THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY McLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 124.

Daily Appeal.

LETTER FROM HON. E. A. NISBET.

MACON, GA., May 8, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., and profoundly sympathize with you, in the sentiments therein expressed. The state of things developed recently, in the Democratic convention at Charleston, is well cal-culated to excite alarm. The spirit prevalent there, which you justly characterize as disorganizing, threatens the integrity of the Democratic party, and therefore, the integrity of the Union. In no view of the state of the times, have I been enabled to see the shadow of a necessity for the ill-fated movement of the seceders. On the contrary, it seems to me, to be condemned by every consideration of expediency—every dictate of patriotism, and every suggestion of statesmanship. It was eminently an occasion of union, moderation, and self-control. The convention at Charleston exhibited the reprehensible spectacle of a divided, disordered camp in the presence of the enemy; worse than that of a family convened for counsel, wrangling in the presence of burglars. Whatever should be conceded, it is humiliating, yet must be made, that the Democratic party is greatly demoralized through its action.

A majority of the retiring brethren were actuated, I am satisfied, by the purest motives. They unquestionably were moved by a sense of obligation to the South, and were solicitous only for the maintenance of its rights and honor. They are to be fully acquitted of any purpose hostile to the Union. These things are especially true of the seceding delegates from Georgia. I regret to say that some of the bolters—a minority no doubt—unhesitatingly desired that their action would dismember the party—result in the election of a Freesoil President, and thus hasten a dissolution of the Union. So far as our own delegation is concerned the seceding portion did not represent the opinions or wishes of their constituents.

Success in the approaching canvass for the Presidency, all must admit, can be achieved alone by a combination of all the elements of the Democracy upon their candidate. There are not a few who believe that the result is exceedingly uncertain, with all the advantages of mortal brotherhood, co-operation, and sublime unity and enthusiasm. And defeat, we have been told, upon the highest authority, and with oracular solemnity, will be the signal for the disruption of the Union. These things being so, the convention convened, discussed and divided.

Without noting fractional differences of opinion, it may be sufficient here to say that the convention adopted, substantially, the Cincinnati platform of 1856.

The seceding body adopted the report of the majority of the committee. The vital difference of the two consists in this, that the former asserts the doctrine of non-intervention, and the latter asserts the obligation of Congress by legislation to protect slavery in the Territories. The resolution of the seceders is in the following words: "That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends." The limits proper to this letter will not permit me to discuss these platforms, but I beg leave, in the fewest possible words, to make upon them a brief comment. There can be no question that the resolution of the seceders assert the duty of Congress to intervene for the protection of slavery, because Congress is one of the departments of the Federal Government, and that Congress must intervene by legislation, because it cannot, for that purpose, in no other way.

Again, it is declared to be the duty of Congress. Now duty implies obligation, and that involves right. We have, therefore, in the generalities of this resolution, the constitutional right of Congress to pass a law establishing slavery in the Territories fully declared. That right must, if it exists at all, be an exclusive right; it cannot exist in Congress, and at the same time exist elsewhere. That right involves a ridiculous absurdity. All power, therefore, over the institution of slavery is by this resolution unconditionally denied to the people of a Territory. This is my knowledge, my belief, my doctrine, if, perchance, at some further day, Cuba, or some other land of the cotton plant, should become an integral part of the Union, then, the resolution determines when Congress shall exercise the right, or fulfill the obligation of protection, and that is when necessary. Who can, outside of this resolution, tell when Congress? No authority on earth but that clothed with the power can pronounce upon the time, the extent, and the manner of its interference. This party's platform of freedom inaugurates among the canons of Democratic faith, and it is antagonistic to the established principles of its creed. Popular sovereignty and non-intervention, convertible terms, have, until a recent period, been held the only sound doctrines of that staunch old organic union, and indeed of all parties in the South. Non-intervention was the battle-cry of 1850, it was the basis of the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and it was solemnly engrafted upon the platform of 1856. Who can forget, or remember with what fervid zeal and indignant enthusiasm the leaders of the Democracy in Congress, and out of Congress, repelled the very position that disintegrated the convention at Charleston? Remove the agitation from the halls of Congress, and localize it on the Territory, was their counsel.

