THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 146.

Daily Appeal.

LETTER OF HORACE GREELEY TO WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The following private letter, written by HORACE GREELEY, of the New York *Tribune*, to Senator SEWARD, of New York, in 1854, has just been made public at the instance of the parties themselves. It accounts for Mr. GREELEY's opposition to Mr. SEWARD at the late Chicago convention:

NEW YORK, SAT. EVE., Nov. 11, 1854.

Gov. SEWARD: The election is over, and its results sufficiently ascertained. It seems to me a fitting time to acquaint you of the dissolution of the political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley, by the withdrawal of the junior partner—and withdrawal to take effect on the morning after the first Tuesday in February next. And as it may alone a great presumption in me to assume that any such firm exists, especially since the public was advised, rather more than a year ago, of its editorial dissolution in the *Evening Journal* formally reading me out of the whig party, that I was no longer entrusted with the management of the concern, you will, I am sure, indulge me in some reminiscences which seem to befit the occasion.

I was a poor young printer and editor of a literary journal—a very active and bitter whig in a small way, but not seeking to be known out of my own ward committee—when, after the great political revolution of 1837, I was one day called to the City Hotel to see two strangers introduced themselves as Thurlow Weed and Lewis Benedict, of Albany. They told me that a cheap campaign paper of a peculiar stamp at Albany had been resolved on, and that I had been selected to edit it.

The announcement might well be deemed flattering by one who had never yet sought the notice of the great, and who was not known as a partisan writer, and I eagerly embraced their proposals. They asked me to name my salary for the year; I named $1000, which they agreed to; and I did the work required to the best of my ability. It was work that made its figures and circulation, amounting to I loved it and I did it well. Weed's paper was given Governor, disposing offices worth $3000 to $20,000 per year to your friends and compatriots, and I remained to be paid and my trust, and my desperate battle with pecuniary obligations heaped upon me by bad partners in business and the disastrous events of 1837. I believe it will not be deemed by any of the three one of these abundant places might have been offered in all editorial injustice. I know think it should have occurred to you. If it did grant to me, I was not the man to ask you for it; I think that should not have been necessary. I only remember that no friend at Albany inquired as to my pecuniary circumstances, that your friend (but not mine,) Robert C. Wetmore, was one of the chief dispensers of your patronage like; and that I felt devoted compliment as he was. Mr. Hoskie and others lifted by you out of pauperism into independence, as I am glad I was not; and yet an inquiry from you as to my needs and wants at that time would have been timely and well remembered.

In the Harrison campaign of 1840 I was again assigned to edit a campaign paper. I published it as well and might to have done something by it, in spite of its extremely low price; my extreme poverty was the main reason why I did not. It compelled me to hire presswork, mailing, etc., done by the job, and high charges for work were nearly ate me up. At the close I was still without property and in debt, but this paper had rather improved my position.

Now came the great scramble of the small mob of conn minstrels and cider-suckers at Washington—I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went on from this city; but no one of them thought of asking me to go with them. I was the only one who should not—had done so much toward General Harrison's nomination and election as some respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing; but, when others were provided, I asked that I be postmaster of New York. Your saying would have been in vain; but it would have been an act of grace neither thanked nor understood.

I soon after started the *Tribune*, because I was urged to do so by certain of your friends, and because such a paper was needed here. I was promised certain pecuniary aid in so doing; it might have been given me without cost or risk to any one. All I ever had was a loan; it proved, of $2,000 from James Gerard Hamilton. Good bless his honored memory! I did not ask for this, and I think it is the one sole case in which I ever received a pecuniary favor from a political associate. I am very thankful that he did not die till it was fully repaid.

And let me here bender the grateful reflection. When the whig party made your rule had offices to give my name was never thought of; but when, in 1842-3, we were hopelessly out of power, I was honored with the party nomination for State printer. When we came again to have a State printer to elect as well as nominate, the place went to Weed, as it might. Yet it was the leading thing I had that there was once a time when it was considered too great a sacrifice to recognize me as belonging to your household. If a new office had not since been created on purpose to give its valuable patronage to H. J. Raymond, and enable St. John to show forth his *Times* as the organ of the whig State administration, I should have been still more grateful.

