THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 207.

Daily Appeal.

FORMER DAYS IN ARKANSAS—A BEAR HUNTER.

BY A. B. S.

Twenty-five years ago, Arkansas was the hunter's paradise. Game of every sort abounds in some parts. Buffalo have not been abundant in Arkansas since 1810, but bears, panthers, wolves, deer, catamounts, and wild turkeys were found a few years ago in immense numbers.

The woodsman's ax has made sad havoc with the stately forests of this new State. Emigrants from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, the Carolinas, and Georgia, have come in by the hundreds, secured their future homes, built their houses, planted their orchards, spread out their fields, and transformed the wilderness into the home of civilization.

Just in proportion as the human population has become more dense, has the game disappeared. In many portions of Arkansas, a deer cannot be seen in a ride of several days.

In early times there resided far up White river many celebrated bear hunters. These lived solely by their guns. The grounds over which they hunted were as rich as ever hunter trod upon, but they were intent upon game, and cared nought for fields of grain and rich harvests. They lived upon bear meat and venison, and disdained the luxuries found in life more refined and polished. Among others, there was one *Lewis LeMair*. He was a stout, athletic man, weighing about 220 lbs., accustomed to toil and all the hardships of frontier life. He was the leader of a band of hunters, and many were the encounters that he had with the denizens of the forest, especially panthers and bears.

LeMair was considered by those that knew him, as fit only for a hunter. He was untired, illiterate, daring, and bold even to rashness, as the following incident will show:

A hunt had been determined on among the party. The day was set and there was a general turn-out of all the hunters. Their best dogs were in requisition, and rare sport was anticipated. They had not been long on the scent when the dogs started a huge bear, and pursued him with a general outcry. Away they went through the wild woods and the tangled cane, across bayous, sloughs, ravines, logs, brush, mud, water, and whatever else intervened, bear and dogs, men and guns, making the welkin ring with their rude sport.

By some means, Le Mair was separated from his companions, and fell considerably in the rear. The bear being hotly pursued, took shelter upon a large tree that had partially fallen and lay raised above the ground, perhaps as much as twenty-five or thirty feet. It was too steep for the dogs to ascend, and they could do no more than keep their enemy at bay. The hunters, except Le Mair, came up, and feeling their game was safe, they deferred shooting him, until Le Mair could join them.

On coming up and viewing the position of the bear, he proposed to walk up the log, and throw him down to the dogs. The proposal exactly suited the others of the party, for they were willing to say thing that would afford a little fun. Setting his gun against a tree, he drew out immense knife from the sheath, and commenced his ascent toward the bear.

As he approached, Bruin's attention was attracted from the dogs toward our hero, and turning himself half way round upon the trunk of the tree, he showed signs of fight that could not easily be mistaken. The intrepid hunter, however, was nothing daunted, but continued to advance. Bruin finding his adversary within striking distance, suddenly sprang forward, and took Le Mair in his hug, before he could find time to inflict a wound with his knife, and unfortunately, at the first onset, he dropped his knife.

The two combatants could not support the center of gravity upon a spot so circumscribed as the log, the consequence was, they fell off together, but the bear being the heavier, fell undermost, and Le Mair was not hurt by the fall. Every man had caught his dog, and thus prevented any foul play. And now began a deadly conflict. The man and the bear, like two huge giants, fought for dear life. At every breath, Le Mair would cry, "let the dogs come," "let the dogs come." But his companions responded "hours, Le Mair! Well fight, you fight, no man touch!" Over they went, now down, now up, first one, then the others, rough and tumble, hip and thigh, heller skelter, man and bear! At every short interval, Le Mair would cry out, "let the dogs come!" but not a dog was allowed to touch.

Fortunately, he put his hand upon his knife, and at once plunged it into the heart of his antagonist, and soon dispatched him. After killing the bear, he looked round for his companions, entertaining for them not the most amiable feelings, but they were gone. Not a man or dog was to be seen. Fearing his wrath, they had deemed it prudent to retire from the scene of action. He had killed the bear, though he was terribly lacerated, having received many wounds, the scars of which, after many years, he bore with him to his grave.

SOUTH GIBSON, Penn., Aug. 30, 1859.

A LEAF FROM MY JOURNAL.

