THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 136.

Daily Appeal.

From the Journal of Commerce.]

TO THE SUN—AT MOUNT VERNON.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Ladies! the Lord's (self) at mighty march
Among the worlds. Arrayed in Light,
Takes immediate up to him with!
And all the pomp of creation, fly
With such the idea (what) whose manifest will
Upon His throne is and' overmore shall be
In back the sacrificial altar
Listen! a constant with Creation's lay
The Sun repays his brain at noon's full brilliancy.

Shouts of the worlds! through all the centuries thus
Dost look upon the creation of the Great,*
Mt mountains—for ever—by glorious lands
Nature sated in worship of the infinite state,
And all in wonder: Time's endless—long since
Thou art—dost look upon the Sun—Mount Vernon.
And, leaning through Heaven's angel-peopled gate,
Dost ponder—for there—upon the throne,
With tears, imperial embroiders for death's deep gloom.

Whether of climes! that [illegible] in thy sea—
England, Rome, Athens, Carthage, Palestine—
Is there a holier sepulchre that such
With universal faith have bowed in chains,
Where Memory's hallow bowl forever shine?
Yes—yes! and then, to the Almighty will
With awe-dull's yield—are in a specific site
In chastening sadness for that Holy Hills—
Abel and Peter for the Sun—Mount Vernon.

That look for worship—life for reverence!
And well against to partake may our world
Lean with a loving heart! she knows from there
The Hope-horse rainbows! and at Sun-from hatted
Thoughts that are destitute: here, to Love inferred
A side, that Truth in her fated pollution's sent.
Streams for the chained all nations; and imparted
With symbols brought from Heaven, it hails thee, Son,
Gilding with choicest sean the tomb of WASHINGTON!

Do not for smile chant to giant state,
His mortality will, his mind serene, to thee!
Hit star-like and with every cited state
His storyline, rain, stupendous mobility,
Are for in the great silence: thou dost are
All there, of old—yet here in the broad light,
I world a lofty legend of the Free
Give to my brows, leaded of that night
Thrown which his white soul walked and took its throne
of light.

*The greatest effects in Nature should be associated with the holiest achievements of Humanity.—John R. Fox.

SENDING DELEGATES TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION,

From the Memphis Bulletin (Ind. Democ.)

A prominent member of the Democratic party of this county, in a speech at the court house on Tuesday evening, recommended the reappointment of delegates to represent Arkansas in the Baltimore convention. We do not know with what favor this proposition will be received. We deem the cause which effected the dissolution of the Charleston convention as insufficient to justify the breaking up of the Democratic party, and in a much greater degree do we regard that cause as insufficient to justify secession, or, in other words, a dissolution of the Union. Ours is a Government whose proper policy is concession and compromise. Spread as is our country over an immense extent of territory, embracing every variety of soil, and climate, and production, the teeming millions of our population engaged in every variety of industrial, agricultural and commercial pursuits, it must needs be that many conflicting interests must be reconciled, and that a great diversity of opinions and principles must be compromised. Two years ago the South and the North both regarded the Cincinnati platform as a complete embodiment of the principles of the Democratic party. Now the South abjures the that platform, because it says the North construes its principles in a manner which is unfriendly to southern rights and to southern equality.

The Dred Scott decision is cumulative of southern rights, on the only point of difference between the northern and southern interpretation of that platform—in a word it justifies the South against any danger which may result from misinterpretation. It is no objection to the Cincinnati platform that there is a difference of opinions in the construction put upon that instrument with regard to the subject of congressional non-intervention. The present Administration has been conducted with entire satisfaction to the South, with this platform as a guide for its political action. If it is objected to the Cincinnati platform that different constructions are placed on it, the Federal Constitution is obnoxious to the same objection. That instrument is construed differently among the advocates of the different sections of the Union, yet no disaffected politician has as yet proposed that a new Constitution be made. The Cincinnati platform was adopted in 1856; at that time it received the unanimous approbation of every Democrat, and was completely satisfactory to both the North and South.