In late years my agencies rose, and my warmest hopes were realized in your election to the Senate. I was no longer needy, and had no more claim than others to be remembered by General Taylor. I think I had some claim to forbearance from you. What I received thereupon was a most humiliating lecture in the shape of a decline of the appointment of Redfield and Pringle, and an obligation to publish it in my own and the other journals of our supposed form. I thought and still think this justice needlessly cruel and mortifying. The private life, after issue my columns to the extent of their needs or desires, stopped writing, and called me for the first time in my life assailant. I preferred it to them—a thoroughly respectable name. They refused to accept it unless it should come to be one of the four or five first men in Rotavia—which I then had known from the first who it was, and that it was neither of them. They would not accept that which they had demanded; they sued me instead for money, and money you were at liberty to give without your heart's content. I do not think you were at liberty to humiliate me in the eyes of my town and your public as you did. I think you then and your friends had gone far enough to lessen unduly at my expense. I think you had a better conscience for the display of three qualities when I had put myself unlimited upon you for a pardon which he had done all a man could do to deserve. [His paper is paying you for it now.]

I have publicly set forth my view of your and our duty with respect to Mr. Fillmore, and party designation. I will not repeat any of that. I have referred also to Weed's reading me out of the whig party—my crime being in this as in some other things, that we differ to-day what more politic persons will not be ready to do till to-morrow.

Let me speak of the late canvass. I was no a seat to Congress for ninety days merely to enable Jim Brooks to secure a seat therein for four years. I think I never hinted to any human being that I would have liked to be put forward for any place. But James W. White (you hardly know how good and true a man he is) started my name for Congress, and Brook's packed delegation thought I could help him through, so I was nominated. But this last spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a candidate for governor, and I did not discourage them. Soon the persons who were afterward mainly instrumental in nominating Clark came about me, and asked if I could secure the Know-Nothing vote. I told them I neither could nor would touch it; on the contrary, I treated and expelled it. Thereupon they turned upon Clark.

I said nothing, did nothing. A hundred people asked me who should be run for governor. I sometimes indicated Patterson; I never hinted at my own name. But by-and-by Weed came down and called me to him, to tell me why he could not support me for governor. (I had never asked nor desired on his support.)

I am sure Weed did not mean to humiliate me; but he did it. The upshot of his discourse (very cautiously stated) was that if I were a candidate for governor, I should beat not myself only, but you. Perhaps that was true. But as I had in no manner solicited this or your support, I thought this might have been said to my friends rather than to me. I suspect it is true, that I could not have been elected governor as Mr. White. But had he not you been favorable, there would have been a party in the State or city, which could and would have elected me to any post, without injuring itself or endangering your re-election.

It was in vain that I urged that I had in no manner asked a nomination. At length I was settled by his language—well intended, but very cutting as addressed by him to me—to say, in substance, "Well then, make Patterson governor, and try my name for Lieutenant. To lose this place is a matter of no importance, and we can see whether I can really be defeated." I should have hated to serve as lieutenant-governor, but I should have gloried in running for the post. I want to have my enemies all over; I am tired of fighting them in detail, piece-meal. And, though I should have been beaten in the canvass, I know that my running would have helped the ticket, and helped my paper.

It was thought best to let the matter take another course. No other name could have been put on the ticket so bitterly humiliating to me as that which was selected. The nomination was given to Raymond; the fight left to me. And, Governor Seward, *I have made it*, though it is unmentioned to me, I say so. What little fight there has been I have stirred it up. Even Weed has not been (I speak of his paper) hearty in the contest, while the journal of the whig lieutenant-governor has taken care of its own interests, and let the canvass take care of itself, as it early declared it would do. That journal has (because of its milk-and-water course) some twenty thousand subscribers in this city and the suburbs, and of these twenty thousand I venture to say more voted for Hillman and Scrugge than for Clark and Raymond; the Tribune (also friends of the character) has but eight thousand subscribers within the same radius, and I venture to say that of its habitual readers nine-tenths voted for Clark and Raymond—very few for Hillman and Scrugge.