BY MARY—NEAR CHULAHOMA.

Published for the Appeal.

I have just returned from a visit to Dunlap Springs, one of the many watering places of our Union. A beautiful retreat from the summer heat, noise and confusion of our populous cities, a place, too, frequented by the young and beautiful pleasure seekers of the South. Well may she be proud of Tennessee, (our fair sister,) where she contributes so much to the beauty of her sunny land, as the addition of "Dunlap." It would be folly in me to attempt to portray the beauties of the place when so much has already been said by those older and wiser than myself. We have read in language well worthy of its talented author, descriptions of the mounts, "Hiawatha" and "Minnehaha," which surround and overlook Dunlap. But there is one other place which I love to think of, a place which I have often visited with the young and gay, in search of the fair and beautiful lilies. This place we have termed the "Valley of Lilies." Here nature has lavished her's with an unsparing hand, decorating the field with the emblem of purity—the lily. I spent only a short time here, but during that time I formed some attachments which shall never die. I found one food and loving friend there. At our first meeting my heart seemed to go out to her as one well worthy to be loved. Our natures blended as one and consequently we were friends. It was with her I visited and admired the many beauties of the place, and with her I have lingered at the sweet hour of twilight, beneath the shadow of some mighty oak, and hearthed breath words of affection, which fell like pearls of inestimable value from her ruby lips, and which I have carefully garnered up in the storehouse of memory. Yes dear Sallie, we met and loved, and though our homes are distant, yet thou shalt ever be remembered. There were many others whom I shall ever remember with pleasure

On my road home I stopped a while in Holly Springs; there I met many friends of my youth and schoolmates with whom I had played in infancy. I visited the old homestead while there. It was no longer my home, but I had long ceased to consider it a home, save as a sister home. I saw many things which brought back the days of my childhood, and the tears drop bedimmed my eyes as I looked into my mother's room—dear old room, where at morning and evening we were wont to assemble around the family circle, as our sire would invoke the blessing of Heaven on his family. But the old home has passed into the hands of others, yet I love to think of things that "once were." I am now at my beautiful rural home, and though separated from many dear friends, yet they send me many love-freighted missives, indicating that I am still remembered; and though many years may elapse ere I see their loved to me again, and though time with unwavering hand may silver my hair and furrow my brow, yet Dunlap associations and friends shall ever remain a bright page on the tablet of memory.

DEATH OF MAJ. GREER, SECRETARY OF STATE OF ARKANSAS.—We are called upon this morning to perform the melancholy duty of announcing the death of Maj. David Bafford Greer, the Secretary of State of Arkansas, which event occurred yesterday at the residence of Capt. C. W. Jackson, near this city. Maj. Greer was a native of Tennessee but removed to the Territory of Arkansas, and upon the organization of that Territory as a State, he was elected Secretary of State, which office he held uninterruptedly up to his death. He has a large circle of relatives and acquaintances in this State, who will hear of his death with sincere sorrow. He remains will be taken to Lebanon, where they will be interred to-day beside those of his brother.—*Nashville Union, 30th.*

☞ Chickens of a new breed called "Eclipsedom" are being introduced into this country from abroad. Instead of feathers they are covered with fine hair like that of lap-dogs, very white, soft and beautiful, and have excited great ornaments on their heads. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of a late date describes a couple which had been brought to that place on the road to Pittsburg for some fowl fancier who had imported them.

MONSTER SHIP GREAT EASTERN.

London Correspondence of the New York Herald:

LONDON, August 12, 1859.

The great event of the week has been the inauguration to the commercial service of the *Great Eastern steamship*, by a grand party, dinner and ball, given on board by the directors and builder of the "great ship." As I was one of the elect on the happy occasion, I shall try and give you some idea of my impressions, though language framed by me will utterly fail to give you or your readers a clear conception of this marvelous work.

The *Great Eastern* has been described, pictured, written about, visited and marvelled at, as a great "show," a something to see, as people in a country village look at a learned pig or a two-headed calf. Now, the building of this ship is a commercial transaction, and it is impossible to calculate the influence and bearing that it may have on the future commerce of the world. If she prove a financial, as she unquestionably has a mechanical, success, then we may expect several more just like her, or nearly as large. Some papers, among them the London *Times*, predicted a speed, or the ability to run, of over twenty miles an hour. That I doubt. As she sits on the water now, her paddle floats are fairly dipped in the water, and there is no loading on board, either cargo or coals. Put twelve or fifteen thousand tons of coal weight in her, and she will sink some nine to twelve feet deeper in the water, and then her paddles will be altogether too deep for good service—at least that is my impression. A little more, or less, or a single voyage, will decide this and many other matters.

