# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 206.


## Daily Appeal.

**Congressional Interventions for the Protection of Slave Property in the Territories.**

The Opposition denounce and repudiate the settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories, which has been made, through the agency of the Democratic party, upon the basis of non-intervention, as a cheat and a swindle upon the South; and demand that Congress shall abandon the policy of non-intervention, and intervene to protect slave property in the Territories by laws which shall furnish remedies for all denials or violations of the rights of its owners. This is the position of the Opposition party in this State.

The Constitution of the United States is interpreted by Hughes and Yulee, Wigfall, Brown, Slaves as property, entitled to the same protection as property of any other description, and the Democratic party, therefore, does not deny the Constitutional power of Congress to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories. But it does not, and will not join with the Opposition in demanding that Congress shall exercise that power, because it does not believe that it is either politic or necessary, for the South, at this time, to make such a demand of Congress.

It is not a little, because it involves a repudiation of the position upon the question of slavery in the Territories, which the South voluntarily assumed at the commencement of the agitation of that question, and has occupied ever since. Then, the agitation of that question first commenced, upon the organization of governments for Oregon and the Territories acquired from Mexico. The North, through its Free-soil and Abolition Representatives in Congress, asserted the sovereign power of Congress over the Territories, and demanded that, in the exercise of this power, Congress should exclude slavery from them, and "conserve them to freedom," by positive law. Its demand was the Wilmot Proviso. The South, on the other hand, claimed that she had a right to carry her slave property into these Territories, and demanded that Congress should not intervene to exclude her; but leave the question of slavery in them open, to be settled at the proper time, by the people who should occupy them. Its demand was non-intervention. It did not ask that Congress should protect slavery in these Territories—it did not sustain those of her Representatives who did demand it. All it asked was Congress and non-intervention. In the long struggle, everything it asked was conceded, and it celebrated the result as a triumph; and in all subsequent struggles upon the question of slavery in the Territories, the ground it has been that which was then conceded to it—non-intervention. Shall it now repudiate the settlement of this question, which has been made upon the basis of its own proposition, and demand that Congress shall intervene to protect slave property in the Territories? If the South does this, does it recognize the question of slavery in the Territories, review the agitation upon it, drive from her support the Northern men who have therein aided by her and side her in the vindication of her rights, and surround herself with a strong position which she has not, after a struggle of twelve years—for one in which she will be deserted by her allies and exposed to the fiercest assaults of her enemies. It is not politic for the South to repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention, and demand that Congress shall intervene to protect slave property in the Territories.

Neither is it necessary that the South, at this time, should demand protection from Congress, for the slave property in the Territories, for she has as yet, all that she wants. She has the right to go into any territory of the Union with her slave property, and is protected in the enjoyment of that property by the Constitution, and may be protected in its enjoyment by the local laws of the Territories, as she has been in Kansas, and is to-day in New Mexico. The local laws of the Territories, under the acts of Congress organizing them, and under the decision of the Supreme Court, may protect her slave property in the territories, but cannot exclude it. If they do, she has her remedy in an appeal to the Supreme Court, which has already determined the question in her favor. What more does she want to carry slavery into any territory where it can be carried? Protection against "unfriendly legislation?" No territory has adopted any "unfriendly legislation" in relation to the institution of slavery. Is it necessary to demand protection before it is needed, in anticipation of the possibility that some territory may attempt at some time, to exclude slavery by unfriendly legislation? "Unfriendly legislation" to exclude slavery, is an idea—a dangerous one, perhaps, but it is, as yet, only an idea. Will not the South wait until it is a fact before it acts upon it? Will it not wait until some territory has legislated, excluding slavery, and the Judiciary possess power enough to afford her redress, before she demands that Congress shall intervene to protect her? Is not this her wisest policy?—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

**What Lord Palmerston Thinks of the Condition of Mexico.**

From the Dublin Nat. Advocate.