I had to bear the brunt of the contest, and take a terrible responsibility in order to prevent the whigs uniting upon Mr. W. Barker in order to defeat Fernando Wood. Had Barker been elected here, neither you nor I could walk these streets without being hooted, and Know-Nothingism would have swept like a prairie fire. I stopped Barker's election at the cost of incurring the deadliest enmity of the defeated gang; and I have been rebuked for it by the lieutenant-governor's paper. At the critical moment he came out against John Wheeler in favor of Charles H. Marshall (who would have been your deadliest enemy in the House,) and even your colonel-general's paper, which was even with me in insisting that Wheeler should be returned, wheeled about at the last moment and went in for Marshall—the *Tribune* alone clinging to Wheeler to the last. I rejoice that they who turned so suddenly were not able to turn all their readers.

Governor Seward, I know that some of your most cherished friends think me a great obstacle to your advancement—that John Schoolcraft, for one, insists that you and Weed shall not be identified with me. I trust, after a time, you will not be. I trust I shall never be found in opposition to you; I have no farther wish but to slide out of the newspaper world as quietly and as specedily as possible, join my family in Europe, and, if possible, stay there quite a time—long enough to cool my fevered brain and renovate my overtasked energies. All I ask is that we shall be counted first on the morning after the first Tuesday in February, as friends, and that I may thereafter take such course as seems best, without reference to the past.

You have done me acts of valued kindness in the line of your profession; let me close with the assurance that these will ever be gratefully remembered by

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Present.

LETTER OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have received by express one days since the Chicago edition of the joint debate between Mr. Lincoln and myself in 1858, sent by order of the Hon. Mr. Cox, who will pay you the amount of your bill. I feel it my duty to protest against the uniformness of this publication, and especially against the alterations and mutilations in the reports of my speeches. The original reports, as published in the Chicago *Times*, although intended to be fair and just, were so roughly imperfect, and in some respects erroneous. The speeches were all delivered in the open air, to immense crowds of people, and in some instances in stormy and boisterous weather, when it was impossible for the reporter to hear distinctly and report literally. The reports of my speeches were first submitted to me or to any friend of mine for inspection or correction before publication; nor did I have the opportunity of reading more than one or two of them afterwards, until the election was over, when all interest in the subject had passed away.

About one year ago, a gentleman in Illinois wrote to me in this city for permission to publish the joint debates in book form, stating that Lincoln had given his consent to their publication. I did not retain a copy of my reply, but, according to my present recollection, I stated that there were many errors in the reports of my speeches as published, and expressed my unwillingness to the publication unless I should have the opportunity of revising and correcting errors. I was not aware, until your publication has any connection with that application. Upon the slight examination of your publication which I have been able to make, I find that Mr. Lincoln's speeches have been revised, corrected and improved since their publication in the newspapers of Illinois; while mine have been mutilated, and in some instances the meaning changed by the omission of interrogatories and expressions of approbation and disapprobation by persons in the crowd to which my speeches were made responsible, but by the omission of which my replies seemed ambiguous, inconsistent or unintelligible. The unfairness of these omissions and alterations is rendered more apparent by reference to the fact that similar interrogatories and expressions of approbation and disapprobation preceded Lincoln's speeches in all cases where they add to their force, and consistency where they impart the effect of his arguments.

In short, I regard your publications as partial and unfair, and designed to do me injustice, by placing me in a false position. I saw in the preface to the first edition of your publication, which is omitted in the copy sent to me, a correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and the Ohio Republican committee, from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln furnished his speeches and mine for publication—his in the revised and corrected form, and mine as they came from the hands of the reporters, without any revision. I am informed that his speeches had been revised and corrected, this fact ought to have reminded you that common fairness and justice required that I should have the same privilege, and then to change and mutilate the reports as they appeared in the newspapers from which they were taken, is a course of treatment which I feel I have a right to complain of, and which I should be permitted to enter my protest. In order that the injustice which you have done me may be as little injurious as possible, I respectfully request that this letter, together with the correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and the committee, which led to the publication, may be published as a preface to all future editions of these debates.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. Fuller, Porter & Co., Columbus, O.