When a stranger first walks into St. Peter's church, at Rome, he feels a momentary disappointment because it is not as large as he anticipated. Much of this is occasioned, no doubt, by the admirable proportion of everything—the statues, particularly, these being generally thirty or forty feet in hight and just about as large in proportion to the size of the vast nave as ordinary statues or living persons are to ordinary churches. The spectator forgets to compare the living people on the floor with the vast expanse of some four hundred feet over head, and the immense space and area on every side. But on the *Great Eastern* ship it is very different, and one's ideas of magnitude are more than realized. The rooms and cabins between decks look like town halls; the passage like streets, and the whole like a large town or city. There is no single saloon or cabin as large in proportion to the size of the vessel as you see on an ordinary ocean steamer. It would be bad policy, and a waste of space and money to make them so. The principal saloon is finished and furnished in a style of great elegance of decorations being both rich and chaste; the colors, principally white and gold, enlivened with red, pink and salmon. The light is fifteen feet wide and as long as the saloon in a palace or public hall. I believe it is not over eighty feet in length by forty in width, and in reply to a question I put Mr. Scott Russell, the builder, he said it was not intended date about one hundred and fifty persons at dinner; but bear in mind there are several other cabins and saloons besides this one. When we come to consider that a vessel must be built with great strength, and that choice, convenience or accident often renders the occupation of a cabin more or less, or quite inconvenient or impossible, we shall at once see the policy of dividing and sub-dividing the room and resources of a vessel like this into numerous compartments. Put as large a proportion of this ship into one long saloon, as you see in other vessels, and it would not be so agreeable. It would be more noisy, not easily kept at a good temperature, and in case of accident to this one apartment, passengers would be without adequate protection or comfort.

The *Great Eastern* is about fifteen feet between decks, a loftiness of ceiling that many would consider useless. It, however, serves the purpose. The distance is, in many places, divided into two "stories" by an intermediate floor, giving two tiers of staterooms between the two decks. But to comprehend the immense size of the ship, one must go on the main deck, and here is one vast area that can be compared to nothing but itself. There is no poop, no "lower on deck," and nothing to break the grand promenade, save the six or seven masts, the smoke stacks, the stair cases to the cabins, and the skylights. Mr. Russell says—standing on one of the paddle boxes—"Here I command the entire ship." From that stand point every foot of deck it sees except the very shadow of the masts and chimneys; and the wave of his hand can be seen by every man, or any officer on watch, on any part of the deck. Go on to the bridge between the paddle boxes, and look toward the bow, and you see a space and extent equal to that of the entire length of a very large steamer—nearly 250 feet—and then turn your eye toward the stern, and you have above the distance in that direction, the entire length of the deck being little short of 700 feet, the width being, if I remember rightly, over 80 feet. Your country readers will appreciate the expanse of deck as about an acre of surface—or 190 square rods—stretched out into a long oval, half a quarter of a mile, or 40 rods in length. A steamer was passing down the Thames, bound on a foreign voyage, and some one sung out: "Mr. Russell, that steamer would just about make a long boat for your ship." And sure enough, it looked as if it could be hung in the davits on the side, and not be out of proportion to the size of the monster craft.

It is only in connection with vast masses of human beings that the enormous magnitude of this ship can be seen. There were so the day of the festival—the day before yesterday—people swarming in and about the place, some by the thousand had gathered together for a dance on the after part of the deck, it was not one-third covered, and the view from the pulpit room far away around and through the immense assembly. Over head was an awning literally covering about half an acre of space, and you may picture to yourself the large band of the Royal Artillery in their glittering uniforms, the gay and expensive dresses of the ladies, with several hundred moving figures in the enlivening dance, and tell me if you can, if there ever was another such scene since man first became an architect, and emerged from the caves, wooden huts, and wigwams of his infancy. Have ye crossed the ocean many times in the largest steamers now running. I have visited all of Paxton's glass houses, stood on the highest minarets of Milan cathedral—have gone up to the tiny ball that overtops the proud dome of St. Peter's at Rome, scaled the lofty spire at Strasburg, and I believe, seen the greatest monuments of man's architectural skill built in modern Europe; but no work of human hands that I have looked at comes up to this. I can conceive that money and skill and labor could build or fitness iron ship, but when I go first to the engine rooms and see the ponderous machinery that obeys the slightest touch, and makes the whole mass like a living creature—