Congress must not, said they, be any longer the theater of agitations which disturb the Union. The people, argued our leaders, have the right according to the Constitution, to process upon the question of slavery in the Territories. And so it was settled, that the Government—that Congress, had nothing to do with the question. Popular sovereignty and the party advanced to victory—from triumph to triumph—with non-intervention inscribed upon its banner. If any thing ought to be considered as the well settled fundamentals of Democratic opinion, it is this same principle of non-intervention. Now, in the teeth of the record, heretofore so lauded. Are the people to understand that politics is an adroit game of expedients—that there is no stable truth in the science of Government, and that their leaders have no regard for the sanctity of opinion, and no reverence for the virtue of consistency? For one, I am content to enter the contest with Freesoilism upon the Cincinnati platform, without retaining more of my opinions are as to the question of slavery in the Territories. I am not at liberty to split hairs, when such vast interests are at stake. The one is to be cast upon the side of the empire. I will say, however, that upon principle and expediency, I am opposed to protection, and will state without much of argument or illustration, my reasons for entertaining such grounds. Some of them have been already intimated. I am opposed to it.

1st. Because, being inconsistent with the scholarly consistent political opinions of the Democratic party, its adoption would degrade and demoralize that party.

2nd. Because its adoption would be violative of those principles for which the Democracy, ever since the South entered in 1850, 1854 and 1856, and therefore reproachful to southern manhood.

3d. Because it required of them that which, if granted, would inevitably their personal honor, to wit: An immediate and entire change of position.

4th. Because, if it were now embodied in the creed of the Democratic party, the effect would be to break down the leaders of the party at the North and defeat its candidate. Our gallant coadjutators could not and would not, enter the canvass upon that platform. If they could consent to do so, they could not carry the people with them, and would be themselves vivisimized. So they tell us, and so we are obliged to concede that they speak truthfully. The Cincinnati platform abandons no southern right, even admitting that it does not embody all that we may justly claim. If that be so, what objection would lie to the action of the convention with reference to the expediencies of the case?

Let no man delude himself with the idea that a Democrat President can be elected without northern votes, and let every man be well assured that it will require every man and strength possible at the North to elect him. Our seceding delegates are not ignorant of these things, and yet they prescribe to their own friends at the North, terms that would inevitably weaken them, and thereby defeat the candidate. I speak not now of their obligation to look to the alterior consequence of his defeat. If they intended no sinister, in my mind they have strangely misjudged the means. They seem to me to have acted as negotiators with enemies rather than arranging with friends to use the means of success against a common foe. We cannot overcome freesoilism with platforms. We cannot fight Abolitionism with abstractions. It is time for the people to know that there are but two modes of resisting both—one is, constitutionally through the ballot-box by electing a President and securing an administration favorable to our interest; and the other is by out and out arousing revolution. The time for this last resort of wronged and dishonored States has not arrived. Trust to God that it will never come, and that the Union is immortal. If two months instances are made, however—one at Baltimore on the 18th of June, and one at Chicago on the 18th of June—my judgment is that the Freesoil candidate will be elected, and that may be the beginning of the end.

6. Because, it is unconstitutional in principle. It is in conflict with States rights, as taught by such venerated sages as Madison, Macon, Crawford and Troup. The State rights school holds that the people are sovereign; the protective school, that as to slavery in the Territories, the government is sovereign. It is a concession of a dangerous centralizing power to Congress.

6. Because it yields to Congress an unlimited jurisdiction over slavery in the Territories, and that concession involves the power to exclude or to modify, or to abolish; the institution. If Congress can establish and protect; if it can enact a code, it requires better logic and higher authority than I have yet seen to satisfy me that it may not, also in its discretion, exclude slavery altogether, or modify the character of slave property, and in any way which is agreeable to itself, change existing relations between master and servant. This is a very important view of this subject, and I regret that I have no space for its elaboration.

7. Because if adopted it would be wholly unavailing. At this moment there is a Freesoil majority in the House of Representatives. Does any one seriously believe that that majority would grant protection? It would give the protection the wolf extends to the lamb. Some other. It would seem, however, that the minority of our friends of the secession contemplated the demand and refusal, and looked to such refusal as the touchstone of revolution. Whether they did or not, I candidly answer my conviction to apply any such test at this time. The time may come when I will be constrained to choose between the Union and southern honor and right. Come, if come it must, whenever it may, my place is life and death, in with my native State. As yet that alternative has not been presented to me. I am wholly mistaken in the sentiment of Georgia if four-fifths of her people do not think and feel as I do on this subject. I have hope in the virtue of another struggle for the preservation of the Union. I still believe that northern sentiment may so far right itself, as if we are united, to crown that struggle with success. The highest obligation of southern patriotism is for men of all parties to unite to make it a success.