THE JAPANESE.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The steamer Vanderbilt sailed as a substitute for Southampton and Havre, with four hundred passengers and $1,000,000 in specie.

Joseph Blunt, the well known lawyer, died this morning, aged 80 years.

The Japanese embassy arrived at Amboy at half-past twelve, where they were received by the New York committee, who were sailing on board the steamer Alida, which left very soon afterward for this city, arriving at the Battery at two o'clock and forty minutes.

No unpleasant incident occurred throughout the journey from Philadelphia. A plentiful collation was provided on board the Alida, by the hospitality of the Messrs. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and soon after leaving the Battery was greeted with the shouts of an immense concourse of people and salutes from the forts and military on shore.

At three o'clock and fifteen minutes the whole line of troops stationed in Broadway, with the windows and roofs, from the battery to Union, and throughout the whole streets through which the procession passed, were crowded by an immense concourse of the populace with cheers and the waiving of handkerchiefs.

No accident or disturbance has this far occurred.

The Japanese are delighted with their reception and their quarters at the Metropolitan. The hotel is decorated to-day with three thousand Venitian lights, covering the entire fronts on Broadway and Prince streets. On being taken to their quarters they were astonished at their magnificent appearance. The decorations include the Japanese coat-of-arms and many characters, embodying Japanese sayings. They are to be serenaded this night by a band of one hundred instruments.

One of their artists this evening took views of the hotel and the military gathered in Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Japanese left the hotel at 9.30 for the wharf in excellent humor. On their arrival at the wharf they were greeted by an immense crowd, gathered to take a farewell look. The steamer was gaily decorated with streamers, and the shipping put on its holiday suit. All Camden was there to see the Japanese off, departing with difficulty they were able to reach the park. A special train left at 10 o'clock for Amboy. At every station on the road, a crowd assembled to welcome them.

Proposed North Atlantic Telegraph.—A deputation, introduced by Mr. Milner Gibson, waited on the 14th, on Lord Palmerston at his residence, Piccadilly to explain to him the proposed line of telegraph to America, via the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, and to solicit the Government to dispatch two or more vessels to make soundings, and otherwise survey the facilities offered by the proposed line. Mr. Crossley, who spoke for the promoters, said they wished the assistance of the Government in carrying out a complete survey and line of soundings along the proposed line. He might mention to his lordship that the line had been already in a great measure surveyed by Colonel Shaffner, who had reported most favorably as to the absence of any physical difficulties in carrying out the scheme; but that survey as the act of a private individual could not, of course, have the same weight, nor be so thorough and complete, as was desirable, before commencing an undertaking of such importance and magnitude. Colonel Shaffner, the originator of the scheme, then pointed out the chief features, physical and geographical, of the proposed route, and then remarked that, supposing one direct Atlantic cable, submerged some two years since, had remained perfect to the present time, it would still not have been possible to telegraph at a greater speed than five words a minute, while he could show that the medium speed of transmission by the proposed north-about route would be ten times as fast in working through such short lengths of submarine cable, would be at least twenty words a minute. Thus practically and commercially speaking one cable submerged by this route would represent in working efficiency nearly four lines between Ireland and New Foundland. Colonel Shaffner then proceeded to point out the positions along the route where, in his opinion, the cable should be laid and landed.

Capt. Allen Young added his testimony as to the practicability of the scheme, which he Edward Belcher upon the survey, were it only in the interests of peace—he believed it would result in the discovery of new grounds for whale and other fisheries. Mr. Pender and the promoters did not look for subsidies or grants; only for a fair and impartial survey. Lord Palmerston said he wished the deputation would give a detailed statement of the number of ships required, the route over which the survey was wished, and the time that would probably be occupied by the expedition. This was accordingly promised at once, and the deputation thanked his lordship, and withdrew.