The condition of Mexico for several years past has been a scandal and disgrace to the civilized world. If we were asked to prove this assertion, we have only to refer to those gross and infamous outrages upon life and property which have marked the successes of the various civil factions, in that country, have obtained the temporary possession of power. So long as violence was confined to Mexican subjects, neither England nor Spain, nor the United States had the slightest right or excuse to interfere. But the citizens of all these powers have been exposed to exactly the same cruelty and oppression as the native Mexicans. Some of the former have been shot in cold blood; contributions from foreigners, under the pain of instant death, have been exacted; and the flag of England has given no protection to British subjects resident within the Republic. Treasure destined for exportation has been seized in transitu, and, as a necessary consequence, the payment of the foreign debt of Mexico has been tendered a measure of impossibility. In the presence of these facts the English and French governments have agreed to differ. Mr. Ouseley and Mr. McLane cannot concur in any common course of policy, as the British Government, with that spirit of fair play which cannot be considered most satisfactory by the United States Cabinet, has determined to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the former. Mr. Ouseley. All the four powers have for some time had squadrons on the Mexican coast, but no effectual reparation has been obtained. We can easily understand the feelings of our friend, which an exhibition of separate naval forces may present. The Government of the United States has tried diplomacy, and if the intelligence received by the last mail be correct, Mexico from one end to the other will speedily be as much an integral portion of the great American Republic as Texas and California. We hear that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Mexico which gives to the former a right of way between the Rio Grande and the ports of the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety." This article is no doubt intended to facilitate the construction of the railroad, the line of which, as American capitalists three years ago surveyed and proved to be easily feasible. Next, "the right of way and valuable privileges of transit" are secured to the American company holding the influence of Tehuantepec.

We do not quarrel with the Cabinet at Washington for obtaining means of communication across the continent of North America, which will largely tend to develope the military power and the commercial prosperity of the United States, while the British Government has secured "the right of transporting troops and munitions of war over such routes, and to send troops to protect them in default of Mexico fulfilling her duty." This amounts to the right of direct military intervention; but this right is even more indirectly embodied in a subsequent article, which provides that by a subsequent treaty the United States may exercise "a protectorate over Mexico." Considering the state of rapine and violence which has for long been notorious throughout the Republic, the protectorate of the United States is perhaps the best and most natural solution which can be suggested of a most difficult complication. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that if the foreign debt of Mexico right millions out of ten are held by British subjects. If, by the convenient and peaceable process which this treaty provides, Mexico should be taken under the protection of the United States—the first step to virtual annexation—what guarantee will the British holders of the Mexican debt have that the decrease of reputation will not be disagreeably and unjustly extended from the North to the far South? On political and social ground we think that Mexico, as a portion of the United States, would offer a more safe and valuable field for British commerce than in its present chronic condition of violence, revolution and robbery. Her Majesty's minister will neglect the interests of the capitalists of this country, and at the same time fully assist the Monroe doctrine, if they permit the Government of the United States to have its own way with respects to the future political organization of Mexico. If we consider monetary and commercial interests, the people of this country are more deeply and immediate concern with Mexico than with Italy. Fortunately the question has not fallen into the unholy meddling hands of Lord Echo who wishes, with respect to Italy, to substitute, for the responsibility of the executive a vote of the House of Commons, which must in every case be prompt, ignorant, and wholly unnecessary. We trust that the Mexican bondholders will make their case heard, and require the government not to grant to any American proto-tator over the republic of Mexico until the foreign debt, in which they are so deeply interested, has been fully and amply guaranteed.

SPAIN AND CUBA TELEGRAPHICALLY CONNECTED.—There is a project up for connecting Spain by telegraph with Cuba. Mr. Perry, formerly secretary of the American legation at Madrid, has obtained right given him, with the privilege of laying a second cable if the business requires it. The decree requires that the work shall be commenced within a year, but capitalists will not be in a hurry to invest in A line of telegraph till they see some better success attending the first cable laid.

**THOMAS CORWIN.**

It is predicted by the New Orleans *Delta*, that the Speaker of the next House of Representatives will be either Thomas Corwin or Emerson Etheridge.—*Charleston Gazette.*

The *Delta* says of Mr. Corwin:

It may be that each of the coalitionists may try to cheat the other by proposing Tom Corwin for the Speakership. It would be difficult to say which would be the greater loser by such a selection for Corwin is really and truly of neither party. He has been struggling for years past to define his position—in American phrase to "locate himself" but, though one of the clearest and most gifted eloquentists and natural orators in the Union, and withal a good hearted man, he has not yet succeeded in enlightening a single person as to his true attitude toward existing parties. One day he is a Black Republican, or rather a full-blooded Abolitionist, on the same platform, hand in glove with the man he more thoroughly hates than any other in the world—Salmon P. Chase; the next he is adoring Sam's hero upon the glories of Fillmore's administration and convulsing immense audiences with uncontrollable laughter, by his humorous pictures of the Abolitionists, setting themselves up against the authority of the United States, and overturning the old gentlemanly Whig party. The next day he is defending, as volunteer and unpaid counsel, some slave stealer, and shedding tears over the wrongs and outrages of the southern tyrant.