We do not know how to sing or talk of such mighty works, and we find our inability to comprehend the achievement. It looks either like a miracle or like the creation of an omnipotent power.

The ship is to be finished and ready for her trial trip on the 23d of the month. The next question is, where is she to make her first commercial venture? America is to have the honor of her first voyage. One person offered ten thousand pounds for the first ship; and there were various debates and calculations as to the chance of success or failure, the "man for Galway," John Orrell Lever, Esq., appeared a written offer through his brokers Bake, Adam & Co., of twenty thousand pounds ($100,000) for the ship to take the first voyage, and sail from Galway to America in October next. He is to have an answer next Monday, and if he gets the marine giant, he will, no doubt, carry home from one to two thousand Yankees as passengers for his money. Whether the great ship goes to Portland or New York remains to be decided. If Mr. Lever gets her to run from Galway, and has a couple of months to advertise her, he will probably take out eight or ten thousand steerage passengers from Ireland, and at least one-half of all the cabin passengers she can carry from Europe to America during the month she sails. The trial trip is to be into the German Ocean, round the Gloughall the Channel, past the Scilly Isles, and a cruise of four or five days in the broad Atlantic—some say to Cherbourg, and others that Gibraltar is her destination. The calculation is that the *Great Eastern* can go from London to Calcutta, and back to London, and without stopping on the route to coal, and carrying out fuel for the voyage home. If there is a demand for her services, and if she can make such speed in proportion to her consumption of fuel as will make her an economical vessel, there is some anticipation that the Cunard line of mail steamers to America, it will unquestionably be a success. All I have heard speak of it say they think Mr. Lever's offer a most liberal one, and it will certainly bring quite a profit. As for myself, I can only hope they will look on it in a commercial light, and close with him. He knows the American trade, and can get many more passengers than a company that has not yet commenced operations.

The *Great Eastern* is the eighth wonder of the world, and the most marvellous achievement deserved to rank before the pyramids of Egypt or the hanging gardens of Babylon; and by means of Mr. John Scott Russell, the builder, will hand down to name to the latest posterity, along with the Ptolemies and Nebuchadnezzars, but a yet greater man than either of them, for they were kings by chance, and he made himself a name by a work that will take its place by the side of the proudest monument of human achievement.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A RICH MAN.—Thirty years ago, says a New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier, "a man in New York was extremely rich, who was worth $200,000, and very few in New York were worth that. There was old Nat Prime, of the firm of Prime, Ward & King, John Ward Coster, Robert Lenox, Stephen Whitney, men worth a quarter of a million. Old John Jacob Astor was worth three or four millions. The richest men were connected with commerce. Now and then five or six leading commercial firms, such as G. G. & S. Howland, Goodhue & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and Spofford & Tileston. Now there are hundreds of leading firms, and a man only worth $250,000 is considered a man in 'moderate,' but to say 'indigent' circumstances. Why, it is not a worth about thirty-five millions; George Law is worth ten millions; so is Stephen Whitney. Commodore Vanderbilt will not fret up less than eight millions. Hundreds of people are worth five millions, and mere "millionaires" are quite common, and to furnish the Courier with a list of this poor class would use several columns. Our old merchants, who became very rich, never made it in trade. When they had done a good year's business, they drew out $20,000 or $30,000, and bought real estate. I passed a lot yesterday that the present owner once paid $8000 for, and he refused $200,000 for it a dozen times. The profits of the merchants, small or large, invested from year to year, years ago, have made them vastly wealthy, without their exactly knowing or comprehending how it was done.

NAPOLEON'S PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.

Blackwood's Magazine for June, gives some remarks on the personal characteristics of Napoleon III.

