# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 104.


## Daily Appeal.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

FIFTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 27.

EVENING SESSION.

The president called the convention to order at four o'clock P. M.

Mr. Boyce, Delaware, of Mississippi, had the floor.

Mr. Gayles was yielded the floor, and offered a resolution that the national convention do report on the arrangement of seats in the next national convention for the senatorial and representative delegates. Carried.

The chair informed the convention that he had given orders to admit delegates whether their bad tickets or not.

The chair congratulated the convention on the uniform order preserved; that an evening session had commenced, the members would applaud that par commendable generation of decorum.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, addressed the convention in favor of the majority report. He believed it an imputation upon the Democracy, that so great a party should be asked to wear a Janus face to insure success. If disclosed, his was to be admitted, it would divide itself into miserable factions, each charging the other with a violation of plighted faith. He alluded to the assault upon Mr. Buchanan by members of the party that elevated him, that he had violated the principles upon which he was elected. It was the result of these essential differences of opinion as to what the party platform was. It was then the duty of this convention to make their platform so plain that no difference of construction could be possible. This question was a vital one to the slave holding members of the Confederacy. He alluded to the antagonism of opinion between the two sections. He contended the ownership of the Territories is be in the States, the jurisdiction over them in Congress—as the agent of the States, and as such bound to protect property in them. It had no power, as the Territories had none to assume it. Surely one portion of the country would not deprive the other of a participation in that which was the common property of the whole.

He cited the language of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, upon which the South claimed the right to carry its property into the Territories. The extracts read by the gentleman from Ohio amounted to nothing. Mr. Calhoun, representing the entire South, had years ago in his controversy with Mr. Benton, asserted this great principle of protection in the Territories. The legislation of 1820 had moved this question from the judiciary. Shall a great party like the Democratic adopt a policy which will involve its champion in vague conjectures as to its creed? He wanted the North to understand that the South claimed the equable protection of all the rights of the Government. He endorsed the language of the Cincinnati platform stated by Mr. Payne. If that was its true construction it was more discreditable to persist in its perpetuation. The true meaning of the platform was that contended for by the South. If non-intervention meant non-protection, our protecting property abroad by the Government was more perfect than at home. The Government had defended assaults on the property of her citizens by foreign nations. How inconsistent, then, it was to deny it to property assailed at home. If the report of the South be adhered to the platform then the Democratic party would tower above all others, commanding the respect of the country for its bold and truthful maintenance of principle. The party was the party of the Constitution. When it dies the Constitution perishes with it.

Fendlay, Ohio, then obtained the floor.

Mr. Briggs, of New York, hoped delegates would second private conversations else where and let those who are infuriated hear [Applause.]

Ex-Governor King began. He deprecated the effort to array the northern and southern Democracy against each other. Missouri hoped that harmony would prevail, and a man be selected who knew no North, no South, no East, no West. If he had been on the committee, he would not, as his colleague, (Mr. Clark,) had done, have given the majority report the sanction of a majority. He would vote for the minority report. [Applause.]—There was a chip in that which cannot fail from the majority, fatal to our friends in the North.

There was no friend of intervention Missouri stood. Missouri stood on Cincinnati platform and wanted nothing else. He was pleased with the speech of Mr. Barksdale—His declaration "Janus faced" was apply to the platform reported by the majority. The men in the extreme South knew nothing about the Cincinnati platform. If they would come to our borders and hear the Black-Republicans there talk they would discover the impropriety of adhering to it. He read the Missouri platform, which approved the Cincinnati platform. In Missouri it made no difference what the platform was, they went it blind for the Democracy. [Applause.] He deprecated the character of remark which suggested, that because part of the North care no no vote, we should not pay any attention to the wishes of its Democracy. He discussed the Kansas bill and contended that its principle was complete nonsense, put there by the South to conform it to the compromise of 1850. Never was a sacrifice made so willingly as that made by northern men on that question to meet a concession of the South. Many northern representatives had been struck down, and white-cravated political preachers sent in their places. He alluded to the gallant stand of that distinguished statesman of the northwest, Stephen A. Douglas. [Loud applause.]

