Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY,:::: OCTOBER 20, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The telegraphic dispatches, published in the morning papers yesterday, advised the public of a startling and treasonable movement at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, which was summarily quelled by the military. The United States arsenal was taken by the insurrectionists and the railroad trains stopped. Troops were sent from Washington, Baltimore, Fredericktown, Richmond and Charleston, the arsenal stormed, and all the traitors, who were not killed, captured. The insurrection seems to have been under the leadership of the notorious Osawatomie Brown, of Kansas, who was killed in the fight, or supposed to be dying from a mortal wound.

From the imperfect account dispatched by telegraph, we form the conclusion that Brown and his followers were a set of mischievous fanatics, whose fanaticism is an admixture of treason and folly. They were certainly guilty of both treason and murder in bringing war against their country, and they deserve no other punishment than death.

The promptness with which this insane insurrection has been quelled, will have a salutary effect in crushing out the but of any deeper and more dangerous treason that may lurk behind it. If there has been any deep seated or general project for such a rebellion, the plan of the insurrectionists seems to have been well devised. They first seized on the arsenal, where thousands of arms are in store. They next stopped the railroad trains and cut the telegraphic wires. With the arms obtained from the arsenal, they hoped to arm all followers they might be able to gather up in their progress. By cutting off railroad and telegraphic communication they expected to make their movements until they could get sufficient strength to enable them to assume a defiant attitude. There was certainly much "method in their madness," if madness it can be called which deliberately contracts a scheme so villainous and at the same time so hopeless.

No such overt, concerted and deliberate act of treason and insurrection has occurred under our Government since the celebrated whisky insurrection of the last century. We trust that the condign punishment which will be meted out to the criminals in this case, and the speedy retribution that has already visited the ringleaders, will be a lesson to all daring and reckless adventurers who may hereafter harbor a design so ridiculous and at the same time so clearly treasonable as that which we are now considering.

The dispatches of this morning will be looked for with great interest, if they shall throw any additional light upon the origin and design of this most extraordinary insurrection. Up to the hour of writing this article no dispatches have been received which shed additional light upon the mystery. We shall certainly be much surprised, however, if some deep-laid plot does not lie at the bottom of a movement, which is, in all respects, so novel, high-handed and unprecedented. It bears more the appearance of a wild foray of savages against an organized insurrection of civil and malcontents, who cherish a merely ambitious design. In civilized States such murderous movements, in the midst of a peaceable community and under the sway of a mild and fraternal Government, without even an alleged grievance—an incursion, it may be said, from neighboring States, by desperate and wicked outlaws—is wholly unknown. The wildest legends of border feuds, woven by the great Wizard of the North, fail to produce a case like this, occurring without cause or pretext, without adequate resources or hope of success. We may not power as desperate and disgraceful as the telegraphic accounts lead us to suppose.

MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION—THE MEMPHIS CHAPTER.

The nature and objects of this Association are well known to our readers, and we are proud to say that Memphis, and more especially the ladies of Memphis, have nobly and energetically discharged their self-imposed and patriotic duties in connection with the society that has undertaken to make the resting place of the immortal WASHINGTON the property of a nation that owes so much to his genius, his efforts, and his virtues. In this labor of patriotic love MRS. JAS. PEARK and MRS. R. C. BARKSDALE have been pre-eminent. They have labored so especially and successfully, so worthy disciples in a noble cause, with an earnestness inspired by a pure and lofty devotion to him whose memory they desired to honor, "through good report and through evil report," "in season and out of season," they have labored, and, we rejoice to say, labored successfully. Through their exertions Memphis has the honor of having sent nearly thirteen hundred dollars as her contribution to the Mount Vernon Fund. To every individual contributor to this handsome amount, gratitude and honor is due; and those who have had the management of the subscription in this city think them for their generous assistance.