The truth is, Tom is the peculiar institution of Ohio. Everybody turns out to see and hear him, but nobody follows him, or attaches the least weight to his opinions or his political pledges. He is the greatest living dramatist—a natural improvisator—who can speak on any subject or on any side, with equal humor, pathos, eloquence. The most striking illustration of his versatility was afforded during the last Presidential campaign, when the whole country turned out to hear him, about two weeks before the election, make a most eloquent and effective speech in favor of Fillmore, and a bitter and rigorous denunciation of the candidate, whose claims rested upon his catching a butterfly on the top of the Allegheny, and satisfying his hunger upon mole-steaks with grasshopper sauce.

In a week afterward, in the city of Cincinnati, he followed Governor Chase, at a Black Republican meeting, in an able appeal to the people to vote for John C. Fremont!

Such is Tom Corwin. His election to the Speakership would, in our view, be a great loss to the people. It would deprive them of the best entertainment in the dramatic line—of the richest specimen of witty, racy oratory—that we ever offered to a humor loving people.

**Interesting Document.**

The Vincennes *Gazette* is indebted to John Wise, Esq., of that city, for a copy of the *Cedar County Gazette*, of Dallas county, New York, of the date of January 4th, 1800. The paper is dressed in mourning for the death of George Washington, and contains the action of Congress in relation thereto, the address of President Adams to the Senate of the United States touching the melancholy event that had clothed a nation in mourning, together with a description by the editor of the burial, which we publish herewith:

WASHINGTON ENTOMBED.

GEORGE TOWN, December 20.

On Wednesday last, the mortal part of WASHINGTON the GREAT—the Patriot—the Hero—and the Friend of Man—was consigned to the tomb with solemn honors and funeral pomp.

A multitude of persons assembled, from many miles around, at Mount Vernon, the choice abode and last residence of the illustrious chief. There were the groves, the spacious avenues, and all the beauties of rural scenery, the palace mansion—but, alas! the august inhabitant was no more. That great soul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed; but ah! how disfiguring! how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness thus, to mortal eyes fallen! Yes! fallen! fallen!

On the south, a lofty portico, where oft the hero walked in all his glory, now lay the shrouded corpse. The countenance, still composed and serene, seemed to depress the dignity of this spot, which lately dwelt in that life-less form. There those, who paid the last last honors to the benefactor of his country, took an impressive, a farewell view.

On the commencement of the office, was inscribed SIRIUS AD JUNONEM—about the middle of the coffin, GLORIA DEO—and on the silver plate—

GENERAL
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Departed this life on the 14th of December, 1799, Æt. 68.

Between three and four o'clock, the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afresh our solemn sorrow—the corpse was moved—a band of music with muffled drums and melancholy fifes, poured melancholy melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe.

The procession was formed and moved on in the following order:

Cavalry, Infantry, Guard, Music, Clergy. } With arms reversed.

The General's horse, with his saddle, holsters, and pistols.

| Pall Bearers. | CORPSE. | Pall Bearers. |
|---|---|---|
| Cols. Simms, Rumsey, Payne, Wormeley, Masonic Brethren, Citizens. | | Cols. Gilpin, Middleton, Little. |

When the procession had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn on the banks of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched toward the Mount and formed their lines—the clergy, the Masonic brothers, and the citizens descended to the vault, and the funeral service of the church was performed. The firing was repeated from the vessel in the river, and the sounds echoed from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the infantry, the cavalry, and eleven pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac, back of the vault, paid the last tribute to the entombed Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States and to the departed Hero of the American Revolution. Alas! the sun of glory was set forever. Not the name of Washington—the American President and General—will triumph over death!