He has gained friends as well as enemies by one most extraordinary faculty that he possesses—that of holding his tongue, and of doing so in the company of the most loquacious people in the world. A perfect undemonstrative man some Frenchmen respect him for it; while others fear him; others hate him because he will not take them into his confidence; and many Englishmen, again like him because he flatters the national vanity by being in many respects very like an Englishman. He is cold and reserved in his public demeanor; more cordial, say his friends, when in private. Certainly he does not "wear his heart upon his sleeve, for daws to peck at." He listens to all that is said to him and then takes his own course. He consults everybody and follows his own advice. Again, he has a good seat on horseback; Other Englishmen dislike him either because they ride badly themselves or because not being able to keep their own counsel, they hate a close character.

Such causes, or causes of no greater weight, are perhaps more nearly the true causes of his unpopularity in England than any common place notions of his being the destroyer of the liberties of France when he made his triumphal entry into London. The English press, at least in some of its leading organs, has undergone many changes of opinion concerning him; and he complained in his letter to Sir Francis Head of this conduct of the English press, by that very complaint showing that he had some regard for public opinion in England. If we venture ourselves to express an opinion regarding his character, we put it forth in all modesty, and wish to be understood in no vague and general sense as possible, feeling ourselves incompetent to take the measure of a man who is certainly not an ordinary man. It is our impression that he is a man whose general talents has been rather overrated than otherwise. He has doubtless a great power of will, an undaunted courage, both physical and moral, and by the inestimable faculty of holding his tongue, he is able to hide his time, observe circumstances, and thus make the most of them, and bring to bear on them, at the right time, all the faculties he possesses.

Perhaps his policy appears to be mysterious simply because he has no policy at all, but is ready to abandon one course and adopt another according as he stumbles against a barrier, or drifts into an opening. Doubtless it is often the cause of success in life. Some men of unconquerable strength of will and great talent get on as it is called, by bending the world to their plans. Others do so by forming no plans at all in permanence, but fashioning and refashioning those they do form in the mould of circumstances; while the secret of all success, even more often than in deficiency of ability, consists in not knowing whether one possess the power to lead, or whether one must be content to follow. Louis Napoleon is said to be a fatalist, and his extraordinary elevation would tend to confirm him in his fatalism. Before he takes any steps, he seems to hold up his hand and ask the question, which way is blowing, and whether the air comes against it hot or cold. But that holding of the tongue his is most admirable quality.

W. L. PLUMMER—J. W. ELDRIDGE—WM. C. ANDERSON
Poinsett, Tenn. Memphis.

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Statement of the Condition

OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

ON THE

1st of July, 1859,

AS REQUIRED

By the Laws of the State of Tennessee.

THE name of the corporation is Etna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, Conn.

The Capital is One Million Dollars, and is paid up.