Nothing has transpired since then in the administration of national affairs, having any bearing on it, but the Dred Scott decision. So far as the rights of the South are concerned we conceive that they are more effectually guarded by that decision, than they could be by having its principles incorporated into a party platform. That decision establishes a precedent which will govern in future, and affords in our judgment, an adequate remedy for any wrongs which may be inflicted on the slave owner. In view of these considerations, we would be glad to see a nomination made and harmony restored. Douglas will be renominated beforehand concerned for the nomination. As far as our space would allow, we have given the opinions and comments of the Washington *Union and Intire*, and the Memphis *Avalanche*, in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska *Union* made by the Memphis *Avalanche*. The former journals are considered the fairest and most consistent expounds of Mr. Douglas' views and prospects, and his ablest advocates—the latter his bitterest adversary. From the extracts published in this issue of our paper, our readers can form their own estimate of Mr. Douglas' suitability, and the propriety of having his State represented in the Baltimore convention.

DOUGLAS INDORSED IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Mississippi Democrat.]

We take the following comments on the action of the seceding delegates from the Natchez Courier, to show what a formidable weapon the bolters have placed in the hands of Democratic opponents in this and other Southern States. Such argument tells upon the action of the seceding delegates, although it comes from an opponent:

"Has Stephen A. Douglas changed since 1856? Then, he received over and over again the entire vote of the State of Mississippi for the presidential Democratic nomination. And upon the Cincinnati platform—a nomination which they now not merely refuse him, but also bolt the convention, because it has adopted that platform, and they fear it will place him again upon it. Then, Mr. Clayton, at Cincinnati, declared Mr. Douglas to be the exponent and embodiment of the Democratic principles of Mississippi, and finally consented to yield him and take up Buchanan, only as another proof of her devotion to those principles. Who has changed since that time? Has the platform? Certainly not. There it is, word for word. If it is a swindle now, it was so then. We do not think it was so then, and the Democracy have no right now to say it. If even an estoppel could be pleaded successfully, it can be tried against any such present declarations by Democratic leaders. In 1856, they took Mr. Buchanan on this platform, with his letter of acceptance, in which he declared that the Kansas bill—

"Was founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

They took in 1756, Mr. Breckenridge on this platform, with his declaration—

"Upon this distracting question of domestic slavery, their position is equally clear. Congress shall not interfere directly with the subject in the States, in the Territories or in the District of Columbia. The people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves."

Without multiplying these quotations, we have no right to refuse the Cincinnati platform, especially when they do not unfurl the banner of immediate and present necessity for Congressional prohibition to slavery.

The truth is, it was not the platform the bolters bolted. It was Mr. Douglas they seceded from. The idol of 1856 has become the dated in 1860. Hardly the same statesman, principles, and disobey and not follow Mr. Buchanan in his hourly charges. The administration prescribed and made war upon him and the South has knuckled to Mr. Buchanan.

It is none of our funeral, however; nor are we going to cry much. Let the people rise in their strength, and rebuke the whole class of political tricksters.

Perilous Situation.

A lady on the steamboat A. T. Lacy, recently bounced up on the Mississippi, furnishes the following particulars of her perils and escape. We prefer the narrative by remarking that she had recently been married:

The fire occurred about ten o'clock at night, and most of the passengers had retired; but I could not rest, and requested Mr. Lacy to stay up with me a while, a presentiment of evil resting on my mind. As Mr. and Mrs. Lacy and myself were conversing on the subject of steamboats, I ask Mr. L. what was the best course in pursue in case of fire. He replied: "In the first place, get a lifepreserver secured on the person, then see what else of value can be saved from the state room, as money, jewels, etc., and keep your presence of mind. But you do not feel afraid on my boat?"

Just at that moment there was an unusual tumult below, and I answered: "We will wait and see what that means," and almost immediately the danger was upon us. Such a scene as followed no one can describe.