**The Great Eastern.**

As this monstrous steamship is about to come to our shores, the following correct table of her dimensions will be found highly interesting to many of our readers:

STATISTICS OF THE MONSTER SHIP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Length between perpendiculars, 680 feet. | |
| Ditto over all on upper deck, 691 feet. | |
| Breadth of beam, 83 feet. | |
| Height from bottom of ship to top of iron of upper deck, 58 feet. | |
| Diameter of paddle wheels, 56 feet. | |
| Ditto of screw propeller, 24 feet. | |
| Number of blades to ditto, 4. | |
| Weight of screw-propeller, 30 tons. | |
| Height of funnel by deck, 13 feet. | |
| Weight of iron in the construction of the hull about 7,000 tons. | |
| Ditto of ship, with machinery, coals, cargo and full equipments, 22,000 tons. | |
| Draught of water at that weight, 30 feet 6 inches. | |
| Weight of each of the paddle-engine cylinders about 30 tons. | |
| Number of ditto, 4. | |
| Diameter of ditto, 74 inches. | |
| Length of stroke, 6 feet. | |
| Paddle engines, about 1,200 horse power. | |
| Weight of each of screw-engine cylinders about 30 tons. | |
| Number of ditto, 4. | |
| Diameter of ditto, 84 inches. | |
| Length of stroke, 4 feet. | |
| Screw-engines about 1,600 horse power. | |
| Weight of shafts for paddle-engines, 80 tons. | |
| Weight of shaft for screw-engines, 150 tons. | |
| Number of boilers to paddle-engines, 4. | |
| Weight of one pair of ditto, including funnels, 87 tons. | |
| Number of boilers to screw-engines, 6. | |
| Weight of one pair of ditto, including funnels, 90 tons. | |
| Thickness of the plates, in the bulkheads, 1 inch. | |
| Ditto, in the skins, 1 inch. | |
| Number of plates used in the construction of the ship, about 3,000,000. | |
| Number of seats 6; of these three will be square-rigged, as well as fore and aft rigged. | |
| The remaining three are fore and aft rigged. | |
| Total quantity of canvas in sails about 6200 square yards. | |

There will be two screw-steamers, one carried on each side of the middle deck, for jolly boats. Their dimensions are: Length, 100 feet; beam 16 feet; measurement 120 tons; horse power 40.

And there will be about twenty cutters boats carried in addition, with masts and sails complete.

**Jefferson's Wedding and his Wedding Night.**

The following pleasing picture is from the Early Days of Jefferson, in the New York *Century*:

"Sally Skelton" (Jefferson's first love) had been married many years, and her old admirer was approaching thirty, when he met with a young lady of twenty-two, who produced a strong impression upon him. She was a little above the medium height, slender but elegantly formed. A fair complexion, with a delicate tint of the rose; large hazel eyes, full of life and feeling; and luxuriant brown hair of the finest texture, formed a combination of attractions which were eminently calculated to move the heart of a youthful bachelor. In addition to all this, the lady was artistically gifted in the lyre, danced and moved with elegant ease, and sang and played on the harpsichord very sweetly. Add still to her accomplishments the possession of excellent good sense, very considerable cultivation, a warm, loving heart, and last, though not least, notable talents for housekeeping, and it will be no difficult to understand how the youthful Mr. Jefferson came to visit very frequently at the lady's residence, in the county of Charles City. It was called "The Forest;" and the name of the lady was Mrs. Martha Skelton. She was a daughter of John Wayles, an eminent lawyer, and had married in her seventeenth year, Mr. Bathurst Skelton, who dying in 1768, left his young wife a widow at nineteen. As the three years of mourning began to expire, the beautiful young lady found herself besieged by "The Forest" by numerous visitors. Of these three were favorites with the fair Mrs. Skelton, of whom Mr. Thomas Jefferson was one. The traditions concerning the brothers of the rivals were decided, either by the musical accomplishments of the young counsellor, or by the force of his opponents. The tale is differently related, but certain is, that the two unfortunate gentlemen encountered each other on Mrs. Skelton's door-step, but bearing Mr. J.-Jefferson's violin and music accompanying the lady in a pathetic song, gave up the contest (fortune?) and retired without entering, convinced that the affair was beyond their control.

The story is, that all three met at the door, and agreed that they would take their turns. Mr. Jefferson entered first, and the tones of the lady in singing with her companion deprived the listeners of all hope. However this may be, it is certain that the beautiful widow consented to become Mrs. Jefferson; and on the first day of January, 1772, there was a great festival at "The Forest." Friends and kindred assembled from far and near—there was frolicking and dancing after the abundant old fashion—and we find in the bridegroom's note-book that the servants and fiddlers received fees from his especial pocket.