In Missouri their opposition northern Democrats, more than here, in the extreme South. In his State fugitive slaves could escape in a night to a free State, and when they pursued their property they found themselves pelted with eggs on hand to protect them in the pursuit of their property. The ultra course of southern men aided the Black-Republicans to beat their northern Democrats, and insure the power in the free States to pass personal liberty bills, etc. He wanted to avert for his extreme southern friends the mortification of having to eat their platform in November if the Union in case Seward was elected. [Applause.] He wanted to disregard the instructions and reason in the nominations. Their presence here would please him and do him much good. In the language of the gallant Lawrence, don't give up the ship.

He believed the people always to be right. Men here endeavoring to instruct their people against deal of good sense by going among the people in his country. He did not desire to express any opinion as to who should be the candidate. That was for the convention to determine. He appealed to the South to pursue a course calculated to aid its northern friends in the coming fight.

He ventured the assertion that there was not one of the southern men there who would take up his household and negroes and emigrate to the territories. There the question was an abstraction. What kind of protection would Congress give them? The protection the wolf would give the lamb. Gov. King concluded, and the

Hon. Wm. L. Yancey obtained the floor amidst the most deafening applause.

The subject had long been his study, and he was satisfied that he could not discuss it in an hour. He asked whether they would give him more than an hour.

Cries of yes, yes! no, no, no!

Mr. Sanders, of Iowa, hoped the gentleman would be allowed. How long a time would the gentleman desire?

Mr. Yancey could not say. He was sure an hour and a half.

Cries of go on.

He proceeded to address the convention for an hour and a half, amid repeated bursts of applause, and was followed by Mr. Pugh, Senator from Ohio, in reply, who spoke for an hour and a half more, in the course of his remarks he said he should have the same period of time.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, moved the previous question, pending which the convention, at eleven o'clock, P. M., adjourned.

SIXTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 28.

MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 10 15 A. M.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

No prayer.

The chair gave notice to all persons on the floor not members that they must not occupy the seats of members. If they did he would, on being informed of it, order the sergeant-at-arms to clear them.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, impressed the convention with the importance of calm deliberation in this critical moment, for the peace of the party and the country.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, raised the point that he was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, said that as Mr. Bishop had moved the previous question and the convention adjourned, the question fell and the fact that he had moved the adjournment, was the evidence that he did not have the floor.

The chair decided that Mr. Clark, of Mississippi, had made the motion to adjourn. As the previous question was not seconded it fell. As it was pending, no debate was in order at the time of adjournment.

Mr. Bigler moved that the resolutions be recommitted to the committee, with instructions to report in one hour the following:

*Resolved*, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and, during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

*Resolved*, That the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of government to maintain the constitutional rights of property of every species, and to enforce all the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

*Resolved*, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledges such constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practical period.

*Resolved*, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

*Resolved*, That the enactments of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

He moved the previous question.

Mr. Cochrane raised the point of order that it would operate on all the resolutions reported by the committee.

Mr. Bigler did not think so, and wanted to know whether it would.

Mr. Richardson said it was not in order to anticipate the decision of the chair in a certain contingency.

Mr. Bigler wanted to see such thing.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, said Mr. Cochrane's point of order was in point at all. It was an inquiry for information, and should not be entertained.

Mr. Cochrane wanted information for himself and the convention, as to whether his view of the operation of the previous question was correct.

Mr. Stuart said that it required unanimous consent, and he objected.

The Chair decided in favor of Mr. Stuart's point.

Mr. Bigler resumed, and pressed his motion for the previous question.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Phillips asked if this motion would not supplant that pending.

The chair said it was not proper to answer the question, as there was objection.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, having protested against the adjournment during the convention adjourned, the chair decided Mr. Randall to be under a misapprehension.