The two ladies above named succeeded in obtaining contributions to the extent of one thousand dollars. The Masonic fraternity contributed two hundred dollars, and the German Rifles upward of seventy-five dollars. We cannot conclude this paragraph without calling to mind the ardent and untiring exertions of the Hon. Judge SCOTT in this great cause. In the midst of family bereavement he did not fail, by personal efforts and the power of his eloquence, to sustain, before the public of this city, the claims of the Mount Vernon Association. The consequence of these combined efforts is a success that does honor to Memphis—we believe no city in the South will be able to show a subscription to the Mount Vernon Fund equal to the one raised here.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We print this morning in our legislative reports the official vote cast for Governor at the election on the 4th of August. It will be seen that the two houses of the Legislature in convention yesterday excluded from the official count the vote of Sequatchie county, upon the ground that that county had no right to vote as a separate county until after the next apportionment. The vote as declared stands as follows:

For Isham G. Harris	76,022
For John Netherland	68,020
Majority for Harris	8,002

Adding the vote of Sequatchie county, it would stand as follows:

For Isham G. Harris	76,196
For John Netherland	68,020
Majority for Harris	8,176

It will be seen that Gov. Harris' vote, including Sequatchie, is 5,048 larger than it was two years ago, while Col. Netherland's is 8,411 larger than Hatton's.

The total vote of the State, including Sequatchie, is 144,444, being 13,459 more votes than were cast in the Gubernatorial election of 1857, and 4,628 more than in the Presidential election of 1856.—*Nashville Union.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Nashville *Patriot* makes the following review of the proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature up to the 17th inst:

The most important measures that have been proposed so far, are, in the Senate, an amendment of the usury laws, and establishing a maximum rate of interest, and a proposed amendment of the State Constitution so as to make the Clerks and Masters in Chancery elective by the people. Both these have also been introduced in the House, precisely in the form, proposed to the House. In the Senate also a bill has been presented to suppress the circulation of the small notes of the banks of other States. In the House, amendments of the constitution are proposed making the official terms of Governor, Controller and Treasurer, continue for four years, instead of two; also to make the Secretary of State, Controller and Treasurer elective by the people. Bills have been introduced creating two new Chancery Districts, to reform the code of practice in the Circuit Courts, substantially the same as was known the two past sessions as "Law Reform," to regulate the free negro population more stringently, and requiring them in certain cases to select masters and go into slavery, or leave the country; to remove the restrictions from the Bank of Tennessee in relation to the issuance of small notes. A resolution is offered for adjournment *sine die* on the 1st day of January next.

In addition to these, there are numerous proposed amendments to the code, as we have stated, and quite a number of bills for the incorporation of various companies, and for merely local purposes. There is little or nothing as yet on the subject of currency. From this summary, which we will follow up with more minute details in relation to the leading measures, which we hope to make full enough for the generality of our readers, the public can form their own conclusions as to the energy, industry and fidelity of their Representatives.

The soldiers of the East Indian regiments who refused to be transferred from the company's service to the Queen's, and are now on their way to Madras to be returned to England, decline to take with them their Hindoo wives and families, on the ground that the English climate would be insufferable to them. Such a wholesale repudiation of matrimony was never before heard of. These fellows abandon their homes and their babies with equal indifference.

Gov. H. S. Foote on Bonginess and Popular Sovereignty, at Lake Village, Arkansas.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

An unusual number of the citizens of Chicot county having collected at this place to be in attendance upon the Circuit Court, as well as many strangers and others from a distance, to attend some very important cases to be tried in this court—Governor Foote among the latter—a strong desire was manifested on the part of the citizens and others to hear his views upon the pending questions of the day, and especially in regard to the question of Popular Sovereignty, as recently explained and enforced in Judge Douglas' expose in *Harper's Magazine.*

The following letter was therefore addressed to that gentleman by the court house:

LAKE VILLAGE, Chicot Co., Ark., October 10, 1859.

HON. H. S. FOOTE—*Dear Sir:* Believing the principles advocated by Stephen A. Douglas in reference to an interference by Congress in territorial legislation, and his exposition of general and local authority or jurisdiction in regard to slavery in the Territories, to be strictly in accordance with the Constitution and certainly promotive of the best interests of the southern portion of the Confederacy and the harmony of the whole Union, we, as citizens of Chicot, would be much gratified if you would decide us a time during your sojourn with us to deliver an address upon the subjects above alluded to.

