THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION

Conclusion of Monday's Proceedings.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED.

STRONG AND EXCITED SPEECHES.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., regretted that the previous question had not been insisted upon when first moved, and the time of the Convention saved. As a discussion has arisen, however, he desired to say that the pledge now required was a proper one. (Applause.) He understood and stated that no man could be bound by any such resolution. He told his colleague that every man who was a Democrat and a man of honor was bound by the action of the Convention. If he refused to be so bound he was no Democrat. (Applause.) If his colleague from Pennsylvania refused to be so bound, why the honor he left the place he left for it. He was, for one, unwilling to admit these delegates to this hall in order to enable them to secede in a different form. (Loud Applause.)

Mr. Johnson, of Md., hoped, for the sake of the State of Maryland, and especially for the city of Baltimore, that their Democratic friends of adjacent States would not have their feelings disgraced by such a spectacle as this. He moved to clear the galleries. (Cries of "no!" "no!")

Mr. Hitchcock, of Maryland, said that when the Applause had been given to those who had spoken on the other side, his colleague had been very willing to let it proceed; now it was called out by the honorable gentleman of the delegation from Pennsylvania, it was very offensive to his ears. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Montgomery said he was accustomed to this thing. He had heard the hisses of a mob in Charleston when one man from the State of South Carolina dared to remain in the Convention and dared to speak his sentiments. He had heard a storm of hisses come down from the gallery upon him, while thunders of applause rolled forth at the sentiments of another delegate.

The President said that at Charleston in the instances alluded to, a motion had been made to clear the galleries, and it had not been done, because the gentleman himself, who was hissed, had requested it might not be done.

Mr. Montgomery. Well, I request it may be done again. (Laughter and applause.)

After further debate, Mr. Montgomery continued his remarks.

The men who now ask to return to their seats in this convention have voluntarily withdrawn at Charleston, but had sat in an opposition convention.

They had met at Richmond in a hostile convention, and they held next convention to forward over the heads of this body, and threaten to return there if this convention does not act as they desire. He appealed to the principles and the manhood of the convention to say whether they have the right to admit the secession men here when they called upon their States to meet and fill the vacancies. He had heard much said about the evils of dictation. He was not only opposed to dictation, but also to those who favor dismission and practised disunion. He was opposed to secession from the Union, and from the convention as well. When he heard men who had seceded from the principles of the party, he thought it very necessary to require a pledge from them to abide by the action of the convention. Such a pledge had a precedent in the secession of the day. It had been imposed on certain delegates at the last senatorial convention, and the gentleman from New York, who had attended it, had felt the pinch of the case.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The theater was pretty well filled.

The convention was assembled at 3 o'clock.

The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, to the amendment offered by Mr. Church, of New York.

The president announced that credentials had been placed in his hands by delegates from Delaware, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, together with a letter from the Mississippi delegation, presented by Mr. Howard, of Tennessee. He desired proper to inform the convention of the reception of this document.

The several propositions before the convention were then read by E. C. Perris, of Brooklyn, the reading secretary of the convention.

Mr. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, perfected his amendment by making it read as follows:

Resolved, That the president of the convention be authorized to issue tickets to the delegates to the convention from Texas, Mississippi and Florida, in which there are now no contesting delegates, and that as to those States, to-wit: Delaware, Georgia and Alabama, where contesting delegations existed, a committee on credentials shall be appointed by the several delegations to report on said States.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., asked consent to modify the last amendment.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., raised a point of order that after propositions were placed before the convention they could not be altered.

Mr. Clark asked that his proposition might be read for information.

Mr. Soule, of Texas, objected to the reading of any new proposition. He did not wish to embarrass the question by multiplying propositions and confusion.

Mr. Clark. I ask the gentleman from Iowa to consent, as a Democrat, to the reading of my proposition.

Mr. Soule. And I, as a Democrat, persist in my objection.

Mr. Clark. Then I state that there are contending delegates from Arkansas. I know nothing about the merits of it, but am informed by a gentleman whose word is entitled to respect all over the Union, Mr. Rust, of Arkansas. (Applause.)

Mr. Sugarman, of Arkansas, stated that Mr. Rust was not a delegate, and did not claim to be.

Mr. Clark. I did not say that he was, but that he was entitled to respect.