Several members wanted to know what the effect would be if the motion to lie on the table prevailed.

Mr. Stuart having withdrawn his objection to the question being put, the chair decided that it would carry all the resolutions. Such was the present impression of the chair.

Mr. Montgomery withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Bigler moved the previous question on his motion to commit with instructions.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know whether the previous question would operate.

The chair was about to answer, when Mr. M'Lee, of Maryland, in excited manner, said he represented the slave district in his State, and that Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, her representative on the committee, by his course, had denied his own record at home and misrepresented Maryland.

Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, raised the point that Mr. Bigler's was a new proposition, and not in order.

The chair decided against the point.

The chair then said the previous question would operate on all the pending propositions.

In answer to Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, the chair said it was competent to call for a division of the question.

The demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, called for a division.

When the vote on ordering the main question was about to be taken,

Mr. Nelloms, of Georgia, raised the question of privilege, that the Georgia delegation was not instructed to vote as a unit; the resolution merely requested them to do so. He contended he has discretion to vote as he pleased.

Mr. John A. Jones, of Georgia, opposed the effort of Mr. Nelloms to break the unit vote of the State, and contended that the term used had all the weight of instruction.

The chair ruled in favor of a point raised, that the debate was not in order.

Mr. Jones wanted to know how the vote was to be cast.

The chair said that when the State was called it would be determined.

Mr. Barrow, of Arkansas, suggested some such difficulty in his State.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, again inquired what was the effect of sustaining the main question.

The chair said if the main question was ordered, the convention would be brought to a vote on all the propositions, if the motion to recommit was lost. If it was carried, the report of the committee, when made in pursuance of the instructions, would be debatable.

A vote by States, on ordering the main question, was carried; four nays only against it.

Mr. Bigler's motion to commit being about to be taken, Mr. Cochrane claimed that he had offered an amendment.

Mr. Bigler, in reply, said he did not make it until after the previous question was demanded. He called for a division.

Mr. Cochrane yielded to this suggestion, but raised the point that it would be too late to have a division after the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Bigler said Mr. Cochrane was right.

Mr. Crosson contended that he was not.

The chair said as two members of Congress had given their opinion he would read the rule of 1837, which allowed a division at any time.

The division being called for, the vote was first taken on the first branch to commit, and carried by the following votes:

| States | Yeas. | Nays. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | 5 | |
| New Hampshire | 5 | |
| Vermont | 5 | |
| Massachusetts | 9 | |
| Rhode Island | 4 | |
| Connecticut | 5 | |
| New York | 35 | |
| New Jersey | 7 | |
| Pennsylvania | 27 | |
| Delaware | 3 | |
| Maryland | 8 | 2 |
| Virginia | 15 | |
| North Carolina | 9 | |
| South Carolina | 8 | |
| Georgia | 9 | |
| Florida | 3 | |
| Alabama | 9 | |
| Louisiana | 6 | |
| Mississippi | 7 | |
| Texas | 4 | |
| Arkansas | 4 | |
| Missouri | 9 | |
| California | 4 | |
| Kentucky | 9 | |
| Ohio | 23 | |
| Indiana | 13 | |
| Illinois | 11 | |
| Michigan | 6 | |
| Wisconsin | 5 | |
| Iowa | 3 | |
| Minnesota | 4 | |
| California | 4 | |
| Oregon | 3 | |
| | 252 | 50½ |

The news of the passage of the motion to commit was received with great applause.

A motion to reconsider and lay on the table was carried.

The question then recurred upon the second branch being the instructions proposed by Mr. Bigler.

Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, asked the chair whether, if the proposition to instruct was voted down, the committee would be required to report in one hour.

The chair said the question of instructions and time were distinct and divisible.

Mr. Bigler desired to modify the time. Objected to.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, asked for a vote on each resolution separately—first, on the one instructing the affirmation of the Cincinnati platform.

