, and the bullocks which were driven in at one gate passed through the town out at the opposite, and then, making the half circuit of the walls, re-entered at the first gate, and every bullock made this parade five times! The richest part of the tale in connection with Mantua is yet to come. A firm in Trieste made a contract with the Austrian government for the hides of the bullocks supplied for the use of the troops. Now, although each bullock did duty thirty or five, still he could only be killed once and supply one hide. The contractors, therefore, called upon and actually received from the government the forfeit, as stipulated by contract, of one florin upon every hide short delivered—thus profiting to the extent of 30,000 florins for the non-delivery of the skins of animals which had never been killed! Solferino and Magenta might each tell another tale, had not the hunger caused by Austrian fraud weakened and paralyzed Austrian valor. Enough of this for the present.

A good *en dit* is getting an extensive undercurrency, and is believed by some. I do not aver to be of actual number, nevertheless the tale tells well, and it may, therefore, be prudent not too closely to test its accuracy. It is said that the Emperor Francis Joseph, being much perplexed with the conflicting reports, had recourse to the counsels of his mother, and Archduchess Sophia, who at once summoned to her side a "weird sister," in whom mystic incantations had for years, been confidently introduced into the august presence the crone demanded what visions of the night had startled the frequently alumbed ear. The Emperor informed her that he had dreamed of three mice: the first perfectly blind, the second so immensely blouted and fat it could scarcely walk, and the last of another kind, poor, and almost dying from starvation. The beldame appeared alarmed, and at first professed her inability to afford any solution; but, on being resumed, and informed that under any circumstances she might rely not only on protection but reward, she took heart, and much to the astonishment of her Imperial interlocutor, replied: "The blind mouse is you Majesty; the fat mouse, your Ministers; and the worn-out, starving and exhausted mouse, your people."

So the tale well or ill founded, it is sufficiently analogous to the present state of the empire; but the worst part of it is that the blind mouse does not at present appear to have opened his eyes, and, if he continues to persevere in his present course, bids fair to realize the warning prophecy of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, when nine months ago he gave vent to his indignant heart-burnings by saying: "If your Majesty goes on thus, you will not stop till you have lost yourself and your empire." Apropos of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian—a young man of education, genius and talent far beyond the common order, and universally esteemed and beloved, except by one or two exalted personages—there is no doubt that his voyage to Malaga and the Brazils, from whence he is now on his return, was in reality an honorary exile. The article which was once rejected is now sought, and his return is anxiously expected, as he possesses more brain than all the rest of the Hapsburgs concentrated. He is generally expected here about the middle of April, but I believe the commencement of the month is more probable. His steam yacht, the Fantasie, left at midnight very recently to meet him, on the expected arrival of the Elizabeth frigate at an island which he bought a few months ago on the Dalmatian coast for the purpose of erecting another marine residence; and I know positively that on the same day a telegram arrived from Vienna for the purpose of hastening his departure for the capital to attend a council.

From the Knickerbocker.]

YE TAILYOR-MAN.

A CONTEMPLATIVE BALLAD.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Right fitthie is ye tailyor-man,
An ancie man may be;
And all ye day upon ye benche
He worketh merrilie.

And ifi ye while in pleasande wise
He cutteth up his binden,
He stappeth unque ye like wheeze
Are sad in Wake his hynde.

And yet he holdeth all ye while
His sancrie cutdoe reifie;
As true unto ye needle as
Ye needle to ye pie.

What cares ye valiant tailyor-man
For all ye cowards fearce?
Against ye scissors of ye Fates
He putteth his cutdoe sheare.

He heedeth not ye ancient feuds
That utilities shivers now:
Whot feareth ye bolde tailyor-man
Ye bainings of a mouse

He politeth at ye baste threadie,
To feed his lovinge wife
And eke his children fyve ye mete them
It is ye threede of life.

He cutteth weele ye riche man's coate,
And with unmeeldie pride
He sewes ye little raiglemen in
Ye rainbogs by his side.

Meanwhile ye tailyor man his wife,
To labor hathinge lefte,
Sits bye with needle bandee to baste
To mobith and ye cleft.

