THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 143.

Daily Appeal.

PRESENT STATE OF POLITICS IN EUROPE.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 14.

The announcement that Mr. John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, was to deliver a lecture at the Mercantile Library hall, drew quite a crowd of ladies and gentlemen to that popular place for intellectual entertainment last night. The large hall was well filled, and had it not been for the inclemency of the weather, we doubt not would have been densely thronged with eager listeners. Quite a novel feature was added to the entertainment of the evening by the appearance in uniform of the Emmet and Montgomery Guards. When they arrived in the hall, the whole audience rose to their feet and, as of to acknowledge the compliment intended to be conveyed by the Guards to the distinguished lecturer, received them with the most enthusiastic applause.

At the appointed hour Mr. Mitchell was introduced to the audience by Mr. Mannay, and as he took his stand at the speaker's desk, he was vociferously cheered by the audience. He then commenced his lecture, which was in every respect a good and able one. We regret that owing to the lateness of the hour, we can only give a meagre sketch of it, though what we shall here adduce may suffice to give our readers an idea of the lecturer's views and reasoning in regard to the present state of politics in Europe.

Mr. Mitchell began by stating that he hoped his audience could spare a moment from the lamentable conflict now said to be pending here in the northern portion of the American continent, and cast an eye upon the conflict which was going on in Another Hemisphere, beyond the Atlantic ocean. While we are all deeply engaged in our particular four years' task of saving the Union, it might be well to see for a moment how the cause of salvation was progressing in Europe. He had thought that he might venture to solicit their attention to the great drama that was now being played there. The population of Europe are our own kinsmen and ancestors; they have a claim on our attention to their affairs, and we cannot but feel deeply interested in their present and future welfare. Millions from the best portion of population on our forefathers have all at one time swarmed out—it is these that civilization has gone forth into the western hemisphere; all our country, our climate and our social organization give evidence of the efforts and activity of the European stock; and St. Louis herself is a consequence of this phenomenon in the world's history.

Besides, there is another consideration, which may prompt us to feel a lively interest in what transpires on the other side of the Atlantic ocean. By the continued progress of civilization we have been put in closer proximity with our trans-Atlantic neighbors. Steam and electricity have so annihilated space, and now all the leading events in Europe may be truly said to be palpable across the Atlantic ocean, and be felt here with but little abatement of their primitive vigor, and vice versa.

Sometime ago, the speaker continued, I had chosen for the subject of a lecture the "Argus of Europe." This thought had been suggested to me by an article in a magazine, attempting to attract attention to a lecture by giving it a glowing title. Much of that it had been an exaggeration. But alas, no! I did not use the words for exaggerated. I used them in no Pickwickian sense. They are literally, yet keenly expressive of the real state of Europe at present.

The conflict in Europe, Mr. Mitchell continued, was one of an altogether different nature from what it is here in the present state of American politics. True, we in this peaceful and happy country, are apt to use phraseology which would lead one to suppose that everywhere there is war to the knife. We, too, speak of "war against the enemy," "battles to be won," victories to be achieved, conflicts to be encountered, and, to use a popular phrase, frequently may be found in the act of "piling on the agony." Expressions such as these frequently occur in our political campaign, and the inhabitants of this fortunate land may well congratulate themselves, that they have no other application for them. They may well congratulate themselves that they are not in a position to use them in their literal sense, as they are in Europe, in a very direct meaning.