It snowed without, but within all was mirth and enjoyment, in the light and warmth of the great log fires, roaring in honor of the occasion. Soon after the performance of the ceremony, the bridegroom and his bride set out in their carriage for "Monticello," where Mr. Jefferson had commenced building in 1769, just before the destruction by fire of his patrimonial house of "Shadwell." The journey was made in safety without adventures. As they advanced toward the mountains, the snow increased in depth, and finally they were compelled to leave the carriage and proceed upon their way on horseback. Stopping to rest at "Blenheim," the seat of Col. Carter, where they found, however, no one but an overseer, they left it at sunset, resolutely bent upon reaching Monticello before night. It was eight miles distant, and the road, which was rather a mountain bridle-path than an honest highway, was encumbered with snow three feet deep. We may fancy the sensations of the newly wedded bride at the chill appearance of the desolate landscape, as she passed along through the snow; but she was a young woman of courage and good sense, and did not care for inconvenience. It was late when they arrived, and a cheerless reception awaited them—or rather, there was no reception at all. The fires were all out, the servants had gone to bed, and the place was as dark and as silent as the grave. Conducting his wife to the lib-rary, which was the only part of the house habitable at the time, Mr. Jefferson proceeded to do the honors. On a shelf behind some books, part of a bottle of wine was discovered; and this formed the supper of the bridegroom and the bride. Far from being annoyed or disconcerted by their reception, however, it only served for a topic of jest and laughter. The young lady was as merry and light-hearted as a bird, and sent her clear voice ringing through the dreary little pavilion as gaily as she had ever done in the cheerful drawing-room of "The Forest." Thus the long hours of the winter night fled away like minutes, winged with laughter, sentiment and song. The vigil was a mirthful incident rather than a trial of their equanimity. They were young—and they had just been married. When hands are clasped, and hearts beat close together, there is very little gloom in darkness, and winter nights are not cold. This little musical sentiment will not, I hope, be criticised as too romantic for the "dignity of history." It doubtless explains how a young lady and gentleman, both used to every comfort and luxury, found the gloomy little pavilion in the middle of the forest of a wintry night, neither dark nor cold, on that January night long ago!

THE LONDON TIMES OFFICE.—Mr. Story, son of one of the proprietors of the Rochester *Democrat*, writes to that paper an account of his visit to the office of the London *Times*. We copy a portion of this narrative:

One of the most interesting results of the establishment is that in which the stereotyping process is carried on. You know, perhaps, already, that every number of the *Times* is printed from stereotype plates, thus saving a great part of the wear and tear of the type. The stereotype plate is taken from the "forme" in three minutes, by a new process, invented by a Scotchman, and known only to him. A thin layer of soft and damp paper made first receives the impression of the type, and after it has been hardened by some secret process, the mold of heat, the melted lead is poured on which is to form the stereotype plate. The paper made has the power of resisting the action of the melted lead, and comes out of the fiery trial uninjured and almost unscorched. The plates are re-melted every day after the issue of the day is printed from them, and the wastest type melted from day to day is very small. By this power of multiplying the number of forms from which the same side of the paper can be printed, the *Times* can use three sides of a sheet at least form, and thus print its 50,000 copies, on an emergency, in two hours' time. The *Times* employs in its establishment some 850 persons. Ten also sighted reporters at the houses of Parliament, and for these, as well as for the majority of its compositors, the working hours are the night hours exclusively. It owns four cabs, which are employed solely in carrying reporters and reports at night to and fro between Printing House Square and the Palace at Westminster. The reporters relieve each other at the Houses every quarter hour, and thus, though the debates in the Commons lasts till 4 o'clock in the morning, the *Times* gives it in full by sunrise, though it cover two whole pages of the journal.


W. T. FLECKNER, J. W. ALDRIDGE, SOM. L. ANDERSON, Patrick, Tenn. Memphis.

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
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No. 261 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
HAVE in store and are now receiving a fresh and seasonable supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes and Pomades,
Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils,
Surgeons' Instruments,
Garden and Field Seeds,
(for medicinal purposes,)
Sponges and Chamois Skins,
and all other articles in the retail line of business. They respectfully solicit the custom of Planters, Physicians, Merchants and Country Dealers generally.
Our Prescription Department is complete, having in our employ two of the most careful and skillful prescription-clerks in the city, who will attend to the business. Physicians' Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.
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Statement of the Condition
OF THE
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
ON THE
1st of July, 1859,
AS REQUIRED
By the Laws of the State of Tennessee.