With the highest regards,

Most respectfully yours,

A. C. WELLBORN, J. FOLSOM, H. L. DARRON, J. M. PARKER, M. FRANK, A. CRUM, STEPHEN PROCTER, J. A. STEPHENSON, J. A. JACKSON, JOHN HUNNECUTT,

Though not indorsing Mr. Douglas, I should be glad to hear Governor Foote.

JAMES F. ROBINSON.

Before he had time to reply to it, he was vociferously called to the stand by the citizens, and he, in obedience to their demand, arose and addressed them in a speech of about two hours in length, in the progress of which he descanted at large and eloquently upon the present condition of political parties, adducing evidence of the great and growing strength of Sovereignty in the North, mainly attributable to the recent agitation of the slavery question in the South in several new aspects. He urged warmly the importance of embodying the whole conservative strength of the country against Black-Republicanism on the one hand and secession on the other, and insisted upon the expediency of uniting, as far as possible, all the friends of the Union in opposition to sectionalism, wherever existing. He then proceeded to declare his own opinion to be that there was no possibility of succeeding in the great struggle and appeal his project, before the People for from the dangers which so manifestly threaten it, but by the cordial union and hearty co-operation of all who were sincerely opposed to the continued agitation of the slavery question. He passed in rapid review all the various enactments of Congress on the subject of slavery now existing, and insisted that imperfect as some of them perhaps were, he was opposed to the repeal or modification of any of them, lest worse evils might follow. He was opposed to repeal or amend any of them would have the inevitable effect of keeping up agitation, and tightening the danger already existing.

He then took up Mr. Douglas' expose, expressed his hearty approval of the general views contained therein; drew anew the important line of distinction between "*squatter sovereignty*" properly so called, and "popular sovereignty," as explained and defended by Mr. Douglas, denouncing most strongly the former, and upholding most zealously the latter, as a fundamental principle of our form of government, and a vital and essential feature of the true Democratic creed of the country. He showed most clearly that Mr. Douglas had been grossly and heartlessly calumniated by those who had charged him with having claimed in his late expose in behalf of the people of the territories, *political sovereignty*, he, Judge Douglas, in his said expose, having maintained exactly the contrary, insisting that the people of the Territories, after due organization by an act of Congress, have only such powers of local legislation as were manifestly necessary to their own domestic comfort and happiness. He then noticed the absurd, but truly malignant charge, that Judge Douglas had asserted in his recent expose the right of the legislature of a Territory to confiscate slave property, if brought within their limits, showing that Mr. Douglas had not only never asserted any such doctrine, but always, on the contrary, had maintained that no legislative body on earth, no civilized government under the sun, had a right to confiscate the private property of any law-abiding citizen.

Governor Foote defended the Judge against various other charges of inconsistency and infidelity to his principles as heretofore charged, commended him warmly for his uniform advocacy of the constitutional rights of the South, and claimed for him the credit of laboring, in more numerous speeches and in more efficient arguments, than had emanated from all other men put together, supported and vindicated the principles embodied in the Dred Scott decision.

Governor Foote urged in conclusion that the views contained in Judge Douglas' expose, if carried into effect, could alone quiet the excitement existing upon the slavery question, by closing the doors of Congress to all further legislation upon this dangerous subject, and by leaving the only question connected with this subject which could be now considered by any one as remaining open to the people of the Territories, to be acted on by them according to their own views of their own domestic policy, their action herein being in all cases subject to the revision and control of the Supreme Court of the Union.