Remembering the conversation with Mr. Lacy, I went direct to my room, put on my bonnet and shawl, my little companion on my arm, after putting in it my wedding day Bible, the prayer book my mother gave me, and a few other things; then taking a lifepreserver in my hand, I walked out on the guard to face the foe. I did not know how to fasten the preserver on, and there was no one to show me—all was consternation and despair. I found a man pale as death and paralyzed with fear, who could tell me what to do for fright; another one on whom I called, who was shaking with fear, said: "Have courage." To which I replied: "I have twice as much as you, sir. This appeared to nerve him up a little, and he assisted me to put on the lifepreserver, which was so soon needed.

By this time the flames and smoke were dangerously pushing upon us, and I asked the gentleman if he would not try to save me; he replied, "I hardly expect to save myself." "Well, won't you promise to aid me all you can? I inquired. "Yes," he said; and then a man in the water called to me to jump over for life; and it was time, for the fire was upon us. I tried to do so; but my clothing caught on some part of the boat and threw me so that I fell upon my back on some drift-wood in the water, which so stunned and disabled me I was almost unconscious of my sensations, and falling the way I did, my clothing became saturated, and instead of staying me up in the water, dragged me down, so that I could neither right myself nor raise my head out of the water.

I now perceived that the eddying of the water caused by the revolving wheel, was fast drawing me beneath the death-dealing paddles, a fate I was utterly powerless to avoid, and which I expected every moment to meet. But at this critical instant, I felt the strong grasp of a man upon my shoulder, and in a few seconds I was dragged from my perilous situation; and aided by three or four gentlemen, I finally reached the shore in safety—having lost my money, jewels, wardrobe and everything but the clothes I had on, yet truly thankful that my life was spared, for I had seen numbers who jumped into the water before me, sink to rise no more, and I could hardly expect a different fate, as I, too, committed myself to the tide.

The rescued were cared for as well as the accomodations near at hand would allow, and as soon as opportunities afforded the means, proceeded to their destinations. The reader can imagine the happy meeting between Jennie and her husband at Memphis.

Non-Intervention and Squatter Sovereignty.

SENATOR HUNTER'S OPINION.

Extract of a speech of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, delivered in the United States Senate, February 14, 1854:

"The bill provides that the legislature of these Territories shall have power to legislate over all rightful subjects of legislation, consistently with the Constitution. *And if they should assume powers which are thought to be inconsistent with the Constitution, the courts shall decide that question wherever it may be raised.* There is a difference of opinion among the friends of this measure as to the extent of the limits which the Constitution imposes upon the territorial legislatures. *This bill proposes to leave these differences to the decision of the courts.* To that tribunal I am willing to leave this decision, as it was once before proposed to be left by the celebrated compromise of the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) a measure which, according to my understanding, was the best compromise which was offered upon this subject of slavery. I say, then, that I am willing to leave this point, upon which the friends of the bill are at difference, to the decision of the courts." (See Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess., 33d Con., vol. 29, p. 224.)

SENATOR BAYARD'S OPINION.

Extract from a speech of the Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, in the Senate of the United States, May 25, 1854:

The honorable Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Benjamin) stated three principles as embodied in the bill. In the first place, it repeals an ideal arbitrary line which tended to create and foster sectional differences in the country. I admit that it does that. But is that a principle, or is it merely a repeal of an act of Congress which may be again enacted, and which, whether repealed or permitted to remain, will have no practical effect on the future political condition of the country to which it applies, whether as States or Territories? The second—that is, the great principle of the bill—is the renunciation by Congress of all authority to legislate in regard to the institution of slavery in the Territories. Yes, that is a principle, and I suppose that the effect of this bill would be to remove from the halls of Congress which may be again entered, and which, whether repealed or permitted to remain, will have no practical effect on the future political condition of the country to which it applies, whether as States or Territories? The second—that is, the great principle of the bill—is the renunciation by Congress of all authority to legislate in regard to the institution of slavery in the Territories, as well as in the States of this Union. Mr. President, I consider that as an important principle; and if I supposed that the effect of this bill would be to remove from the halls of Congress the agitation in regard to the question of slavery hereafter, if I thought it would bury forever hereafter this whole question of Abolition, I would sacrifice almost any of the other opinions which I entertain, in order to vote for the bill. —*See Appendix to Cong. Globe, vol. 29, p. 778.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The most agreeable and racy of correspondents is the Paris correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*. From his last letter we cull the following:

A fellow stole 200 chairs out of a church here a few days ago, and he has not detected; but nothing would do but he must steal all the chairs in the church; he was arrested as he was going out of the door with his 208th chair. For he stole a chair right at a time, carrying them out on his head.

There is a rumor here—I don't ask you to believe it—that Marshal Canrobert is going to marry an American lady, the some time charmin, then the wife of the tobacco contractor whose name is so well known on your levee. You remember the suit brought to contest her inheritance by the Spanish Consul—but she has money, and that is everything now-a-days.

The price of military substitutes has been fixed at 2,300f. for this year; it was only 2,000f. last year; the Government says it has raised the price to rid the aversion felt from enlisting the army, which is increasing annually; e. g. in 1856 only 19 per cent. of the annual conscription found substitutes; in 1857 there was only 16 per cent.; in '58 there was 18 per cent.; in '59 it was 27 per cent.

Miss Willing, of Philadelphia, a niece of Mrs. Hodgson, was married in 1857 to a Hungarian prince, a man of enormous fortune.

Mons. Auguste Mariette has written to his friends here that he has just discovered an immense granite temple, within ten paces of the great sphinx; it is buried in sand. He thinks it the palace of the famous Chephrem, who built the great pyramid; seven statues of him have already been found in the place.

Madrid gives us a good deal of scandal this week. The Countess de Cumbre Hermosa tried to cut her husband's throat with a razor and he he sent her notes made it appear generously; his crime was suspecting her of jealousy and satisfying himself the suspicions were not unfounded. Then there has been a terrible duel with rifles between two nuns at Las Salesas Monastery, one of the most aristocratic retreats in Spain, for no persons except widows of the highest nobles are admitted in it. The nuns of both combatants were very severely wounded. Next, we hear of a marquis meeting his wife coming out of an assignation house, whereupon he cared her mortally; she retaliated the mob collected by her shrieks cudgeled him. Lastly—this is the tit-bit—the lady superior of a celebrated convent near at public auction, gave birth to a fine boy; she lays the fault on the water of the convent well; "it had always disagreed with her," she says; mother and boy are doing remarkably well.

A great deal of gossip has been raised here by an adventure which has taken place between a fine lady, no less than a duchess, and a jeweler. She went to a jeweler's shop on the Rue de la Paix, and asked for a diamond bracelet. A good many were exhibited to her. She selected one worth $12,000, and told the jeweler to send in his bill in a week or ten days; she went off, carrying the bracelet with her. A gentleman who was sitting in the shop at the time remarked to the jeweler that the jeweler should trust her as large an amount, as she was noted for being rather bad pay. The jeweler replied, and then proceeded to tell the duchess, telling her that the bracelet contained a false diamond, which he wished to repair; and that he had invited a Prince who is her to the Drouot sale, to see it. The duchess replied that made no difference, for she had sent the bracelet to a friend in the country, who would never discover the fraud. The jeweler then proceeded to tell the duchess as sharp as himself, and returned to his shop greatly annoyed by his adventure, until a lucky thought struck him on the way; observing, it would be time for the Mont de Piete (the government pawn-broker's office), and asked the head of the establishment if a bracelet, depositing his property, had been pawned there in the preceding week. "Yes, twelve days and for four thousand dollars." The bracelet was exhibited to the jeweler; he recognized it as his property, told the pawnbroker what I have told you; paid the four thousand dollars loaned; took it home; wrote to the Duchess that he had discovered her trick, and told her that if the four thousand dollars was not repaid within four-and-twenty hours he would have her arrested for swindling. The Duchess put on airs at first, but upon feeling that if the police got hold of the transaction the consequences would prove extremely grave, she paid the money. It had got over town, however, before she did so; nevertheless she goes to the theaters, to the Bois de Boulogne—every where, wearing the same placid brow as if nothing had happened, although she must know, she does know, that everybody is acquainted with her adventure. It does astonish me to see such people here, and know they are conscious the world is familiar with the "skeleton" they are forced to pass on every hour of their lives; I say it does astonish me to see the cloudless brow they constantly wear, and their blindness to the insolent stare of every body they meet. How they can do it night after night, year after year, is something I cannot understand.