The Assets of the Company are

	Par	Market Value
Real Estate unencumbered		$70,162 78
Mortgage due the Company secured by real estate		441 07
Cash on hand and in bank		199,840 22
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		181,742 30
41 Mortgage Bonds 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	44,000	44,000
26 Mortgage Bonds 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	26,000	25,805
10 Tonger City Bonds 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	10,000	10,000
50 Hard City Bonds 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	50,000	51,000
25 Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
10 Brooklyn City Bonds 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	10,000	10,000
5 Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000
United States Treasury Notes and accrued interest	57,800	58,878 50
United States Stock 5 per cent., annual interest	150,000	156,750
State of Kentucky Stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	10,000	10,200
State of Tennessee Stock 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	10,000	9,000
State of New York Stock 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	55,000	56,000
State of Illinois Stock 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	50,000	51,000
State of Ohio Stock 6 per cent., semi-annual interest (1860)	50,000	51,000
State of Ohio Stock 6 per cent., semi-annual interest (1886)	25,000	26,750
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Bonds, 7 per cent.	10,000	11,028 80
Boston Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	50,000	62,000
Conn. River Railroad Company Stock	25,000	12,000
Boston & Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,000	15,000
Conn. River Company Stock	1,000	1,200
Gilbert's Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	6,250
Staff of Events, Staff Springs, Mass.	5,000	5,250
Eagle S'k'g Co., Provide R. I.	1,000	1,875
Mech'l & Tr'd's Jersey City		
Bank Stock	1,000	1,500
Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	10,000
Merchants's S'k'g, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	10,800
Bank State of Missouri, Stock, St Louis, Mo.	20,000	21,000
Aetna Bank Stock, Hartford	10,000	10,800
Hart'd Co. do do	5,000	5,600
Charter Oak do do	20,000	19,000
City do do	10,000	11,000
Exchange do do	15,000	14,400
Ætna L. & Mech's do	40,000	44,000
Hartford do do	48,600	64,152
Nat'l & Mat do do	20,000	19,000
Phœnix do do	30,000	30,300
State do do	24,000	26,220
Conn River do do	7,000	9,765
American Ex'g'e N. Y.	40,000	42,000
Bank N'w'k Camden N. J.	20,000	22,400
America do do	30,000	33,600
Commerce do do	50,000	55,000
Commonwealth do do	10,000	10,000
Continental do do	20,000	22,400
Commerce do do	50,000	50,000
Broadway Bank Stock, do do	20,000	28,000
Bull's do do	20,000	20,000
City do do	10,000	12,100
Imp'ers Trd's do do	20,000	24,000
Market do do	20,000	27,400
Manhattan do do	50,000	56,000
Merch's Ex do do	20,000	20,800
Metropolitan do do	50,000	45,600
Mechanics' do do	40,000	44,000
Nassau do do	30,000	30,600
Phœnix do do	30,000	28,200
North River do do	10,000	10,000
Ocean do do	20,000	19,200
People's do do	50,000	52,000
Phœnix do do	10,000	11,200
Union do do	20,000	20,000
Hanover do do	10,000	9,000
New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, New York	15,000	24,750
U S Trust Co., Stock, N. Y.	10,000	11,600
Bills receivable		7,674 07
Miscellaneous items		15,763 62
		$2,030,423 99

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities for or not due to banks or other creditors—nothing.

Losses adjusted and due—none.

Losses adjusted not due

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proofs or construction

All other claims against the Company are small, for printing, etc.

Assets insurmountable to risks exceeding $10,000 without special permission.

The greatest amount insured in any county, town, village or block, varies, and depends upon the construction, material, and the nature of adjacent risks.

E. G. RIPLEY, President.

THOS. K. BEACH, Jr. Secretary.

Hartford, July 1, 1859.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
HARTFORD COUNTY, } Hartford, Aug. 1, '59.

Personally appeared before me, HENRY FOWLER, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, E. G. Ripley, President, and Thomas K. Beach, Jr., Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.

HENRY FOWLER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Aug. 1, 1859. }

This is to certify that the Ætna 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, 1856, entitled "An Act to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Tennessee," and that J. E. Chadwick is the legally authorized 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,
aug24 Bank Building, Main street.

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Love by Mistake. Hints to Homekeepers by Herbert.

The Roundabouts—Goodbye Dr. Cupid by Henry Kingsley.

The Roman Questions, by K. About.

Sybil or, The Two Nations. The Laird of Norlaw.

Adam Bede, by Geo. Eliott.

Wilfred Cumbermede, by the Author of the Past.

The Admiral (The Breakwater Tales.

The Cavalier, by G. P. R. James.

Widow Berdan's Figgers. The Wife of the Rosem.

Sub Silvi or, The Wandering Jew.

The French Revolution, by Alison.

To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage, by Dana.

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aug17

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For catalogues, containing terms, etc., apply to the Rev. Thos. Stephen, or to

R. S. THOMAS, Secretary.

aug26-1m

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all the debts owing to the firm are assigned to A. G. Eason, who has the sole authority to collect them, and settle the business of said firm.

Memphis, March 19, 1859.

A. G. EASON.
W. H. EASON.

mar19-6m

MEMPHIS HAT MANUFACTORY.

M. H. MILLER & CO.,

327 MAIN STREET, NEAR MARKET SQUARE,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Fall Style of Hats.

WE are now receiving our Fall Styles, the most beautiful article in the Style.

M. H. MILLER & CO.,

HATS.—We are now prepared to manufacture any style of Hats required.

M. H. & CO.

aug11-1m

RICHARDS'

CAPE LIME!

WE invite the attention of

BUILDERS AND DEALERS OF LIME

to this article, as the best cement. Orders should be brought to your market. It is thought of the purest white marble, and put up in barrels and strongly barrels than that of any other Western brand we have seen.