After Governor Foote had closed his address, which was received with the attention and the applause which the distinguished speaker, by his masterly handling of the subjects, most at all times elicit when he, as on the present occasion, brings his whole soul in its earnestness and vigor to bear on question of such high and national import, A. C. Wellborn arose and moved that the meeting of the citizens be organized by calling Daniel Sessions, Esq., to preside. Mr. Sessions having taken the chair, accordingly, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Wellborn, and unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That we regard the policy of popular sovereignty as enunciated by Stephen A. Douglas to be the only constitutional and safe exposition of the question of slavery as connected with the Territories, and that we earnestly desire to see the Legislature in Congress at all of this question; and especially the attempt to provide a slave code for the Territories by Congress would we regard as the assertion of a power which does not exist under the Constitution, and which, if it did exist and could be exercised, would result in the ultimate ruin of the interests of the slaveholding States; and that in the Supreme Court we have certain and sufficient protection against the infraction of any right we possess from the Constitution.

2nd. *Resolved*, That our sincere thanks be tendered Governor Foote for the able and eloquent manner he has discussed these questions, and his courteous compliance with our request. A. C. W.

The Great Eastern—Her Injuries and Future Movements.

A correspondent of the London Times writes:

Now that the wreck has been cleared away from the harbor and in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the explosion, the amount of damage which has been sustained by the boilers and more substantial fittings of the ship, can be readily ascertained. The massive iron main deck beams which were so curiously doubled and torn by the force of the explosion, have been cut away, together with the tattered remnants of the lower portion of the diagonal jacket, which still remained attached to the upper part of the boilers, and altogether the damage is not so serious as to delay the work of restoration to proceed with all due celerity. Upon minute examination it was found that the forward boilers had not been injured to the extent which we at first imagined, some necessary entirely without damage. The copper plates of these two boilers, upon which the flanged and rivetting rested, are very much dinted in, and many of the iron stays to the boiler are either broken or very much bent. Some of the hot air tubes have also been damaged, but not to a serious extent. The replacing of the stays and such of the tubes as it will be necessary to remove, will soon be accomplished, but the restoration of the two damaged boiler plates must occupy time. A few days will suffice to restore the injured iron supporters of the main and lower decks. Thus it is to be hoped that the substantial portions of the ship will be completely refitted in the course of a comparatively few days.

It is not improbable that in a few days the Great Eastern will leave her present moorings, and go round under easy steam to Southampton Waits. Nothing on this point is yet finally decided, but both of the conveniences of receiving passengers and cargo, and in order to gratify the thousands of excursionists who, even in this remote part of the country, doubtless know that the ship, it is not unlikely that such a move will be made in response to the invitations received from all the chief towns along the south coast.

Brownson's *Quarterly Review* pays the Irish and French rather a dubious compliment in a recent issue of the erratic publication. The writer says: "We find with the French, and even the Irish, for more Catholic piety or sentiment than Catholic principle and a greater fear of the sin of eating meat on Friday than of lying or stealing; and with the former of misplacing a genuflection than of rejecting a dogma. With both t ~~ir~~ Catholicity seems to us to be embraced, rejected and submitted to in spite of their natural repugnance to it, in the very face and eyes of reason, and, by its aid, or in accordance with its dictates." What will Archbishop Hughes say to that?

REPLY TO JUDGE BLACK'S APPENDIX.

From the Louisville Democrat.]

In an appendix to his attack upon Mr. Douglas, Judge Black condescended to notice some of the arguments advanced in our answer to his pamphlet. But he appears to have noticed them, rather for the purpose of diverting attention from time to time, than for the purpose of refuting them. For instance, he does not attempt to answer the arguments by which we attempted to prove the fallacy of the position, that the rights of persons moving to a Territory are unalterably fixed by the law of their previous domicil, until the Territory shall become a State; but he represents us as having absurdly wasted our arguments in refuting a position which he says he never assumed, viz: the position that persons going to a Territory carry with them the judicial remedies furnished by the law of their previous domicil. The position which we charged Judge Black with maintaining was this: that the rights of persons in the Territories, with reference to their wives, their wards, their apprentices, their slaves and other property, depend upon, and are fixed by the laws of the country State or Territory from which they moved, and cannot, in any manner, be interfered with in the Territory to which they move until it shall become a State; and, consequently, that a man, having acquired a slave in Virginia, cannot be prohibited by a territorial legislature from holding his slave in the Territory, and exercising all the rights which he could have exercised in Virginia.