Three Austrian men-of-war have been sent to Naples, and it is rumored "We will wait and see what that means," and almost immediately the danger was upon us. Such a scene as followed no one can describe.

Remembering the conversation with Mr. Lacy, I went direct to my room, put on my bonnet and shawl, my little companion on my arm, after putting in it my wedding day Bible, the prayer book my mother gave me, and a few other things; then taking a lifepreserver in my hand, I walked out on the guard to face the foe. I did not know how to fasten the preserver on, and there was no one to show me—all was consternation and despair. I found a man pale as death and paralyzed with fear, who could tell me what to do for fright; another one on whom I called, who was shaking with fear, said: "Have courage." To which I replied: "I have twice as much as you, sir. This appeared to nerve him up a little, and he assisted me to put on the lifepreserver, which was so soon needed.

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The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

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

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

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

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum.....$10.00
Tri-Weekly " " 5.00
Weekly " " 2.50

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES OF ADVERTISING

For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion...$1.00
For each additional insertion of same.....50

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	4 m.	5 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	30 00
2	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	24 00	37 50
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	45 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	52 50
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00	48 00	60 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	49 00	56 00	67 50
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	56 00	64 00	75 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	63 00	72 00	82 50
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40.00
" " " twice a week, " 30.00
" " " twice a week, " 20.00

☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not then marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, or ARGANGE AS REFER ON DAY, and on third page, an advance over stated rates.

☞ Advertisements directed to be published for a certain time, charged at DOUBLE RATES.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a double square, or more, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ All legal and transient advertisements will be charged by the lineal measure.

☞ Editorial notices in public notices will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

CHANCERY SALE OF *Valuable Land* AND NEGROES.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Memphis, rendered November term, 1859, in the case of Newton Cook et al. vs. Nathaniel Sanders, deceased, and others, vs. H. Irby, Nathaniel Sanders and others, I will,

On Monday, July 2d, 1860,

In front of my office, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

Two Valuable Tracts of Land,

Lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, adjoining each other, and bounded as follows, to-wit: The first begins at a stake in Thomas Peters' north line in the south-west corner of a 25 acre lot sold to Ben Cook; thence with pointers marked J. Y.; thence north 81 chains 16 links to a stake in the road; thence with the road 2 chains 50 links to a stake in Gillespie's east line; thence south 9 chains to a stake with hickory pointers marked J. Y.; thence west 33 chains 40 links to a post marked N. S.; thence south 34 70-100 chains to a stake in the creek, near black and sweet gum pointers; thence east 40 chains to the beginning, containing 192 72-100 acres. The second tract begins at a stake in Thomas Peters' south line, a corner marked J. W., John Watt's S. E. corner; thence west 40 chains to a stake with hickory and peelcoak pointers marked J. W.; thence north 29 chains 25 links to a white oak marked J. Y., with red-oak pointers; thence east 34 chains to a stake in the road, with white oak and sweet gum pointers, the S. W. corner of the first tract; thence south 9 chains 50 links to a post marked N. S.; thence west 4 chains 80 links to a red-oak; thence south 21 chains 80 links to the beginning, containing 175 50-100 acres.

ALSO—At the same time and place, I will sell to the highest bidder,

Three Valuable Negroes,

To-wit: Jane, aged about thirty-five years, and her two children; Jerry, aged about eight years, and Polly, aged about three years.