Sicilian women at this hour are tearing their hair over the dead bodies of their brothers, or husbands, or other relatives. At this hour hundreds of men of the noblest stock in Europe rise to their feet in Parliament, and pray to God for the moment that is to see them sprinkling in the ranks of their brethren against the soldiery of a tyrannical government, and mingle with a fierce joy, to think that at last monsoon is drawing near. Yes, and at this hour there are delicate ladies, reared in high rank and with all the luxuries attendant upon their station (think of it, ye women of America), who bear on their backs the lash of the Austrian whip, and who have not grown mad with shame, hoping that time will yet come when their wrongs shall be avenged, and the tyrant trodden beneath the feet of a free and powerful people. And at this hour, too, there are crowds of persecuted men who are in sore gore by, are seeking the shores of a more genial country for shelter for themselves, their children, and their wives; and as they leave their homes, and the last lineaments of native country recede from their view in the eastern sky, how many are there of them who, when the time for retribution comes, if they are yet above ground, will not gladly go back there to deal one stalwart blow against the enemy? And this, all through Europe there is fear, and hope, and the expectation of some great deed to be done, some vast change to be accomplished; and you may see the great powers (so-called) eagerly preparing for the inevitable strife that approaches them. Sicily, Hungary, Turkey, Italy, and may I not say Ireland, too, are the scenes of these internal commotions, these fears and hopes which have an impending rain over the tyrannies of Europe.

Taking down this movement, the lecturer continued, to be nothing but the inevitable reaction against the despotism of Vienna in 1815, after the great Napoleon was struck down—that arrangement in which the legitimate sovereigns in Europe united for the suppression of national freedom, by which they thought they had crushed and chained the Frenchtyrant forever. They thought that thunder-forged Napoleon was dead and was fast rot in the rock of St. Helena, and there would be no longer any difficulty on account of the rising of a people impatient of its bondage, and, indeed, for many years after that, Europe was disastrously quiet. It was a long time before the right spell-word was again given; but that spell-word at last was given, and it fell like a living spark among the people and fanned their Sacredest into a universal flame.

The great central point, Mr. Mitchell proceeded, around which the politics of Europe were turning at the present time, was Napoleon. His very name was a terror to the sovereigns of Europe, and the knees of royal and serene highness, knocked together as they thought of the conquests of the first Napoleon, and how, sword in hand, he had domiciled entrance at their gates. This fear, moreover, had, and also communicated itself to England, from the time that the present Emperor was appointed president of the republic, which had all the appearance of some of guilt.

Having arrived at this point in his discourse, Mr. Mitchell proceeded to enquire the relation which France and England, as the two most in the world's history hold to each other. He alluded at some length to the attempt made by Cobden to convert the nation to his commercial theory, and the efforts which were made in England for the establishment of a permanent peace on a commercial and reciprocity benefficent basis. The emperor of the French, he thought, had no hostile designs against England. But inasmuch as he represented the ideas and views of the First Napoleon, being bound to carry them out as though the First Napoleon were still living, and he his lieutenant; and, as England was the representative of an aristocratic oligarchy, opposed to the spread of Napoleonic ideas, he would sooner or later have to engage in a fatal duel with his neighbor across the channel.

A rivalry had existed between the two countries from time immemorial; history showed that England had always, and on all occasions, sought to thwart the designs of France, and in modern times she had exerted all her power to repress the spread of the spirit of freedom which had arisen in France, and threatened to overflow the whole European continent. Hence, there must be a conflict sooner or later, and this was the consideration towards which the present state of European politics was hastening.

There were many more valuable and highly instructive thoughts which Mr. Mitchell offered in the course of his remarks, but we are compelled to omit them, owing to the lateness of the hour. The lecture was received by the audience with frequent marks of approbation, and when he retired from the stand he was loudly and continuously applauded.

XXXVI CONGRESS----FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Senate.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial for the release of Thaddeus Hyatt. He moved it be referred to the select committee on Harper's Ferry affairs.

Mr. Fitch objected, and said the Senator the other day presented a petition from negroes, which was referred to the committee without their knowledge.

Mr. Fessenden wanted to know if negroes had not a right to petition Congress.

Mr. Fitch said he had no objection.

Mr. Fessenden thought they ought to be treated in the ordinary mode, and it would not infringe on the dignity of any committee to receive them.

Mr. Fitch objected to petitioning as citizens, when the Senate did not recognize them as such.

Mr. Fessenden wished to dissent entirely from any such idea.