Judge Black does not deny that such is his position. Those who have read his pamphlet most concede, we think, that the reasoning by which he tries to sustain that position necessarily leads to the following conclusions: A father, moving from a State in which flogging is not permitted, cannot be prohibited by a territorial legislature from exacting Sunday work from his slave; a free negro, having lived with and married a white woman in Massachusetts, cannot be prohibited by a territorial legislature from cohabiting with her in the Territory; a free negro, having lawfully acquired the right to a white apprentice in Vermont, cannot be prohibited by a territorial legislature from holding his apprentice in the Territory; Brigham Young, having lawfully married forty women in Utah, cannot be prohibited from practising the patriarchal privilege of polygamy in New Mexico. The questions he suggested pertain not to the remedies, but to the rights of persons in the Territories.

Again, Judge Black does not attempt to refute the position taken by us, that the territorial, as well as State governments, are prohibited from confiscating property by that clause of the Federal Constitution which decrees that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts;" but he strenuously argues against a position which we believe no one has assumed in this controversy, viz: the position that the territorial legislatures are restricted by that provision which forbids the taking of private property for public uses. He cites authorities to prove that the latter provision restricts Congress only, and leaves his readers to infer that this provision, and only this provision, has been decided on the "Dred Scott Decision and his disciples," as restricting the territorial government.

The misrepresentation of the position of his adversary, which we have dwelt with, Judge Black. We do not charge, however, that his misrepresentations are intentional. They probably spring from quite an innocent cause, the difficulty which he admits he has had in understanding Mr. Douglas' article in *Harper* appears to be a general difficulty between him and every subject that comes under his notice. He does not appear to understand his own positions any better than Mr. Douglas' or ours. Since the defeat of the Lecompton project, he has been so absorbed in the "political sciences" by which he has hoped and still struggles to destroy Mr. Douglas, that he has apparently forgotten some of the plainest principles of the American system of government. Not only does he seem to have overlooked the fact that the people of a Territory are, in all political relations, but he seems also to have lost sight of the fact, that the States are limited sovereignties, depending in many material particulars upon the General Government, to which they have surrendered the power to declare war, to make peace, to coin money, to lay imposts, and to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and the Federal Constitution extends alike to the States and Territories, why may not the territorial as well as the State governments be limited in their action, in many respects upon the General Government, but independent as to their domestic affairs?

Domestic Habits of Milton.

He never took much wine or any other fermented liquor, and he was not fastidious in his food; yet his taste seems to have been delicate and refined like his other senses, and he was very particular for such a man as were of an agreeable flavor. In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, and perhaps he continued this practice while his sight was good, but in the latter part of his life he rarely sight at 9 o'clock, and lay till 4 in summer, till 5 winter, and if not disposed then to rise, he had some one to sit by his bedside and read to him. When he rose he had a chapter of the Holy Bible read for him, then, with of course the intervention of breakfast, studied till 12 o'clock. He then dined, took some exercise for an hour—walking was the pace he was used to swing himself—and afterward played on the organ or bass-viol, and either sang himself or played for his wife and her to sing. He said, had a good voice but no ear. He then resumed his studies till 6, from which hour till 8 he conversed with those who came to visit him. He finally took a light supper, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and drank a glass of water, after which he retired to rest. * * * Like many other poets, Milton found the stillness, darkness, and solitude of night favorable to composition; and his wife said that before rising of a morning he often dictated to her twenty of thirty verses. A favorite position of his when dictating his verses, we are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over the arm of his chair.