You conclude by asking my advice in the present emergency. I have explained, but a few estimate of the value of any counsel I may give; but I have been accustomed to speak when I have any reason to believe that my words can, in the least, benefit my country. My opinion is, that if there are two Democratic nominations, the Black-Republican candidate will be elected. I think should turn out not to be the result, then I am sure, that there will be no election by the college, and that the election will devolve upon the House. In that event one of two things will happen—either the election of a Freesoil President or revolution, beginning at Washington and pervading the States. Therefore, it is my conviction that the convention at Richmond ought not to be held—that a convention ought at once to be called to choose delegates to represent the State at Baltimore—that the people should move promptly in the counties and appoint delegates to the State convention, and that the delegates to Baltimore should be chosen irrespective of what has transpired at Charleston. The breach in the party may and ought to be healed before it widens immoderately. Conciliation should be the order of the day. Crimination and recrimination should be avoided. Differences of opinion are to be expected, but concert of action must be secured. Above all let the people ponder these things—self-reliant, disinpassioned and unfettered by office holders or office seekers, by cliques, combinations or flatterers; and let them take the control of future movements, for verily it is their affair.

Respectfully, etc.,

E. A. NISBET.

Messrs. Robert Collins, John J. Gresham and others.

Meeting of Railroad Commissioners.

From the Holly Springs Herald, Friday.

HOLLY SPRINGS, May 16, 1860.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the Memphis, Holly Springs and Mobile railroad company, were present the following gentlemen: James Walker and Dr. Scruggs, from Tennessee; Thomas Wood, A. B. Cowan, Jas. Flinn, J. C. Foster, A. Arnold, J. B. Owings, C. C. White, D. Nesbit, C. Hicks, T. B. Wheeler, A. P. Scruggs, Jas. Withers, G. H. Mosely, John B. Fant, S. Bolling, J. B. Herring, Hugh R. Miller, R. A. Pinson and Andrew Dotson, of Mississippi.

On motion, Hon. Hugh R. Miller took the chair as president of the meeting, and James Fant was called upon to act as secretary.

The president stated the object of the meeting, and on motion, the charter of the "Memphis, Holly Springs and Mobile railroad company," granted by the States of Mississippi and Tennessee respectively, was read, and the importance, practicability, commercial necessity and pecuniary benefit of a railroad, constructed in pursuance of said charter, were forcibly and at some length pressed by Dr. Dotson, Hon. R. A. Pinson, of Panola, Oktona, and James Elder also addressed the meeting.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following named persons be authorized to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the "Memphis, Holly Springs and Mobile railroad company" on the first Monday of June next, at the places hereafter designated, and to keep the same open until the aggregate sum of $300,000 is subscribed: to wit:

Memphis, Tenn.—Hon. R. P. Saunders, S. M. Gates, James Elder, A. Woodruff, A. Street, E. M. Bavard, F. Titus, R. C. Brooks, B. Grantland, F. Kane, B. B. Roberts and W. J. Wicks.

Olive Branch—Thomas Wood, Reuben R. Brown, W. H. McCago, H. Buchanan and W. J. Wicks.

Byhalia—T. B. Webber, A. Arnold, H. Tyson, A. Q. Withers and A. T. Scruggs.

Holly Springs—Dr. G. H. Mosely, J. W. C. Watson, W. M. Strickland and James Fant.

Coldwater—B. R. Long, A. Murray, and Wm. Wright.

Rocky Ford—D. L. Tyre, Willis Dean, and F. Fielsen.

New Albany—C. T. Bond, R. Flournoy, Bonker Foster and James A. Hill.

Fredonia—J. J. Jones, A. J. Duncan and Silas Williams.

Cherry Creek—Nathan M. Berry and J. B. Henry.

Pontotoc—H. R. Miller, R. A. Pinson, W. W. Bell, B. C. Earl, J. T. Weatherall, and Jeff. Wilson.