Mr. Wilson said there were very extraordinary proceedings. His colleague had a right to present a petition and ask for a reference.

He hoped the freemen of this country would take notice of this position taken by the Senate. He would not say it was an insult, but that it deserved the rebuke of every gentleman.

On Mr. Mason's suggestion, Mr. Fitch withdrew his objection, and said he did not care for the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts, as he did not chase him in that category at all.

The petition was referred to the select committee.

Mr. Hunter, from the finance committee, reported Mr. Morrill's tariff bill, and moved to postpone it till the second Monday in December. The motion lies over till tomorrow.

Mr. Powell, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to increase the salaries of certain judges of the United States.

Mr. Bayard, from the same committee, reported to the House bill, to prevent polygamy in Utah, with an amendment.

An immense number of adverse reports were made, and private bills and memorials of minor importance reported.

The Senate bill for the relief of Anson Dart, ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, was considered.

Mr. Lane opposed the bill, saying that the man had no honesty and no integrity, was loathed by every honest man, and desired to filch from the treasury every dollar he could get. The bill was passed.

Mr. Stidell called up the resolution for the night session.

Mr. Bigler said the adoption of night sessions blurred the record of the country; and they had caught legislation a disgrace to the Senate. In the old Roman Senate all laws passed after sundown were invalid, and that too was before the discovery of alcohol.

The resolution was passed.

The legislative and executive appropriation bill was considered.

Mr. Hunter reported an amendment from the committee on finance, extending the time of funding the debt of $20,000,000 to five years, stating that the House had sent in so short a period, the right bill to fund this debt in two years. The committee has thought it best to place it in this bill, and extend the time.

Mr. Bigler objected to the amendment on this bill. He thought the Senate should consider the House bill on the tariff, where the amendment properly belongs. He did not think the election could prove that there was not time to consider the tariff bill.

After debate, a recess was taken.

At six o'clock the Senate resumed.

Mr. Wilson defended the Republicans from the charge of extravagance, saying that the requisitions made by the Congressional Departments exceed the appropriations made by Congress. The House was controlled by the Republicans; they had refused the estimates of the Administration, while a Democratic Senate, under the control of Democratic Senators, had added over six millions to the House bills. When such charges were made, he desired to point to the record. He then proceeded to show necessity for an increase of the tariff for revenue to meet the debts of the Government.

Recess.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the resolutions reported back from the committee on expenditures in the Navy Department.

Mr. Boocock, in opposing the resolutions, said the first question was whether it was right and proper for the House to form itself into a judicial tribunal, and pass judgment and inflict punishment on the highest executive officer of the Government, together with one of the members of his cabinet, on ex parte testimony, taken by a committee of a past Congress. If they could go back to a former Congress, why could they not go back into all the preceding ones, even to the time of John Adams? This was the first proposition that had ever been made. The resolutions proposed nothing more nor less than the condemnation and infliction of punishment upon the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy. He would not be at all surprised to see the Republicans follow up the steps they have already taken by the issuance of a warrant to arrest them, that they might be brought before the Bar of the House to be censured. The infliction of censure, deliberately and calmly performed, is one of the most grievous acts. The President is independent of the Congress, and the Congress independent of the President. Each has their legitimate sphere.

He did not speak of resolutions of inquiry looking to legislation or impeachment, but contended that the right of the House to resolve itself into a judicial tribunal to inflict punishment on officers of the Executive Department. By what authority was this proposed to be done? It had been suggested that the best thing would be to refer the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States for the Dred Scott decision. He would not be surprised to see this done at any time, as it would be pertinent to the purpose. The conduct of the Secretary of the navy contained in the resolutions was good, he argued, sustained by the testimony, nor had the President interfered with the award of the contractor.

Mr. Sherman spoke at some length in advocacy of the resolutions, referring to the testimony in their support, and arguing that the House has power to pass them. He concluded by moving the previous question, which was seconded, thus cutting off Mr. Sickles, who had risen to reply to Mr. Sherman's remarks, much as refined in the Brooklyn navy-yard.