A gentleman from Arkansas, not a delegate, made an attempt to speak, but was not permitted to do so.

Mr. Merrick, of Illinois, raised a point of order that the amendment of Mr. Gilmore could not be modified in the manner proposed by him, as he had not the floor to make the proposed modification.

The president ruled the point of order well taken, whereupon Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, had the floor at the adjournment, and no less he yielded to his colleague (Gilmore) for the proposed modification, the latter could not make the amendment by objection.

Mr. Clark again asked that the proposition might be read for information.

Mr. Samuels. For the purpose of information, I suppose, he may do that, but only that it may be read for information.

The proposition of Mr. Clark was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of the several States of the Union have an equal right to settle in the Territories of the United States and hold therein, unmolested by any legislation whatever, their slaves and any other property, this convention recognizing the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as a true exposition of the Constitution in regard to the rights of the citizens of the several States, or the Territories of the United States upon all subjects which it treats; and that the members of this convention pledge themselves to require all others, who may be authorized as delegates, to make the same pledge to the support of the Democratic candidates fairly and in good faith, and acting with a rival convention, according to the usages of the National Democratic party.

(Applause and some hisses.)

Mr. Cochran, of New York, inquired if that proposition was now before the convention.

The President said the resolution was read for information only, and would not now be in order.

Mr. Randall, from Pennsylvania, withdrew from the floor in order to allow Mr. Gilmore to modify his amendment in the manner proposed.

Mr. Randall, of Virginia, took the floor and argued in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Gilmore, and against the amendment of Mr. Church. He denied the right of the convention, which was simply a delegated body, to impose any conditions upon the seceding States. [Applause and hisses.] He also denied that policy of making such terms to the seceding States, for they would not accept an adjustment into the convention on such terms. The party was to fight a battle at the polls in which it would be necessary to meet all sections against the opposition party. [Applause and hisses from the gallaries.]

Mr. Hedge, of Virginia, desired to know whether delegates were to sit here and submit to the insult of hisses from the galleries, when sentiments favorable to their friends in the South, and in which they themselves coincided, were expressed by a gentleman of such impartiality as Mr. Randall, of Virginia. If this outside pressure was to be brought up to crush out fairness of discussion, Virginia had better known it at once and retire from the field in which she was prevented from defending her rights. [Loud applause.]

The president announced that if the galleries gave utterance to such signs of disapprobation, they would be cleared.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, while anxious to preserve to every man the right to be heard uninterruptedly, could not but say that manifestations of applause, were calculated to draw forth manifestations of disapprobation. Both should be checked or both allowed.

Mr. Randall said if any serpent-like hisses had been uttered, he had not heard them. He then proceeded to enlarge upon the rights of the seceding delegations, and urged conciliation and harmony in the action of the convention. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the party to unite against the common foe.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, was opposed to the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall), because it sought to let into the convention, from Florida, those who were not delegates to this convention at all. Their constituents had refused to send them here to seek seats, and although a gentleman from Florida had informed him that the delegates would take seats in the convention if the olive branch was extended to them, yet he, for one, was not willing to sit beside gentlemen who represented no constituency, and who were bound by nothing that is done by the convention, while he himself was bound for everything. He was further opposed to the amendment, because it proposed to admit the delegates from Arkansas when a contesting delegation was represented to be here from that State. Was the convention by this resolution to prejudge this case? Mississippi came here accredited and without contestation, and she was placed in the list with the other States.

When a contest arises it should be investigated by a committee.

A Voice. Why was it not done at Charleston?

Mr. Richardson. Because at Charleston when action was taken there was no regular organization of the convention. Now it was different, and he was in favor of an investigation into the facts, wherever there was a contest. The proposed investigation could not occasion much time, and, he repeated, justice should be made in justice to all parties. He said he should not be drawn into the notice of any issues not directly pertaining to the question immediately before them.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, said this question was not except admission of new delegates or for greater importance. A portion of the seats on this floor were vacant and the question was, shall they be filled? If this question also arises, was there justification? was there excuse for the secession that had left a portion of the seats here unoccupied? Here, ever this might be decided, he deemed it well for the convention to seek to bring back their erring brothers. He was not favorable in either of the resolutions as they stood. He was unwilling to place any objection on the returning delegates that would call a blush to their cheeks or cause a pain to their hearts, but it should be remembered that such terms were placed upon the delegation from New York, on a former occasion, and there might be now some excuse for its being offered, and he would assure the convention that they would always be found as they heretofore had been found, on the side of liberty and justice.