Lucy's Store—David Poole and James Lowry.

Palmetto—W. H. Colbeck and James Read.

Pattonsville—J. S. Tapp, John Turner and J. W. Brandel.

Verona—John Ratcliff, B. H. Trice and Richard Clark.

Prairie Mound—Littleberg Gilliam, F. M. Brandlet and Elem Hodges.

Cotton Gin—F. M. Fouchel, J. Mayfield and Drury Armstrong.

Okolona—D. C. Hubbard, J. B. Williams, R. A. Murdock and L. O. Walker.

Prairie Station—James Houghton and Wm. Farmer.

Resolved, That at the time of making such stock subscription, a cash payment of two per cent., or of one dollar on each share be required of the subscriber—the sum to be paid to the person or persons authorized hereby to receive such subscription and to be by such person paid over to the receivers hereafter named.

Resolved, That James Elder, J. W. Clapp, H. K. Miller and H. S. Hill be and are hereby appointed receiver to receives and hold all such payments made on stock subscribed, until the organization of the company, and then to pay the same over to the treasurer of the company.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting is hereby authorized to have two hundred copies of the charter of the Memphis, Holly Springs and Mobile railroad company printed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the president of this meeting cause the commissioners heretofore appointed to make monthly reports to him of all subscription to the stock of this company, and that he convene a meeting of this board of commissioners as soon as the fact that $300,000 may be ascertained to have been subscribed.

Resolved, That the president shall call a meeting of the board of commissioners when requested to so do by any three members thereof.

On motion it was resolved, That all newspapers friendly to the cause of railroads now under consideration, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

There being no further business before the meeting, it was on motion, adjourned.

JAMES FANT, Secretary. M. R. MILLER, President.

Poverty Not so Great a Curse.

If there is anything in the world that a young man should be more thankful for than any other, it is the poverty which necessitates his starting in life amid the great disadvantages. Poverty is one of the best tests of human quality in existence. A triumph over it is the grand initial step from the Blue Point. It demonstrates stuff and stamina. It is a certificate of worthy labor creditably performed. A young man who cannot stand the test of poverty is not worth anything. He can never rise above a drudge or a pauper. A young man who cannot feel his will harden as the yoke of poverty presses upon him, and his pluck rise with every difficulty poverty throws in his way, and who does not feel his energy and pride himself. Poverty saves a thousand times more men than it ruins; for it only ruins those who are not particularly worth saving, while it saves multitudes of those whose souls would have ruined. If any young man who reads this is so unfortunate as to be rich, I give him my pity. I pity you, my rich young friend, because you are in danger. You lack one stimulus to effort and excellence, which your poor companion possesses. You may be rich, and have all that heart can wish, and yet be a miserable man. You may be able to think yourself above him, and that sort of thing makes you mean, and injures you. With full pockets and full stomach, and fine times and broadcloth on your back, your heart and soul pitchingly, in the care of life you will find yourself surpassed by all the poor boys around you before you know it.

No, my boy, if you are poor, thank God and take courage; for he intends to give you a chance to make something of yourself. If you have plenty of money, he intends to put the means of success against a common foe. We cannot overcome freesoilism with platforms. We cannot fight Abolitionism with abstractions." It is time for the people to know that there are but two modes of resisting both—one is, constitutionally through the ballot-box by electing a President and securing an administration favorable to our interest; and the other is by out and out arousing revolution. The time for this last resort of wronged and dishonored States has not arrived. Trust to God that it will never come, and that the Union is immortal. If two nominations are made, however—one at Baltimore on the 18th of June, and one at Chicago on the 18th of June—my judgment is that the Freesoil candidate will be elected, and that may be the beginning of the end.

6. Because, it is unconstitutional in principle. It is in conflict with States rights, as taught by such venerated sages as Madison, Macon, Crawford and Troup. The State rights school holds that the people are sovereign; the protective school, that as to slavery in the Territories, the government is sovereign. It is a concession of a dangerous centralizing power to Congress.

6. Because it yields to Congress an unlimited jurisdiction over slavery in the Territories, and that concession involves the power to exclude or to modify, or to abolish; the institution. If Congress can establish and protect; if it can enact a code, it requires better logic and higher authority than I have yet seen to satisfy me that it may not, also in its discretion, exclude slavery altogether, or modify the character of slave property, and in any way which is agreeable to itself, change existing relations between master and servant. This is a very important view of this subject, and I regret that I have no space for its elaboration.