TERMS OF SALE—The above described tracts of land will be sold for one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years. The slaves on a credit of one year, with bond and approved security, payable at the Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tennessee, with interest from date of sale, purchaser to execute bonds, with approved security, for the deferred payments.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.

jel-dawtd

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

On Elliot Street,

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Memphis, rendered November term, 1859, in the case of Wm. E. Butler vs. Hugh R. Austin and others, I will,

On Monday, July 2d, 1860,

In front of my office, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

A Valuable Lot,

Or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Sixter division of the city of Memphis, on Block No. 11, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the site will be said series made by Adolphus Heiss, Mayor and Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor. [Extract from the minutes.]

R. B. BAUGH, Mayor.

J. L. RICHARDSON, City Register.

Memphis, August 5.

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 superior schools. The Farm is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, wheat, and all kinds of stock, and well watered, with water in every division, making it a desirable stock farm. All the cleared land is in good order. There is an abundance of timber, and the remains original size, a well and cistern.

The improvements are good, consisting of a new dwelling, with four rooms, and passage, and two good servant quarters, with six rooms; a very large stable, capacity of feeding one hundred head of horses and cattle, and five large barns, enough to house eighty thousand pounds of tobacco, and a superior iron screw tobacco press, with all the other necessary tobacco houses. The farm is within five miles of a turnpike road leading to Clarksville, Tennessee, on 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 first rate cotton plantation stocked with servants and mules. The farm cost me hundred and seventy-five acres, with about one hundred acres in cotton.

Any one wishing to purchase or exchange will call on Messrs. C. Scott & Co., Turner & Miles, or McCombs & Co., Memphis, or address me at Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

J. K. GANT.

aug8-1m

Strayed or Stolen.

ON the 18th May, from my premises, seven miles from Memphis, on the Forest Road, a black mare, about three years old BAY HORSE, long tail, mane and tail, very black and heavy, and about four or five and a half hands high. Also, a two year old GRAY COLT, both raised together. Any information will be rewarded by H. D. Connell, Memphis, will be suitably rewarded or note.

WM. CONNELL.

jel-w2d*

FARRINGTON & FACKLER,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

MAY 30th.

For Sale.

I WISH TO SELL—for Mr. LACONIA PLACE, situated in Madison parish, Louisiana. It contains 1050 acres of land, and lies on both sides of Joe's bayou, three miles distant from and south of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad.

It adjoins Mr. Wm. Gillespie's plantation.

Terms—$40 per acre for the land and market price for the negroes. One-third cash, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

Mr. LeMar, the overseer, will show it to any one wishing to purchase.

Mr. MY HOME PLACE, also in Madison parish, Louisiana, and five miles from the above place; contains about 2700 acres, of which 350 are in cultivation, and 750 more "belted." It lies on both sides Joe's bayou, and the quarter is just one mile from the north of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad. Joe's bayou, from its mouth to where it enters this parish, has not been overflowed within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Steamboats can navigate it a quarter of mile, facilities of drainage, has 40 or 120 acres of the cypress stumps, and there is no stump in the field.

If desired, I will sell 45 NEGROES with this place.

Terms—$30 per acre for the land and market price for the negroes. One-third cash, balance in one and two years, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

Mr. Hughes, the overseer, will show the place to any one wishing to buy.

Mr. MY ROSE PLACE, lies on the west bank of Bayou Bartholomew, in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, contains 1287 acres, of which 500 are in a high state of cultivation. On the place there are a large dwelling house and a very fine orchard, embracing a variety of fruit, a good stable, stables, etc., etc. The plantation is the finest cotton stand of the cotton shipping season, and the Ouachita river, on a direct line, is only five miles distant.

Terms—$40 per acre, one-third cash, and the balance in one and two years with 8 per cent. interest annually, or paying the 8 per cent. interest annually, and by securing the notes satisfactorily. I will require no cash, and divide the sum into two equal amounts payable at three and four years.

Mr. Ross, the overseer, will show the place to any one wishing to buy.