Mr. Helper having the floor to close the debate, yielded it a short time to Mr. Wilson, who said he had understood that on expenditures in the navy had no right to assume the case where a defunct select committee had left off. It was a most dangerous precedent, certainly a mischievous one, for the Congress to revise the evidence reported to a previous one, when the House cannot have control over the witnesses before whom the testimony was taken. It was not sought to condemn or censure executive officers who have no opportunity to defend themselves.

Mr. Helper contended that the House had a right to pass these resolutions; by the vote just taken, this was determined by an overwhelming majority. The Secretary of the Navy said—Let the blame light on me. Gentlemen, speaking of its gross and manifest usurpation, and of a clear and palpable violation of the Constitution in conferring upon the Congress, the protests of the Secretary could deter him from the conscientious performance of the duty. This was the first time that the head of a public department shrank from investigation, and the example is set by a Secretary, who objects to the expression of opinion by the House on his official conduct.

Mr. Hatton referred to the testimony to show that the resolutions were abundantly sustained and ought to passed.

Mr. Boocock moved to table the resolutions—negatived 85 to 120.

The first resolution condemnatory of both the President and Secretary of the navy, without a count of the number voting on either side.

The second resolution that the contract made by the Secretary of the navy, in September 1858, with W. H. M. Swift, for the delivery of live-oak timber, was in violation of law and in a manner unusual, improper and injurious to the service, was adopted—120 to 112; nays not called.

The third resolution was read that the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy of the patronage of the navy yards among members of Congress, was illegal and improper, and tending to tendency subversive of morals in the public service—adopted—120 to 61.

The fourth resolution that the President and Secretary of the navy, by receiving and considering the party relation of bidders of contracts, pending elections, have set an example deleterious to the public safety, and deserving the reproach of the House, was adopted by 119 to 61.

Recess from half-past four to seven o'clock.

The Irish Exodus.

The following is a passage from a remarkable statement in the Cork *Examiner*, bearing upon the continued flight of the population from that port since to the newly adopted land of the Irish Celtic race:

Each week sees the departure, on an average, of six hundred persons, the great majority of whom are young men and women between eighteen and twenty years of age. To imagine the effect of this drain upon the community, we might instance that if these six hundred were to disappear in one day, the result would be that there would hardly be a young man or woman left in it. The actual numbers are greater than the population of many large villages, and a fortnight's drought at that rate would utterly depopulate so considerable a town as Millstreet. Remembering that almost every one of these persons is of condition to be of great value to the community—be such as farm laborers or mechanics, the women, either in agricultural labor or as servants, or, still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children—it is easy to conceive how terrible is the loss to the country. Nothing can impress this fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. The sight is, in fact, in itself no an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of its owner indicates it; the squalor is cutting rid of a hundred, lusty, athletic young men, healthy and strong girls—often of extraordinary beauty—form the great bulk of the departing crowd. On Thursday week we witnessed no less than four hundred such preparing to take their departure in the Edinburgh, Capt. Kennedy—one of the vessels of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line. As usual, with tears and shouting before the arrival of the ship that a certain number would be excluded for want of accommodation, and the despair evinced by these who thought themselves shut out was as great as if they were told they had lost every hope. When the tenders came to bear away the passengers there was a frantic rush, even on the part of those whose places were secured, as if they fancied that some unlucky interposition would shut them out. The news that all could be taken was received as of some precious gifts had been showered among them.

Cotton from Africa.

Lord Brougham, in a speech recently delivered at Manchester, England, said:

But what is it we expect—that we have a right to expect, from the civilization of Africa and from the cultivation of the cotton plant—I gave further than that—upon the east coast, where the Zanzwes river and the habits of the natives afford such an opening for our commercial speculations? We may expect that those commercial speculations, keeping pace with the zealous and holy, and most Christian efforts of our missions, will plant the cotton plant in that country to such an extent that we shall have an unlimited supply of that absolutely necessary article. (Hear, hear.) What I say absolutely necessary I can hardly be one peccatity greater in this great city in which I now am, and equally so in Liverpool, and equally so in Leeds, to which we are about to proceed from hence—no one thing more absolutely necessary than maintaining a continual and plentiful supply of the article of cotton. Eleven millions of hundred weight was the consumption of cotton imported into this country in the year 1859, the last for which we have returns. Of the eleven millions, eight millions and a half came from the United States.