7. Because if adopted it would be wholly unavailing. At this moment there is a Freesoil majority in the House of Representatives. Does any one seriously believe that that majority would grant protection? It would give the protection the wolf extends to the lamb. Some other. It would seem, however, that the minority of our friends of the secession contemplated the demand and refusal, and looked to such refusal as the touchstone of revolution. Whether they did or not, I candidly answer my conviction to apply any such test at this time. The time may come when I will be constrained to choose between the Union and southern honor and right. Come, if come it must, whenever it may, my place is life and death, in with my native State. As yet that alternative has not been presented to me. I am wholly mistaken in the sentiment of Geor-

For the Memphis Appeal.

Another son born for the man who penned the following pathetic, yet sublime verses, on the sweets, delights of the sweet the land she loves.

Say, who art thou, with blue profusion,
And hair so cold—with evil thought,
Who dares thus rudely profane
The woman should not there, unscathed?"
What demon from his wilderness thou?
Who hatchest such unhallowed scenes?
For reckless man!—if man thou art—
Fall on, and rent thy native clime!
Since thy native venom—cease thy heart
For woman hide the vow "good night."
Go, pass of you, go back to hell
With thorns and thistles rude n'er grown;
There call the slumber ever dead,
And yearning City quick shall
Go, and when pain shall rack the bosom,
When misery bids thy bosom swell,
Let fiends shower in the groans,
And mock thee with their frightful yell.
May never woman's sacred voice
Ever utter to place thy hallowed soul;
May never female smile render
Or aught of all thy woes control.
But may it then ask of infinite power,
That sword and fire of all the fate,
Without a child to mourn thy doom,
Or wife to bless thee in her prayer.

EMMET SMITH, Hir.

Bear Hunting in California.

"GRIZZLY ADAMS" has written a book containing an account of his hair-breadth escapes and adventures in catching and conquering the wild animals included in his California menagerie. From it we give the following incident, showing the dangers of interference with the domestic affairs of Mr. Bruin:

SLAYS A BLACK HYENA BEAR, AND SECURES HER CUBS.

After the capture of Lucy Washington, I was fortunate enough to catch a number of other bears, but without meeting with any incident of moment. At length, however, I encountered what is known as a hyena black bear. It was a female of considerable size and formidable appearance, and she was accompanied by a pair of cubs of the smallest proportions. They certainly were not larger than a common house cat. They caught my fancy at once, and I concluded that they were to become my property. It was very clear, though, that the mother of them was in no disposition to assent to such a transfer. I was satisfied that she had personal objections of the toughest nature, and did not think it safe to argue the question with her too closely. I preferred reasoning at a distance. The only work of logic with which I was intimate was, I confess, my rifle, but it was a very convincing one when a bear became my disputant, and it had a way of making its syllogisms tell with an effect that left nothing but a forcesome conclusion. In the present instance, therefore, I assumed my premises, and discharged my observations at the mother-bear. It required four different shots to persuade her to become a quiet spectator of my movements as a bystander of her cubs. Every shot passed through either her heart or liver. I had a right to conclude, by that time, that she was past all opposition; but such was the pertinacity with which she clung to life for her young ones' sake that she refused to exhibit the first sign of giving up the ghost until the fourth bullet messenger had left her without an alternative.

You may suppose that I promptly chased down the little cubs in the chapparel. They were dear little fellows, and had not yet good their teeth. Nature had not had time to attend to their dental operations. They were perfectly harmless therefore, and incapable of doing mischief, even if they had the instinct. To make assurance doubly sure, I tied up their little legs, and placed them in my saddle bags. You may wonder, perhaps, how I procured saddle-bags in the wilderness. But I didn't procure them. As usual, I turned manufacturer, and supplied myself. Of course, they were made of the only material at command, which was green elk skin. I constructed them with much pains, and gave them the customary shape of Yankee saddle-bags. I popped my tiny treasures, rendered them as comfortable as the emergency would permit, shouldered my rifle again, after prudently reloading it for fear of an accident, and once more started for home. As my mule was shaky with me, you may conjecture that he bore the saddle-bags and their contents. More than this, I packed on him as much of the meat of the deceased mother-bear as I needed for immediate objects. This all settled to my satisfaction, I turned my face toward camp, the cubs yelling and squalling from the saddle-bags, until they fitted the forest with their discordant music. They would not be quieted. No amount of coaxing or threatening would silence their vicious tongues; and I was anxious to silence them, for I had no idea how far their worthy papa had wandered that morning for provisions. The cry of an infant bear stirs up the affections of its parents fully as much as the wail of a child will, being the natural protector to its side, and I had no special wish at that moment for an introduction to Mr. Bruin.