Full honeste is ye tailyor-man,
Yet is he often tried,
Lest he from Mistresse of ye clothes,
Waxe wanton in his pride.

Full happier is ye tailyor-man,
And yet he hath a fee,
A common ensuie that take
Be well as tai yore knowe.

It is ye slipperie customer
Who does his wicked wayne,
And wodes ye honest tailyor's caste,
Not never, never gayne!

Catoosa Springs.

THIS subscriber having again taken a lease of this well known watering place, justly famous as the

SARATOGA OF THE SOUTH,

and thankful for the patronage received last season, will again be prepared to receive visitors by the middle of June next, and will strive to merit a continuance of that patronage which heretofore has been liberally bestowed upon this unfashionable summer resort.

I shall endeavor at all times to provide my table with all the attainable luxuries of the season, and have made arrangements to keep in hand a constant supply of ice.

I shall also have the Band of Music, if I can get it in the South, and shall provide a sufficiency of faithful and attentive servants.

I have also secured the services of superior Musicians, and those who delight in the "concord of sweet sounds," will be abundantly gratified.

The medicinal virtues of these many and varied mineral waters, are now too well known to require an extensive description. In addition to the Red, White and Black Sulphur Springs, many of them combined with Iron and Magnesia, there is an inexhaustible well of the purest Freestone.

My accommodations are very extensive. I have many pleasant cottages separate from the main hotel, which I furnish on lib'ral terms for families to take in their own liquors.

J. J. HASKAM.

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Two dollars per day, ten dollars per week, and thirty-five dollars per single month. Visitors who wish to engage board by the season with their families, will be located at rates from one hundred to two hundred dollars, visits half price. Those who wise to engage board by return, would do well to address me at the Springs.

J. J. H.

apr28-6m

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JOHN H. TAYLOR ..... W. P. TAYLOR.

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apr28-6m

Tru tee's Sale of Arkansas Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 17TH DAY OF MAY, 1860, by virtue of the authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed to me by Jeptha Fowlkes, and Sarah W. Fowlkes, b e wife, on the 18th day of December, 1856, and recorded in Mississippi county, Arkansas, in book No. 4, pages 193 and 194, I will sell at public auction for cash in front of the Commercial Hotel, in the city of Memphis, as the property of Jeptha Fowlkes, and Sarah W. Fowlkes, his wife, or sufficient to pay his note for $33 02, dated 10th December, 1856, and due 1st May, 1859, selling entirely or parts of sections, as the follows described lands situated in Mississippi and Crawfhead counties, State of Arkansas, viz: West half of sec half sec. 4, sec. 15, S E quar. sec 29; west half of west half sec. 29 in township 14, north range, 9 east; west half sec. 17; south-east quarter sec. 18; sec. 19; west half sec. 20; north-west quarter sec. 29; east half sec. 30; sec 35; sec. 36 in township 15, north range, 8 east; sec. 1; sou h-west quarter sec. 11; sec. 12; sec. 13; sec. 14; sec. 15; north half sec. 22; sec. 23; sec. 24; sec. 25; west half sec. 26; south-east quarter sec. 26; south-east quarter sec. 27; nor h half sec. 36 in township 14 north, range 8, east; west half sec. 3; east half sec. 4; south-west quarter sec. 4; south-east quarter sec. 5; east half sec. 8; fractional sec. 9; fractional sec. 10; in township 15 north, range 8 east; east fractional half sec. 31; west fractional half sec. 32; east half sec. 33; east half sec. 34; sec. 35 in township 15 north, range 9 east; west half sec. 4; sec. 5; north-west quarter sec. 8; sec. 9; west half sec. 16; sec. 17; sec. 18; sec. 19; sec. 20; fractional sec. 28; sec. 29; north half sec. 30; south-east quarter west of river of sec 30; sec. 31; sec. 32; sec. 34; south half sec. 35; east half sec. 18 in township 14 north, range 9 east; sec. 20 in township 14 north, range 12 east—containing 23,919 acres, more or less.