Mr. Russell, of Va., said he felt a certain period felt anxious to address the convention. He felt less anxious now, because the vote taken at Charleston gave promise of a contest on the part of a majority to secure harmony of action that could not fail to lead to a happy union on principles and on candidates, but as a proposition had been made to improve these terms, he might say a few words on the question. Virginia was emphatically here as the bad been at Charleston, to harmonize the action of the Democracy, and she would never withdraw from the contest, so long as she could do so in a manner which she considered suitable to her delegations. She had seen a platform voted down which the people desired, and one adopted to which they were decidedly opposed. While eight States of the South had gone out of the convention, she had remained present. Could she give better proof of her devotion to the Democracy North? But she desired to say now that she was equally devoted to the desires of the South. If true to the North, she should she not also be true to the remaining point? United as she was with her sister Southern State, she meant to see fair play between the Democracy, both North and South. What was fair play in the opinion of Virginia? It was that all the delegations accredited to the Charleston convention should be admitted to the floor, but he did not desire to press this upon the convention. At least, the delegations not contested at all should be admitted at once, without any delay, and the contested delegates should then be referred to a select committee.

He called the attention of the gentleman from Illinois, who had made the objection to the admission of the delegates whose seats were uncontested, to the fact that at Charleston the Illinois delegation themselves were admitted, although their seats were contested by other delegates. He was in favor of admitting the delegations from Washington, signed by Democrats who had better been attending to their duties, in directing the necessary to come here, and telegraphed them that they would probably get their platform, and if not they would again secede, and then Virginia would go with them. Yes, Virginia, God bless her, had been told too frequently that she was the Democratic State of Kentucky, ready to follow in the programme. North Carolina and Tennessee, another mother and daughter, were to go forth, and even Missouri, it is said, was to follow. The object and meaning of these Washington letters were displayed. If Mr. Douglas must be nominated, we will drive forth these States from the convention and so be sure to run around upon him and say, we are a sectional candidate, for we secede. It was said too that the highest legal authority in Washington, (in reference to Mr. Black the Attorney-General), (laughter) had declared this was a bogus convention; that it was not regularly in session, and he implored the Democratic convention by claim to regularity and termed this convention bogus. He exhorted the convention to hold on firmly to the national Democratic organization, for he said its principles are the principles of a sectional.

Mr. West, of Connecticut, said the Democracy North had been misrepresented in Charleston as little better than Black-Republicans, and had been unable to defend themselves, because they had not been recognized and awarded the floor. He deprecated the manner in which the delegation from Connecticut (Mr. Hall) had said that Connecticut sat in Charleston like a hen of chickens, and he had been called upon to hear such things and had been compelled to hear things that had grated harshly on their ears, and one of these things was, the assertion of a delegate from Massachusetts, to-day, that the seceders had been driven from the convention. He reviewed the position of the Northern Democracy, and asserted their right to demand the same platform that had been forced on them four years ago.

They wanted nothing but right, and so help them God, they would that nothing to apply thing that was wrong. The North has the right as well as the South, and must maintain them as well. He continued to argue forcibly in support of the position of the minority of the convention, and against the admission of any unaccredited delegation, or any delegates who would not pledge themselves to abide by the action of the convention.

Mr. Hunter, of Missouri, was astonished to hear the remarks of his colleague of Missouri, who had said he would not give his vote for the admission of the South to the convention. He asked him how long it was since he cast the last Democratic vote? He reviewed what he represented to have been the political action of his colleague in the recent elections. He charged that Governor King was disregarding the wishes of his constituents in his present position.

Mr. King. I deny it.

Mr. Hunter was not a lawyer, and he did not desire to argue, but only to state a few facts.

Mr. Rynders. Go on. A speech from an honest man is better than one from a lawyer. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hunter had heard with heartfelt pleasure the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, but when he had asked who it was, and heard that it was Judge Loring, his heart sank with pride.

[Loud laughter, and cries of, "It's not Judge Loring, it's a doctor."]