THE CUBS CALL THEIR PAPA, AND MR. "KNOCKS UNDER" TO ADAM'S RIBS.

Fate was against me this time. I had not proceeded very far before the squalling of the bear babies had its effects. Their disturbed papa soon made his appearance, and of your honest indignation was written on the face of a bear, it was legible in his. If it had been painted in letts a yard long, like some of the dashing signs in Broadway, I could easily read it more distinctly, and it threatened, I don't know what, very clearly. To say that he intuitively comprehended the position of affairs would only be to say that he came to a conclusion from a glance at his countenance, and that he had promptly made up his mind to pounce on me a valuable lesson for my temerity would simply be stating the undoubted fact. But, while he was pursuing me, and probably meditating why he he should swallow one whole or cut my pieces off, I hit on a device that gave him very different employment. I called up my dog (she was a superior hunter,) and told her to "take" the bear. She understood us, and rushing at him, commenced to play around him, to divert him from myself, and keep him at bay. This embarrassed him not a little, taking advantage of his embarrassment, I fired a ball into his left side. A few more shots gave him his quietus, when I left his body where it dropped, with the intention of returning for it the next day. In the meantime I conveyed the little cubs safely home; I mixed flour and water, which I sweetened with sugar, and gave them for food, and I had the satisfaction of seeing them thrive upon it abundantly.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

DELAWARE AND MISSOURI

STATE LOTTERIES

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000!

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.

The Managers' offices are located at Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri.

The following

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES

will be drawn in public, under the superintendence of Twelve Commissioners, appointed by the Governor:

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 12.

DRAWS ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

$100,000!

1,1 Prize of	$20,000	100 Prizes of	$100
2 prizes of	12,500	65 "	100
2 "	5,000	65 "	100
3 "	2,000	65 "	50
4 "	1,000	4,500 "	40
5 "	500	27,045 "	20
10 "	1,000		
12,486 prizes amounting to			$1,192,725

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO TICKETS.

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

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 26 Whole Tickets			$520.00
" "	26 Half	"	140.00
" "	26 Quarter	"	74.00

Splendid Schemes, to be Drawn each Wednesday in June.

Class 270 drawn Wednesday, June 6, 1860.
Class 282 drawn Wednesday, June 13, 1860.
Class 291 drawn Wednesday, June 20, 1860.
Class 305 drawn Wednesday, June 27, 1860.
NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TICKETS.
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

One Capital Prize of $37 500!

1 Prize of	$37,500	15 Prizes of	$400
2 prizes of	10,000	200 "	300
2 "	7,500	65 "	100
3 "	2,000	65 "	70
4 "	1,000	65 "	50
5 "	500	4,500 "	40
10 "	1,000	27,045 "	20
1 "	500	27,045 "	10
12,486 prizes amounting to			$480,300

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

Certificate of Packages in the above Schemes, to be drawn each Wednesday, will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets			$130.00
" "	10 Half	"	70.00
" "	10 Quarter	"	37.50

In ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Inclose the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish it to be invested, and write your name, Whole, Halves, Quarters or Eighths, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by return mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, a printed Drawing, certified 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 forty days.

OUR SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES.

Capital Prize - $50,000!

DRAW EVERY SATURDAY.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Certificates containing Tickets for the month will be sent, free of expense, for ordering as above.

Schemes for Sunday's Drawing furnished on day of the drawing, if so directed.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

The Drawings of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s Lotteries are published in the New Orleans Picayune, New York Times and New Yorker Staats Zeitung. my20

Just Received.