The new telegraph line is designed to obviate the serious difficulty in the way of working an unbroken submarine circuit of nearly 3,000 miles at any such speed as would insure a commercial profit on the capital invested in the line. By this route the American continent can be reached without traversing any greater deep-sea length than six hundred miles—a distance which, with land lines, is repeatedly worked with the greatest success. At profit. The King of Denmark has granted a concession of the exclusive right of laying the telegraph through the Faroes, Iceland, and Greenland. It is intended that the European section shall be in the north of Scotland, whence the cable will be laid to the Faroe islands, a distance of 230 miles, and thence to Iceland, a short length of 200 miles more. A land line then proceeds across part of Iceland to join the submarine cable on the western coast of that island, near or at the town of Reikiavik, whence the cable is intended to proceed direct to the southern end of Greenland, a distance of between 500 or 600 miles; thence, crossing by land lines from the eastern shore of Greenland to Julianshaab, a somewhat flat land from that town to Hamilton's Inlet, on the coast of Labrador, a distance of about 600 miles more. Short land lines continue the whole way to the shores of the St. Lawrence, and are there placed in junction with those that traverse the United States.

From Scotland to Reikiavik, in Iceland, the sea does not exceed three hundred fathoms. From Reikiavik to the southern end of Greenland is the longest sea stretch; the depths vary from 1,000 to 1,500 fathoms, and so far as has been learned from Arctic explorers, and the evidence of natives, no heavy ice is ever seen grounding in the bays selected as the landing places. From the eastern shore of Greenland the line will be carried to Julianshaab, the seat of government, and thence direct to Hamilton's Inlet, a distance varying from 500 to 600 miles, according to points chosen for landing or departure. This is the deepest apportion of the route, averaging from 1,500 to 2,000 fathoms.

W. B. MILLER & CO.,
197 MAIN STREET,

CLAY BUILDING,

HAVE A REGULAR STOCK OF

SUMMER GOODS,

Replenished almost Daily.

SOME FEW SUITS ON HAND, IN SIZES, ARE OFFERED VERY LOW.

☞ CASH AND PROMPT TIME BUYERS ARE RATHER QUITE WELCOME AT THIS HOUSE. jo16-eo1w

To Everybody.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Curtis & Knapp and A. S. Knapp & Co., will please call at our office and settle the same before the first day of July ensuing, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. This notice is to all persons who owe the late firms.

QUINBY & SOUTHGATE, Successors to Knapp & Co.

jo17-d2w

Barton's Dewberry Cordial

IS doing more to relieve suffering humanity than any medicine in the world. No family should be without this wonderful medicine, as it will relieve sudden sickness, Bowel Pain, and all summer complaints, in a shorter time than any medicine before the public. The proprietors will return the money in every case where this remarkable medicine fails to cure. Sold by all druggists and patent medicine dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle.

WIGGS BROS. & CO., Agents, 317 and 319 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

jo12

St. Nicholas Hotel,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHEN completed, six years ago, the ST. NICHOLAS was universally acknowledged the most magnificent, convenient and thoroughly organized establishment of the kind on this continent. What it was then, it remains to-day—without a rival in size, in completeness and in the general elements of comfort and elegance. The hotel has accommodations for sixteen hundred guests, including one hundred complete suites of apartments for families. The number of guests, not to mention hundreds at the tables of its three public dining-rooms, and nothing that modern art has devised for the convenience and social gratification of the traveling public has been omitted in its plan, or is neglected in its practical details. The early reputation of the house at home and abroad, derived from its magnitude, its superb appointments, and its non-like members and character, has been enhanced every year by the unwearied exertions of the proprietors.

jo6-3m BRAZWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

Executor's Land Sale

On the second Monday of October next, (it being the first day of the Chancery sitting,) Carroll County, I will sell at public auction, to the town of Friar Point, Miss., a tract of one and two years, the following lands, belonging to the estate of Edwin B. Whitehead, deceased, to wit: Section 31, township 24, range 2 west; east one-half of section 24, township 27, range 3 west; all of section 36, township 21, range 2 west; all of section 36, township 21, range 3 west, except the south-east ¼ of north-east ¼ of the last named section, containing twenty-five hundred acres, more or less.