TRUE STATEMENT of the assets and liabilities of the Company, located at Hartford, Conn.
The Capital is One Million Dollars, and is paid up.
The Assets are as follows, viz:

| | For Market Value. |
|---|---|
| Real Estate unencumbered | |
| Money due the Company secured by mortgage | 601 00 |
| Cash in hand and in bank | 199,589 22 |
| Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit | 161,745 80 |
| 16 Mortgage Bonds 7 per cent, semi-annual interest | 44,000 00 |
| 20 Mortgage Bonds 6 per cent, semi-annual interest | 20,000 00 |
| 20 Jersey City Water Bonds at 6, per cent, semi-annual interest | 20,000 00 |
| 20 Harlem Gas Bonds at 7 per cent, annual interest | 20,000 00 |
| 20 Brooklyn City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest | 10,000 00 |
| 5 Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent, semi-annual interest | 5,000 00 |
| United States Treasury Notes and accrued interest | 37,500 00 |
| United States Stock 5 per cent, semi-annual interest | 150,000 00 |
| State of Kentucky Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest | 10,000 00 |
| State of New York Stock 6 per cent, semi-annual interest | 52,000 00 |
| State of Missouri Stock 5 per cent, semi-annual interest | 50,000 00 |
| State of Ohio Stock 6 per cent, semi-annual interest (1860) | 52,000 00 |
| Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Stock, 6 per cent semi-annual interest | 10,900 00 |
| Sundry Stocks | 11,069 60 |
| 500 Shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock | 42,000 00 |
| 250 " Conn. River Railroad Co. Stock | 12,500 00 |
| 107 " Boston & Worcester Railroad Company Stock | 10,700 |
| 50 " Conn. River Company Stock | 5,000 00 |
| 25 " Chicago Rock Island Railroad Company Stock | 2,500 00 |
| 50 " Eagle M'f'g Co. Preferred Stock | 5,000 00 |
| 50 " Eagle M'f'g Co. Stock | 1,000 |
| 100 " Revere Sugar Refinery, New Jersey | 1,500 |
| 100 " Revere Sugar Refinery, Mass. | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Merchants M'f'g Co., St. Louis | 10,000 00 |
| 9 " Rock Stock of Missouri, Stock | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Aetna Bank Stock, Hartford | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " City do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Charter Oak do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " City do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Connecticut do do | 12,000 00 |
| 100 " Fire & Mech'ns do | 40,000 00 |
| 100 " Hartford do do | 40,000 00 |
| 100 " Mech's & Nat do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Phœnix do do | 30,000 00 |
| 100 " Putnam do do | 10,000 00 |
| 150 " Conn River do | 7,500 00 |
| 100 " American Ex B'k, N. Y. | 20,000 00 |
| 200 " Pacific B'k America B'k, do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Merchants do do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Republic do do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Commonwealth do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Phœnix do do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Commerce do do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Manufacturers' Bank do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Butch. & Drov's do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Leather do do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Imp'rs & Trad's do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Market do do | 20,000 00 |
| 1200 " Exchange do do | 120,000 00 |
| 100 " Merch's Ex. do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Commercial do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Mechanics do do | 41,000 00 |
| 100 " Bank of the Lake do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Manhattan do do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " North River do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Union do do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Peoples do do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Metropolis do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " Tradesmen's do do | 20,000 00 |
| 400 " Union do do | 20,000 00 |
| 100 " Shoemaker do do | 10,000 00 |
| 100 " New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, New York | 18,000 00 |
| 100 " S Trust Co., Stock, N. Y. | 10,000 11 |
| Bills receivable for Marine Premiums | 7,674 27 |
| Miscellaneous items | 18,762 62 |
| Cash | 83,000,419 89 |

LIABILITIES

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of Liabilities (as set out by law in terms of other creditors—nothing. | |
| Losses adjusted and due—none. | |
| Losses adjusted not due | 12,377 32 |
| Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proof | 10,000 |
| Losses reported | 72,662 8 |
| All other claims against the Company are small, for premiums. | |
| Agents instructed to take no claim exceeding $10,000 without special authority. | |
| The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village or block, varies, and depends upon the construction, material, and the nature of the business. | |