Mr. Bayard opposed any instructions. Let the whole matter be referred, and the majority and minority each report a platform, and the convention vote distinctly on them.

Mr. Brooks, of Alabama, moved to lay the instructions on the table.

Mr. Bigler proposed to modify his proposition so as to meet the suggestion of the gentleman from Delaware.

The chair decided the motion to lie on the table to be in order. It would not effect the branch already sent to the committee, but would only lay on the table the instructions.

Gov. Winston, of Alabama, contended that the previous question not being exhausted, his colleague's motion was not in order.

The chair decided the point not well taken.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, again raised the question of privilege relative to the rights of individual delegates in the Georgia delegation to vote contrary to instructions.

The chair repeated his former decision that the question could not be entertained at this time.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, was informed by the chair that the vote passed to commit had already sent to the committee the majority and two minority platforms.

The motion to lie on the table was then voted on by States with the following result:

| States | Yeas. | Nays. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | 5 | |
| New Hampshire | 5 | |
| Vermont | 5 | |
| Massachusetts | 9 | 4 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | |
| Connecticut | 5 | |
| New York | 35 | |
| New Jersey | 7 | |
| Pennsylvania | 27 | |
| Delaware | 3 | |
| Maryland | 8 | 2½ |
| Virginia | 15 | |
| North Carolina | 9 | |
| South Carolina | 8 | |
| Georgia | 9 | |
| Florida | 3 | |
| Alabama | 9 | |
| Louisiana | 6 | |
| Mississippi | 7 | |
| Texas | 4 | |
| Arkansas | 4 | |
| Missouri | 9 | |
| California | 4 | 4 |
| Kentucky | 9 | |
| Ohio | 23 | 1 |
| Indiana | 13 | |
| Illinois | 11 | |
| Michigan | 6 | |
| Wisconsin | 5 | |
| Iowa | 3 | |
| Minnesota | 4 | |
| California | 4 | 4 |
| Oregon | 3 | |
| | 252 | 50½ |

Georgia, when she was called, answered two votes yea.

Mr. Seward claimed the right to vote his individual vote, as did another delegate.

Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, called for the reading of the order of the convention on the subject, which was done. He said there was a division in the Georgia delegation. He contended the resolution of the Georgia convention requesting a unit vote to be equivalent to instructions. When Georgia requested, it should be the pleasure of her delegation to do so. He discussed the legal effect of the term "request," and appealed to every lawyer in the convention if it did not have the weight of command.

Mr. Nellums, of Georgia, contended for the right of the minority in the delegation to vote their own vote. He wanted to make his own record.

The chair here called the attention of some males in the gallery to the propriety of their taking off their hats. The members of the convention remained uncovered, and the men in the galleries should do the same.

Mr. Nellums, they went into a history of the circumstances attending the passage of the resolution of request.

The debate on the question was continued by Messrs. Nelson and Jones, of Georgia, Cessna, of Pa., and Meek, of Alabama.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the members of each delegation be permitted to vote as they please.

He afterwards withdrew it upon the suggestion of a point of order.

Mr. Henry R. Jackson continued the debate against the right of individual delegates from Georgia to vote otherwise than as a unit.

Mr. Nelloms then stated the question of privilege.

The chair would be reluctantly compelled to decide the question. An appeal could be taken. The announcement of the chairman of the Georgia delegation of the ten votes of Georgia in the affirmative, must stand. In his opinion the term, in the order of this convention, "provided," embraced within its intention the "request" of the Georgia resolution.

He did not think the delegates appointed by a State convention had any right to find any fault with limitations placed upon their power by the body which they represented. He therefore decided that the vote might be cast as a unit. [Applause.]

Mr. Isaac H. Wright, of Massachusetts, moved that the committee on platforms be instructed to report at four o'clock this afternoon. He moved the previous question.

Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, was about to speak against any limitation upon the time when the committee should report, when he was called out of order, the previous question had been moved.