Mr. Hunter. Well, his name is Loring, and he is from Massachusetts.

Mr. King. Will, his name is Loring, and he is from Massachusetts. He agreed with him that it was proper to let in the seceders, and he was glad they were prepared to come here and acknowledge the error of their way. He had lived for fifty years in Missouri, and had only cast one vote not Democratic in his life. [Laughter.] That vote was the vote that put Buchanan out of the Senate.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, desired to indulge in no sectional or personal allusions, but would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that if he was sincere in his remarks, it was an indication of the sentiment of his heart toward one section of the country, he (Avery) would not entertain such a sentiment to be made President of the United States. He would say also to the gentleman from Illinois, as well as the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that such speeches as they both had made were not calculated to elect their candidate. He could not resist the impression that these remarks were designed to drive the South in a body from the Union, but he would say that no person had the power to drive him from the national Democratic convention. He alluded to the former action of Democratic conventions, which had always had been sufficient to cast the vote of a State, rather than that State should have no representative. He held that delegates from the Southern States had every rights, under their original commission, to reclaim their seats, and if the north-western States had been the seceders instead of the South, he would have extended to them a cordial welcome back, that peace, harmony and unity might be restored. If it is the purpose of the majority of this convention to disfranchise the Southern States, right or wrong, he had nothing to say. He was opposed to the New York resolution which prescribed the terms of receiving the seceding delegates. If you cannot trust them without a pledge, you ought not to trust them with it. Our northern friends are in a majority and they wish to overthrow us, both on platform and candidate.

Mr. Atkins said Tennessee had a high regard for her northern friends. She is a sound Democratic State. Her Democracy need no pledges and no tests. Nominate your candidate fairly and honorably, and I will swim every river and ford every creek to procure success to our banner.

For the sake of our Union, for God's sake, harmonize. Is there any man here who is willing to sacrifice the Democratic party on the altar of personal ambition? He would consign the most cherished friend he had in the world to oblivion before he would endanger the permanency of the Democratic party to secure his advancement. He feared that there would be no difficulty in harmonizing, if it were not for the devotion to the personal interests of some individual man. He would be glad if we had a Jackson among us to bring harmony out of chaos.

He concluded by moving the previous question, declaring that it was the purpose when the convention was ordered to move an adjournment till morning.

Pending the question, a motion was made to adjourn, which was negatived.

Mr. Stewart, of Md., demanded a vote by States on seconding the call for the previous question.

Amid great excitement, the delegates on their feet, the roll was called, resulting as follows: ayes 223; nays 18. So the previous question was seconded.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

The questions before the convention now stand as follows:

Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, made an original motion, directing the sergeant at arms to submit to the convention all delegates accredited to the Charleston convention.

Mr. Church, of New York, moved to amend by referring all claims for admission to the committee on credentials, and to report then to report as soon as practicable the names of the persons entitled to admission, with the proviso that all delegates accepting seats in the convention are bound to honor and in good faith to abide by the action of the convention and support the nominee.

Mr. Gilmore of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the amendment by providing that the delegations from Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, be at once admitted to the convention, and that the contested seats of other sovereign States, be referred to a committee on credentials, to be selected by each State.

The previous question is called on the last amendment, and the call has been seconded.

The point at the meeting of the convention to-day, will be—"Shall the previous question be now put?" The probability now is that the previous question will be ordered, and that Mr. Gilmore's amendment will be voted down—that a division will be called on the amendment of Mr. Church, and that the first part of it will be adopted without proviso respecting a pledge.

It looks now as though the vote of New York would decide in favor of the admission of the southern delegation generally, where there is no contest, and of both delegations where a contest exists. The chance appear to favor a harmonious termination of the convention, as New York evidently holds the balance of power, and seems likely to favor some sort of a compromise.

There is the public speaking in Monument Square to-night. Every effort will be made to effect a compromise to-night.

SECOND DAY.

Proposition for Harmony—The Issues Stated Of—Contested Seats Referred to Committee on Credentials—No Further Progress.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—The convention was called to order soon after 10 o'clock. The theater was well filled, but not crowded. The day is dark and gloomy, but the appearance inside the theater is improved by its brilliant lighting with gas.