☞ The Japanese are overcoming their reverence for female society, since the visit to them by the Tycoon. At Gen. Case' reception, a few nights since, they examined the jewels on the arms of several belles, and shortly after a dashing blonde exclaimed, "one of them kissed my hand! He gave it such a squeeze too! Oh, he did it splendidly!"

☞ The Wantoso (Wis.) *Argus* says: Last week we chronicled the decease of a Mrs. Case, of this village, and sixteen years, six months and ten days. Mrs. Case, on entering life from life to death, was married about three years ago, and has left three little children to mourn a mother's loss.

☞ Regular mail communication is talked of and will probably be established, between Vera Cruz and New Orleans.

A HIT AT HEROIC DOSES.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who seems to unreasoning phrase as well as he does poetry, at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts medical society, uttered this sarcasm on the American greed for medicine:

How couldn't people, who have a tendency to fill their stomachs, who have exhausted the homeopathic and the hydropathic, who have eaten the juice and of all the superlatives in the language in Fourth of July orations, and so used up its epithets in the rhetoric of abuse that it takes two great quarts abolitionists to supply the demand, which failed in sending out yachts and horses and boys, to outsail, outrun, outfight and chew beasts all the rest of creation, how could such a people be frightened with anything but heroic practice? What wonder that the stars and stripes wave over doses of ninety grains of sulphate of quinine, and that the American eagle screams with delight to see the twenty-drop dose of calomel given at a single mouthful.

NOTICE.

WE are compelled to notice when of BOOKS AND STATIONERY to Messrs. YOUNG & BROTHER, who will continue the business at the old stand, Under Odd Fellows' Hall. In retiring from business, we take this occasion to return our sincere thanks to the large number of our friends who have favored us with their patronage, and take great pleasure in recommending our successors as honorable men, and in every respect worthy your patronage.

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Hay, Oats, Bran,

IN REGULAR SUPPLY, and for sale at lowest current rates, by

LINDSEY & PICKLER.

To all R. A. Masons.

ON Tuesday next, the 19th inst., will be submitted to the craftsmen by C. Van Campen of the police, and on his person was found a Draft Fob Chain, worn for the sake of a Medal as a Mason, which could be locked, with engravings on four sides. It is in possession of Mr. Jeffries, of the Commercial Hotel, who can recover it by description and paying for this advertisement.

All papers friendly to Masonry are requested to notice the facts. [mylt-2t

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1000 BOXES. Window Glass, 1000 BOXES.

LARGE SIZE,

LARGE SIZE.

10,000 lbs. White Lead, in Oil;

25,000 lbs. French Zinc, in Oil;

20 brls. Varnishes;

30 brls. Linseed Oil;

10 brls. Lard Oil;

5 brls. Coal Oil;

5 brls. Carbon Oil;

5,000 lbs. Ass'd Colors in Oil;

For sale low by

WARD & McCLELLAND,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NOS. 175 AND 177 MAIN STREET,

Opposite Worsham House.

Fresh Waters.

CONGRESS WATER!
SARATOGA WATER!
ARTESIAN WELL WATER!
BLUE LICK WATER.

All the above waters direct from the springs, and can be relied on. For sale by

TALBOT & DANCY,

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DRUGGISTS,

340 Main Street,

PROVINE BUILDING.

To Merchants and Accountants

Geo. Pattison & Co.

STATIONERS,

263 Main Street,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants and Accountants to their fine stock of Stationery, prepared to execute orders for sets of COMMERCIAL BLANK BOOKS, adapted to any patterns, with or without printed headings.