Hon. H. M. Phillips's motion to adjourn until 4 o'clock P. M., to-day, was lost.

The previous question on Mr. Wright's resolution was ordered and the resolution adopted.

The convention adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

## Announcements.

**For Mayor.**

We are authorized to announce W. O. LOFLAND as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing June election.

**For Mayor.**

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

**For Chief of Police.**

DEM. G. GARRATT is a candidate for Chief of Police at the June election. ap20

**Chief of Police.**

D. GROVER is a candidate for Chief of Police at the ensuing June election. ap20

**For Tax Collector.**

We are authorized to announce CHARLES MAY as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector, at the ensuing June election. ap20

**For City Tax Collector.**

We are authorized to announce JOHN B. BOWEN as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. ap18 ar18d

**For Tax Collector.**

Capt. A. S. HANCOCK is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. ap18 ar18

**For Tax Collector.**

We are authorized to announce JOS. BLEDSOE as a candidate for City Tax Collector at the next June election. ap18 ar18

**For Wharfmaster.**

THOMAS WOLFE is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Wharfmaster. ap18 ar18

**For Wharfmaster.**

JOHN W. TAYLOR is a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing June election. ap18 ar18

**For Recorder.**

We are authorized to announce M. J. MOORE as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. ap18

**For Recorder.**

We are authorized to announce Dr. P. M. DICKINSON as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. ap18

**For Recorder.**

We are authorized to announce JAMES SANKS as a candidate for the office of City Recorder, at the ensuing municipal election. ap17 ar18

**FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

We are authorized to announce GEO. S. ELDRIDGE as a candidate for Attorney General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Civil Districts. ap18

**For Attorney-General.**

We are authorized to announce EDWARD PICKETT, Jr., as a candidate for Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Civil Districts. ap20

**For Attorney-General.**

SMITH P. BANKHEAD is a candidate for the office of Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Civil Districts. ap2 ar2

**For Attorney General.**

We are authorized to announce D. COLLINS as a candidate for Attorney General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Civil Districts. ap2 ar2

**For Attorney-General.**

We are authorized to announce W. J. SKAT as a candidate for Attorney-General, for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Civil Districts. ap18 ar2

**For Attorney-General.**

I. N. BARNETT is a candidate for Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Civil Districts at Sandy county, Tennessee, at the ensuing election. ap1

**For Attorney-General.**

We are authorized to announce JOHN F. SALE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts. ad1 ar1

**For Attorney-General.**

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. DISHMAN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts. ap1 ar1

## Lotteries.


WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

GEORGIA AND DELAWARE

STATE LOTTERIES

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000!

*Grand Extraordinary Drawing.*

Class No. 252 Draws Saturday, May 26, 1860.

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO TICKETS.

*ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF*

$100,000!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $50,000 | 249 prize's of | $500 |
| 1 " | 20,000 | 63 " | 125 |
| 1 " | 10,000 | 63 " | 100 |
| 2 " | 6,000 | 63 " | 50 |
| 2 " | 4,000 | 63 " | 50 |
| 2 " | 2,000 | 63 " | 50 |
| 2 " | 2,000 | 2700 " | 20 |
| 1 " | 1,000 | | |
| 63,192 prizes amounting to | | | $1,176,200 |

WHOLE TICKETS, $20; HALVES, $10; QUARTERS, $5.

Certificates of Fractions will be sold at the following rates, which is the total:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificate of Fractions of 25 Whole Tickets | | | $250.00 |
| " " 50 Half " | | | 145.00 |
| " " 100 Quarter " | | | 85.00 |
| " " 50 Eighths " | | | 77.37 |

*The Ordinary Drawings*

Of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Grand Number Lotteries will take place, in public, as follows:

Class 71 draws on Saturday, May 5, 1860.
Class 72 draws on Saturday, May 12, 1860.
Class 73 draws on Saturday, May 19, 1860.
Class 74 draws on Saturday, May 26, 1860.