Dillinger & Bro.

jy22-d3m

THOMAS LEONARD,

Cash Dealer in Choice Groceries,

And Family Supplies of all Kinds,

CORNER SECOND AND REAL STREETS, MEMPHIS.

RESPECTING his warmest acknowledgements to his friends and the public for past favors, he would respectfully inform them that he still keeps constantly on hand a choice and general assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, which he offers at very low terms.

Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, I have no house to make bad debtors, and therefore can sell cheaper than houses doing a credit business. The confidence of my former friends and the public, is respectfully solicited, hoping to merit a continuance of their favors.

aug30-1m THOMAS LEONARD.

WALL PAPER, WALL PAPER.

$5000 worth of Wall Paper at Cost for Cash

WE have a splendid and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, which we propose to sell at cost for cash, to close out. For sale by CLEAVES & VADEN

Available copy. aug

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE BENJAMIN F. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

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 " "	5 00

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

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

SPACE.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00
2	4 25	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00
3	5 50	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	50 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	65 00
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	45 00	60 00	75 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	52 50	70 00	87 50
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	60 00	80 00	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	67 50	90 00	112 50
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	125 00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " twice a week, " 60 00
" " twice a week, " 80 00
☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00
" " twice a week, " 80 00
☞ All advertisements inserted to be kept on second page, CHANGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, a reasonable time stated rates.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in any type, 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 the paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Rents, Situations, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless paid for.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper will be charged at regular rates, in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, will be charged half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations are other advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ 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. Also farming lands in any size to suit purchasers; and in almost any building in the Mississippi Valley. Also, improved and unimproved lots in the cities of Memphis and Cairo. Being engaged in the Real Estate business for a term of years, We will be pleased at any time to have the pleasure of showing these lands to any and all persons in search of lands for sale. Parties from the North and East, that we are prepared to give as general information and as near correct views of the Mississippi Valley. Any one, in reference to the general character of the country in the alluvial portion of the Mississippi valley. Arkansas and some of the numbers of our lands.

No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	4 north,	4 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
320	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	4 east,	"	"
1360	4 north,	7 east,	320 acres Deadened, Crittenden,	Ark.
115	4 north,	7 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	7 east,	"	"
640	4 north,	6 east,	"	"
1700	7 north,	8 east,	"	"
1280	7 north,	8 east,	"	"
320	7 north,	8 east,	"	"
320	7 north,	8 east,	"	"
1280	7 north,	8 east,	"	"
1280	7 north,	8 east,	"	"
4480	6 north	7 east	"	"
640	9 north	3 east	200 acres Deadened, Crittenden,	Ark.
2560	9 north	3 east	"	"
5600	10 north	8 east	800 acres Deadened, Mississippi,	Ark.
640	11 north	5 east	5000 acres Deadened, Mississippi,	Ark.
1160	10 north	7 east	"	"
1800	10 north	8 east	"	"
1800	10 north	8 east	"	"
760	12 north	4 east	Poinsett,	Ark.
1200	12 north	4 east	"	"
1200	12 north	4 east	"	"
2560	4 north	3 west	Jackson and St. Francis,	Ark.—Cash river
1000	4 north	3 west	"	"
2000	5 north	4 west	Jackson,	Ark.
320	5 north	2 west	"	"
800	14 north	4 west	Drew co.,	Ark.
640	14 north	4 west	"	"
1200	9 north	4 west	White co.,	Ark.
2135	13 north	3 west	Chicot co.,	Ark.
1200	13 north	3 west	Desha co.	Ark.
320	11 north	2 west	"	"
320	11 north	2 west	Conway co.	Miss.
320	4 north	10 west	"	"
800	26 north	3 west	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
320	28 north	4 west	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
320	28 north	4 west	"	"
2200	24 north	2 west	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
2160	22 north	3 west	Sunflower co.,	Miss.
1080	18 north	4 & 5 w	Humphreys,	Miss.
160	18 north	4 & 5 w	Washington,	Miss.
700	17 north	3 west	Near H-Nitt. Washington, Sun-Lake,	Miss.
800	18 north	3 west	Washington,	Miss.
300	21 north	3 west	S