They devote their exclusive attention to the execution of all orders for Blank Books which may be entrusted to them, and believe they can furnish a better article at a lower price than any other house in this market.

They keep a large assortment of the best quality paper constantly on hand, which they offer at the lowest cash prices. [d12

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JOHN C. LANIER.

jel-dawtd Clerk and Master.

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. Adams and others, I will

On Monday, July 24, 1860,

in front of my office, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, the following tract of land, to-wit: Being the eastern half of lot No. 3, in Block No. 11, in the city of Memphis, as laid down on the plan of said city, which is sold as the property of said Hugh R. Adams, and lying on the north side of Elliot street, and fronting on said street 25 feet, and extending back of that width 100 feet, more or less, to the alley, and being the same property conveyed to said Adams by deed of trust of Wm. E. Butler, of record in Register's office of Shelby county, in book 38, pages 420 and 421, which said Lazar Wood seized and levied on as the property of said Butler, and which he will sell to satisfy said decree.

TERMS OF SALE—The above described lot will be sold on a credit of twelve months, purchaser to execute note, with approved security, for the purchase money, bearing interest, and the premises will remain as purchaser money.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER,

jel-dawtd Clerk and Master.

Executor's Land Sale

ON the second Monday of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock, at the court house in Memphis, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following lands, belonging to the estate of Edwin D. Whitehead, deceased, to-wit: Lot numbered 10, in section 26, township 2, range 7 west, and one-half of section 30, township 2, range 6 west, all of section 36, township 2, range 7 west, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less. The above lands are situated in the northern portion of Shelby county, Tennessee, adjoining the lands of Jno. Bell, Jno. Bell, Jr., and others, and will be sold at a bargain, which will give a good opportunity for speculation.

Sale to take place on the premises.

EDWIN D. WHITEHEAD, Executor, etc., of Edwin D. Whitehead, deceased.

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SUGAR PLUMS!

THE novel intention of combining valuable medicines with the attractive sweetness of sugar, thus rendering the taking of medicine a pleasure, is conferred a great blessing.

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Are a gem in their effect over Sick and Nervous Headache, Costiveness, Jaundice, Biliousness, and 20 other ills which a cold and efficient purgative is required. Prepared only by

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Hay.

HAY, Oats, Bran, Oil, Meal—together supply, and at the lowest current rates.

LINDSEY & PICKLER.

Notice.

I WILL keep constantly on hand a full supply of truck and produce, at the old Market House, Commercial Corner of Front and St. Martin streets.

JAMES B. NEE.

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CARPENTERS,

AND

THE PUBLIC!

THE MEMPHIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY are prepared to furnish any amount of Building MATERIAL, such as

DOORS,
BLINDS,
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WALNUT MANTELS,
WALNUT NEWELL POST,
OAK AND ASH BALUSTERS,
OAK AND ASH MANTELS,
OAK AND ASH NEWELL POST,
AND SCROLL SAWING, ETC., ETC.

Turning, Carving, Scroll Sawing, Planing, etc., done at short notice, in the best style, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the Yard, or any other Carpenter establishment, or at the factory, will receive prompt attention.

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Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Jno. Bell, on the 20th day of June, 1859, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book 38, pages 420 and 421, which said Lazar Wood seized and levied on as the property of said Bell, and which he will sell to satisfy said decree.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER,

jel-dawtd Clerk and Master.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHEN completed, will contain the St. NICHOLAS, which, for elegance of appointment and comfort, will be equal to any hotel in the country.

Gentlemen accompanied by their families will find this hotel a home, where they can secure a quiet room, and be free from the annoyance of promiscuous visitors.

