DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING....MARCH 3, 1857.

WORDS OF WARNING.

There was never a time when the Democratic party stood in a more favorable position, if it will but prove true to its principles, and devote its energy, its popularity and its *prestige* to the progress of our institutions, the pacification of the country upon constitutional principles, and the enforcement of sound political doctrines. Its candidates and policy swept the Southern States at the late Presidential election like an avalanche. The unanimity with which the people of the South endorsed its policy and invoked its protection, is unparalleled in the history of party contests. But we should not lose sight of the fact that there never was a contest in which the integrity of the Constitutional Union was more deeply involved. The Democratic party had boldly placed itself in a true conservative and constitutional position, defying the hate and challenging the opposition of the sectional traitors of the North. It was by its moderation, its conservatism and its lofty devotion to principle, that the Democratic party achieved so signal and so glorious a triumph. If its victory had been merely a triumph over *the men of* the Opposition, it would have been barren and useless.

The object of the Democratic organization, then, is not to elevate aspirants to office, or to gratify the vainglorious ambition of the selfish and mercenary, who, availing themselves of its popularity, would ride into power upon its swelling tide. If this class are permitted to control its destinies and impose themselves upon its confiding constituency, without the promise of carrying out its well-established creed and making it a useful organization to the country, we must expect defeat—inevitable, mortifying defeat. The best men—the most substantial, reliable and able men must be selected as the agents of its usefulness—not for the gratification of personal ambition. Party degenerates into faction whenever it becomes the mere instrument of designing and cunning men for elevating themselves—whenever it ceases to be the organ of great popular sentiments and principles—whenever men become impressed with the conviction that all they have to do to secure themselves a "snug place" is to mount upon its back and ride it, whip and spur, into the haven of their hopes. Depend upon it the Democratic party was never constituted for such jockeying, and its honest and independent masses will fly from it with disgust whenever they witness its prostitution to such purposes. We should be sorry to witness the same ignominious scramble for office among our friends which characterized the Know-Nothing party a year or two ago. Nothing contributed more to make that party stink in the nostrils of the yeomanry of the country than this indiscriminate "wild hunt after office." We pray our friends to avoid it as the first downward step to disgrace and defeat. We speak the words of truth and soberness, and what we say, we know. Avoid office seeking as you would avoid leprosy.

THE CABINET.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.—This distinguished citizen of Mississippi passed through Memphis yesterday morning *en route* for Washington City, it is said by invitation of the President elect to become one of his Cabinet Counselors. It is understood that the Secretaryship of the Interior has been assigned to him. To this Department belong especially the Lands, Indians and Patents. Mr. Thompson for a number of years was connected with the Indian Committee in the House of Representatives, and he has had as much to do with the land policy of the country as any man, old or young, in the Union. He is, therefore, admirably qualified for the position assigned him by the new President. Moreover, Mr. Thompson will bring as much of ability, integrity, industry and urbanity to the discharge of his official duties as any one who could have been selected. Superadded to all this, Jacob Thompson will, in all matters of governmental policy, prove a prudent and sagacious *counselor* for the incoming Administration.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT RALEIGH.

Pursuant to notice given, the Democracy of Shelby county assembled in Convention at Raleigh, yesterday.

The Convention was called to order, and on motion of N. B. Sanders, Esq., W. W. Wash, Esq., was called upon to preside over its deliberations.

In taking the chair, Mr. Wash stated the objects of the Convention to be to select delegates to the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and the selection of delegates to attend the Convention at Somerville to nominate a candidate for Congress from this district, as also to nominate a candidate for Senator, and the floating representative from the counties of Shelby, Tipton and Fayette. As also to take such action as might be deemed proper in relation to the selection of candidates for the lower branch of the Legislature from Shelby county.

On motion of Col. Carroll, Wm. A. McEwen was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. W. H. Carroll, it was

Resolved, That one delegate from each civil district, and a proportionate number from the city of Memphis, be appointed by this Convention to attend the Convention at Nashville on the 15th of April, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and that the President appoint such delegates.

Col. Carroll offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President appoint delegates to the Somerville Convention, to select a candidate for Congress, Senator, and Floating Representative, said Convention to be held on the first Monday of May.

Judge Dunlap thought that an earlier day for holding the Convention would be better, and moved the substitution of the first Monday of April in place of first Monday of May, and that the other counties comprising the District have suggested to them the propriety of such change.

J. Knox Walker, Esq., dissented from the views of Judge Dunlap, and stated that as Fayette and Hardeman counties had selected the first Monday of May as the day upon which to hold the Convention, the selection of any other day might tend to distract the Democracy of the District. He therefore hoped no change in the day would be made.

Judge Dunlap stated he was not aware when he referred to the change of day for holding the Convention at Somerville that either of the other counties composing the district had selected the first Monday of May, and he would, therefore, with that knowledge, offer no objection to the selection of that day by the Democracy of Shelby.

The resolution as offered by Col. Carroll was then adopted.

On motion of L. P. Fowlkes, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the same delegates appointed to select a candidate for Congress be deputed to select a candidate for Senator and floating representative.

Mr. Dixson thought it was advisable for the Convention to give expression of opinion as to the choice of Shelby county for Governor and Congressman.

J. Knox Walker, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, As the sense of the Democracy of Shelby county that Gen. J. G. Harris is eminently qualified and suitable for nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and the first choice of our people.

Resolved, That David M. Currin is the first choice of the Democracy of said county for nomination of candidates in this District—

And, That the Delegates to Nashville and Somerville be *requested* to use all proper effort to secure said nomination—pledging ourselves cheerfully to support any one whom the Democracy may fairly select for either position.

Mr. Matlock suggested that the Chair proceed to the selection of delegates to attend the Nashville Convention, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed:

1st District—T. G. Bond.
2d " Chamberlayne Jones.
3d " Charles Crenshaw.
4th " Dr. Ely.
6th " Asa O. Edwards, B. O. Waddell.
7th " O. M. Alsup.
8th " J. M. Thompson.
9th " W. G. Lancaster.
10th " J. C. P. Hammond.
11th " Dr. Morgan, Thos. J. Stratton.
12th " W. C. Dunlap, Ila Douglas.

City of Memphis—O. H. Lide, Wm. R. Baker, Wm. H. Carroll, John D. Coffee, E. Dashiell, I. N. Barnett, T. H. Logwood, W. L. Treadwell, C. D. McLean, R. A. F. Duncan, Wm. T. Pruitt and George Dixon.

The President appointed the following gentlemen delegates to represent Shelby county at the Somerville Convention:

1st District—John S. Dickinson, Maj. Draedell.
2d " John Markham, James Neal.
3d " John Hardin, John W. Ward.
4th " Geo. W. Durham, Jere. Massey.
6th " Robt. Smith, M. McCollum.
7th " A. J. Matlock, Joseph Pulliam.
8th " John F. Taurman, Ed. Herring.
9th " Robt. Williams, J. W. Royster.
10th " Wm. Farley, E. Bray.
11th " T. J. Stratton, B. R. Ellis.
12th " W. H. Allen, Ila Douglas.

City of Memphis.—E. W. M. King, J. Knox Walker, Dr. John D. Martin, Daniel Bogart, John V. Baugh, L. P. Fowlkes, W. C. Carr, Wm. T. Brown, James B. Lamb, John Houston, J. H. Edmondson, E. M. Yerger, Jas. Wickersham, J. H. Unthank, Dr. George A. Smith and N. B. Sanders.

On motion of J. Knox Walker, Esq., the President of the Convention was added as a delegate to both the Nashville and Somerville Conventions.

Judge Dunlap offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Shelby county be requested to meet at their respective precincts on Saturday next, the 7th inst., and select two Democrats from each district to meet at Raleigh on the first Monday in April next, to nominate candidates for the lower house of our next Legislature.

Considerable debate ensued upon this resolution, in which Messrs. Walker, Dunlap, Fowlkes, Brown, Hallam and Sanders participated.

L. P. Fowlkes, Esq., offered the following as a substitute to Judge Dunlap's resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Shelby county meet in Convention at the court house in Raleigh on the third Monday of May next, and there select candidates to represent the county in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

On motion adjourned.

W. W. WASH, *President*.

Wm. A. McEwen, *Secretary*.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

Mail Failures.—The Rienzi *Clipper* complains of mail irregularities, and says that until Thursday evening last no mail had been received at that place for six or eight days. The *Clipper* hopes, as we do, that these frequent failures will soon be rectified by the incoming Administration.

Bravery and Presence of Mind.—We learn that a couple of runaway negroes—a man and woman—were caught by a Mr. Bell, in the eastern part of the county, and while himself and a youth named Hannah were taking them to jail, the man, aided by the darkness of the night, jerked Mr. B.'s gun from him and knocking him down with it, jumped on and was in a fair way to kill him, when young Hannah drew a pistol and feeling his way got the negro by the head, and placing the muzzle so as not to injure Mr. B., fired the contents into the negro's head, killing him instantly. Such an act, and at such a time, shows a degree of coolness and courage which but few older persons possess.—*Rienzi Clipper*.

The Killing of Kiningham.—The Jury of Inquest in the case of the killing of Kiningham, which occurred recently in Tishomingo county, returned a verdict that he was accidentally killed by a pistol shot in the hands of Nancy Willet.

Democratic District Convention.—The Hernando *Press* suggests sometime in the month of June as the time and Hernando as the place for the assembling of this Convention. Hernando is said to be the most central point of the counties comprising the District.

Hon. Wm. Barksdale.—The Carrollton *Democrat* learns from a reliable source that this gentleman will not decline a re-nomination for Congress, if it be the wish of his constituents that he should be re-elected.

Death of Dr. Hancock, of DeSoto.—We have been rarely, if ever, more pained than on hearing of the death of this worthy and distinguished citizen of Mississippi. For more than twenty years we had the pleasure of his intimate personal acquaintance and enjoyed his friendship. As a statesman, his views were enlarged and disinterested, as a friend, generous and steadfast, and of the social circle, he was the life and soul.

The Hernando *Press* has the following tribute to his memory, every word of which with mournful pleasure, we adopt and endorse:

"Dr. Richard C. Hancock is no more. He died on last Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, after a painful and protracted illness of the dropsy of the chest, in the 56th year of his age. DeSoto has lost in him one of her best and purest of men. The family, a husband to the wife, a father to the children and a friend to the widows and orphans. He represented the people of this county in the Legislature of 1838 and 1839, and again in 1848 and 1849. As a Representative, he was true to the interest of his constituents and punctilious for the honor of Mississippi. He loved the people and the people loved him. He was one of God's specimens of what nature had done in giving him a mind capable of dissecting the inventions and works of men. He was an original thinker. He is gone. May Heaven receive him as its own."

ARKANSAS NEWS.

Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad. We learn by a letter from Mr. Josiah W. Fort, to Col. Wright, President of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, that the first above named gentlemen, in accordance with the terms of his contract, proceeded, on the 29th of December last, to "break the ground for the first spade full of earth on the above named road." "After which," he adds, "I put my laborers to work, some grading and others clearing, up to this date I have about one-half mile cleared and considerable grading done. Our first assistant engineer pronounces the work commenced according to the intent and meaning of our charter. This condition having been complied with, there is no other condition to comply with until 1861, which is equivalent to an absolute charter until that period arrives. Our subscriptions of stock should be increased to $1,000,000, in order to insure a certain and prompt compliance with the conditions of our charter which must be fulfilled by 1861."

We feel free to congratulate our Texas friends on this commencement of a great work, and wish them a prosperous career and favorable termination thereof.—*Washington Telegraph, Feb.* 18.

The same paper has the following with reference to the prosperity of Washington:

"The sound of hammer a saw greets our ears continually in our village just now; a number of valuable improvements are going up and the stranger need not look in vain for evidences of prosperity among us."

Hempstead Democrat.—Mr. James M. Kellgore has withdrawn from the *Democrat*, and Mr. R. L. Pegues has assumed its editorial department. It will still be an excellent paper.

☞ The Post Office at Ætna, in Decatur county, Tennessee, has been discontinued. All letters, papers, or other mailable matter intended for that neighborhood, should be directed to Howesville, Decatur county, Tenn.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Florence Gazette.—This establishment is offered for sale, the editor, E. W. Kennedy, Esq., wishing to devote his whole time to his profession. It is an old and well established paper.

Branch Road to Florence.—The citizens of Florence, says the Huntsville *Advocate*, are moving in the right direction to build a Branch Railroad at Tuscumbia. By an arrangement made some time ago, the stock of the Branch Road becomes part and parcel of the stock of the main trunk line—thus placing its future profitableness beyond all question. The distance is only about five miles—the sum to be raised is, we learn, only $100,000.

Preparation for State Convention.—The Democrats of Madison county held a meeting in Huntsville on the 2d ultimo, to select delegates for the State Convention to be held in Montgomery on the 1st Monday in June.

County Bonds.—The county commissioners for Limestone have issued the Bonds for the county subscription of $200,000 to the Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad. These Bonds are in sums of $500 and $1000 each, running through a period of ten years, one-tenth, or $20,000, paybble by county taxation annually.

Declined.—In a letter recently written, Gen. Robert M. Patton, of Lauderdale county, declines being considered an aspirant for the office of Governor. His reasons are of a private character.

Suggestion for Governor.—Several of the Alabama papers have placed the name of Col. W. F. Sanford in their columns for Governor, subject to the decision of the State Convention to assemble in June.

Remarkable Recovery.—The Tuscaloosa *Observer*, of the 11th ult., contains the following. The recovery is a remarkable one, but is by no means without a precedent:

"A negro boy, about twelve years of age, belonging to Mr Samuel Miller of this county, was kicked by a mule a few weeks since, immediately over the left eye on the frontal bone, greatly fracturing it, and forcing a number of pieces of bone into the brain, from one to two inches in length. A considerable portion of the brain escaped during the operation of extracting the specula of bone, and continued to escape until the parts were closed by suture. The boy is now entirely recovered, and attending to his ordinary duties on the farm."

The Cotton Experiment in India.

Girard House,
Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1857.

Editor of the North American and U. S. Gazette:

Sir: The foreign news by the *Baltic* has elicited a universal interest and discussion in well informed circles of business men in your city and New York, the subject being the renewed efforts and evident anxiety, on the part of the English manufacturers to find, in some part of her Majesty's wide extended dominion, a vast cotton field that would quiet their apprehensions lest the supply of the raw material should not long continue to meet the rapidly increasing demand.

The attention of the English manufacturers is naturally turned to that land of fabulous wealth, the East India Company's empire, India; and some of your leading merchants, knowing that I had been connected with the great cotton experiment in India, gotten up by the rulers of that vast country, appealed to me to know what was the result, and expressed the belief that some account of that experiment would be of general interest to the public. I promised to give such an account, and I shall now furnish a mere epitome of the details which I will send you on my return home, as soon as leisure permits.

In 1840 the opportunity was offered to me, with others, of going to the East Indies, under the auspices of the East India Company; and considering that he who accomplished the greatest good to the greatest number was entitled to the greatest distinction, and being ambitious of enjoying all that could be attained from that prolific source, I went; and though all that was anticipated was not realized, the experiment was fairly tried during *ten* years' laborious effort in that far distant land where Brahminee bulls and defied monkeys are objects of profound adoration by the whole Hindoo population.

After the first two years' experiment tried in various parts of the country, I reported to the East India Government that the object hoped for was unattainable—that the experiment was a failure. There was some cotton produced, but at a cost of *a guinea a pound*, which served well for the basis of reports on the part of those who looked to that source for a supply of the great staple, now the greatest in the commercial world.

I am asked by all who mention the subject, "What was the cause of failure in the great cotton experiment in India, which at one time caused so much anxiety lest our interests should be subverted by another country, superseding us in the production of the great staple product of our own?" I answer, that the causes of failure are both physical and moral in their nature. The physical defect is the want of an equable climate—a climate of equal temperature, and of sufficient duration to mature the plant; the extremes of excessive humidity and excessive aridness, or drought long continued, and consequent heat, and even when favorable circumstances combine, and the plant is growing well, and its abundant "forms," or embryo fruit, promise an abundant harvest, the "boll worms" bud the plant, main stem and branches, and also enter the "forms," and cause them to fall in myriads, and cover the ground with what would have been the "great staple," if matured. The plant will grow, and produce well, if it is irrigated, but that process is too expensive to be profitable. Cotton must be produced by the fertilizing influence of the natural rains, which we are told "fall on the just and the unjust." The natural dews of heaven must fructify the earth, or her ordinary products cannot be profitably produced.

The moral defect is the immobility of the Hindoo character. They will not change; they will do as their fathers did forever; they will not adopt the means of improvement; they will not adapt themselves to the appliances essential to success.

This is a succinct account of the cotton experiment in India, commenced by the East India Company, under the superintendence of American cotton planters, in 1840. I continued in it till 1850; others remained there longer, and we have not seen nor felt any beneficial consequences. Millions were expended in the enterprise, and the only result is, we hear occasionally of the shipment of a few bales of American cotton from India, but, sir, this does not constitute success. Success is not attained until the people of the country themselves produce the article and that in such quantities as to affect the markets of the world.

Let me here add that the American cotton degenerates to such an extent in the plains of India that in a few years it will not germinate, and the staple soon becomes short and weak; and that, while I have pronounced all the efforts of the East India Company to make India an American cotton producing country, a *failure* in the plains generally, yet there is a large extent of territory that would, with proper appliances, such as we Southern planters would adopt, produce cotton well; but where that is the case it would produce other things that are more profitable than cotton, and consequently the people of India will not cultivate the article, and Englishmen never will or can any where.

And yet another suggestion. We have a comparatively limited area of country that is well adapted by climate and soil for cotton, and that area will produce enough cotton for the world for some time yet, if it were all in cultivation; but remember that that area of country is in a climate that white people cannot work in, in the open field; that the great staple must be produced by negroes; there are not as many as three millions of negroes in the cotton climate, and they cannot, according to the English estimate produce enough cotton to clothe the many millions who now use cotton, wholly or in part, for clothing. These two millions five hundred thousand negroes, the producers, will only increase naturally, the supply very wisely being stopped from other sources, while the many millions of consumers will increase naturally in a greater ratio, and the area of civilization is rapidly widening and bringing into the list of consumers nations that now know not the use of cotton to any extent.

What effect will this state of things have on the cotton market in half a century? I answer this question by saying that, unless England finds a cotton field somewhere in her broad dominions, the balance of power in the commercial world will be lost in the next half century. *Cotton will be king*; we shall be in the ascendancy, being the sole producers. Our manufacturers increasing rapidly, England cannot get a supply of the raw material; her mills stop; a million of her people are thrown out of employment—so many *hungry* Englishmen clamoring *bread, bread*, will overrun the country—cause a revolution in England, and what then? Where will it stop? How far will the devastation extend? Statesmen! ponder this well. If you abolish slavery in the South to-day, all these contingencies occur to-morrow.

THOMAS JAMES FINNIE,
Attorney at Law, Memphis, Tenn.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Much interest is felt in regard to the new tariff bill which passed the House of Representatives on the 20th ult. We publish it below in detail.

A BILL reducing the duty on Imports, and for other purposes; passed the House of Representatives, January 20, 1857.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the Schedule 1, made part hereof, shall be exempt from duty, and entitled to free entry.

SCHEDULE I.

Acids—acetic, boracic, citric, muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric; all books, maps, charts, mathematical, nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever, imported for the use of the United States. All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts; statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings and drawings, etchings; specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities: *Provided*, The same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts; or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States. Alcornoque; Aloes; Amber; Ambergris; Angora or Thibet, and other goats' hair or mohair; Animal carbon (bone black); Animals, living: Anniseed; Annatto, roucou, Orleans; Antimony, crude, or regulus of; Argol, or crude tartar; Arrow root; Arsenic; Asafœtida; Asphaltum.

Barilla; Barks; Bells, old, and bell-metal; Berries, nuts, and vegetables, used in dyeing; Berries, flowers and barks; Bichromate of potash; Bismuth; Bitter apples; Bolting cloths; Bones, burnt, and bone dust. Books, maps, and charts imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress: *Provided*, That if in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps, or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted. Borax, crude; Borate of lime; Boucho leaves; Brass, in bars and pigs; Brass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; Brazil wood, Brazilletto, and all other dye-woods in sticks; Breccia, in blocks or slabs; Brimstone, crude; Bristles; Bronze liquor, Bronze power; Burgundy pitch; Building stones; Bullion, gold and silver; Burr stones, unmanufactured; Burr stones, wrought or unwrought.

Cabinets of coins, medals, and other collections of antiquities; Cadmium; Calamine; Cameos, mosaics and precious stones (not set); Camphor, crude; Cantharides; Carbonate of soda; Cassia buds; Castorum; Chalk; Champagne bottles; Clay; Cochineal; Coacoa and cocoa shells; Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax; Coffee and tea, when imported direct from the place of their growth or production in American vessels or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges; Coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; Coins, gold, silver and copper; Copper ore; Copper, when imported for the United States mint; Copper, in pigs or bars, or when old and fit only to be remanufactured; Cork-tree bark; Cotton; Cream of tartar; Cubebs; Cudbear (vegetable); Cutch.

Dragon's blood.

Emery, in lump or pulverized; Extract of indigo; Extracts and decoctions of logwood, and other dye-woods; Extract of madder.

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels; Flax, unmanufactured; Flint, ground; Flints; Fruits, Fuller's earth; Furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; Furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin.

Gamboge; Garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes, *not otherwise provided for*; Ginger, green, ripe, dried, preserved, or pickelled; Glass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured. Goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back again to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided*, That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with. Green turtle; Grindstones; Guano; Gums—Arabic, Barbary, Copal, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, Substitute, Tragacanth, and all other gums and resins in a crude state; Gutta percha, unmanufactured.

Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured; Horns, horn tips, bone, bone tips, and teeth, unmanufactured; Household effects, old and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.

India rubber in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured; India rubber, milk of; Indigo; Iodine, crude; Ipecacuanha; Iridium; Iris or orris root; Ivory, unmanufactured; Ivory nuts or vegetable ivory.

Jalap; Junk, old.

Kelp; Kermes.

Lac dye; Lac spirit; Lac sulphur; Lastings, cut in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, or buttons, exclusively; Lemon juice, and lemon juice concentrated; Lime; Lime juice; Liquorice root.

Machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods; Madder, ground, and madder root; Manganese; Manna; Manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth suitable for the manufacture of shoes, cut into strips, or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters, or buttons, exclusively; Maps and charts; Marine coral, unmanufactured; Medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins, in a crude state; Models of inventions, and other improvements in the arts: *Provided*, That no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use; Moss and other vegetable substances used for mattresses; Munjeet, (Indian madder;) Music, printed with lines, bound or unbound.

Natron; Nickel; Nutgalls; Nux Vomica.

Oakum; Ochres and ochrey earths, dry; Oils, almond, cocoa nut, olive, palm, and teal; Oil, spermacetti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; Opium; Orange and lemon peel; Orpiment (and realgar) arsenic.

Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad, and all other paintings and statuary: *Provided*, The same be imported in good faith as objects of taste and not of merchandise; Palm leaf unmanufactured; Paving-stones; Pearl or hulled barley; Pearl mother of; Personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad; Pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured; Plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime, ground or unground; Platina, unmanufactured; Plumbago or graphite; Polishing stones; Pumice and pumice-stones.

Quicksilver.

Rags of whatever material, except of wool; Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured; Rotten-stone; Rhubarb.

Safflower; Saffron and saffron cake; Sago; Sal ammonia, ammonia, and carbonate ammonia; Saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash, refined or crude; Salts of tin; Sarsaparilla; Seedlac. Sheating copper; but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except in sheets of forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot. Sheating metal, not wholly or in part iron, ungalvanized; Sheating paper; Shellac; Shingle-bolts and stave-bolts; Silk, raw, or as reeled from the co-coon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way; Skins and hides, raw, of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickelled, but not including sheep-felts or skins with the wool on; Smalts; Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; Spices of all kinds; Sponges; Spunk; Squills; Substance expressly used for manures; Sulphate and muriate of potash; Sulphate of ammonia; Sumac.

Tallow, marrow, and all other grease, and soap stocks and soap suffs; Rapioca; Terne, tin plates; Terra Japonica or catechu; Tin-foil; Tin; in plates or sheets, ungalvanized; Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks; Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured; Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for; Turmeric; Type metals and old types, fit only to be remanufactured.

Vanilla beans; Verdigris.

Ware, chemical, earthen or pottery, of a capacity exceeding ten gallons; Waste, or shoddy; Watch materials and unfinished parts of watches; Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States; *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale. Weld; Whiting, or Paris white; Wood, unmanufactured; Woods—namely, cedar, lignumvitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satin wood, and all cabinet woods.

Sheep's wool, unmanufactured, of the value at the port of importation of fifteen cents per pound or less, and of the value of fifty cents per pound or over, and hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured: *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep or the hair of the alpacca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported with more than thirty-three per centum of dirt, yolk, burs, or impurities of any sort, or which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be cleansed or purified, or assorted, so as to raise its value at the port of importation to fifty cents per pound or over, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt, or any foreign substance, to fifteen cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of thirty per centum, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Zinc or spelter, in sheets or pigs; Zinc, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandise imported from foreign countries and in the public stores prior to the first day of July next, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.—By a recent act of the Legislature, the Governor of the State is made *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees. GOV. MCRAE has now the honor of filling this position. The Board met on Saturday last for the purpose of making some alteration in the new buildings in progress of construction.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: The article which I herewith respectfully submit to your consideration for republication in the APPEAL, is clipped from a late number of the Richmond *Enquirer*. The occasion which called it forth was the canvass then pending to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of the venerable and eminent jurist, JOHN TAYLOR LOMAX. The high estimate in which I hold the sound views with which this communication abounds, and the plain, distinct and practical mode used in presenting them, seem to me to commend it to the thoughtful and intelligent everywhere, especially as the *experiment* of a popular election of the judiciary is now determined on.

I feel the less hesitancy in soliciting the promulgation of the valuable truths developed in this article, because just now, we have no similar election pending, and therefore, my agency in the matter cannot be attributed to a design to disparage the claims of one, or advance those of another.

I regard the principles here so well expressed worthy to be treasured up, as applicable to all times, and suitable landmarks for the guidance of every civilized community in the performance of the delicate and important duties to which they relate. T.

MEMPHIS, March 1, 1857.

From the Richmond Enquirer]

To the Voters of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

A Virginian, residing far from your circuit, yet feeling a deep interest, in the welfare of every portion of his mother State, and especially in the due working of her judiciary system, begs to suggest a few thoughts, which, he hopes, may be of use to you, in your present critical condition. Removed, as he is, from the divisions and feuds which may exist among you, he is at least a disinterested witness and flatters himself that if he does not speak with wisdom, he will at least do so with truth and sincerity.

If every portion of the government works well and your judicial circuit should be afflicted with an incompetent judge, the blessings of a practical, conservative, good government will be lost to you. The most of you are farmers. To what end would it be, to make a good crop and after housing it, leave the keys in untrusty hands? The judiciary is the storehouse of your rights of person, property and character; of what use will they be, if the Judge, who is the keeper of the key, unlocks and gives out unduly, or trusts those keys to improper hands? You are very well or very badly off. Very well, indeed; much better, I dare say, than the same extent of territory in the known world, if you really possess ten fit persons, for the vacant office; very badly, alarmingly so, if, without the qualifications ten gentlemen or their friends, supposed them to be qualified. The due requisites of a good Judge are embodied in Judge Lomax; you know what a good Judge is, and in deciding on the merits of the candidates before you, you have only to ask, which of them resembles the Judge the most? which of them reminds you most of him? For that man vote.

Of all things, don't elect a man inferior to the average talented men of the bar over which he will preside—who knows less than they do, or has not as much talent. They will fool him out of the law when it is against them, and turn and twist him about as if he were a toy in their hands. You who are to be the clients, are those who will suffer. Suppose a regiment going to battle, in which the privates had more knowledge of war than their colonel, would it not be in danger of being whipped? Suppose the boys at school knew more than their teacher, could he teach them anything? Suppose your negroes knew more making a corp than the overseer, would you not be alarmed about your bread? The absurdity is as great and the danger may be as important in having a Judge inferior to his bar. You are to be the sufferers, and the only ones. It makes but little difference with the lawyer how the case may go; his fee is generally safe; but to you, the suitors, who are to pay the cost and lose the property, it makes a very serious affair. The price of a good and bad Judge is just the same. Now, farmers, would you hesitate, at the same price, in taking an able, active, powerful horse, in preference to a pony, slabsided, spavined and blind?

Now-a-days, a very curious interest has grown up among the lawyers—one directly opposed to that of their clients—and they are making a good deal of money out of it. I will explain it: The District Courts embrace two circuits, from which appeals lay. A case is for trial before a dunce in the Circuit Court; the law is either for the plaintiff or defendant; a talented lawyer on the side which has the law, knows it very well, but when the case comes for trial "he rides jockey," as the racers say; he won't tell the Judge *all* he knows about the law, and won't try to make him understand what he does tell him—and, I tell you, it is no easy job for a lawyer to teach hard law to a dunce, even if he is called a Judge. The consequence is, that by keeping the law back, the Judge decides against him—exactly what he wishes him to do. He meets his poor client, who bears with beating heart and wet eyes, that his home has been taken from him, or that he has lost a debt which will beggar himself, his wife and twin babies, or that the paper he claims all his slaves under, is really not his father's will. The lawyer finds him in the very mood he desires—a fine subject for extortion—and, after the usual appliances of pity at his bad luck, tells him well, "the case has been decided against you; I did all I could for you; the Judge, of course, knows the law a great deal better than I do; I 'spose he must be right, and I could not advise you to spend any more money on this case; but as your living and that of your family depends on your success, and as the Judge may be wrong—for all of us, even the wisest, are, at times, liable to err—I will get an appeal for you, if I can, to the District Court; if I succeed, you must give me half—if I fail, though it is very hard to work for nothing and find myself, I will make no charge." The client, poor fellow, really thinks there is reason and kindness in all this. The case must be a very bad one, for Judge Dolt, for whom I electioneered and treated, or Judge Dunce, whom I puffed in the papers and voted for as a very sound Whig, certainly would not have decided the case as he has done, unless the law was against me or very near being so. He agrees to the proposal; the case goes up; the counsel, who before thought the case against him, opens in a triumphant manner, defying all answer to the plain law in favor of his client, and really the case is so plain that no answer can be made. So much for having Judge Dolt or Judge Dunce in the Circuit Court. This poor client pays one-half of the property in dispute as a lawyer's fee in the District Court, when, in fact, with an able Judge in the Court below, it never would have been necessary to carry it up.

It has become a common saying among lawyers practicing in a Circuit, with a good Judge, "we can't make anything in our Circuit—our Judge is too able a man, he knows the law too well—there is no use in appealing from his decisions, they can't be reversed." But, in the adjoining Circuit, where they "have Judge Shallowpate to preside, the law is a fortune; they are certain, in every case of importance, to have two fees, one below, and one in the Circuit Court, and one of these big-bellied fees in the Circuit Court, is as large as a whole litter of the others." The lawyers do and will make money out of these weak Judges, or rather out of you, the suitors, through your ignorance.

No! have a Judge like Lomax, before whom his bar felt inferiority—whose countenance lighted up bench and bar by its mingled rays of intellect and integrity—to whose decisions counsel and suitors submitted cheerfully and confidently. Have a man not to be baffled by ingenuity or suppression of the law, but who is lawyer enough to know the law, though the side on which it lays has no counsel at all to exhibit it.

I presume you will have but little chance of applying the following tests to the candidates before you, though it is a very good one, as I presume, in your Circuit but few appeals have been taken to the District Court. The lawyer who advises appeals and succeeds in them, shows a knowledge of his profession, and if he be a man having other requisites, ought to be preferred as Judge. The counsel of the appellee is on the defensive, he is obliged to fight, whether he wills or not; but the counsel of the appellant wages the war and affirms that he can conquer, and if he generally does so, it is high evidence of his ability.

Lawyers understand the qualifications of candidates better than any other class of the people, for the same reason that a Doctor is the best judge of disease—a farmer of cropping—and a blacksmith of iron. It is no disparagement of others to say this—it is not saying that lawyers have more sense than others, but only that they understand their own business better than others. The opinion of these lawyers, however, *after a vacancy has occurred*, is not the one to be relied on. They then have a thousand private and secret ends to attain—hopes to gratify—enmities to satisfy, and rivalries to consult. Who, by the lawyers, before it was known that Judge Lomax intended to resign, was thought the ablest man in his profession? Mark that man!

You ought to remember that you are about to employ an agent to do a job—a great many jobs, of the utmost importance to you and it may be to your heirs forever. Do it by the same prudent rules by which you employ a tailor or blacksmith, that is, get the man who will do you the most faithful job. One element of selecting them, however, is here removed, for the price is just the same. Judge Lomax and Judge Noodle H. Pate, by the law, cost you the same in the way of salary, but the cost of the damage, which the last may do, may be worth all the salaries that all the Lomaxes ever received. Now, in getting a tailor, if he were a good one, he would have certain marks and signs about him, which would go to show how long and laboriously he had attended to his business; his finger and thumb stuck in holes, his countenance wan and pale, with the sedentary nature of his trade. The blacksmith would show stout arms, burns about his face and hands and a sooty face. These signs would by no means turn you from him in disgust, and induce you to employ those who did not have them. On the contrary, you would look to them as evidences of industry, hard and continued toil, which alone could have made them good workmen. Every profession has left its marks on those who have diligently followed it, and made themselves able in it. A man is no lawyer by mere instinct; he is not born one; he must become one by study, toil, labor, and that for many years together. He must deny himself many of the pleasures of life. He must toil in his chair or in court by day, fasting, thinking, reading, writing, speaking, and sit solitary and secluded by night, long after nature calls him to sleep, when the world has sunk to slumber, his only companions being his book and his candle. Now, these things will leave their marks on him, as was done on the tailor and blacksmith. He will become emaciated, lean, diseased, silent, retiring, thoughtful, and awkward in manner. He would not have acquired the knowledge he has, without contracting these marks. They are the signs of his success, of his qualifications, and, without them, he would not have been qualified. A discreet man would consider all of them, except the ill-health, evidences of fitness, and they would go far to secure his vote. Others, alas! too many, would consider them signs of haughtiness, pride and tyranny, and Mr. Dunce would beat him two to one for the judicial place, provided he could laugh heartily, joke well, and speak flippantly. Beware of this fatal mistake. If a man will decide correctly, hear patiently, understand promptly, and save your property, your character, and life, when the law awards them to you, what need you care, if he cannot smile, much less laugh, tells no jokes, and bungles in speaking? What if he is studious, and silent and retiring? What is that to you? does it make his decision any the worse? your life and property any the less worth preserving? Are you willing to surrender these, in order to avoid signs, which indicate ability; in order to purchase stupidity instead of talent? Try Judge Dunce one time and let him try the title to your farm, and you may find out, that, valuable as his services may be, they are not worth to you your homestead.

Flippancy in speaking is another cause of error, in selecting a Judge. The American people confide more in this faculty, and are more led astray by it, than any other; and here, I think, is a refutation, in our day and time at least, of Dr. Franklin's opinion, about selecting a Judge. He was for leaving it to the lawyers, as they would wish to get out of their way, the best lawyer, in order to get his practice. But the largest practice, certainly in the country and generally in the towns, is not in the hands of the ablest men, but of the most flippant men. This is owing much to the form of Government, in which elocution enters into every part of its administration, and more to the powers of Juries, who have the trial of so many cases and who are so independent, in practice at least, of the bench. Now the ablest Judges are hardly ever fluent men, because theirs is the exercise of judgment. Their business is to think, to discriminate, to decide and not to talk, or produce arguments. If our Judges were all dumb it would not, in the least, impair their efficiency, and most of them and the public would be better off for it, if no other faculty would be thereby impaired. If they had to say everything in writing, it would be more distinct, better considered and better appealed from, when wrong. Flippancy is generally attended with quickness of mind, and a gay manner, that pleases the multitude and entices practice. But it is almost always superficial, impatient of study and labor, and vainly relies on its own sufficiency to sustain it, without attempting improvement. Errors follow in its train. Nothing but that continued and perpetual study, thought and labor, which it so much dislikes, can supply the ever increasing demand for law knowledge, which a Judge is constantly experiencing.

The best advocates never make the best, or even good Judges. The requisites for the two are not only not the same, but they are conflicting. The advocate is to *convince* or *persuade* that his client is right, whether, in fact, he be so or not. The Judge *decides* who is right. The one produces arguments, the other weighs them. The one loads the scales, the other balances them. To the one, a nice perception of truth is not necessary, it is often in his way; to the other it is all important. By a long and successful advocacy of causes at the bar, the lawyer so accomplishes himself in these qualities, which are opposed to the mere faculty of calm, deliberate judgment, as to become unfit for the bench, whereas had he been put earlier on it, he might have made a most eminent Judge. History furnishes many examples of this sort. Erskine was one of the first advocates—one of the poorest of Judges. Blackstone, the poorest of advocates, one of the first of Judges. If an advocate can be found possessing the requisites of Judge, he must be taken early in his career, before the mental habits of the advocate have fastened so firmly on him, as to unfit him for the bench.

From appearance, I am glad to find, that the monster party is not likely to enter into the election. What reason can there be for inquiring into the politics of the candidate, any more than making a similar inquiry in employing the tailor or carpenter? Whatever interest the politicians may have in making this inquiry, and they have it in all elections, the people have none, and they ought to permit the demagogues to have no participation in the matter. But, if politics are to be considered, there is but one way of managing the affair: let the two parties meet and make their nomination—thus the best men of each party will be presented, and inferior pretenders will be put out.

There is great danger in your full field that a mere plurality candidate will be elected—the largest county may thus elect the Judge, though he may not get a vote beyond it. And one candidate, it seems, is proposed to be voted for in Hanover! This is a defect in the Constitution; the remedy is with you. That remedy consists in putting yourselves to the trouble of ascertaining the true man, and discarding party thoughts and small trifling prejudices, which do not reach to the merits of the candidate; go boldly forward and secure your rights of property and person, maintain the dignity and purity of the bench; elevate your own position and judgment by voting for that man whom you find to be incorruptible, firm, just, clear-minded, laborious and learned in the law. You are about to take leave of one of that kind. I sincerely hope that out of ten, you may find one who is his equal.

MARSHALL.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY.—A negro boy, about twelve years of age, belonging to Mr. Samuel Miller of this county, was kicked by a mule a few weeks since, immediately over the left eye on the frontal cone, greatly fracturing it, forcing a number of pieces of bone into the brain, from one to two inches in length. A considerable portion of the brain escaped during the operation of extracting the spicula of bone, and continued to escape until the parts were closed by suture. The boy is now entirely recovered, and attending to his ordinary duties on the farm.—*Tuscaloosa Observer.*

New Advertisements.

MEMPHIS THEATRE.

D. T. ASH,........................**Manager.**
H. P. JOHNSON,..........**Treasurer.**

2nd Night of the re-engagement of the Great American Tragic Actress,

MISS ELIZA LOGAN!

TUESDAY, March 3d, 1857, Sergent Talfourd's great Tragedy of ION; or, The Foundling. Ion, Miss E. Logan; Adrastus, Mr Lawler; Medon, Mr. Vandeven; Agenor, Mr. Brydon; Ctesiphon, Tyrrell. DANCE, Miss C. Sinclair. To conclude with the new Farce of THE THUMPING LEGACY. Jerry Ominous, Mr. J. Smith.

☞ Various novelties are in preparation.

ADMISSION.—Boxes, $1; Parquette, $1; Second Class, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

mar3-1t

DRAY MULE FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to purchase a good Dray Mule, can do so by application at the counting room of the APPEAL OFFICE.

mar3 tf

NOTICE.

DR. SAUNDERS' office at J. M. Sledge & Co.'s Drug Store, near the Post Office. mar3-tf

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that sufficient amount of stock has been taken to organize the *Memphis Theatre Company*, and the Stockholders are notified to meet at the office of James Wickersham, in Memphis, on the 14th day of March, 1857, at 5 o'clock P. M., to elect a Board of Directors of said Company.

D. T. ASH,
W. A. BLYTHE, } Commissioners.
mar3-10d J. WICKERSHAM,

Grass Seed.

PEYTON & HARBIN have now in store and for sale low for cash, Red Clover, Timothy, Herds, Orchard and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed, wholesale and retail.

Also, Arbour Vitæ and Osage Orange Seed.

mar3-dtwaw2w

FOR SALE.

53 1-2 Acres of Land,

WITH a comfortable Dwelling, a good well of water, and other convenient fixtures. Half of the land is cleared. The tract lies fronting the Germantown Plank road, two miles from Memphis—at present occupied by Mr. Mourning.

The above is offered at $350 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years, with interest from date. Apply to

H. CRAFT, Agent,
mar3-tw1m Holly Springs, Miss.

JOHN W. C. WATSON..HENRY CRAFT..SAM'L BENTON.

WATSON, CRAFT & BENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Holly Springs, Miss., will attend the Courts of North Mississippi, and give special attention to the collection of all claims entrusted to them. They will also attend to business from the Third or Northern District of the State in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson. mar3 datw1m

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1857. **1857.**

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE.

COSSITT, HILL & TALMADGE,

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

ADAPTED to both city and country trade, consisting in part of the following viz:

Plain, Twilled and Striped Osnaburgs;
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings;
Brown and Bleached Drills and Jeans;
Bay, Blouse and Yellow Linens, ¾ and 4-4;
Cottonades, Denims, Camlets and Nankeens;
Cotton Velvets, Mosquito Nettings, Cambrics;
Prints, Irish Linens, Jaconets;
Plain, Checked and Spot Swiss Muslins;
Lawns, Organdies, Plain and Fancy Bereges;
Silk Tissues, &c., &c. We have also received a full stock of—

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Straw Goods.

Also a large assortment of—

Saddlery.

and in addition to the above, would invite attention to our Stock of—

Ready-Made Clothing,

which is very large and well suited to this section of country. Our facilities for buying and selling goods *low*, are not surpassed by houses in the trade in any market, and we invite the attention of Merchants generally to our stock, and ask them to examine goods and prices, believing it will be for their interest to make their purchases of us.

mar3 d1m1s

FIFTY THOUSAND pounds Bulk Pork, for sale by
HANCOCK, CLARK & CO.,
mar3 No. 16 Front Row.

TWENTY tierces Sugar-Curred Hams, for sale by
HANCOCK, CLARK & CO.,
mar2 No. 16 Front Row.

E. J. HOLMES'

IMPROVED

SEAMLESS WHALEBONE SKIRTS.

WE take pleasure in again introducing our Improved Seamless Skirt, as being the most acceptable and reliable article in market; we are aware that many new styles called improvements are before the public, such as India Rubber, Gutta Percha, Rattan, &c., all of which we have it called for—but cannot recommend them, as we have experimented with and tested them all—(most of them two years since,) submitting them to the judgment of competent ladies to decide upon their merits, and have found them from actual use, to be in all important respects, decidedly inferior to our properly prepared Whalebone, which has been in use the past two years, and for which has been expressed from all parts of the country entire satisfaction; and we have the more positive evidence from our own large retail trade, amounting to many dozens per day. Therefore we confidently recommended our Skirts to be the least objectionable of anything in use; possessing many advantages *found in no other Skirt*, the most important of which is *our series of elastic Cords* at the bottom, made from the only material that can be used, that will recover its place when pressed out of shape, will not roll nor curl, is not affected by heat or cold and can be washed without injury. These cords at the bottom, instead of bones, which are exceedingly awkward and inconvenient, with our own prepared bones above and a fabric manufactured by ourselves expressly for our goods, in our estimation and the estimation of thousands who have used them, produce a Skirt, and the only Skirt equally adapted to the parlor, the street, and the crowd, giving a proper, graceful and elegant form to a Ladies' Dress; light, pliable, easily adjusted and in every respect a complete article. The public are cautioned against all imitations or other goods called Seamless Skirts. Every genuine article is stamped, E. & J. Holmes' Improved Seamless Whalebone Skirt, and are for sale at 99 Market street, Philadelphia, and in the principal Jobbing Houses in New York and Boston.

BOSTON, Feb 1, 1857. E. & J. HOLMES & CO.
mar3 w6m

GEO. FLAHERTY & BRO.,

HAVE received, per steamer Memphis, such extensive additions to their former stock of Pianos Melodeons, fine and common Furniture, of every style and variety, as most fully justify us in assuring the merchants of our city that their orders in favor of their planting friends in the country, can be attended to in a manner to insure entire satisfaction.

GEO. FLAHERTY & BRO.,
mar1 Corner Main and Union streets, Memphis.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale one and a half acre, or the whole of my Lot. It is high, dry, healthy, and well improved, with a large number of choice Fruit Trees on it, and enclosed with a good plank fence. It lies on the north side of Bass street, or Adams street when extended, one-fourth of a mile east of the corporation line. Inquire on the premises.

feb22-d1m* CHAS. T. HEIDEL.

MONEY LOST.

ON Friday, between the hours of five and ten o'clock P. M., in the city, or within six miles on the Horn Lake road, a PORTMONAIE, containing about one hundred and sixty dollars in cash, two fifties and the balance small bills. Also, one tax receipt signed by J. D. Nichols, DeSoto, Miss.

Any person finding the above will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Stewart, King & Co., No 44 Front Row.

mar1-2t M. ELLIS.

Just Rec'd.

100 BBLS. Harrison's Extra Flour;
50 bbls. and 50 half bbls. Mackerel;
20 drums Codfish, 50 kits Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2;
10 casks Hams, 10 casks Sides;
50 casks Byass' London Porter;
100 boxes Hostetter's Bitters;
50 " White Wine, 50 boxes Claret;
10 casks Claret, 100 boxes Star Candles;
100 bags Coffee, 25 dozen Brooms;
10 bbls. Roll Butter, 50 gross Garret's Snuff;
20 cases Sardines, 5 boxes Cheese;
50 bbls and 50 half bbls Dexter's Whisky;
75 bbls Harris' Ale, 100 bbls Whisky;
50 boxes Lemon Syrup, 50 boxes Pickles;
50 " Soda Crackers, 50 bbls Pic-Nic Crackers;
50 " Pie Fruit, 50 boxes Raisins;
50 dozen Oysters, 50 dozen Washboards;
10 bbls Cranberries, 50 dozen Bed Cords.

ALSO, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Figs, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, &c. For sale by

J. F. FRANK,
mar1 No. 35 Front Row.

Just Rec'd.

100 CASES assorted Cordials, for sale by
H. H. POTTER, Main street,
mar1 Third door North Worsham House,

---

100 CASES Pure Juice Port Wine, for sale by
H. H. POTTER, Main street,
mar1 Third door North of Worsham House.

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100 CASES Hostetter's Bitters, for sale by
H. H. POTTER, Main street,
mar1 Third door North of Worsham House.

ONE HUNDRED cases Booth & Sedgewick London Cordial Gin, in store and for sale by
H. H. POTTER, Main street,
mar1 Third door North of Worsham House.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND low price Cigars, for sale by H. H. POTTER, Main street,
mar1 Third door North of Worsham House.

TWO HUNDRED bbls Pittsburgh Ale, in store and for sale by H. H. POTTER, Main street,
mar1 Third door North of Worsham House.

THE WORKS

—OF—

HENDRICK CONSCIENCE,

THE GREAT FLEMISH AUTHOR.

THE LION OF FLANDERS;
VEVA; Or, The War of the Peasants;
THE CONSCRIPT;
CURSE OF THE VILLAGE;
COUNT HUGO OF CROENHOE;
THE MISER;
RICKETICKTACK.

Just received at

GEO. PATTISON & CO.'S,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main street, one door south of Walker's Block.

feb27

J. A. MOON..................................J. P. KERN.

MOON & KERN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, General Collecting and Land Agents, for the Northern and Eastern Counties of Arkansas, DES ARC, ARK.

feb28-daw1y

NOTICE TO THE WORLD.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for any property at present owned by CHAS. J HESTER in the State, as I have bought the same, and am ready to close my contract at any time. I am determined to prosecute my claims to the extent of the law.

feb28-1w A. C. BETTIS.

Auction Sales.

FAMILY OF NEGROES, &c., &c., At Auction.

I WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, at my mart, south side of Court Square,

Four Negroes,

CAROLINE, aged about 25 years, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and her three children,

MARY ELLEN, aged about 7 years;
LUCY, " " 3 "
ROSANNA, " " 1½ "

Also,

A large variety of Furniture, of every description; Pianos, Groceries, &c.

mar2-2t A. WALLACE, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I will sell at my Auction Rooms, a two-story brick House and Lot, part of Lot No. 190, fronting 14 feet on Main street by 80 feet deep.

Also, House and Lot adjoining, 21 feet front by 90 feet deep.

Terms—One-half cash, balance in 12 months.

Also, the East half of Lot No. 290, being on the corner of Main and Overton streets.

Also, two improved Lots, fronting together 74½ feet on the West side of Second street by 74¼ feet deep on the South side of Overton street.

Terms—One-half cash, balance in 12 months.

Also, Southeast corner of Lot No. 210, fronting on the North side of Poplar street 25 feet by a depth on Second Alley of 40 feet, and known as Cranford's blacksmith shop.

Terms made known at sale.

Also, Lot 4 in block 34, fronting 60 feet on St. Patrick street by 182 feet deep to St. Martin street; improved with a dwelling of 40 by 44 feet square, kitchen, well, &c.

Terms—$1000 cash, balance in 6 and 12 months.

Also, Lot on Southwest corner of Linden and DeSoto streets, being 200 feet square.

Terms easy.

Also, Lot 14 in block 25, fronting 50 feet on Linden by 150 feet deep, improved with a good dwelling with five rooms, brick basement, kitchen, cistern, &c., all new and in good order.

Terms—$1000 cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months.

Also, two two-story Brick Houses on the North side of Adams street, on Lot No. —, adjoining Mr. White's Marble Yard.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in 9 and 12 months.

G. B. LOCKE,
feb24-td Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.

GREENLAW'S *ADDITION LOTS* AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, I will sell at Auction on the premises,

Twenty-Four Lots,

Fronting on Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, being Nos. 35, 54, 55, 56, 72, 75, 76, 77, 100, 101, 99, 123, 124, 127, 128, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 179, 180 and 183.

This property eligibly located and is enhancing in value more rapidly than any property in the city or vicinity of Memphis.

G. B. LOCKE,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.

P. S.—Addition to sale solicited. G. B. L.

feb22-tds

Valuable City Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale, upon easy terms, the following desirable property:

Two Lots on the south side of Madison street, 24¾ feet front each by 148¼ feet deep, being part of Lots No. 247 and 248, adjoining the property of J. Specht, Esq.

House and Lot on the north side of Beal street, being on Lot No. 13, Block 62, 90 feet front by 240 feet deep.

Vacant Lot adjoining, 90 feet front by 240 feet deep.

Lots 55 and 56, in Hill's Addition, fronting 102 feet each on Suzette street by 180 feet deep.

Lots 15, 16 and 17, in Gov. Jones and Col. Dupree's Addition, fronting 50 feet each on the west side of Jones Avenue by 170 feet deep.

If the above property is not sold privately, it will be sold at auction, at G. B. Locke's Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of March next. For terms apply to

D. COCKRELL, or
G. B. LOCKE,
feb24-tds Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.

E. BREATHETT.........................S. B. STONER.

L. THOMPSON & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO E. R. RACINE,)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Fine Brandies, Wines, *Havana Cigars*,

AND THE FINEST QUALITY OF

VIRGINIA TOBACCO, Assorted Brands,

JEFFERSON STREET, (Breathett & Stoner's Building,)
Between Main and Second.

JUST RECEIVED—Brandies, Henry Mounie & Co., 1810;
Old Castillon, 1815; Old Lamonde, 1820;
Old Rochell, and different brandings.
Wines, Champagne and Claret;
Old South side Maderia, Topaz Sherry;
Champagne, Fleur de Bougy, Criam do;
Crescent, Olivier, Old Champertin Burgundy;
Old Vieux Caps Sparkling Burgundy;
Clarets, Chataux Margeaux, Latour Glass Stopper;
Lafite, St. Estphe, and other brands, too numerous to mention.
Scotch Ale, London Porter;
Fancy Groceries, &c., &c. feb25-d3m

☞ Holly Springs Democrat copy three months, and send bill to this office for collection.

SEEDS.

WE have just received a fresh supply of Red Clover, Blue Grass and Timothy Seed.

LOWNES, ORGILL & CO.,
Agricultural Warerooms, 13 and 14 Front Row,
feb25-1m

GRASS SEEDS!

FRESH CLOVER, Herds Grass, Orchard Grass, Millet, Lucerne, White Clover, Blue Grass, and a large stock of Landreth's Garden Seeds, for sale by

WARD & JONES,
feb25-daw2w 229 Main street.

For Sale.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, a tolerable good Plasterer. Apply to

J. L. VERSER,
feb29-1w No. 17 Front Row.

City Tax Payers.

CITY TAX PAYERS are notified that the Tax Book for the current corporate year is now made out, and will be kept at the office of the Mayor, where all persons interested are earnestly invited to call and settle.

feb13 JOHN NEWSOM, City Tax Col.

LOCKETS! LOCKETS!

JUST received, a fine assortment of superior GOLD LOCKETS, made expressly for Melainotypes, by

W. H. DESHONG, 181 Main street,
feb13 Opposite the Worsham House.

Lawyers' Institute of West Tennessee.

THE first anniversary of the Lawyers' Institute will be held at Jackson, on THURSDAY, the 16th of April next. Addresses may be expected from distinguished members of the profession. A full attendance of the bar of West Tennessee is desired.

feb24-daw3t JOHN M. MORRILL, Gen. Sec'y.

Received per steamer Memphis.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Sofas, Bureaus, Desks, Chairs, of every variety and style, including fifty dozen Split Chairs, best quality. Send in your orders to.

GEO. FLAHERTY & BRO.,
feb14 Corner Main and Union

Sixty Negroes,

JUST received from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky—among them two good Blacksmiths.

feb24-daw1m N. B. FORREST.

CHARLES N. ERICH,

IMPORTER OF

FOREIGN LUXURIES,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY AND FAMILY GROCERIES,
328 MAIN-ST., WEST SIDE,
(SOUTH OF UNION STREET.)

HAS just received a large assortment of EUROPEAN LUXURIES, such as Prussian Goose Breasts, Brunswick Sausages, Eel in Gelee, *Pates de Foies d'Oies, de Canard, de Becasses en Truffe*, Green Vegetables, consisting of Asparagus, Beans, Peas, etc.; Anjovish, Holland Herrings, Limburg and Sap Sago Cheese, French Chocolate, German Prunes, Rhenish, Hungarian Mosel and French WINES, Cove Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Sauces, Pickles, etc., and general assortment of FANCY and FAMILY GROCERIES.

Many of the above articles are for the first time imported into the United States, and can be had in Memphis ONLY of CHAS. N. ERICH.

feb20 tf

J. E. CHADWICK'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Will Always be Found in This Column.

PERSONS wishing to know what he has to sell, or what he may want to buy for any of his customers, will be sure to find it in the last column, on the SECOND PAGE. Remember that, and save yourself the trouble of looking all over the paper.

All business entrusted to me will be attended to carefully and with dispatch.

Office Madison Street, opposite Union Bank.

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Ætna Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS....................$1,000,000

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS....................$400,000

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS....................$400,000

POLICIES issued on reasonable terms. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

FOR SALE—Seven Acres of Land, covered with fine fruit Trees, within half a mile of the city limits, on the Hernando Plank Road. Inquire of

J. E. CHADWICK, Memphis Land Office,
sep13 Opposite Union Bank

MELAINOTYPES! MELAINOTYPES!

DESHONGS GALLERY crowded daily—great rush for the Melainotype. They are unlike the Ambrotype, Daguerreotype, or Sphereotype. THEY WILL NEVER FADE.

Beware! Spurious imitations are being made black on paper. The unwary are liable to be imposed upon with these worthless counterfeits.

None genuine unless taken by W. H. DESHONG, he having the exclusive right of Memphis, for the Melainotype Patent. Gallery, 181 Main street, opposite the Worsham House. feb7

Look Out for the Engine when the Bell Rings!!

PRINTING! PRINTING! Great Roduction.

HAVING just received one of Geo. D. Winchell's beautiful STEAM ENGINES, and a large stock of Stationery, suitable for every grade and style of Plain and Fancy Printing, from the most delicate Visiting Card to the largest size Poster, we are prepared and determined to do work cheaper, better, and more promptly than ever before done in Memphis. We have added a large quantity, and are still adding all of the latest styles of Job Material to our already extensive stock, and also some of the latest and most improved Printing Presses, which enable us to do work cheaper, better and more promptly than has ever been done here before. We have one of the best Card Presses ever brought to the city, and we can print Cards at a much lower figure than heretofore.

The BEN FRANKLIN OFFICE is on the corner of Main and Adams streets, opposite Worsham House. We invite all our friends and those who want neat work done cheap and promptly to give us a call.

Respectfully, A. T. NORTON & CO.,
feb26-1w Proprietors.