Mr. Thirty-six hundred acres of unimproved land in Carroll parish, Louisiana, lying between Bear river and Big creek, and three miles from the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad. It is in a compact body, and in it there is a force of from 200 to 300 acres.

With this place I will sell, if desired, 47 NEGROES, now on the Ross place.

Terms—$20 per acre for the land and market price for the negroes, one-quarter cash, and the balance at one, two, three and four years, with 8 per cent. interest.

GEO. C. WADDILL,

Dallas, Madison Parish, Louisiana.

jel-w4m

Notice.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, that the Mayor be requested to notify in two of the city papers, that no permit against the law will be issued unless made by authority of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor. [Extract from the minutes.]

R. B. BAUGH, Mayor.

J. L. RICHARDSON, City Register.

Memphis, August 5.

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 superior schools. The Farm is well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, wheat, and all kinds of stock, and well watered, with water in every division, making it a desirable stock farm. All the cleared land is in good order. There is an abundance of timber, and the remains original size, a well and cistern.

The improvements are good, consisting of a new dwelling, with four rooms, and passage, and two good servant quarters, with six rooms; a very large stable, capacity of feeding one hundred head of horses and cattle, and five large barns, enough to house eighty thousand pounds of tobacco, and a superior iron screw tobacco press, with all the other necessary tobacco houses. The farm is within five miles of a turnpike road leading to Clarksville, Tennessee, on 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 first rate cotton plantation stocked with servants and mules. The farm cost me hundred and seventy-five acres, with about one hundred acres in cotton.

Any one wishing to purchase or exchange will call on Messrs. C. Scott & Co., Turner & Miles, or McCombs & Co., Memphis, or address me at Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

J. K. GANT.

aug8-1m

Strayed or Stolen.

ON the 18th May, from my premises, seven miles from Memphis, on the Forest Road, a black mare, about three years old BAY HORSE, long tail, mane and tail, very black and heavy, and about four or five and a half hands high. Also, a two year old GRAY COLT, both raised together. Any information will be rewarded by H. D. Connell, Memphis, will be suitably rewarded or note.

WM. CONNELL.

jel-w2d*

FARRINGTON & FACKLER,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

MAY 30th.

For Sale.

I WISH TO SELL—for Mr. LACONIA PLACE, situated in Madison parish, Louisiana. It contains 1050 acres of land, and lies on both sides of Joe's bayou, three miles distant from and south of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad.

It adjoins Mr. Wm. Gillespie's plantation.

Terms—$40 per acre for the land and market price for the negroes. One-third cash, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

Mr. LeMar, the overseer, will show it to any one wishing to purchase.

Mr. MY HOME PLACE, also in Madison parish, Louisiana, and five miles from the above place; contains about 2700 acres, of which 350 are in cultivation, and 750 more "belted." It lies on both sides Joe's bayou, and the quarter is just one mile from the north of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad. Joe's bayou, from its mouth to where it enters this parish, has not been overflowed within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Steamboats can navigate it a quarter of mile, facilities of drainage, has 40 or 120 acres of the cypress stumps, and there is no stump in the field.

If desired, I will sell 45 NEGROES with this place.

Terms—$30 per acre for the land and market price for the negroes. One-third cash, balance in one and two years, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

Mr. Hughes, the overseer, will show the place to any one wishing to buy.

Mr. MY ROSE PLACE, lies on the west bank of Bayou Bartholomew, in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, contains 1287 acres, of which 500 are in a high state of cultivation. On the place there are a large dwelling house and a very fine orchard, embracing a variety of fruit, a good stable, stables, etc., etc. The plantation is the finest cotton stand of the cotton shipping season, and the Ouachita river, on a direct line, is only five miles distant.

Terms—$40 per acre, one-third cash, and the balance in one and two years with 8 per cent. interest annually, or paying the 8 per cent. interest annually, and by securing the notes satisfactorily. I will require no cash, and divide the sum into two equal amounts payable at three and four years.

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