THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 276.

Daily Appeal.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PACIFIC.

From the Louisville Courier.]

The officers and crew of the ill-fated Pacific arrived here about 1 o'clock this morning on the E. H. Fairchild, and from Messrs. Smith and Barclay, the clerks, Frank Hurry, the barkeeper, Mr. Bradshaw, the carpenter, and others, we learn the following particulars:

The Pacific, in charge of Capt. Lamb, left this port on Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, and after a brief stop at New Albany, where she received a few passengers and a lot of freight and other freight, she proceeded, on her voyage, stopping at Cannelton, Evansville and Henderson, and other places, reaching Uniontown, Ky., before dark, where she landed to coal. She had been at the coal-landing about three-quarters of an hour, with a coal boat on each side, when the fearful cry of fire resounded through the boat, and in an almost incredible short space of time the flames had gathered such headway that it was found impossible to save the boat, and the passengers were hurried on shore as fast as possible, the forward gangway then being free. The fire caught in a lot of hay stowed on deck on barricades, as usual, alongside of the boilers, on the larboard or outside guard. The second mate, Mr. Mahoney, the carpenter, Mr. Bradshaw, and Jacob Hess, one of the crew, first saw the fire, and succeeded in breaking out the burning bales, but despite the almost almost efforts, the fire spread, involving the upper works in a solid flame, and at once the utmost dismay and confusion ensued among the passengers and almost all on board. The second engineer, R. Newhall, who was on watch at the time, stood manfully to his post, making every effort to attach the fire hose to the pumps, but in vain. He then raised the safety valves and said valves to let the steam escape, staying by the boat to the last moment, and then jumping overboard never ashore, losing everything but the clothes he had on. Most of the other officers and crew lost all their clothing, except the first engineer and one of the pilots. They saved a trunk apiece, we believe.

Capt. Lamb, Frank Smith and Robert Barclay, the clerks, were in the hall together with a number of passengers and citizens of Uniontown, when the alarm was first given. The captain, on ascertaining the impossibility of saving the boat, turned his attention to the passengers, and with the clerks was active in getting the females ashore. Mr. Smith, the chief clerk, then sprang to the office to save his money and books, but such was the terrible speed of the devouring element that he was barely able to save a small package from the safe. All his books, the cabin register, money in the desk, clothing and all lost. The package saved was $1,500 belonging to Capt. Bragdon, the chief owner of the boat. From the time the fire first broke out, it was less than fifteen minutes before she was burnt to the waters edge, a drifting mass of fire, the lines that held her to shore having burnt off of the bitts on the forecastle. The forward deck was stowed with bacon in casks, all of which was on fire in less than five minutes, and the escape of those then on board by the shore was cut off.

Among those known to be lost by the disaster were: Capt. Lamb, who was drowned from the stern of the boat; Jacob Hess, one of the crew, who had been on the boat a long time, and resided at Portland; Sim Ly, a slave girl, the property of Mr. Horry, the barkeeper; ——Thornwell, a free negro cabin boy, from Lebanon, Ky.; two children on deck, one an infant, and the other about three years old, grandchild of an Irish woman from Portland, who was going to New Orleans; and a female, supposed to be a servant of one of the passengers. Three females were seen to jump overboard with her, and but one of them was saved. Several children were also seen, some or two deck passengers; also a Mr. Marmillion, a Frenchman, who took passage from the Louisville hotel. The most of the passengers slept at Uniontown, and several went to Evansville on the E. H. Fairchild, and from what could be learned, the above are all who are missing.

A gentleman of the name of McDonald, of Indiana, in the last stages of consumption, who was a passenger on the boat with his wife journeying South, expired in the arms of his faithful wife, soon after the discovery of the occasion. She, however, clung to him until the very last, and was only forced away from the corpse by the mate, who took her off in the yawl. The boat was all in a blaze around her, and she had to climb down on a fender to the water, only a moment before the deck she had stood upon fell into the raging fire below. This was after the boat had been burned loose from her moorings ashore.

The last seen of Captain Lamb was after he had passed the carpenter, Mr. Bradshaw, in the passage alongside of the cabin, on his way aft. The carpenter jumped overboard aft of the water-wheel, and swam ashore, as the entire forward part of the boat was a mass of flames. Captain Lamb jumped to the stern and climbed down the derrick that is used to suspend the yawl, thinking to escape by the yawl, but it was gone. Two deck passengers had cut it loose when the boat first caught fire, and went ashore, leaving all others to their fate. Capt. Lamb, as the fire encroached upon him, dropped to the water by the derrick fall, and then held God's colored man, the barber, trimmer, who was with him, that he could not hold on much longer. Goff threw him an oar, and turned to swim upon something else, when all became involved in a dense smoke, and the unfortunate captain disappeared. He must have sunk at once, and being unable to swim, was drowned.

As the boat was lying at the shore when she caught fire, and the passengers and most of the crew were enabled to go ashore over the gangway, and the coal boat alongside, Capt. Lamb evidently thought the yawl was in his usual place at the stern; and while doing his duty up to the very latest moment, with the fancies in front, and the only chance of escape was by the yawl, which was carried off, and he was lost. The mates subsequently recovered the yawl, and went back to the burning wreck before it burnt its lines, and succeeded in saving the lady passenger alluded to above, and several others, including A. T. Burnley, Esq., of Frankfort, Ky., who was on his way to his southern plantation. When the alarm was given he went to his state-room, to his trunk, to secure some valuable papers. He succeeded in dragging his trunk to the guard, but was unable to throw it overboard, and lost all his papers and baggage. He climbed down the after-guard, where he remained, being unable to swim, until taken off by the crew in the yawl. He was one of the last taken from the guards. Frank Hurry was one of the very last to leave the boat, losing nearly everything, and had to jump overboard and swim ashore.

Mr. Robert Ford, passenger, cut the halter of one of his fine horses, which swam ashore safe. A large bullock also swam out, but died as soon as it reached the shore. The scene of the burning boat was truly sublime and awful. The stock, all tied to the stake, a prey to the devouring flames, was fearful and horrible in the extreme. There were seven hundred and fifty sheep, and one hundred and thirty head of fat cattle, mules and horses, all burnt alive, with no chance of escape. In addition to the live stock, there was upwards of three hundred tons of pork, bacon and flour on board, which, together with the destruction of the splendid steamer, involved a loss of nearly $100,000.

The steamer E. H. Fairchild, on her way to this port from New Orleans, came in sight on Tuesday after the Pacific caught fire, and Capt. Faucett and his officers lay by the wreck and did all that could be done to save life and property. The officers and crew of the boat were brought home on the Fairchild, free of charge. The burning wreck floated but a short distance from the scene of the conflagration before one of the wheel-houses was burned down, and the hulk grounded on the bar. The Fairchild saw some two hours at the scene, and had secured everything that could be found from the burning hulk of the Pacific. The fire spread so fast that could be done, nearly every one losing everything but the clothes they stood in. The loss of Capt. Lamb will be deeply deplored by the whole community. He died at his post, noble fulfilling his duty to the last moment.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From Captain McGill, of the Atlantic, which arrived from New Orleans last evening, we learn but few more particulars. Portions of the wreck, consisted of cotton and sheep, were floating in the river sixty miles below Uniontown. The charred bulk was lying about a mile and a half below the town, on the shore-bar on the Indiana side of the river. It was night when the Atlantic passed, and a score of wreckers were seen busy at work moving about with lights, seeking, no doubt, for plunder.

Miss Campbell, who was on board of the Pacific, came on as far as Evansville on the Atlantic from Uniontown. They were all returning home for more clothing, having lost everything by the fire.

Mr. Croft, a portrait painter of Bowes valley, was passenger on the Pacific on a professional tour South. He was saved, but lost all his artist materials and paintings.

Mr. Geo. Bowles, the deck bar-keeper, had a narrow escape, losing his money and all but what he had on his back. There were some fifty deck passengers on board, and he thinks the loss of life was full twenty in all.

Pronium in Mexico.

A correspondent of the Toronto *Leader*, writing from Mexico, gives an interesting account of the system of "peonism," or slavery, in force in that country. He says:

It is generally believed out of Mexico that when Mexico achieved her independence she became a free country, and that slavery was abolished. This was not the case. The only change that was made being, that no one could be forcibly taken be a slave unless he owed a sum which he either could not or would not pay. In such cases the debtor could be taken by the creditor, and made to labor for him for an allowance of food scarcely sufficient to sustain existence, and for a certain amount of wages, less actually than was required to pay church dues. The poor creature was not given any clothes nor allowed any pittance to buy tobacco or other (considered) necessities. So he (or she) soon had to borrow more, till at last the party had so irretrievably sold himself that he remained a slave for life. If he should be taken sick, the doctor's bill, with extortionate interest, is added to his big debt money—the medical man, if he be a Mexican, often readily signing a receipt for services he knew he could not be received. A free man requiring a temporary advance, and having no other property, is obliged to pawn either himself or some of his children, to raise the money he wants. The poor child thus pawned is necessitated to add to his liabilities in order to furnish himself with clothes, and seldom does one thus disposed of by his parent become free again.

Instances occur every day where one wishing to marry, but not having the $25 to pay the poor clergy, have to seek a party willing to take them in pawn for that amount, which soon swells to a greater, and cannot by no means rare where children have to be pawned, and so made eternal slaves to pay the church for performing the ceremonies over a dead parent! As gambling is lawful here, should a party lose more than he can pay at the gambling table, or at a cock fight, he is taken before the alcalde and pawned to whoever will advance the fund. A wife can pawn herself, and thus leave her home and become the property of another. Such is the liberty in free, independent and Christian Mexico.

The peon is sold by the law, his parent, or by himself. Should he not like his employer, he can change him, if he can find any party to stake the required amount on his head. But sometimes this is a difficult matter, as owners of peons do not like thus to encourage insubordination among each other's slaves. The children may be pawned to as many different parties as there are children. The church has set a high price upon every rite—$2 for christening a peon's child, $25 for marrying it, and $7 for burying it.

Destruction of Houses of Ill Fame by a Mob.

At Syracuse, last week, a young man named Gordon was murdered at a house of ill fame, kept by Joseph Williams. A night or two after the tragedy a mob of about one hundred men and "boys" who knew Gordon were personal friends and associates of Gordon, gathered, determined to avenge his death by sacking the most notorious of the houses of ill fame in Syracuse. The result of their determination is thus detailed in the Journal of that city:

During the evening, we are informed, the rioters assembled at different localities convenient to the intended scenes of violence, and at the whistle, or a given signal (a loud whistle by the leader), they gathered at the El Dorado house. The foremost of the party entered the bar-room, called for liquor, which was furnished and drunk, when a tumbler was thrown through a mirror behind the bar, whereupon commenced the work of general destruction of the furniture and other contents of the bar, bar-room, sitting room, sleeping rooms, pantry, and, in fact, of every article in the house that could be broken up, including the sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, stoves, crockery, mirrors, window glass, blinds, shutters and doors.

The wreck of matter was as complete as the united efforts of a hundred men, will with excitement and liquor, could make it. At the outset Mr. Park was shoved out of doors, and the other occupants of the premises made their escape. No personal injury was done any one, ex pt t rowing Mr. Park into the next gutter rather rudely. A part of the broken furniture was pitched into the Onondaga creek; the burning contents of one of the stoves hat was overturned, were scattered upon the floor, causing a threatened conflagration, which was, however, speedily suppressed. It is divined that some $300 or $400 damage was done to the furniture and building. The work of destruction was completed in less than fifteen minutes, and before the arrival of the police the rioters had dispersed.

The scene during the pillage is described as highly exciting. All parts of the house, and even the roof and windows, were thronging with people, who with the speed and rapid movements, demolished every article within their reach.

In less than an hour after this occurrence, the same party and their sympathizers at the house of Eliza Appleton. They formed in an entrance, and with even greater celerity than at the "El Dorado," completed the demolition of the furniture, which was all done. They were in gr at haste to get through with this part of their programme, and failed to do as much damage as in the first instance. The contents of the house, however, left a complete wreck, and the damage done probably amounts to three hundred dollars. The occupants of the house fled on the approach of the rioters. Miss Appleton, who only recently stood her ground and saw the riot completed, had warned the parties engaged in it that she knew the ringleaders of the mob, and would have the power of the law for their offenses.

It is reported that a like demonstration was contemplated upon the house of Mrs. Cline, corner of Montgomery and Cedar streets, but the police and citizens were rallying in considerable force, and an intimation that the intended visit would be met with an armed resistance, led the rioters to forego further disturbances.

The police arrested three young men, for alleged participation in the riots: Angus McCook, at the Eldorado; Brigham Brooks, at Eliza Appleton's; and John Thompson, alias "Chicago Bruiser," at the Cottage. These parties were lodged in the watch house.

No complaint appeared against the arrested parties in the morning, and the time of their examination has not been fixed. Their friends stand ready to provide bail for their appearance at court. Mrs. Bledgett and Miss Appleton have initiated the legal process of entering suit against the city for the amount of damages to their premises done by the rioters. There has been a large and excited crowd about the police office all the evening, and many hundreds of curious persons have visited the scenes of the riots.

SCENES IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT NAPLES.

It awakens curious reflections to find Garibaldi's officers in the apartments of Austrian archdukes, and sentinels posted where constantly rose within me as I drew a contrast between the past and present appearance of things in this royal residence. All the proprietors of Italy were represented in the fortlet away with Lombards and Sicilians, with Venetians and Tuscans.

One told me of his adventures in Palermo, and another boasted that he was one of the Carcistori of Garibaldi who followed him through all his adventures last year. If unity forms indicated the provinces from which they came, I should say, for the hopes of an united Italy, foralmost every man had a different one; in fact, there is as yet no uniform. The red coat or shirt is the prevailing dress, but hose were white, the Venetians in grey, the Carcistori of Garibaldi in a dark green, the Calabrians, when not in rags, were dresses in black velvet, and the picturesque conical hat and black feather.

Not far from the station several officers were instructing the soldiers in the secret of making bridges, and carrying them off again.

Trains, express and ordinary, were coming up or down, laden with soldiers and artillery. There goes an express for the general! Soldiers and the same! followers of a camp were standing or lying about in all directions, and others were singing the hymn of Garibaldi, while cannon were being prepared for going up, and the skirts of the advanced posts could almost be distinguished.

While going about the country I have been struck with the readiness with which every one leaks ready to make sacrifices for the relief of the sick or wounded. Yesterday I went into some country villages in another direction, and in the houses into which I entered they were all nursing like. They had worked at it day and night. 'And here,' said one man, "are 1,500 lemons going off to Garibaldi. I cannot give money, but every thing else he shall have. In Naples, whether in town or country, there seems to be no want of enthusiasm or action in providing everything that is needed for the brave fellows who are fighting for their cause. Where the money comes from I cannot tell," said the director of an hospital; "they come here by the cart load, but I never see them again."

Two offices have been opened, one in Naples and another in Messina, for enrolling and organizing Hungarians, who are to be provided with everything necessary for their formation. This decree was signed at Caserta on Tuesday last. A committee, as you know, exists for doing the same thing by the Venetians. Signor Manin had been requested to act as president, but has refused.

Hereditary Government.

The *Gazette* says the Union is binding forever, because the States ratified it positively and without reserve. Then let us rip it up as soon as possible. If our forefathers can bind their posterity, we are slaves. If we are to have any form of government imposed upon us by hereditary right, let it be a monarchy, for kings do generally adapt themselves to circumstances. Besides, they can be adapted by a slight jugular convulsion; while an hereditary constitution is binding forever, for no other reason than because it is hereditary; because our forefathers—very respectable gentlemen in their way, but not so smart as people are now—assembled together, and with many misgivings, signed their names to a document.

The Declaration of Independence says:

"Governments exist only by the just consent of the governed." And the author of that had a hand in making the Constitution. The Gazette says government exists forever because somebody's ancestor recognized it. Not only that, but it binds those who had no ancestors. The Gazette declared that the one of the fathers should be visited on the children to the third, fourth, and in some instances to the tenth generation. That was bad enough. But the Gazette declared that the sins of a few fathers shall be visited forever on those children and the children of all who hereafter come to this country.

The Gazette hereby righ claimed for a Constitution of the Union, does not differ at all in principle from the hereditary right of kings. The idea was exploded by the formation of our Government. Our national existence is a constant denial of it. Our Declaration of Independence is exploded, and States and provinces are changing their hereditary allegiance for popular sufrage. There are considerations of public safety which should prevent a change of government for "light and trivial causes," and there are considerations of public safety of the surrounding States, which may, in some circumstances, give them a right to vote in the matter, if they have the power to enforce it, but the question of secession is one of present policy and of present obligation; not whether somebody's ancestors once bargained for good, or with a reservation. Our ancestors had no more right to bind us forever to the Union or a Constitution, than they had to bind us to a king and heirs.—*Cincinnati Press.*

Hints on Marriage.

If you are a very precise man, and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl named Ann, for we have the authority of Lindley Murray and others, that "an is an indefinite article."

If you would like to have a wife who is "one of a thousand," you should marry an Emily or an Emma for any printer can tell you that "ems" are counted by thousands.

If you wish to have a healthy, fat-faced wife, you should marry one named Jenny, for every cotton factor knows that jennies are always spinning.

If you want to marry a Belle it is not necessary that you should be a sexton, just because you have to ring at the altar.

If you marry one named Margaret, you may be sure that she will be your gallows, for all the world knows that Peg's were made for hanging.

If you wish to succeed in life as a porter, you should marry Caroline and treat her very kindly, for as long as you continue to do that you will be good to Carry.

The most incessant writer in the world is he who is always posted in Ad-dress.

You may adore your wife, but you will be surpassed in love when your wife is a Dora.

Many men of high moral principles, and who would not cheat the last world, still have not refused to take a Bet.

The President Fleet as a Chess-Player.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* has the following:

Speaking of custom, reminds me of a curious custom of Mr. Lincoln while playing chess—for he it known to the disciples of Caissa, the devotees of Murphy, Paulsen, Anderssen, Staunton, Lichtenauer, and the army of chess players, that Mr. Lincoln takes delight in the movements on the ordinary as well as of the political chess board, and plays a very fair game, though not a first rate one. He has a habit of whistling and singing all the time—his musical ability being confined to one tune, and that tune, I sagely suppose, is "Dixie's Land." While playing chess Mr. Lincoln seems to be continually thinking of something else. Those who have played with him say he plays half it were but a mechanical pastime to occupy his hands while his mind is busy with some other subject, just as one often twirls a cane, or plays with a string, or as a pretty coquette toys with her fan. The way any man plays, either at a game of skill or of chance, is generally a pretty fair index to his character, success or defeat—the chances—the variations in the probability of triumph—the turning point in the struggle—the exhibition of temper under all circumstances—the stubborn defense in hopeless resistance—the spirited attack with the weaker force, and all the incidents of mimic warfare contribute to develop the strongs points of a man's disposition. Not does Mr. Lincoln suffer by judgment under this rule. He plays what chess players call a "safe game." Rarely attacking, he is content to let his opponent attack while he concentrates all his energies in the defense; awaiting the opportunity of dashing in at a weak point, or the supineness of his adversary's strength, self-reliant in adversity, magnanimous in success, and undaunted by defeat, he is the model of a chess general.

V. A. NELSON.

MEMPHIS, November 20, 1860.

From Le Roy Page, Esq., Superintendent of city schools.

This is to certify that Dr. Warner has successfully operated on my foot, and restored them of two bunions. J. HAMILTON.

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DR. WARNER is satisfied that Graefenberg instruments will give entire satisfaction to all who permit them, and would advise all those suffering from

CORNS,

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Diseased Nails,

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Feet, Hands and Face,

To have them PERMANENTLY EMADICATED, WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN, at or after the operation.

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HAVING removed from severe illness, and dissolved his connection with the Infirmary, I shall devote future means to the practice of my profession. Operations on the EYE, for CATARACT, PTERYGIUM and EAR, insertion of ARTIFICIAL EYES, etc., etc.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 4 Exchange Block, corner Main and Madison streets. Will attend to business entrusted to him in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

Refer to Messrs. Brown, Owen & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Bridges & Marshall, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Thos. Fontaine, Lake Cormorant, Miss.; Hon. Geo. S. Brooks, Attorney, Rigby, Miss.; Messrs. Jordan & Hillsin, Murfreesboro, Tenn. jy25-1y

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Miscellaneous.

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FROM

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OF THE

Highest Respectability,

OF

THIS CITY!

TO

DR. WARNER.

TESTIMONIALS.

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

jy12-6m Office Cor. Solomon, No. 3.

J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

CORNER Main and Jefferson streets, over Lehman & Co.'s store, Memphis, Tenn.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Residence, second house west of St. Mary's church, north side of Poplar street.

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

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

ALL operations performed with the most improved style of the art, and skillful manner. Diseases of the gums and teeth successfully treated. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with security, and no bending, either old or new, is offered to inspire the public with confidence in my skill, or at all inclined to call at my office.

J. P. CARUTHERS...E. M. YERGER...MOSES WHITE.

Caruthers, Yerger & White,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in Hy'ber's Building. jy26-1y

G. FAY.....WM. BROWN.....F. FOSTER.

FAY, BROWN & FOSTER,

ARCHITECTS,

ARE prepared to furnish drawings and specifications of buildings of every description, and also to give superintendence of the execution of their erections.

☞ Office, No. 4 Clay Building. sep7-1y

LAFLINS, SMITH & BOIES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GUNPOWDER,

OFFICE NO 38 FRONT ROW,

Memphis, Tenn.

All kinds of Gunpowder constantly on hand, or orders promptly attended to.

L. C. CHURCHILL.....C. STARKWEATHER.

L. C. CHURCHILL & CO.,

(now permanently located)

No. 14 Exchange Building,

DEALERS IN

FEED AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

No 12. EXCHANGE BUILDING,

oct9 **Memphis, Tenn.**

Miscellaneous.

AVOID CLASPS! — CLASPS SUPERSEDED!

Dr. W. W. MORGAN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

IS now permanently located in MEMPHIS, where he performs ALL DENTAL operations in the most approved and SATISFACTORY manner. His PRICES are as LOW as THE VERY LOWEST, for the same style, execution and material. Some eight years since he abandoned the use of CLASPS altogether, in consequence of their injurious tendency upon the natural teeth, to our notions of the artistry, the fastidious taste, or the speedy and sound relief from the torture of all such work. He inserts from a SINGLE TOOTH to an entire set in a STYLE (without clasps) which combines comfort, durability and elegance of appearance. Specimens of which, and in fact all the various styles known to the profession, may be seen at his rooms, and for which he was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, at our late Fair.

☞ TEETH extracted without PAIN, when requested.

☞ DECAYED TEETH delicately and durably filled.

☞ MEDICAMENTS of the NATURAL TEETH procured.

☞ Obturators for CLEFT PALATE inserted.

REFERENCES—Hon. J. R. Black, Attorney-General for the United States; Hon. J. S. Brien, M. C.; Dr. Wm. R. White; Dr. S. Hackney; Dr. C. C. Neil, Philadelphia, Paul A. J. Wall, Esq.; Dr. J. B. Wilson; R. Walker & Bro.; Chandler & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Morgan's CORAL TOOTH POWDER for beautifying and preserving the TEETH can also be obtained at his Office, 317 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN. sept-6m1y

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE LANDS,

IN

ARKANSAS AND MISSISSIPPI.

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860,

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in the city of Memphis, at the corner of Court and Main streets, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Lands, belonging to the assigned by A. T. Wells for the benefit of his creditors.

The following Land in Arkansas:

640 Acres in Crittenden county, being:

W. 1-2 sec. 28.

W. 1-2 S. W. 1-4 and S. E. 1-4 of S. W. 1-4 sec. 33.

N. E. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4 sec. 32.

Also N. E. 1-4 of sec. 29.

[All in T. 10, N. R. 4 E.]

160 Acres in Pulaski county.

All of sec. 27.

S. E. 1-4 sec. 22.

N. W. 1-4 sec. 26.

N. W. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4 sec. 36.

[All in T. 11, N. R. 13 E.]

Also, S. 1-2 of S. 1-2 sec. 26, T. 11 N., R. 1 E.

1184 Acres in Independence county, viz:

Fraction sec. 18, (421 10-100 acres).

Fraction N. 1-2 sec. 30, on right bank Pennsylvania, (320 acres).

Fraction S. W. 1-4 sec. 20, (94 91-100 acres).

Fraction S. 1-2 sec. 21 (320 43-100 acres).

S. E. 1-4 sec. 33 (160 acres).

320 Acres in Prairie county, viz:

Lot 8 R. 1-4 of sec. 22.

Also, N. 1-2 of S. 1-2 sec. 36, T. 2 N., R. 8 W.

The following Land in Mississippi

480 Acres in Tishomingo county, viz:

N. E. 1-4 of sec. 17, T. 2, R. 7 E.

Also, W. 1-2 of sec. 33, T. 4, R. 9 E.

1080 Acres in Tunica county, viz:

N. 1-2 of S. W. 1-4 of sec. 16.

N. 1-2 and S. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4 of sec. 27.

W. 1-2 and S. E. 1-4 of sec. 27.

N. 1-2 and S. W. 1-4 and S. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4 of sec. 26.

S. 1-2 of sec. 34.

W. 1-2 and W. 1-2 of E. 1-2 of sec. 30.

N. 1-2 of sec. 34.

N. 1-2 and E. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4 of sec. 28, T. 11, N. R. 4 W.

Also, S. 1-2 of W. 1-2 of sec. 29, T. 11, N. R. 4 W.

Also, HICKS AND LOT in Raleigh, Tishomingo county, Lots 4 and 5 in Block 24, in plat of survey of said town of Raleigh.

The above described as Indian Lands must and will be sold to satisfy the claims of my creditors. This large sale is well worthy the attention of buyers, especially those persons seeking for the Lands.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, and balance on one, two and three years, with interest. A lien will be retained, or good personal security required for the balance.

EMMET MIX,

Assignee and Trustee.

oct3-2m&d

H. WORCESTER'S

IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,

FOURTEENTH STREET,

Corner Third avenue, New York.

FOR a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the best in the country. Their durability, strength and power are unsurpassed by any manufactured by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, who has had personal experience in the manufacture of such instruments, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. sept-3m

J. W. WATSON & CO.

No. 2 Monroe Street,

Between Main Street and Front Row,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTERS

DESIRE to inform the public in general that they have the largest and best selected stock of

Gas Fixtures

in the city. Building fitted up at short notice.

STEAM WORK.

Steam Pipe and Fittings, Sheet Lead, Zinc Lead, Pipe of all kinds and sizes.

PUMPS.

All kinds of Brass and Iron Force and Lift Pumps in railroads, cisterns, deep wells and Water Pumps.

BATHS.

Baths fitted up in the most complete style. All warranted.

SMART'S

PATENT FORCE PUMPS.

We have bought the State right for the sale of these extraordinary Pumps. We, and every mechanic that has examined them, pronounce them the most complete force pump that has ever been invented or ever will be for simplicity and durability. We shall keep them for the price at the New York State Fair, Pennsylvania State Fair and Ohio State Fair. Call and examine them.

feb26-dawly

To the Ladies.

MRS. MOREY, from Paris, late superintendent of the establishment for Dyeing and Scouring in Boston, N. Y., begs leave to inform the ladies of Memphis generally that she has taken rooms on Washington street, next door to the Post Office, where she will continue to dye the most delicate colors, such as Pink, Second, two shades from Wet-dam house, where she will also give the ladies the entire satisfaction with her beautiful and perfect system of cutting and fitting dresses. Dresses made in a few hours notice with taste and neatness. nov26-1y&f

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

MRS. GERT'S NEW BOOK.

COUSIN HARRY,

For sale by

YOUNG & BROTHER,

No. 332 MAIN STREET,

sept8 Under Odd-Fellows' Hall, Memphis, Tenn.

Colds,

Coughs,

Asthma,

Catarrh,

Influenza,

Bronchitis,

Hoarseness,

Sore Throat,

Whooping Cough,

Incipient Consumption,

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

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ENTERED according to act of Congress, in the year 1859, by Jas. Brown & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the clerk's office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS and those who find their changes of use chiefly are troubled with sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, they are invaluable. Clergymen, Public Speakers, Singers, and those who have been in the habit of using Troches, before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness, for which I am very subject. I think from their past effect they will be of permanent benefit to me. Recommended by our acquaintance to whom I have given the Troches have been loudest in their praise.

Brown's Bronchial Troches,

☞ Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza; Cures Asthma, Bronchitis and Sore Throat; Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption; Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh; Clears and gives strength to the voice of ST