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

*Ordinary Drawing,*

To take place as above specified.

One Grand Prize of $50,000!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $50,000 | 1 Prize of | $1,800 |
| 1 " | 10,000 | 50 Prizes of | 500 |
| 1 " | 6,000 | 100 " | 300 |
| 1 " | 4,000 | 100 " | 200 |
| 1 " | 2,000 | 100 " | 150 |
| | | 100 " | 100 |
| 3,000 | 20 are | | 100,000 |
| 3,465 prizes amounting to | | | $200,000 |

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Certificate of Fractions in the Ordinary Drawings will be sold at the following rates, which is the total:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Certificate of Fractions of 25 Whole Tickets | | $50 |
| " " 50 Half " | | 40 |
| " " 100 Quarter " | | 30 |
| " " 50 Eighths " | | 20 |

*In ordering Tickets or Certificates,*

Enclose the amount of money in our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it invested, and whether you wish Whole, Halves, Quarters or Eighths, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, insured with the utmost safety.

Immediately after the drawing, a printed Drawing, certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent, with an explanation.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

All communications strictly confidential.

All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of fifty days.

☞ Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries are drawn at Augusta, Ga., and Wilmington, Delaware.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Augusta, Georgia,
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Atlanta, Georgia,
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

☞ Persons sending $20 for Whole Tickets in any of the above lotteries, will be entitled to the Halves and Quarters in the same lottery.

N. B. BRUN & CO.



1860.

LATE AND IMPORTANT

Railway and Steamboat Arrangement.

GRAND Trunk Railway of Canada, American Express and Royal Mail Lines of Steamers (Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence,) forming a central connection from Boston, Niagara Falls Lewiston Niagara and Toronto, to Cape Vincent, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, Portland and Boston, commencing with the undermentioned routes.

EAST—Boston, Portland, Portsmouth, Montpelier, W. R. Junction, Railway Falls, Concord, Lowell, Worcester, Portland, Springfield, Hartford and New Haven.

SOUTH—Saratoga Springs, Troy, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

WEST—Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukie, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.

The steamers will commence running for the season on or before the 10th of May.

Tickets will be issued and either by railway or steamboat—an advantage which the tourist or business man cannot but appreciate.

H. McGAT, General Ticket Agent,
ap15-4m Office, Niagara Falls.



DR. BURT'S

CATHARTIC

*SUGAR PLUMS.*

ap15

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE

RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME!

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1860, trains run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

| LEAVE | | LEAVE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oakland at | 5:15 A M | Memphis at | 2:30 P M |
| Pope's at | 5:46 A M | Horn Lake at | 3:10 P M |
| Panola at | 7:27 A M | Hernando at | 3:45 P M |
| Sarfus at | 7:37 A M | Coldwater at | 4:07 P M |
| Como at | 8:15 A M | Senobia at | 4:37 P M |
| Senobia at | 8:35 A M | Como at | 5:00 P M |
| Coldwater at | 9:00 A M | Sarfus at | 5:16 P M |
| Hernando at | 9:32 A M | Panola at | 5:26 P M |
| Horn Lake at | 10:05 A M | Pope's at | 6:10 P M |
| ARRIVE AT | | ARRIVE AT | |
| Memphis at | 10:45 A M | Oakland at | 7:00 P M |

FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Will leave and arrive as follows:

*On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,*

| LEAVE | | ARRIVE AT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Memphis at | 6:15 A M | Oakland at | 5:00 P M |

*On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,*

| LEAVE | | ARRIVE AT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oakland at | 6:00 A M | Memphis at | 4:30 P M |

Trains arriving at Memphis connect with the Memphis and Charleston and the Memphis and Ohio Railroads, for the North and East.

Trains arriving at Oakland connect with a daily line of stages for Grenada and the Mississippi Central Railroad.