F. G. RIPLEY, President.
THOS. K. BELDEN, Secretary.
Hartford, July 1, 1859.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } Hartford, Aug. 1, '59.
HARTFORD COUNTY. }
Personally appeared before me, HENRY FOWLER, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, F. G. RIPLEY, President of the Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Aetna Insurance Company is true.
HENRY FOWLER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Aug. 3, 1859. }
This is to certify that the Aetna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has complied with all the requirements of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, in March, 1859, entitled "An Act to regulate the execution of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the United Tennessee," and that J. E. Chadwick is the legally authorized agent or agent of said Company in the town of Memphis, State of Tennessee.
J. T. DUNLAP, Comptroller.

Policies issued in the above old and reliable Company on liberal terms by
J. E. CHADWICK, Agent,
sept4 Rock Building, Main street.



## The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY
JNO. M. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE AND BENJAMIN F. DILL.
Under the style and firm of
M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily (in advance) per annum | $10 00 |
| Tri-Weekly " " | 6 00 |
| Weekly " " | 2 50 |

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered the said periods half-yearly in advance.
☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.
For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion...$1 00
For each additional insertion of same...50

| Spaces. | 1 w. | 2 w. | 3 w. | 4 w. | 1 m. | 2 m. | 3 m. | 4 m. | 6 m. | 1 y. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 18 00 | 25 00 |
| 2 | 4 50 | 6 00 | 7 50 | 9 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 18 00 | 20 00 | 27 00 | 37 50 |
| 3 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 16 00 | 20 00 | 24 00 | 28 00 | 36 00 | 50 00 |
| 4 | 7 50 | 10 00 | 12 50 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 25 00 | 30 00 | 35 00 | 45 00 | 62 50 |
| 5 | 9 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 18 00 | 24 00 | 30 00 | 36 00 | 42 00 | 54 00 | 75 00 |
| 6 | 10 50 | 14 00 | 17 50 | 21 00 | 28 00 | 35 00 | 42 00 | 49 00 | 63 00 | 87 50 |
| 7 | 12 00 | 16 00 | 20 00 | 24 00 | 32 00 | 40 00 | 48 00 | 56 00 | 72 00 | 100 00 |
| 8 | 13 50 | 18 00 | 22 50 | 27 00 | 36 00 | 45 00 | 54 00 | 63 00 | 81 00 | 112 50 |
| 9 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 25 00 | 30 00 | 40 00 | 50 00 | 60 00 | 70 00 | 90 00 | 125 00 |

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " " twice a week, " 60 00
" " " twice a week, " 80 00
☞ Two square, renewable weekly, per annum, 80 00
" " " twice a week, " 120 00
☞ All advertisements not inserted to be kept on second page, THREE DOLLARS PER SQUARE for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR PER SQUARE for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Advertisements ordered to be displayed, or set in any style, to be charged DOUBLE rates.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occasional space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rate for Waste Reets, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, Notices of Dissolution, &c.
☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at longer intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each half-yearly insertion.
☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.
☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Free Companies, Wood Yards and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.
☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations to other societies are charged as advertisements.
☞ All Local and Transient Advertisements will be charged TEN CENTS per line.
☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 20 cents per line.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.
M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.



Hopkins & Kirby.
J. W. HOPKINS & RICHARD M. KIRBY,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE,
Office in the CALHOUN BLOCK, corner of Main and Monroe Streets.
HAVE a large and well selected list of lands in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. Can furnish parties in any one to such planters, and be absent and resolute in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved City Property in Memphis and Chicago. Below we give a list of some of the localities of our lands. We will be pleased at any time to have the pleasure of showing lands to any who may favor us with their patronage in the Mississippi valley. We feel that we are able to do this, as we have been resident and in near contract as can be obtained elsewhere from any of the parties, to the general character of the country in the different sections of the country. We have noted and some of the numbers of our lands:

| Acres. | Range. | County. | State. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 640 | 4 north, | 6 east, | Crittenden, Ark |
| 320 | 4 north, | 6 east, | " |
| 320 | 4 north, | 6 east, | " |
| 320 | 4 north, | 6 east, | " |
| | | | 320 acres deadened. |
| 1360 | 4 north, | 7 east, | Crittenden, Ark |
| 112 | 4 north, | 7 east, | " |
| 315 | 4 north, | 8 east, | " |
| 640 | 5 north, | 6 east, | " |
| 1700 | 5 north, | 7 east, | " |
| 1100 | 7 north, | 3 east, | " |
| 300 | 7 north, | 4 east, | " |
| 1360 | 8 north, | 6 east, | " |
| 1360 | 8 north, | 7 east, | " |
| 1400 | 8 north, | 8 east, | " |
| | | | 500 acres deadened. |
| 840 | 9 north, | 5 east | Crittenden, Ark |
| 2700 | 9 north, | 7 east | " |
| | | | 500 acres deadened. |
| 3600 | 16 north, | 5 east | Mississippi, Ark. |
| | | | 3000 acres deadened. |
| 450 | 11 north, | 9 east | Mississippi, Ark. |
| 1100 | 10 north, | 7 east | " |
| 1500 | 10 north, | 8 east | " |
| 1500 | 16 north, | 6 east | " |
| 780 | 12 north, | 3 east | Pulaski, Ark. |
| 280 | 12 north, | 4 east | " |
| 2700 | 4 north, | 3 west | Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.—Cash river |
| 1100 | 4 north, | 3 west | " |
| 2000 | 5 north, | 3 west | Jackson, Ark. |
| 640 | 3 north, | 3 east | " |
| 800 | 14 south, | 4 west | Drew co., Ark. |
| 320 | 14 south, | 5 west | " |
| 1120 | 8 north, | 5 west | White co., Ark. |
| 2240 | 10 north, | 5 west | Cleburne co., Ark. |
| 1300 | 10 north, | 2 west | Dallas co., Ark. |
| 160 | 11 north, | 2 west | " |
| 160 | 11 north, | 3 west | Tunica co., Miss. |
| 320 | 4 south, | 10 west | " |
| 300 | 4 south, | 11 west | Coahoma co., Miss. |
| | | | 200 acres deadened. |
| 320 | 28 south, | 4 west | Coahoma co., Miss. |
| 320 | 26 south, | 4 west | " |
| 1200 | 26 south, | 7 west | Tallahatchie, Miss. On Cassidy's bayou. |
| 2120 | 25 south | 3 west | Bondurant co., Miss. |
| 1064 | 25 south | 4 west | Bondurant co., Miss. |
| 160 | 21 south | 2 west | Sunflower, Miss. |
| | | | Near M'Neill, |
| 700 | 17 south | 2 west | Washington, Miss. |
| | | | Near Lake |
| 800 | 16 south | 3 west | Washington, Miss. |
| 800 | 21 south | 3 west | Sunflower, Miss. |
| 320 | 18 south | 3 west | " |

961 acres four miles north of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cleared, with good dwelling, and in reply to the above plantations in that part of Alabama. To reference to Hon. Jno. Bragg, or any citizen of Jno. W. Brooks, Huntsville, Alabama, or on the spot.
Having the foregoing list, as well as many other lands, to sell, we are prepared to give real estate most of our attention, and as it is about as easy to represent a good thing as a bad one, we will be obliged to invite to the public generally as agents to buy or sell, or lease, if required, any property intrusted to our care, either in the city or country. We could give a set lists or number of references, but from references of business men, we prefer to rely on first examination. We sincerely our patrons should call and see us, and then express after our mode of business.
HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.
A PLANTATION 20 miles south of Memphis, on the Mississippi River, adjoining Hernando Church Depot, known as the McMillin's plantation. This land contains about 800 acres, 400 in cultivation, 400 acres in the woods, with the buildings, six horse machines to serve a force sufficient to make a crop on the same.
FOR SALE—
A beautiful Residence location, 20 acres, six miles north of the city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at their crossing. This tract is well adapted for gardening or colonial purposes. For information as to the above, one
HOPKINS & KIRBY, in the Calhoun Block.
sept

*Crittenden County, Ark.,*
PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THIS PLANTATION contains 1000 acres, 300 in a good state of cultivation, some deadened, and balance in timber, 3 miles from Marion, the county seat, and six hundred acres of the tract the very first order of land. Some Negroes and Stock will be sold with the plantation, if desired. This is the high-land road to the Mississippi river, and the distance to the river is about 12 miles, to Mound City.
The terms liberal for this property.
FOR S