The proprietors have added to the usual comforts of a first-class hotel the luxuries of a private dwelling, such as Baths, Gas, Hot and Cold Water, Water Closets, Speaking Tubes, Call Bells, Gas Fixtures, Mirrors, Marble Mantels, Tile Hearths, Brussels Carpets, Rosewood Furniture, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Plated Ware, Crockery, Glass, Lamps, Oil, Coal, Wood, Charcoal, Ice, Pianos, Cologne, Hair Oil, Soap, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, Cigars, Segars, Segarettes, Segar Cases, Tobacco, Snuff, Snuff Boxes, Pipes, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Patent Medicines, Physicians' Prescriptions, Physicians' Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Supporters, Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Fancy Articles, Confectionery, Sponges, Soaps, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, and all other goods in our line.

We have made arrangements with some of the best houses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, by which we shall be in constant receipt of fresh and pure drugs, and we feel confident that we cannot fail to satisfy our customers in price and quality.

Our connection of Fancy Goods will at all times be complete and of the latest styles, comprising Dressing, Pocket and Fine Cutlery, Razors, Strops, Brushes, Combs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Fancy Articles, Perfumeries, Extracts, Soaps, and all other goods in our line.

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☞ Physicians' and other Prescriptions will receive our special attention, and warrant every article PURE AND FRESH.

☞ Country Merchants will receive our special attention.

☞ PURE SODA WATER, from Porcelain Glass-Lined Fountains.

my28-3m.

G. W. JONES & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

229 MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite to Odd Fellows' Hall,

OFFER to the trade and the public the most extensive and complete stock of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN

CHEMICALS,

Drugs,

PERFUMERY,

FINE TOILET GOODS,

Soaps, Extracts and Pomades,

WINDOW GLASS,

(OF ALL SIZES.)

White Lead, Zinc White, Linseed Oil, Colors, Paint Brushes, and Painters' Tools and Materials, of all kinds.

All the most popular PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL and DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

Garden and Grass Seeds,

FINE BRANDIES AND WINES,

Choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes.

And every article sold by Druggists, all at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the closest buyer.

☞ CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for anyone our prices.

☞ Remember the place, 229 MAIN STREET, nearly opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. my21

WALLACE & VAN PELT,

1860!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TRUNKS, VALISES,

CARPET BAGS.

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

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN'S WEAR

ALSO,

GENTS, BOYS AND YOUTHS',

Of Every Pattern and Variety.

☞ We especially invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WALLACE & VAN PELT,

my13-3m 207 Main street, Brinkley's Block.

NEW STORE.

No. 377, cor. Main and McCall Sts.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!

DENIS MAYER and MARILLAS made in the most approved fashion, by the best and most experienced workmen. Ladies' Straw Goods dyed and pressed from the first class houses in New York.

An early call is solicited. All orders promptly attended to at the New York prices.

C. DOHERTY.

☞ Ladies' Straw Goods received weekly from New York. [mylt-1m

ICE CREAM

AND

SODA WATER.

JOSEPH SPECHT'S

SALOONS are now open, where he offers his friends and the public generally the best of refreshments. He continues his old manufacture of fancy and plain Candies and Confects.

He keeps a well selected variety of Champagne Cordials, Wines, Sealed and Dry Fruits, Nuts, Sardines, Teas, etc., and pays particular attention to Parties, Weddings, Suppers, etc. Orders from the country strictly attended to. [mylt-3m

THOMAS CRIDER,

Architect,

HAS removed his office to No. 128 Webster Block, Gallatin street. my21-3m.

Announcements.

For Alderman—Second Ward.

WE are authorized to announce SAMUEL T. SOGGAN as a candidate for Alderman of the Second ward, at the June election. [d 1815

Alderman—First Ward.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. N. QUARTZ as a candidate for Alderman of the First ward, at the ensuing election. [d14-6*

For Alderman—Fourth Ward.

WE are authorized to announce the name of W. J. M. CHEW as a candidate for Alderman in the 4th Ward, at the ensuing June election. [m29d4

For Alderman—Sixth Ward.

WE are authorized to announce C. W. FRAZIER as a candidate for Alderman, in the Sixth Ward, at the ensuing municipal election. [d13

For Alderman—Seventh Ward.