100 BASKETS Pure Sparkling Champagne, 75 cases Scotch Ale;
50 cases London Porter;
50 cases Hennessy Brandy;
50 " Old Bourbon and Rye Whisky;
50 " Scotch, Jamaica Spirits, Wines, Liquors, Genuine Fish, Nuts, Sardines, etc.

For sale by J. F. FRANK,
may6 No. 43 Market Row.

To Everybody.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Curtis & Kuykendall, or A. Kuykendall, will please call at our office and settle the same before the first day of July next. Their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, unless they do so. We mean what we say this time.

QUINCY & ROBINSON,
Successors to Keagan & Co.

MARSHALL & COOK.

Announcements.

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce T. A. HAMILTON as a candidate for the office of Mayor at the approaching June election. my22-dtc

For Mayor.

We are authorized and requested to announce ROBERT J. TANSEY, Jr., as a candidate for Mayor of the city of Memphis, at the ensuing June election. my21-tc*

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS JAMES FINNIE as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election on the 28th June next. my21-tc*

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce W. G. LOFLAND as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing June election. my21-tc*

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce E. D. SACHS as a candidate for reelection to the office of Mayor. my17*

For Alderman.

We are requested to announce the name of Mr. J. M. CREWS as candidate for Alderman in the 4th Ward, at the ensuing June election. my15-tc

For Wharfmaster.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. HODGES as a candidate for Wharfmaster, at the ensuing June election. my14-tc

For Chief of Police.

WM. UNDERWOOD is a candidate for re-election to the office of Chief of Police. [The name of the office was changed by the last legislature from "City Marshal" to "Chief of Police." The duties of the office remain as heretofore.] Election 28th June, 1860. my15-tc*

For Chief of Police.

RES. D. GARRETT is a candidate for Chief of Police at the June election. my8-tc

Chief of Police.

D. GROVES is a candidate for Chief of Police at the ensuing June election. my29

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. my29*

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. my14-tc*

For Tax Collector.

Capt. A. A. HANCOCK is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. my29-tc*

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOB SLEDGE as a candidate for City Tax Collector at the next June election. my30-tc*

For Wharfmaster.

THOMAS WILLIS is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Wharfmaster. my30-tc*

For Wharfmaster.

JOHN WATSON is a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing June election. my18-tc*

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce W. S. SMITH as a candidate for the office of Recorder, at the ensuing June election. my16-tc*

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce W. A. MOORE as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. my12

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce D. P. M. DICKINSON as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. my6

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce JAMES BANKS as a candidate for the office of City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. my5-tc*

Professional Cards.

CHARLES B. STROTHER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Collector of Claims, Memphis, Tenn. Office on South Main avenue, between Adams and Monroe streets. mar25-tf

J. P. CARUTHERS.....E. M. YERGER.....MOSES WHITE.
Caruthers, Yerger & White,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee.—Office in Bridges Building. mar25-1y

H. B. FOLK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tennessee.—Gives his prompt attention to collection of claims intrusted to his care, throughout the State. Office north side Court Square.
Refers to Hon. J. P. Caruthers. jel21-tcm

E. S. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 5 Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets. Will attend to business entrusted to him in the Western counties and North Mississippi.
Refers to Messrs. Orgill, Overton & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Brisbane & Marshall, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Thos. Peters, Real Estate Broker; Messrs. Green & Wyckliffe, Commission Merchants, Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Jordan & Kimball, Memphis, Tenn. mar25-1y

W. D. BEARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 341 Jefferson street, Block No. 1.
Refer to J. M. Poynter, Hon. George Dixon, Stratton, Poynter & Matlock, Memphis, Tenn. mar25-1y

S. W. HOLLAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR, most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis, and may be found at the Drug Store of Messrs. Chandler & Co., on Main street, adjoining Montgomery Hall, where he may be found when not absent on duty, and at night at the residence of J. C. Holland, on Market street below Third. de15-dtcm

HARRIS C. FARRELLY.....JAMES W. FINLEY.
FARRELLY & FINLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Little Rock, Arkansas.
Office on Markham Street, next door to Jacobs's Book Store.
Jan30-dly

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,
Hot Springs, Arkansas.
Present professional services can be secured from physicians or invalids abroad. A treatise on the properties of the baths and the use of the waters in its vicinity, by the undersigned, will be sent by mail. Address the American Medical Association. my20-3m*

DR. G. W. ACREE,
DENTIST,
Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.
All operations performed with the most possible pain, and in the most skillful manner. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with gum and block. Respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the public with confidence in my skill, or no charge will be made. apr1

TO THE LADIES.