R. BOWDE,
General Superintendent.


## Miscellaneous.


PLANTERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE advertiser, agent for the sale of the CELEBRATED PREMIUM COTTON GIN, manufactured by W. D. Clemons Brown & Co., Columbus, Georgia, respectfully announces to planters generally that they have on hand a large consignment of these Gins, and will be prepared to supply them at all times during the season with such sizes as they may require. Planters visiting these Gins are requested to call at their orders to

FOWLER & CO., or
S. A. SHOANNON, Agent.

KENTUCKY FARM,

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

975 Acres.

I OFFER for sale my Farm, lying in Christian county, four miles from Hopkinsville, the county seat, a pleasant village of three thousand inhabitants, with two superior schools. The Farm is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, wheat, oats and grass, and well watered. Will trade in every direction, market is a very favorable one for the sale of tobacco, which I consider to claim. There is an abundance of timber, and several fine residence sites; also, a well and cistern in the yard.

The improvements are good, consisting of a new Frame Dwelling, with four rooms; three new frame negro quarters, with six rooms; a very large stable, carriage house and stalls for twenty head of stock; a good barn, and five large barns, enough to house thirty horses; good pasture of twenty acres, with a capital limestone spring; also, one mile of building in center of cultivation. The farm is within five miles of a turnpike road leading to Clarksville, Tennessee, and Cumberland River, which is twenty miles.

I am anxious to sell and remove to a cotton plantation. I will make the terms very liberal to any one wishing to buy, or would exchange for a good cotton plantation stocked with acclimated hands. The farm contains nine hundred and seventy-five acres, with about six hundred and forty cleared.

Any one wishing to purchase or exchange will call on Messrs. C. Bell & Co., Burton & Milton, or McCord & Co., Memphis, or address me at Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

ap26-2m J. C. GANT.

Imperial Ambrotypes

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OPPOSITE

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.



Plantation in DeSoto County

*For Sale.*

WE offer for sale a farm of 540 acres, twenty miles from Memphis and only one and a half miles from Hernando, the county seat of DeSoto county, Mississippi. On the place there is a good Dwelling, Gin House and Stable. The land is of the best quality. A fine Orchard, with a variety of fruit; 180 acres cultivated. This farm will be sold at a bargain, and immediate possession given.

YOUNG & WELB,
272 Bells street, up stairs.

Flour.

150 BBLS. "Extra" and "Family" Flour, in store and for sale 100 bbls. Superfine Flour, in store and for sale

LINDSEY & FICKLEN,
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Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer,

AND importer of Welsh Slate and Scottish Rubber Tiles, is prepared to do roofing in this or the adjoining States. Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work done by me guaranteed water proof. Slate yard on Jefferson street, between 3rd and 4th, Memphis, Tennessee. ap1

BELL HANGING!

WM. KINNAN,

Practical Bell Hanger and Locksmith,

Main Street, between Gayoso and Beal.

BELLS Hung and Repaired! Keys fitted! Locks repaired! Personal attention to Hotel and Steamboat jobbing. ap15-1y

Collection of Debts.

PERSONS in the city having claims to collect in Hardeman county are solicited to send them to the undersigned, who pledges his personal attention and promptly. He begs leave to refer to Messrs. Hill & Dorion, S. D. Wright, Memphis; Mr. Montgomery, Messrs. Wood & Smith, Pitner & Miller, Levi Joy, and the merchants generally of Hardeman.

W. G. NUCKOLLS,
Constable Hardeman County.

LAPLINS, SMITH & BOUES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GUNPOWDER,

Office, No. 38 Front Row,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

All kinds of Gunpowder constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to. ap21-3m

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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 assorted stock of Carriage Hardware and Trimmings and Wagon Material of all kinds, which we are now receiving, to the trade at lower terms than ever offered in this market. We have selected with great care the best and cheapest articles from the most advantageous terms. Our stock is full and complete, and our goods are purchased for cash, and under the personal supervision of one of our firm, and consequently we can offer inducements to buyers of articles and upon the most advantageous terms. Our stock is fresh