On motion of Mr. Ludlow, of New York, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, the spelling pending being as ordering the previous question on the several motions respecting the admission of delegates.

Mr. Church, of New York, asked consent to make a proposition to the convention relationed to harmonize the pending motions, and to arrange in a friendly manner the question of admission of delegates.

Cries of "Hear him."

Mr. Church continued. By consulting with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Gilmore) an arrangement had been agreed upon, honorable alike to both parties, which he hoped would meet with the concurrence of the convention. It was proposed that Mr. Gilmore should withdraw his amendment, and that Mr. Church should withdraw a portion of his amendment, leaving only before the convention the portion referring to the committee on credentials, the claims of all delegations aspiring for seats in the convention. [Applause and cries of "agreed."]

The President. The chair would inform the gentleman from New York that as the call for the previous question had been seconded, the action he desired can only be reached by the convention refusing to order the previous question, or by unanimous consent to suspend the rules under which the convention is acting.

Mr. Church. Then I ask the unanimous consent of the convention.

Cries of "granted."

The President. The chair will understand consent to be given to modify the resolutions as proposed.

Mr. Gilmore. In pursuance of this agreement, then, I now withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Church. And I withdraw the latter portion of my proposition, and offer as an amendment, the following:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this convention made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston be referred to the committee, which is hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same and report the names of the persons entitled to such seats.

Mr. Sibley, of Minn., said that a controversy existed in the Minnesota delegation, and he desired to know if that would be referred to the committee.

Mr. Church understood that the resolution he had offered was already adopted by the convention. If not, he hoped it would be allowed to be put, and refused unanimously. Discussion had already been had, and to introduce other items would only reopen it. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Cochrane rose to a point of order. The convention had agreed to allow Mr. Gilmore to withdraw his amendment, and Mr. Church to modify his proposition. This having been done, the question was not upon adopting the previous question, which has already been called up.

The president decided that such was the position of the question, and suggested that the Minnesota case would be decided by the convention at the proper time. He explained the decision he had made in stating yesterday that the proceedings of the Florida convention had not been placed officially in his hands. The proceedings were only intended for his private information.

Mr. Ferry, of Delaware, had consent to explain that the application of his colleague (Mr. Smithey), for the admission of delegates to the floor, had been only intended to apply to those delegates who remained with the convention at Charleston, and not the seceders.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the convention adjourns it be till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, said that some wanted existed over a seat in the Massachusetts delegation which had better be settled, all at once.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn, and after some debate Mr. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, explained that he had been absent from the convention and had appointed a substitute. He now claimed his seat, but his substitute claimed it, believing he had a right to retain it.

After discussion, this case, together with the Arkansas and Minnesota delegations, were referred to the committee.

The following changes were then made in the committee on credentials:

Beasley, of Delaware, in place of Stout; Mitchell, of Kentucky, in place of Wood; and D. S. Gregory, of California, in place of Dudley.

Mr. Phillips then renewed his motion for a recess till 3 o'clock.

Mr. McCook demanded a vote by States, when the convention, by a vote of 154 to 66, agreed to adjourn till 5 p. m.

[NOTE.—A special dispatch, dated Baltimore, 1 p. m., received at New York, says: "Mr. Douglas is undoubtedly beaten, and the chances now appear to favor a union on Horatio Seymour."]

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the convention to order at 5 p. m.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, desired to know whether members of this convention are to be excluded from this hall by the police. If so, he (Fisher) would ask that he shall be such an outrage. I have my commission here, and if it be not my passport to this convention, I will not retain my seat here. You have no right to keep trained bands at the door to prevent members entering the hall. The tickets have been changed since the morning session.

Mr. Stetson, of New York, had been similarly treated at the door, but did not think it was any reason for a secession from the convention. He had come from the Union.

[Laughter.] Some of the officers have failed to perform their duty, and that is all I have to complain of.

Mr. Tuge, of Missouri, called the attention of the president to the fact that a portion of the delegates from Georgia did not secede from this convention, and the question should be submitted to the convention on credentials as to the rights of the non-seceding delegates of Georgia.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, did not think that any new business could now be introduced in the convention until the report of the committee on credentials was received, and he understood that the committee would not be prepared to report until the morning session. He therefore moved that the convention adjourn.