WE are authorized to announce M. H. PRUEN as a candidate for the office of alderman of the Seventh Ward, at the ensuing election. [d*

WE are authorized to announce that Mr. D. C. TRADER will serve as alderman of the Seventh Ward if elected. [d11d8

WE are authorized to announce the name of WM. JANNIN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Alderman from the Seventh Ward, at the ensuing municipal election. [m29*

For Mayor.

WE are authorized to announce R. M. PERKINS, as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing June election.

For Mayor.

WE are authorized to announce T. J. HAMILTON as a candidate for the office of Mayor at the approaching June election. [m22-dtd

For Mayor

WE are authorized to announce JOHN LANIER as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing June election. [m11-tjd

For Mayor.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS JAMES FINNIN as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election on the 25th June next. [m29-td

For Mayor.

WE are authorized to announce W. O. LOFLAND as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing June election. [m29-d

For Mayor.

WE are authorized to announce E. D. BAUGH as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing June election. [m29*

For Wharfmaster.

WE are authorized to announce JAMES R. HUDGINS as a candidate for Wharfmaster, at the ensuing June election. [m29-td

For Chief of Police.

WM. UNDERWOOD is a candidate for re-election to the office of Chief of Police. He begs leave to state that he was elected by the last legislature from "City Marshal" to "Chief of Police." The duties of the office remain the same. [m29-td

For Chief of Police.

Maj. M. D. GRIFFIN is a candidate for Chief of Police at the June election. [m29-td

Chief of Police.

D. GROVE is a candidate for Chief of Police at the ensuing June election. [m29-td

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. [m29*

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SWINS as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector, at the ensuing June election. [m29-td

For Tax Collector.

Capt. A. J. HANCOCK is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. [m29-td

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOE BLENSOR as a candidate for City Tax Collector at the next June election. [m29-td

For Wharfmaster.

THOMAS WORTH is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Wharfmaster. [m29-td

For Wharfmaster.

JOHN W. TAYLOR is a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing June election. [m29-td

For Recorder.

WE are authorized to announce W. K. SMITH as a candidate for the office of Recorder, at the ensuing June election. [m14-td

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce S. A. MOORE as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. [m12

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL BANKS as a candidate for the office of City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. [m12-tjd

Professional Cards.

CHARLES H. STROTHER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, Memphis, Tenn. Office on Main by south, between Court and Madison streets. [m29-1y

E. S. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 8 Gallaway Rowhouse, Main and Monroe streets. Refers to Hon. Jno. Bell, Hon. Jno. S. Brien, Hon. Jno. Catron, and Hon. Geo. Gordon. [m29-1y

W. D. BEARD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 2 Gallaway Rowhouse, Main st. Refer to J. M. Priddle, Esq., George Dunn, Esq., Messrs. Fontaine, Fox & Co., Messrs. Hill, Lea & Co., Memphis, Tenn. [m29-1y

S. W. HOLLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR. Most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country. Office in the rooms of Hunter, Chandler & Co., on Main street, adjoining Odd-Fellows' Hall. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., at residence, corner of Adams and Orleans streets, and at the residence of J. C. Holland, on Market street, below Third. [d12-dtf

HARLEY C. FARRELL ..... JAMES W. FINLEY.

FARRELL & FINLEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Little Rock, Arkansas.

☞ Office on Markham Street, next door to Smith's Book Store. [m30-dtf

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

PROMPT attention to consultations by letters from physicians or invalids abroad. A treatise on the properties of the Springs, and the nature of the disease and preparation. Refers respectfully to members of the American Medical Association.

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.

All operations performed with the latest improvements in the art. Artificial teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Celluloid Plates. Teeth filled with Gold, Tin, Amalgam, Cement, etc. Chloroform administered when desired. [d12-1y

J. F. CARUTHERS, E. M. TERRELL, ROBERT WHITE.

Caruthers, Yerger & White,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in Hunter's Building. [m30-1