The above lands are situated in the southern portion of Coahoma county, Miss., on Harris or Hobble bayou, the mile south of J. H. McNeil's plantation, north of Alex Woods Lake, south-east from Mount Pleasant, and two miles adjoining Dr. Thomas' plantation, all to which lands were purchased by the said Edwin B. Whitehead in his lifetime, as a place of permanent location for a plantation. They are fertile, and in the heart of the cotton growing region. Persons wishing to buy lands would do well to go and examine them before the day of sale. Gen. P. M. Grant or W. P. Hoskie, Esqrs., in that neighborhood, or Messrs. Alsen & Moore, Friars Point, Miss., will give all information in regard to the value and quality of these lands to persons wishing to purchase. The lands will be sold either in a body or in lots to suit purchasers. Purchasers will be required to give good security for the purchase money.

L. P. WHITEHEAD, Executor, etc., of EDWIN B. WHITEHEAD, deceased.

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The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

GEO. W. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN G. DILL,

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

To whom all Letters on Business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum $10.00
Tri-Weekly " " 5.00
Weekly " " 2.00

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

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

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For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion $1.00
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
SPACE												
1	3.00	4.50	6.00	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	22.50	25.00
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3	6.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	45.00
4	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	18.00	20.00	25.00	31.25	35.00	40.00	45.00	50.00
5	9.00	12.00	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	30.00	35.00	37.50	40.00	47.50	50.00
6	10.00	14.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	35.00	37.50	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00
7	12.00	16.00	20.00	22.50	25.00	30.00	37.50	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00
8	13.00	18.00	22.50	25.00	27.50	30.00	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00
9	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40.00
" " twice a week, " 60.00
" " three times a week, " 80.00
☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60.00
" " twice a week, " 80.00
" " three times a week, " 100.00

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

☞ All transient advertisements must be charged for as regularly inserted. When not thus marked, they will be charged till ordered out, and discontinued at the end of that time.

☞ All advertisements inserted to be kept on second page, CHANGED AS OFTEN AS FOR A FIRST, or charged for as such, and discontinued at the end of that time.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or off be inserted, charged at double rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a change in their business, and when AGREEMENTS are required to be made, or the advertisement kept on inside pages.

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

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

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

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged as per square for each insertion.

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

☞ All advertisements for charitable institutions, religious meetings, weddings, and other public meetings, to be charged half rates.

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

☞ All Daily and Transient advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Religious notices in local column will be charged 10 cents per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

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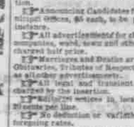

J. & M. FLAHERTY,

Have on hand and are daily receiving, a large assortment of most elegant

Furniture,

PIANOS, CARPETS,

OIL CARPETING, ETC.,

At No. 41 Union street,

And little the public call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. jo22

Gilbert Mountain Hair Restorative,

WHICH has been known only in Central America, where it has been used with entire success for half a century. The mountaineers attribute its extraordinary properties for promoting and restoring the hair to said beauty, strength, and luxuriance, and preventing baldness and premature affections of the head, and giving a healthy tone to the skin and the scalp. Gentlemen who have used it, having been thoroughly tested in this country by the proprietor the past two years before he could be induced to bring it before the public, could be was thoroughly satisfied of its virtues.

Accompanied with this is the most elegant Hair Dye known in its unequaled virtues. It is quick of effect, and is therefore perfectly harmless in its composition, containing no lead, nitrate of silver, or any mineral to the hair.

Also, for use in any all other preparations for the hair should be laid aside, as directly these containing substances are as injurious to the hair as poison is to the system.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Memphis, Tenn.

Retailed by the principal druggists and merchants throughout the country. ap24-w1y

For Sale.

I WISH TO SELL—1st. My LAGOON PLACE, situated in Madison parish, Louisiana. It contains 1000 acres of land, and lies on both sides of Lake Lagoon, three miles from Bayou Macon, and within sight of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad.

If desired, I will sell 40 NEGROES with the place.