At the request of the president, Mr. Stuart withdrew his motion for a few moments.

The president stated that the system of organization which was adopted at Charleston, requires the delegates to obtain tickets to secure a seat in the place of meeting. The system was not followed out here. It was absolutely necessary to adopt such a regulation, in order to prevent the seats of members from being occupied by persons who were not belonging to the convention. What could have resulted but confusion, if gentlemen should be admitted, without restriction, to the hall? The last session had not been so. It had been found necessary this morning to change the tickets of the delegates. The gentleman from Virginia, in making such a solemn appeal to the country, was only appealing against a necessary regulation. If the convention will adopt some other plan to regulate the convention, it is the most acceptable to the chair, for it will save him from the most arduous and unpleasant part of his duties.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Randall rose, but the latter gentleman yielded and called upon the convention not to cast any undue reflection upon the officers of the convention.

A delegate said that he had been at the door when Mr. Fisher endeavored to get in, and had pledged his honor that he was a member of the convention, but the officers had refused to admit him, and roughly drove him back.

Mr. Fisher desired to make a statement.

The President. The chair reminds the gentleman he is not in order.

Mr. Fisher. I had the floor and did not yield it.

The President. If the gentleman did not yield the floor, at least several gentlemen have taken the floor since he spoke, and one has made a motion to adjourn, which is in order.

Capt. Rynders. I rise to a point or order. The motion to adjourn is not in order if the gentleman from Michigan has the floor. [Loud laughter.]

The president read a letter from the chairman of the committee on credentials, stating that the committee would not be ready to report to-night, and begging the convention to confine its session during the evening. [Loud laughter.]

The president explained that the intention of the writer was evidently to ask that the committee might continue its session during the evening.

Loud cries were made for Mr. Fisher, during which a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

The convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

After the adjournment of the convention, the theater being well filled, calls were made for several speakers, among others Captain Rynders, who declined speaking, as the gentleman from Virginia (Fisher) might claim the floor.

An old gentleman named Worth, from Mississippi, not a delegate, volunteered a speech, and for some time amused the audience by whimsical remarks. He attributed the present state of affairs to the fact that no man had taken part in the convention who had not been for twenty-five years a follower of Gen. Jackson. There was Cushing, the president, who had been a defamer and an opponent of the principles of Jackson, until he (Cushing) hired a trainer to put him in shape. There was Isaiah Rendall, an inveterate old sinner against Jackson, addressing a leading speech to the convention.

He continued to denounce Douglas and his supporters until the audience getting weary, stopped his talk.

No other speaker answering to the call of the audience, the meeting dispersed.

CHANCERY SALE OF *Valuable Land* AND NEGROES.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis, rendered November term, 1859, in the case of Sarah Ford, complainant, vs. Thomas Ford, 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 Peter's north line, the northeast corner of J. Allbright's 128 acre tract, with rest oak and hickory, marked P. W. thence south 70 chains 50 links to a stake, 15 links W. of a small hickory; thence west 3 chains to a stake in Gillespie's end line; thence south 3 chains to a stake, with locust pen; thence west 25 chains 50 links to a post marked N. S.; thence south 34 75 chains to a stake in the road, near black and chestnut oak pointers; thence east 34 chains 75 links to a post marked N. S. thence south 1 chain 50 links to a post marked N. S.; thence north 1 chain 50 links to a post marked N. S.; thence west 4 chains 50 links to a post marked N. S.; thence south 34 chains 50 links to the beginning, containing 132 50-100 acres.

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

Three Valuable Negroes,

To-wit: Jim, aged about thirty-five years, and her two children, Ann and Jerry, aged about ten and eight years, 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 day of sale, the purchasers to give bond to secure bonds, with approved security, for the deferred payments.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.

jel-dwtd

The Excelsior Pumps.

OF rivaling all other Pumps in use for durability, and simplicity in it construction.

The above Pumps can be seen and obtained by application to George Snow, the agent, on Linden street, near the bayou, at R. B. Hawley & Co.'s, 48 Front Row, and at H. W. Conner's, on Adams, east of Fourth street.

m22-3m*

E. D. CRANDALL & CO.,

SIGN PAINTERS, AND AVENUING MAKERS,

358 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

jel7-3m

Trustee's Sale.