Also, the undivided interest of Jeptha Fowlkes and wife S. W. Fowlkes, in and to the following described lands, to-wit:

Fractional sec. 31 in township 16 north, range 9 east, in Mississippi county; north-east quarter sec. 12; west half of south-east quarter sec. 14, in township 12 north, range 10 east; east half of sec. 34; south half of section 25, in township 15 north, range 10 east, in Mississippi county.

DONIER THORNTON,
apr27-5t Trustee.

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TWO fine two-story Brick Residences, each containing seven rooms, with three cisterns for servants, kitchen, wash-room, store-room, cistern, stable and carriage-house, all in first-rate order, situate on a cotton street, in a high, healthy and good neighborhood. Possession given immediately. Apply to R. R. LINDER,
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ap1

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$50,000 Worth of Carriage Hardware, Trimmings & Wagon Materials,

WE would call the attention of Carriage and Wagon makers and dealers generally to our large and well selected stock of Carriage Hardware and Trimmings and Wagon Material of all kinds, which we are now offering to the trade at terms as low as any house west of the Mountains—being but a very small advance on eastern factory prices.

We are practical Carriage builders, and we flatter ourselves that our experience in the business enables us to furnish the trade with better assorted goods than can be had elsewhere. Our goods are purchased for cash, and under the personal supervision of one of our firm, and customers can rely upon getting the best articles and superior workmanship thereon. Our stock is full and complete, and consists of everything used by Carriage and Wagon makers, to which we are at all times prepared to fill orders without delay.

We are also agents for the south-west for the sale of Minett & Co.'s celebrated N or Iron Varnish, which we are now selling at the manufacturers' prices; and we are also agents for Draper's Anti-Rattling Shaft Fasteners, which we sell at the patentee's prices.

We think that we can make it greatly to the advantage of manufacturers and dealers generally to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and we trust that by strict attention to business, we shall continue to be favored with the liberal patronage which we have hitherto received.

N. S. BRUCE & CO.

Home Manufacture.

WE would also call the attention of the trade to our home manufacture that we are building all kinds of Carriages, Buckaroos, Barouches and Baggies, of the latest styles of patterns, and we keep constantly on hand a large stock, all of our own manufacture. We are also prepared to do all kinds of repairing on the shortest notice, and with trimmings and dispatch. All new work warranted for one year.

N. S. BRUCE & CO.
ap26-2m

Wall Paper and Decorations.

NEW WALL PAPER STORE, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets. The latest styles, direct from the French, English and American factories. The trade was engaged with great care.

Country orders attended to promptly.

W. K. SMITH,
ap11-1w No. 4 Clifton copy two weeks and send bill to advertiser.]

BOOKS

AND

STATIONERY,

At Cost, At Cost!

FOR THIRTY DAYS we will sell any portion of our stock at cost, for cash.

W. R. STRANGE & CO.,
apr21 Under Odd Fellows' Hall.

NEW STORE,

No. 377, cor. Main and McCall Sts.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!

DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY in all the most modern styles, by the best and most experienced persons in the above lines, just arrived from the Eastern cities, bringing the latest fashions.

Ladies' ready made Bonnets, of all orders promptly attended to at New York prices.

C. DOHERTY.

Latest styles of Patterns received weekly from New York.
ap18-3m

500 SACKS Cotton Seed Meal, for sale at manufacturer's prices, in lots to suit purchasers.

LINDSEY & FICKLEN.
mr30

IMPORTING HOUSE!

NEW CHINA STORE!

Muir, Stebbins & Pullen

WILL OPEN THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at No. 249 Main street, (Monroe, McDonald & Co.'s old stand,) a splendid assortment of Goods, all entirely new and of the latest designs and patterns, selected especially for this market, consisting in part of

DINNER SETS,

In rich decorated, gold band and white French China and Ironstone Tea Sets, of 44, 51, 62, 69 and 77 pieces; in rich decorated English and French China, gold band and white.

TOILET SETS,

In rich decorated, gold band and white French China and Ironstone; rich cut, engraved, moulded and plain Glass, of every variety and design.

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

In Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Waiters, Mugs, Cutlets, Spoons and Forks, Castors, Candlesticks, etc.