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

Mr. LeMay, the overseer, will show it to any one who may desire to purchase.

2d. My HOME PLACE, also in Madison parish, Louisiana, and five miles from the above place; contains about 600 acres, of which 300 are in cultivation, and 50 more ready for the plough. It lies on both sides Joe's bayou, and the other is just one mile from and north of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad. Joe's bayou, from its mouth to above, at every first period, has not been overflowed within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. This place is unsurpassed in point of well-situated lines of drainage, has ab ut 150 acres of fine cypress timber, and has been cleared for many years.

If desired, I will sell 40 NEGROES with this place.

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

Mr. Hunter, the overseer, will show the place to any one wishing it so.

3d. My ROSE PLACE, lies on the west bank of Bayou Bartholomew, in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, contains 1021 acres, of which 300 are in a high state of cultivation. On this place I have a good cotton gin and press, a very fine orchard, substantial a variety of fruit, a quarter, gin, stables, and all necessary outhouses; and the place derives most 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, or by paying the 8 per cent. interest annually, and by securing the principal by a mortgage on the place.

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

4th. Five hundred acres of unimproved land in Carroll parish, Louisiana, lying between Bosuit river and Bayou creek, and within 3 miles of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad. It is in a compact body, and on it there is a farm of from 200 to 300 acres in cultivation. This place I will sell, if desired, 47 NEGROES, now on the Rose 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,
jel6-w6m Dallas, Madison Parish, Louisiana.

In the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, Tenn. Law Side Thereof.

J. J. Gibbons, plaintiff, vs. J. O. Miller, defendant. } Attachment for debt amount to $200.

GARNISHMENT SERVED ON A STREET.

THE defendant is hereby notified of the pendency of the above suit, and required to appear and defend the same at the court-room, in the city of Memphis, on the first Monday in July, 1860.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Clerk.
J. H. Outlawt, Attorney for Plaintiff. my29 w6

R. D. TRUEHART.....H. M. WOODSON.....H. M. NEELY.

TRUEHART, WOODSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the

SOUTHERN STAR COTTON GIN,

GERMANTOWN, TENN.,

STILL manufacture, and keep constantly on hand at Germantown, and popular stand, a supply of very superior Cotton Gins, conceded to be the lightest running, lightest in of draft, clean seed, and beauty of sample.

We employ none but the best workmen, and the best material of wood and iron in the manufacture of our Gins, and also pleasure in offering them to the public confident that our Gins cannot be surpassed in our line. Our agents, Messrs. Fowlkes, Gray & Co., Memphis, Tenn., are our agents for that place. A. W. C. Lewis, J. A. Garnett and C. D. Shepherd are our travelling agents in Tennessee, North Mississippi, Northern Arkansas. We take pleasure in recommending them as gentlemen worthy of public confidence. feb26-w6m

CHANCERY SALE

OF

Valuable Land

AND

NEGROES.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Memphis, rendered in the month of June, 1859, in the case of Newton Pope, administrator of Thomas Moll, deceased, and others, vs. Eli Irby, Nathaniel Sanders and others, I will,

On Monday, July 2d, 1860,

in front of the 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 Moll's line, and at the south-east corner of J. Allright's 125 acre tract, with red oak pointers marked N. E. C.; thence south 89 degrees 30 minutes west 1 chain 50 links to a stake, 11 links W. of a small hickory; thence west 8 chains to a stake in the middle of a small branch; thence south 1 chains to a stake with hickory pointers; thence west 25 chains 40 links to a post marked N. E.; thence south 34 70-100 chains to a stake in the center of a large black and sweet gum pointers; thence east 34 chains 70 links to the beginning, containing 125 50-100 acres. The second tract is bounded as follows: (viz: Beginning at a maple marked J. A. Wright's S. E. corner; thence west 25 chains to a stake with hickory and post-oak pointers, marked J. W.; thence south 79 chains 20 links to a white oak marked J. W.; thence east 25 chains and 40 links 78 links to a stake in the creek, with black and sweet gum pointers, the S. W. corner of the first tract; thence north 34 chains 46 links to post oak marked N. E.; thence west 4 chains 80 links to a red-oak; thence north 34 chains 30 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 interest from date, and bond and good security required to execute bonds, with approved security, for the deferred payments.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER,
jel-dawtd Clerk and Master.