His wife stated that he used to compose chiefly in the winter, which account is confirmed by the following passage in his Life by Phillips: "There is a remarkable passage in the description of Paradise Lost which I have a particular occasion to remember; for, whereas, I had the perusal of it from the beginning, for some years, as I went from time to time to visit him, it happened that the latter end of the first book, and the beginning of the second, was never to his satisfaction, though he courted his fancy never so much, till the spring came upon him; for then, upon a recreation in autumn, he would say, he was sure, he had hit upon a good vein, and would dictate those two or three verses at a time, which, being written by whatever hand came next, might possibly want correction in orthography and pointing; having, as summer came on, not been shown any for a considerable time, and desiring to know the reason thereof, was answered that this vein abated and grew dry, and he should have to equinox to the vernal, and that whatever he attempted (at other times) was never to his satisfaction, though he courted his fancy never so much. And so it was all the years that he was about this poem, he may have been said to have spent but half his time there."

Mr. Masson, the biography and poetical commentator, says: "Milton's wife and mother, in his prime, used to tell how, when he was blind, he would sit in a room in his house, with a very agreeable nature. His daughter Deborah said that he was delightful company, the life of a free conversation, and that on account of a flow of subject, and an unaffected cheerfulness and civility." Richardson, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of this testimony, adds that he had a gravity in his temper, not melancholy, but such as gave a lustre to his life, not austere, nor morose, or ill-natured, but a certain severity of mind; a mind not condescending to little things."—*Keightley.*

Laces and Embroideries.

The rich laces in this country are imported principally from France and Belgium. The excellent specimens of lace are easily dispersed of. Lace of the finest quality, is sold at a price that not one-tenth of a yard wide—finds ready purchasers. The demand for rich laces is constantly increasing, enhancing the supply, thus appreciating the price; and consequently the genuine article can only be worn by the wealthy.

The main supplies us with more laces than all the countries of Europe together, and laces of the rarest kind, finest quality, and most artistic design. In fact, lace is indigenous to Belgium, and there worked into the ground, in some parts of Belgium the flowers are made separately, and then worked into the ground, and the whole then is embroidered, or sewed together. The division of labor is carried out to dry on a cushioned table, and pins of a peculiar sort are run through each hole to prevent it from shrinking. When very fine, or the pattern intricate, an entire day will be spent on one yard of lace. "M chl sh" was formerly the "queen of lace;" the point de Venise antique now occupies the first place. It is a rare old lace, light and open, raised in relief, and ornamented with a delicate stitch, which is worked upon the ground. The Point Plat is a very beautiful lace, and is much used for veils and flounces.

Our supply of the more elaborate specimens of embroideries is derived from France and Switzerland. Although the Swiss laces are really superior to the French, yet so despotically do French fabricks rule the fashionable world that they are obliged to be sold as French. *London Paper.*

A letter in the St. Joseph *Journal*, from P. R. Manchester, dated Carson City, N. T., contains the interesting information that valuable gold deposits have recently been discovered in the quartz rock, which yields $1,000 to the ton. A mill is already being put on for crushing the stone. Carson Valley is a part of Utah Territory lying near the Nevada range, about two hundred miles from San Francisco, and six hundred miles from Salt Lake City.

One of our exchanges thus notes a rather awkward fix in which two young ladies recently found themselves: "When the brig Pilot Fish and schooner Senator came in contact off Cape Ann, Mass., the other night, two young women, passengers, awakened by the concussion, started from their berths in their night dresses, and at once jumped from the schooner into the brig, and in a moment the vessels had parted company, leaving them *en dishabille* with the strangers.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, 18th inst., in the Second Presbyterian Church, by Rev. R. C. Grundy, D. D., WILLIAM HENRY KERR, Esq., to Miss JULIA GORDAN LAW, all of Memphis.

On the same evening, by same, at the Gwen House, in this city, Mr. GEO. MAYONE to Miss LOUISA CHUNE, all of Arkansas.

At the Gayoso House, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Samuel Watson, of this city, Mr. ED. A. GARLAND, of Rome, Ga., to Mrs. NANNIE L. WILLIAMS, of Sardis, Miss.

Augusta, Ga., papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

All Advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

All Advertisements published in the Weekly Appeal are charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

N. C. DAVID, Agent,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Choice Family Groceries, Country Produce, etc., and Commission Merchant, No. 6 Main street, three doors south of Clarke's marble block, Memphis, Tenn. Consignments solicited and remittances promptly made. m'30 tf-w

$25 Reward.