Table Cutlery,

Tea Trays and Waiters, Gilt and Mahogany Mirrors, rich decorated Vases, Fortunie Boxes, Music Coffees, etc., etc. Britannia and Plantished Ware, Table Mats, Tin Toilet Sets, etc., etc.

GAS FIXTURES,

Of every style, Glass Shades for Clocks and Vases, with many other variety articles of beauty and utility.

We respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen to an examination of our stock, feeling assured that we shall not fail to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 249 MAIN STREET.

WM. A. MUIR, late of Petersburg, Va.
CHAS. STEBBINS, of Richmond.
R. C. PULLEN, late of Richmond, Va.
ap26-1m

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of J. M. Fletcher, deceased, April term, County Court of Shelby county, 1860, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, in proper time, or they will be barred. All persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN R. WELD.
apr7-1m

Announcements.

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce W. G. LOYLAND as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing June election.
ap21-*

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce S. D. MADDOX as a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor. ap17*

For Chief of Police.

DR. G. GARRETT is a candidate for Chief of Police at the June election. mr30-m

Chief of Police.

D. GROTON is a candidate for Chief of Police at the ensuing June election. mr29

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES RAY as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector, at the ensuing June election. ap26*

For City Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. BOWEN as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. mr14m*

For Tax Collector.

Capt. A. J. HARDUX is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. mr14m*

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOHN HUDSON as a candidate for City Tax Collector at the next June election. mr30-m*

For Wharfmaster.

TOBIAS WOLFE is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Wharfmaster. mr30-m*

For Wharfmaster.

JOHN W. TAYLOR is a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing June election. mr14-m*

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce F. A. MOORE as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. ap22

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce Dr. F. M. DICKINSON as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. ap6

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce JAMES BAKER as a candidate for the office of City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. ap7-m*

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We are authorized to announce THOS. D. SCRUGGS, as a candidate for Attorney General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth circuit districts. ap26-m*

For Attorney-General.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD PICKETT, Jr., as a candidate for Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts. ap26

For Attorney-General.

SMITH P. HANKHAM is a candidate for the office of Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts. ap2-tu

For Attorney General.

We are authorized to announce N. D. COLLINS as a candidate for Attorney General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts. ap26-m*

For Attorney-General.

We are authorized to announce W. A. SEAT as a candidate for Attorney-General, for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Judicial Districts. ap20-m*

For Attorney-General.

I. N. BARNETT is a candidate for Attorney-General in the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing election therefor. ap1

For Attorney-General.

We are authorized to announce JOHN F. SALE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney-General in the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts. ap1-forever*

For Attorney-General.

We are authorized to announce D. D. RAGLAND as a candidate for Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and ..... Districts. ap5-m

First in Fashion.

NORRIS MAULL & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

295 Main St., near Monroe, Memphis,

22 Camp Street, New Orleans,

HAVE NOW OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF FINE

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

Embracing every article appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK

OF

HOSIERY,

Under Clothing, Ties, etc.

Expressly selected from the latest European importations. Entire new stock of the justly celebrated

Philadelphia Habit Shirts,

The best Shirts in every respect now worn, made of all qualities, descriptions and styles, among which will be found a small invoice of their fancy

LINEN CAMBRIC SHIRTS,

Never before offered for sale out of the New Orleans market.

Gloves, Trunks, Traveling Cases, Shawls, Umbrellas, etc.

All the Latest Novelties Immediately Produced

FANCY CASSIMERE

SUITS!

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR

A Complete Stock,

AND

WELL ASSORTED,

AT

JOHNSON & JUST'S,

No. 3 Marble Block, Main street.

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING,

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS!

300 DOZEN,

Winchester & Davies' Celebrated Patent Yoke Shirts, in all styles and qualities, at

JOHNSON & JUST'S,

Wholesale and Retail Clothiers,

No. 3 Clark's Marble Block,

ap8 MAIN STREET.

Eureka---Eureka

SEWING MACHINE!

NOT long since the public were notified that any person purchasing a Sewing Machine without Hiram Hoe's permission, were subject to damages. We what is proposed to the public was, whether new pur