Pianos for Rent.

TWO PIANOS for sale low, or rent, by

T. G. SMITH,
jel4-tw Webster Block, 189 Main street.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Graham & Lenghlin, under the firm of Graham & Co., in connect of both parties, and the undersigned is authorized to settle the old business, and we assume all the liabilities of said Graham & Lenghlin.

GRAHAM & CO.,
jel4-1w* Corner Adams and Front Row.

Announcements.

For Alderman—Second Ward.

WE are authorized to announce SAMUEL P. MORGAN as a candidate for Alderman of the Second ward, at the June election. jel5

Alderman—First Ward.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. N. GRANT as a candidate for Alderman of the First ward, at the ensuing election. jel4-m6*

For Alderman—Fourth Ward.

We are requested to announce the name of Mr. J. W. CREWS as candidate for Alderman in the 4th Ward, at the ensuing June election. jel4-m6*

For Alderman—Sixth Ward.

WE are authorized to announce D. R. TOWNSEND as a candidate for re-election for the office of Alderman of the Sixth ward at the approaching election. jel12

WE are authorized to announce C. W. FREIDEN as a candidate for Alderman, in the Sixth Ward, at the ensuing municipal election. jel3-m7*

For Alderman—Seventh Ward.

H. L. GUEST will serve, if elected, as Alderman in the seventh ward. jel18-m7*

WE are authorized to announce D. R. FRIER as a candidate for the office of Alderman of the Seventh Ward, at the ensuing municipal election. jel9-m7*

WE are authorized to announce the name of WM. FRANKS, as a candidate for re-election as Alderman from the Seventh ward, at the ensuing municipal election. jel9-m7*

For Mayor.

WE are authorized to announce M. M. FREIDEN, as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing June election. my29-m

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce T. A. HAMILTON as a candidate for the office of Mayor at the approaching June election. my29-m

For Mayor.

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

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS JAMES FINNIN as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election on the 20th June next. my24-m*

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce W. O. LOFLAND as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing June election. apl5-m*

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce E. G. BAUGH as a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor. apl7*

For Wharfmaster.

We are authorized and requested to announce JAMES M. HOLLAND, candidate for Wharfmaster, at the ensuing June election. my21-m

For Chief of Police.

WM. STEWART is a candidate for re-election to the office of Chief of Police. (The name of the office mistaken by the last insertion of Mr. Lucy Marshall "to Chief of Police." The duties of the office remain as heretofore.) Election 18th June, 1860. my20-m

For Chief of Police.

REUBEN GARRETT is a candidate for Chief of Police at the June election. my20-m

Chief of Police.

D. GROVES is a candidate for Chief of Police at the ensuing June election. my19

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. apl17*

For City Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. BOWES as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. my18-m*

For Tax Collector.

Capt. A. R. MANLOVE is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. my20-m*

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOB SLEDGE as a candidate for City Tax Collector at the next June election. my20-m*

For Wharfmaster.

TOBIAS WOLFE is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Wharfmaster. my20-m*

For Wharfmaster.

JOHN W. TAYLOR is a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing June election. my19-m*

For Recorder.

WE are authorized to announce W. M. SMITH as a candidate for the office of Recorder, at the ensuing June election. my14-m*

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce S. A. MOORE as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. apl3

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce Dr. P. M DICKINSON as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. apl6

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce JAMES BANKS as a candidate for the office of City Recorder at the ensuing municipal election. my7-m*

Professional Cards.

CHARLES H. STROTHER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Collector of Claims, Memphis, Tenn. Office on Main avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. mar28-1y

E. S. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 5 Cathcart Block, corner Main and Monroe streets, directly in the rear of the Commercial Bank. Will attend promptly and conscientiously to all business entrusted to him in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

Refer to Messrs. Brown, Shaw & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs.