THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal.

SPEECH OF HON. J. D. C. ATKINS, OF TENNESSEE.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, on the Subject of the Present Position of Parties.

Mr. Chairman, it may not be altogether unprofitable, at this particular juncture, to review briefly some of the leading events of the history of parties, and to analyze some of their peculiar characteristics. The time seems auspicious.

The American statesman who would progress either in the science of political government, or, not unlike the mariner who explores an unknown sea, even in the midst of the most placid waters, under the most auspicious sky, and with the most prosperous gales, he should cast anchor and take his reckoning of both wind and current.

Whither are we tending? is a question often propounded in political circles. It is generally asked by politicians whose little barks have been shipwrecked upon the shoals of expediency—by the man who pursues principle, although he may for a time sink beneath the wave of popular sentiment, will surely rise again. Right principles never lead to wrong results. I have no solicitude whatever to know whether we are tending, so far as the great national party, with which I stand identified, is concerned. Its past history is my mind a sufficient guaranty of what its future will be. But whither are the Opposition parties tending, for there are several parties of them?

The history of American politics presents two distinguishing and leading facts. One is, that there have never been but two political parties in this country, formidably contending for the mastery at the same time. The other is, that the Democratic party has always been one of these, while the Opposition party has changed its name and principle to suit the temper of the times. The one is a party of expediency, while the other is a party of principle; the one advocates the interests of the few at the expense of the many; the other advocates the greatest good to the greatest number; the one sustains the interests of favored classes; the other sustains the interests and rights of the people. The one is founded in high Federal aristocracy; the other is the offspring of Democracy; the one is styled the "people's party," while the other is the party of the people. The grounds of difference between these two parties were plainly defined by the respective administrations of the elder Adams and Thomas Jefferson; a difference so broad and deep that it struck to the very basis of government itself. It is refreshing in these days of political degeneracy to return to the original fountain of political love, like Pilgrims to the Holy Land. Our views of Federalism and Democracy become more clear and distinct the nearer we approach the primitive days of the Republic.

The Adams or Federal party favored a strong consolidated and central Government; a Government or nation of people, viewing the States in the light of dependencies or provinces; while the Jeffersonian or Democratic party regarded the central Government as a Union of free, sovereign, and independent States, as a limited derivative sovereignty, as a commissioned agent, with no powers only those expressly delegated and nominated in the Federal Constitution. In one case, we find the construction of that instrument, the work of great, good, and patriotic men; the other world demagogues and disorganizers, in a great power to ingraft upon the policy of the country almost any measure which expediency might suggest, or ambition demand, although in clear violation of its letter and spirit, and often of doubtful utility.

Of these I might mention various instances, long since exploded, and original which the fathers of the American people have been unmistakably pronounced. The shades even of a United States Bank and distribution, and their kindred brood of political heresies, have not now entered within the walls of the Capitol. But I will forbear to exhume these buried memories over which the mantel of oblivion has been long since thrown by the Creator of the nation, further than they may serve to illustrate the argument I am about to submit.

As a Representative of a southern constituency, with a heart whose every pulsation beats jealously for the honor of my beloved section, in the Union, or out of it, should it ever shall come to that sad pass, I am one of which I am most earnestly convicted, and that is, that the South "owes the Head of all her woes" to the Northern construction of the Constitution. And I believe here to-day, if this Union is ever dissolved—if that "bright particular star" shall disappear from its constellation, and go "shrieking through chaos, no more to light the nations of the earth in their march to civilization and constitutional liberty, the historian must date the decline to this unfortunate and fatal principle.

Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to show that the Democratic party has administered this Government successfully and prosperously, and in strict accordance with the Constitution. And that the inequality that has, from time to time, crept into the Federal legislation of the country, has been effected by the opposition party during the occasional intervals when it was in power, and when the Democracy failed to have a working majority—that inequality being always unjust and oppressive to the South. In other words, that the Democratic party has always been and now is the true conservator of the rights of the South, and that the Opposition party has been the aggressor upon the rights of the South. In other words, that the Democratic party has always been and now is the conservator of Southern rights and Southern honor. True, in almost every contest in which the equality of the Southern States with their Northern sisters has been brought to question, a small portion of the Northern Democracy have long for, and, in some few instances, taken shelter in the camp of the enemy—but still the records of the country testify that the great body of it has been firm and true to the integrity of the Constitution, while the Opposition, I care not by what name they have designated, are the unyielding enemies of our constitutional rights and equality. I allude to the Northern wing of the Opposition—the South-ern wing of the late Whig party, I know, was the minority—and though it had the good of the country in view, yet it was so weak and powerless in fell on every action to the corrupt ions of its more powerful Northern allies. And though for sometime they presented the strange anomaly of acting together, yet the two great repugnant elements could not long act together—the lesser was borne along by the greater body through the prejudice and influence of the party—the Northern party, and the Southern Whigs could go no further, without dishonoring their section and degrading themselves. In that long list are found the names of some of the purest patriots—the most eminent statesmen—and the most exalted intellects of the land.

The same is true of the American party, which is only another form of opposition to the Democracy, with this difference—that there is a wing of it in the South which boldly proclaims its principles, and stands side by side with the Black Republican party in the overthrow of the Democratic party, and are no doubt daily laying their plans, and asking the counsels of amity and union. But I will treat of this hereafter.

What has been the effect of Democratic policy upon the South and the South, whether commercially, politically, or socially? How have the rights of the South fared under Democratic administrations? And what has been the policy of the Opposition in reference to the same great interests?

It has always been a cardinal principle of the Democratic party to oppose all monopolies and class legislation; not only because they are wrong in principle, but because they invariably operated unequally upon the people. For this service the South should be peculiarly grateful as the discrimination is always against that section. Will the Southern citizen does not know that the North has always had the advantage of the South in the laws and treaties regulating the commerce of the United States with foreign nations? What natural law of commerce, or in other words, what rule of justice compels Southern merchants to buy ships of Northern ship-builders instead of purchasing in the cheapest market, although it be a foreign one? What natural law of commerce compels our cotton to go by way of New York to be shipped for Liverpool, unwilling to the most onerous coasting freights, when it would be nearer its port of destination at Charleston or Savannah? Why do our Northern merchants, and Northern ports, get almost the entire benefit from the tonnage of the United States.

The House will remember how the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Burlingame) was excelled a few days since for the fear that this monopoly, which, by our navigation laws, is secured to New England, would be in some way restricted. The gentleman admitted that "ships could be built 30 per cent. cheaper in the British Provinces than in the United States, and he contended that every interest demanded protection in this respect; for, if the building of ships stopped, the tonnage of the country would sink, and it was a law that when the tonnage of the country fell, freights went up." Here is a monopoly of 30 per cent. that the South and West have to pay to New England commerce by way of protection. Just think of it, the Southern and Western people, under the operation of our navigation laws, are denied the privilege of buying or employing foreign bottoms, but are forced to pay tribute to New England cupidity. It is the worst form of protection. No wonder that Southern commerce languishes under such odious discriminations! No wonder that New England's cock-boat could has become an Arcadia, when Southern labor and capital are forced by law to be expended in enriching and adorning it.

Millions have been paid out Northern coffers in the shape of Government bounty for building vessels. Money actually taken out of the pockets of all the people, and especially the South, to pay a certain class of men to build ships and sell them to us. I am glad to find that a Democratic Senate has passed a bill repealing the law, and I trust that the House will concur in that judgment, in wiping from our statute book an act that imposes an unjust tax upon the Southern people, for which they do not receive even the cold thanks of the beneficiaries, but rather their curses. The partiality of federal legislation for the North, is evinced again in the immense sums of money that are lavished upon Northern rivers and harbors—it is seen again in the large and sufficient land grants that have been voted by Congress upon Northern railroads—it is seen in the disproportionately large number of custom houses, court houses, and other public buildings—the North has nearly three while the South has one; and half of them having no "local importance." At the origin of the Government the South had two ports that surpassed New York as commercial marts, but by a regular system of favoritism, New York has been made the great commercial emporium of this country. Look at the immense outlays of public money in erecting her public buildings—the untold millions spent upon her harbor and shipping—her immense army of officeholders who must necessarily live upon the federal treasury—the princely and extravagant donations made in establishing her ocean mail lines, all tending to make that city the great heart of the trade and commerce of this country, not only with great foreign nations, but even among the States, one with another.

If Tennessee would purchase a State bond of Georgia, the first step is to ascertain its value in New York. Why do nearly all of our Tax-payers importations first land at this great crater, thence to radiate all over the nation? Have we not skilled navigators, and experienced merchants? Look to the statute-book, and you will find the true cause in your frequent comments and legislation. The same is true of all your splendid schemes of internal improvement. The North has got nearly the lion's share.

But, sir, I ask to be indulged just here, in calling your attention to another marked and striking feature of the inequality of Federal legislation in favor of the North; the more grievous and burdensome on account of its universality, affecting every branch of industrial pursuit for the benefit of one—the manufacturing. I allude to the effect of a protective tariff upon the people at large, and upon the South especially. Does any sane man, no matter of what latitude, at this late day, deny that every kind of a tariff is a tax? Does anybody deny that this tax collected from the hard earnings of the great mass of the people under the specious name of revenue, by which the favored few are protected and enriched, who need no protection? And will any one deny that any sort of tariff affording incidental protection, does not operate unequally and oppressively upon the South and West, the producing sections, for the benefit of the North and East? If he does, I would advise him to go back to the political primer and learn some political economy. Of course, the higher the tariff, the more burdensome to the people of the South, who pay largely over three-fourths of the tax, for all the Machiavellian schemes to pamper the lordly aristocrats of the North and East, at the expense of their toiling millions who are not operative, congealed in the heart the interests of the South and West. I must say it is to be found in the operations of a protective tariff. But I do not mean this subject will be the great of relieving me an argument upon its details, further than to show its injustice to the South, and for the additional purpose of reminding the country that the Democratic party has always opposed this, and all kindred measures of class legislation, such as bankrupt laws, United States banks, etc., etc., as subversive of that principle of equality, without which liberty is imperfect.

But I have said that the South pays largely over the proportionate share of the revenue collected by duties upon imports. Where is the proof? In the first place, the South has only about two thirds the population of the North; or, in other words, the North has fifty per cent. more population than the South. The North has eighteen millions, while the South has only twelve millions, including slaves.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the United States in 1848, exported, in round numbers, $127,000,000, excluding gold and foreign merchandise, re-exported. Of this amount, the sum of $106,000,000 was the clear product of the Southern staples that can only be raised in the South. We have $80,000,000 worth of exports, the productions of the forest, provisions, etc. Suppose that one-fourth of these are Northern products—there is for the South $180,000,000, while the North has only about $80,000,000 of exports." The total amount of imports for the same period is $178,000,000, which is more than half paid for by southern exports. When we take into consideration the excess of population in the North, and the excess of exports (nearly one hundred per cent.) of exports from the South, and that the North has grown rich of the South, in being the factor of the South, in purchasing products for foreign importations, we must conclude that the fault lies in our system of imports, and that it operates most unequally upon the South. Nothing is probable that the taxpayers, and those of the North the tax-gatherers.

According to population, the South should pay sixty-six millions to our distant kinsmen, whereas, as our exports pay for our imports, the South pays 106 to 80, nearly one hundred per cent. And the excess of Northern importations, and we have for the South to pay the ratio of 178 to 80 for the North. It is a safe calculation to say, that the South pays two-thirds of the revenue that supports this Government, while more than three-fourths of it is expended upon the North. Is there justice or uniformity in this? The Constitution says that "all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States." As before observed, the North has managed to become the factor of the South, and, in exchanging the products of foreign importations, heavy robberies are made upon them by way of commissions, etc., when the foreign importation in bulk, and the application of the tariff, is made to pay a heavy duty upon its arrival at the custom-house, when it is bought by the merchant, and from him by the Southern planter, at an advance of 30 per cent. Then the planter, with still another per cent. Then it is, that Southern labor and capital, under the operation of Federal legislation, are made to contribute largely over their share to the maintenance of the Government; and, at the same time, enrich the commercial men and manufacturers of the North, leaving them where some are due, to fill the coffers of a broad aristocracy. And yet a crusade is preached from the housetops against Southern institutions, and hamlet in the North, against the slave labor of the South, not knowing, in the frenzy of their fanaticism, that they are smiting the hand that feeds them.

Notwithstanding the liberal policy of the Democratic party towards each State and section of this Confederacy, applying as it well could the principle of equal and exact justice to all, it has, nevertheless, in its attempts to do justice to the Southern States, been unceasingly and bitterly assailed by the Whig party of the South. In other words, that the Democratic party has always been true to the maintenance of Southern rights and Southern honor. True, in almost every contest in which the equality of the Southern States with their Northern sisters has been brought to question, a small portion of the Northern Democracy have long for, and, in some few instances, taken shelter in the camp of the enemy—but still the records of the country testify that the great body of it has been firm and true to the integrity of the Constitution, while the Opposition, I care not by what name they have designated, are the unyielding enemies of our constitutional rights and equality. I allude to the Northern wing of the Opposition—the South-ern wing of the late Whig party, I know, was the minority—and though it had the good of the country in view, yet it was so weak and powerless in fell on every action to the corrupt ions of its more powerful Northern allies. And though for sometime they presented the strange anomaly of acting together, yet the two great repugnant elements could not long act together—the lesser was borne along by the greater body through the prejudice and influence of the party—the Northern party, and the Southern Whigs could go no further, without dishonoring their section and degrading themselves. In that long list are found the names of some of the purest patriots—the most eminent statesmen—and the most exalted intellects of the land.

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The Memphis Appeal.

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2	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	12 00	20 00
3	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
4	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
5	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
6	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
9	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
12	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	60 00
18	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	70 00
24	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	80 00
30	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	60 00	100 00
36	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	70 00	120 00
42	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	140 00
48	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	90 00	160 00
60	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	100 00	175 00
70	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	125 00	200 00
80	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	150 00	250 00

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ASIA ..... Captain Edward G. Lott.
CANADA ..... Captain Alexander Ruckman.
AMERICA ..... Captain W. F. Williams.
EUROPA ..... Captain Henry Mason.
AFRICA ..... Captain Neil Shannon.
NIAGARA ..... Captain James Anderson.
CANADA ..... Captain W. J. Lang.

NEW YORK LINE—DAYS OF SAILING.

FROM Liverpool to New York.	FROM New York to Liverpool.
Saturday, 29th Dec., 1858.	Wednesday, 19th Jan., 1859.
Saturday, 8th Jan., 1859.	Wednesday, 26 Feb., 1859.
Saturday, 22 January, 1859.	Wednesday, 16th Feb., 1859.
Saturday, 5th Feb., 1859.	Wednesday, 2d March, 1859.
Saturday, 19th Feb., 1859.	Wednesday, 16th Mar., 1859.
Saturday, 5th March, 1859.	Wednesday, 30th Mar., 1859.
Saturday, 19th March, 1859.	Wednesday, 13th April, 1859.
Saturday, 2d April, 1859.	Wednesday, 27th April, 1859.
Saturday, 16th April, 1859.	Wednesday, 11th May, 1859.
Saturday, 30th April, 1859.	Wednesday, 25th May, 1859.
Saturday, 14th May, 1859.	Wednesday, 8th June, 1859.
Saturday, 28th May, 1859.	Wednesday, 22d June, 1859.
Saturday, 11th June, 1859.	Wednesday, 6th July, 1859.
Saturday, 25th June, 1859.	Wednesday, 20th July, 1859.
Saturday, 9th July, 1859.	Wednesday, 3d Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 23d July, 1859.	Wednesday, 17th Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 6th Aug., 1859.	Wednesday, 31st Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 20th Aug., 1859.	Wednesday, 14th Sept., 1859.
Saturday, 3d Sept., 1859.	Wednesday, 28th Sept., 1859.
Saturday, 17th Sept., 1859.	Wednesday, 12th Oct., 1859.
Saturday, 1st October, 1859.	Wednesday, 26th Oct., 1859.
Saturday, 15th Oct., 1859.	Wednesday, 9th Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 29th Oct., 1859.	Wednesday, 23d Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 12th Nov., 1859.	Wednesday, 7th Dec., 1859.
Saturday, 26th Nov., 1859.	Wednesday, 21st Dec., 1859.
Saturday, 10th Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 4th Jan., 1860.
Saturday, 24th Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 18th Jan., 1860.
Saturday, 7th Jan., 1860.	Wednesday, 1st Feb., 1860.
Saturday, 21st Jan., 1860.	Wednesday, 15th Feb., 1860.
Saturday, 4th Feb., 1860.	Wednesday, 1st Feb., 1860.
Saturday, 18th Feb., 1860.	Wednesday, 15th Feb., 1860.

BOSTON LINE—DAYS OF SAILING.

FROM Liverpool to Boston.	FROM Boston to Liverpool.
Saturday, 1st Jan'y, 1859.	Wednesday, 12th Jan., 1859.
Saturday, 15th Jan., 1859.	Wednesday, 26th Jan., 1859.
Saturday, 29th Jan., 1859.	Wednesday, 9th Feb., 1859.
Saturday, 12th Feb., 1859.	Wednesday, 23d Feb., 1859.
Saturday, 26th Feb., 1859.	Wednesday, 9th March, 1859.
Saturday, 12th March, 1859.	Wednesday, 23d March, 1859.
Saturday, 26th March, 1859.	Wednesday, 6th April, 1859.
Saturday, 9th April, 1859.	Wednesday, 20th April, 1859.
Saturday, 23d April, 1859.	Wednesday, 4th May, 1859.
Saturday, 7th May, 1859.	Wednesday, 18th May, 1859.
Saturday, 21st May, 1859.	Wednesday, 1st June, 1859.
Saturday, 4th June, 1859.	Wednesday, 15th June, 1859.
Saturday, 18th June, 1859.	Wednesday, 29th June, 1859.
Saturday, 2d July, 1859.	Wednesday, 13th July, 1859.
Saturday, 16th July, 1859.	Wednesday, 27th July, 1859.
Saturday, 30th July, 1859.	Wednesday, 10th Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 13th Aug., 1859.	Wednesday, 24th Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 27th Aug., 1859.	Wednesday, 7th Sept., 1859.
Saturday, 10th Sept., 1859.	Wednesday, 21st Sept., 1859.
Saturday, 24th Sept., 1859.	Wednesday, 5th Oct., 1859.
Saturday, 8th Oct., 1859.	Wednesday, 19th Oct., 1859.
Saturday, 22d Oct., 1859.	Wednesday, 2d Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 5th Nov., 1859.	Wednesday, 16th Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 19th Nov., 1859.	Wednesday, 30th Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 3d Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 14th Dec., 1859.
Saturday, 17th Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 28th Dec., 1859.
Saturday, 31st Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 11th Jan., 1860.
Saturday, 14th Jan., 1860.	Wednesday, 25th Jan., 1860.

Important Instructions.

The undersigned, Postmaster-General, by the above notice, (and the same in respect to the British Mail, in so far as relates to the ports of Boston, New York, and Charleston, S. C.) for or from any port in Great Britain, is prepared to receive prepaid letters. Newspapers, each two ounces, prepaid, 5 cents. Prepaid letters are required to reflect its postage, whether the paper is sent from or received at Boston, New York, or Charleston. Prepaid letters may be sent by any other British packet to a port where there is no British mail steamer, and the British postage will be charged to the end. Letters for the continent of Europe, to go through the mails, in the aforesaid, must be prepaid. Letters for Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Hanover, Oldenburg, Belgium, and Holland, must be prepaid. Other States prepaid, and 2 cents where to British packets, or 24 cents if by the French packets. Letters for Italy, to be prepaid to the further destination. Letters, and in the latter case, 24 cents. Letters for Switzerland, to be prepaid to the frontier destination. Letters, and in the latter case, 24 cents. Letters for the East Indies, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Portugal, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British Consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Spain, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Turkey, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Egypt, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Greece, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Sardinia, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Tuscany, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Rome, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Naples, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Sicily, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Malta, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Tuscany, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Rome, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Naples, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Sicily, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Malta, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Tuscany, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Rome, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Naples, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination. Letters for Sicily, to be prepaid to the frontier at the mailing office in the United States. Letters for Malta, to be prepaid to the frontier at the British consular agent, or the British consular agent, at the place of destination.

N. Y. PLUMMER, J. W. ELDRIDGE, WM. L. ANDERSON
Printed, Tenn. Memphis. Memphis.

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

(At the sign of the Eagle)

No. 261 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE in store and are now receiving a fresh and complete supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

PAINTS AND OILS.

FINE POOLEY SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes and Razors, Window Glass and Glassware, Pure Wines and Liquors, (for medicinal purposes) Razors and Scissors, Instruments, Knives and Forks, etc.

Together with every article in their line of business. They have been at great expense in fitting up their store in the most convenient and elegant manner, and will give their close attention to business, and to the public generally.

Our Prescription Department is complete, having in our employ none but the most competent and skillful prescriptionists, who will give their strict attention to Physicians' prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.

Notice.

PERSONS owing subscription, three back numbers of the Appeal, and not paying for the same, will be considered as wishing to continue the subscription.

A bill will be sent to such persons at the end of the month, and those having taken the paper from the office, will be considered responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered the paper discontinued.

JOHN ATHAN STANLEY.

For Sale, or Exchange for South Memphis Property.

A LARGE two-story brick house, on Court between the First Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches. For sale or exchange.

JAMES TOOMS,
Real Estate Agent.
Jan 6. No. 21 Madison street, up stairs.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two orders of sale, issued by the Clerk of the Chancery Court of Shelby, in favor of Jno. Ingle, Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, and in the Circuit in favor of W. Bowen, Chancery Court of Shelby, I will sell, on the 1st Monday in February, 1859, for $100 Dr. and cost, all of the other in favor of Cornwall & Bro., vs. Wells & Gurley, the following described lot of land, to wit: Lot No. 3 in Block 3 of well as NATURALLY the 30 day of March, 1859, in front of the Court House, in the city of Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn., the highest bidder, the following described Real Estate, to wit: Lot No. 3 in Block 3, in Hill's Addition, Memphis, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the east side of Dunlap street, 132 feet south from Poplar street, which is the south line of Block No. 2; thence east parallel with Poplar street, 200 feet to a stake; thence south 132 feet to a stake; thence west parallel with Dunlap street, 200 feet to a stake; the south side of Brown Gayoso; thence east and parallel with Brown Gayoso and south side of Lot No. 2, 132 feet to a stake on the east side of Brown Gayoso; thence north 30 degrees east with the east side of Brown Gayoso street, 200 feet to the place of beginning, being the lots of Brown Gayoso and Little Betty Bayou; thence north 200 feet to the south side of Brown Gayoso; thence west 200 feet to a stake in the center of said Bayou, which stake is 150 feet south from the south side of Poplar street; thence south 132 feet to a stake in Mr. Archard's out-lot; thence south and parallel with Dunlap street, 200 feet to a stake; Archard's northeast corner; thence west 200 feet to a stake; thence 150 feet to a stake on the east side of Brown street; thence south 132 feet to a stake; thence 150 feet to the beginning. For further particulars, otherwise is made in the deed of Lucius A. and Thos. J. Coppersmith, and John Clark to W. B. Richmond, and the deed of M. A. Kerr to Thos. J. Coppersmith, and the deed of Jno. J. H. Hayes to Joseph Barbour, Jr., in the records of Tubes Wells.

ROBT. L. SMITH, Sheriff of Shelby County.
By GEO. R. POWEL, Deputy Sheriff. 2. C. 1858

Dental Cards.

B. HOWCOTT
DENTIST,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. N. HOWCOTT.
All dental operations performed at the shortest notice, and guaranteed. Office in Main street, opposite the Worsham House. 1-16-1y

Drs. Bryson & Crowell,
DENTISTS,
217 MAIN street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall, Memphis, Tennessee. 1y20-1y

R. R. SNEED ..... J. S. HORINE.
DRS. SNEED & HORINE,
DENTISTS,
Memphis, Tenn.
OFFICE corner of Overton and Main streets, opposite Wells & Bro. Factorage and Commission House. Teeth inserted on Gutta-Percha and Vulcanite, and warranted. 1-20-1y

Dentistry.

DR. J. C. COLE, late of the Royal Dental College, London, and formerly of Philadelphia, has the honor to offer his services to the citizens of this place. Unusually prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry. Teeth inserted on the most improved principles. I have a new and valuable improvement in artificial work, by which I am enabled to insert the finest of teeth on gold and platina. Office on Main street, in Bryden & Shannon's building, one door south of the Gayoso House. 1-21-1m-1y

DR. G. W. ACREE,
Dentist
Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.
ALL operations performed with the least possible pain and in the most skillful manner. Diseases of the gums and teeth carefully treated. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with continuity, and no sensible, either out or now, is offered to compete the public with confidence in my skill, or be an inducement to call at my office. 1-6-1y

PIANOS.

JUST received from the celebrated factories of Hazelton & Bros. and Albert Weber, sixteen Rosewood PIANOS. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [1858] GROSJEAN, CAMP & CO.

JOS