M. GOLDBERG,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to his extensive stock of
MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
AND
DRESS GOODS!
He is determined not to be undersold by any house, and has marked his entire stock down to a price which cannot fail to suit all who may favor him with a call. Hs
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
cannot be beat, as the public is well aware that he stands 1 No 1 in that line, having always on hand
BONNETS
Made of the finest fabric that can be selected from the Paris and New York markets. As to workmanship it cannot be surpassed. The entire stock of the hat and department are from the firm of Brooks in Paris and New York. Ladies favor me with your patronage and guaranteed to please, or no pay for a second time, give our friend Goldberg a call. Hs
MANTLE DEPARTMENT
Cannot be surpassed in quality or price.
Dress Goods, Trimming and Hosiery
Which for variety, cheapness of new all offered at very reduced prices. He would be pleased all in want of anything in his line for ready cash and one fair customer.
M. GOLDBERG,
No. 316 Main street, cor. Union.

WATCHES,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

Diamonds,

Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Pistols, Canes, Etc.

WE have just received our spring stock of the above goods, embracing many new and elegant articles which we will sell very low for cash.
Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
A. J. WARREN & CO.,
291 corner Main and Monroe streets,
my9-tawly Memphis.

EHRGOTT & WETHORE

RESPECTFULLY announce that they are permanently located in Memphis, and are prepared to make all kinds of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments. Build models of the mechanical order, and most respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Shop in the Odd Fellows' Hall, between Gayoso and Exchange, Main st., Memphis, Tenn. my1-3m

THOMAS CRIDER,
Architect,
HAS removed his office to No. 319 Webster Block, 3d third story. mr31-3m

Notice.

Messrs. MARSHALL & COOK,

LATE of the school of the great and celebrated Chemical Dyers and Scourers, COOK & MATTHEWS, of St. Louis, have been induced to open an establishment for carrying on the above business in all its branches. Every description of Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants are dyed, sponged, and restored to their original perfection. They certainly do remove every spot of grease, paint, wax and tar, together with all other blemishes attributable to which such garments are liable, and warrant the spots not to reappear. Call and examine their specimens of Coat dressing. If they fail to restore you, no charge will be made. They refer to all persons who have patronized Cook and Bear.
No. 316 Main street, cor. Union.
MARSHALL & COOK.

Druggists.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

DEARING & WETHERILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

No. 335 MAIN STREET.

Below Union, west side,

GREENLAW'S BLOCK,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

FRESH GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Osage Orange Seed

From the most reliable source.

Druggists, Physicians, Country Merchants and Planters,

Who purchase medicines of the best quality, may rely upon being suited in every department of our business.

In Quality, Quantity and Price,

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We desire the particular attention of Physicians to our

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Now on hand the choicest selection of

Perfumery and Toilet Articles

Ever brought to any northern or western market.

DEARING & WETHERILL.
mr18 335 Main street.

TALBOT & DANCY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS

340 Main Street,

PROVINE BUILDINGS,

DEALERS IN

FINE DRUGS,

Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments of the finest kind, Medicine Chests and Medical Saddle Bags.

TALBOT & DANCY.
mr25-dtw

G. W. JONES & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

229 MAIN STREEET,

Nearly opposite to Odd Fellows' Hall,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

DIRECT FROM D. LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, just received, making our assortment complete. Purchasers will do well to call and verify the truth of this statement. G. W. JONES & CO.,
ap19 229 Main street.

Hedges, Hedges.

FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED FOR HEDGES, FOR sale by (ap19) G. W. JONES & CO.

Fine Teas.

HYSON TEA,
Imperial Tea,
Gunpowder Tea,
Young Hyson Tea,
Of the best quality, for sale wholesale and retail by
ap19 G. W. JONES & CO.

Linseed Oil.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
Copal Varnish,
Damar Varnish,
Pure White Lead,
American and French Zinc,
Glass, of all sizes,
Paints,
Camel's Hair Pencils Brushes,
And every article used in painters, for sale by
ap19 G. W. JONES & CO.

BROTOPOIA