IN accordance with the provisions of a deed of trust executed by L. Kaufman, on the 20th day of May, 1859, to secure the payment of the balance of the purchase money, Tennessee, in book No. 45, part 1, pages 22 and 23, of the records of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will sell, for cash, in front of the law office of Turnage & Taylor, in the depot Memphis, on SATURDAY, 7th April July, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will sell, at public auction, the property of Hardin, State of Tennessee, to wit: Lot No. 1, in square 1, in the town of Hardin, in the county of Henry, and State of Tennessee, being the same property conveyed to said L. Kaufman by Robert Weakley, deceased, bounding upon Thomas Weakley's orchard, at the corner of a 20-foot avenue, running due east thirty-one and a half chains with said avenue from N. to S. thence north 1600 feet; thence east 1000 feet to a stake on Thomas Weakley's avenue; thence south along said avenue 1000 feet to the beginning. The purchaser is specifically on hand and deed of trust. The title to said lot of land, which comprises two acres, more or less, is considered good, and free of incumbrance.

jel-3d Trustee.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

GARDENERS ATTENTION!

We call the attention of all desiring to purchase Property in the immediate vicinity of Memphis, to the fact, that we are now authorized to offer at private sale,

Three Tracts of Land,

Two miles, three miles and three and a half miles from town, on a plankroad, at

PRICES MUCH LESS

than such land has ever been offered at public or private sale.

One Tract of 100 Acres,

Of which twenty acres is in land, the balance in cultivation, and in excellent land. On this tract, there is a good double Log House, smoke-house, cellar, etc., a very large cistern, and a never failing spring of excellent water.

One Tract of 148 Acres,

Separated from the above only by the plankroad, and will be sold with it, or separately. This tract has 18 acres of good wood on it, and the quality of the soil is unsurpassed; the balance of the tract is under cultivation.

60 Acres, 3 1-2 miles from town.

We have disposed of the three-four acre tract adverted to yesterday, and now offer sixty acres of the best land in the county at a great bargain. It lies only three and a half miles from town, on Wolf river, constantly above overflow, and the road on the place will nearly pay for the land, which will be worth more after the wood is cut of that it is now, for market purposes, for which purpose it is most admirably situated. We will sell one half or the whole tract, on easy terms, and at a very low figure. Apply to

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BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES ON THE LAND.

It will be laid out into lots and subdivided, with avenues and all conveniences necessary to make desirable locations for

RESIDENCES, GARDENS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, &c.

A plan of said Grounds, with all desirable information, can be obtained at our rooms, Bank Avenue. This Land is heavily timbered, which of itself is of great value. There is no equal for building lots. Just Madison avenue West river, affording safe access to said land at all seasons of the year. No such improvements to speculators has been offered to the citizens of Memphis for many years.

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Of which twenty acres is in land, the balance in cultivation, and in excellent land. On this tract, there is a good double Log House, smoke-house, cellar, etc., a very large cistern, and a never failing spring of excellent water.

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W. D. BEARD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 86, in Overton's block, Main street. Refer to J. W. Proctor, Hon. George Gleason, Stephen McGavock & Co. and Faitoute Cash Hardware, Col. J. W. Pole, Hon. Wm. T. Ward, L. Leverling, Wholesale Grocers, etc. feb24-dw

S. W. HOLLAND, M. D., DENTIST, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, does respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Memphis, and may be found at the Drug Store of Messrs. Fowlkes & Co., Main street, near the Odd-Fellows' Hall, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., during the day, and at his residence, corner of Jefferson and Main streets, below Third. m22-1m

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The soil Land is owned in common by James Elder, M. J. Wicks, F. M. White, Dr. J. D. Martin, Charles Potter and Judge A. M. Clayton. There are many BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES ON THE LAND. It will be laid out into lots and subdivided, with avenues and all conveniences necessary to make desirable locations for RESIDENCES, GARDENS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, &c. A plan of said Grounds, with all desirable information, can be obtained at our rooms, Bank Avenue. This Land is heavily timbered, which of itself is of great value. There is no equal for building lots. Just Madison avenue West river, affording safe access to said land at all seasons of the year. No such improvements to speculators has been offered to the citizens of Memphis for many years. TERMS OF SALE LIBERAL. m27-tfs

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