LOST—A Cluster Diamond Ring, containing six diamonds. The above reward will be paid for its return at THIS OFFICE. m20-tf-w

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting and Stage Manager.....WM. C. THOMPSON. Stage Director.....JOHN M. DAWSON.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 20, (but night but two of the re-engagement of the charming young American actress,

MISS JANE COOMBS,

who will repeat her impersonation of the "Countess," in the great play of LOVE, pronounced with a cast never equaled in this city. To conclude with A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

☞ Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $10; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at ½ to 7 o'clock. Overture commences at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises precisely at 7½ o'clock. m20

For Rent.

AN elegant two story BRICK DWELLING, with seven rooms and three servants' rooms, kitchen, large store room, wash room, cistern, stable and carriage house, and all in the best of order. Situated on Auction street extended. Apply to H. M. LISHER, No. 2 Exchange Buildings. m20-1m

Dr. Gabbert

HAS removed his office to Madison street, over Cherry & Caldwell's, entrance on Madison street. 2nd door west of Ivy's Auction Room.

P. S.—The partnership between Drs Gabbert & Hewitt is dissolved. m20-3t*

Taken Up.

BY the undersigned, an aged BAY HORSE, with a star on his forehead, middle size. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DAVIS DILBATS, Brooks' Place, near Fair Grounds. m20-5t*

$25 Reward.

STOLEN from my premises on the 29th ult., seven years old, about 15 hands high, with a large RIGHT SORREL MULE, seven years old, good well, blind of one eye; the hair of the left fore foot growing off, caused by the foot-evil, and perhaps lame. The above reward will be paid for the above of said described mule, will receive the above reward. [m20-w5t*] W. G. TURNAGE.

Money to Loan.

I HAVE about Five Thousand Dollars worth of choice and well selected stock of Groceries for sale, which I will sell on four and six months' time, purchaser giving notes, with two satisfactory indorsers.

I also will receive the most desirable State for the loaning in Memphis. I will be at the new building opposite the post office, from 9 to 12 a. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M., to day. [m20-4t] N. D. WEYMOUTH.

Great Sale of Silver-plated Ware,

AT THE AUCTION STORE OF

G. B. LOCKE & CO.,

202 MAIN STREET.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, a splendid assortment of silver plated Ware, among them are elegant chased and plain coffee and tea services, chased and fluted castors, table dishes, wine coolers, ice pitchers, water pitchers, tea and coffee urns, tea kettles, mufflers, cups and plates, coolers, salvers, bread plates, entrée dishes, pickel stands, meat dishes, spoons, forks, knives, etc.; all of which are plated with Lockett's silver coating, whose superiority is this country.

They will be open this afternoon for inspection, when the ladies are invited to call and examine them. m20

Royal Havana Lottery.

THE following numbers drew the principal prizes in the drawing of October 1, 1859:

	Prize.	No.	Prize.
21,827	$100,000	894	$20,000
2 974	50,000	11,928	10,000
29,721	20,000		

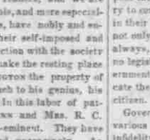
Numbers 917, 1257, 2272, 2968, 3384, 4146, 4487, 4868, 6351, 6356, 8496, 9822, 10,554, 11,849, 12,065, 12,645, 12,841, 13,014, 14,977, 16,028, 16,987, 16,991, 16,992, 17,125, 17,161, 17,674, 17,823, 19,159, 20,100, 20,872, 21,408, 21,661, 22,321, 22,736, 23,159, 23,975, 24,980, 25,391, 25,721, 25,848, 25,490, 26,249, 26,819, 28,868, 29,349, 29,726, 29,296, 29,692—$1000 each.

No. 22,498 drew $500; held at Cienfuegos, Philadelphia and Charleston, S. C.

The next drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 1st and 15th of October. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

m19-12t&w DON RODRIGUEZ.

HOWE'S IMPROVED PLATFORM SCALES!



Orgill Brothers & Co., Agents,

NOS. 13 AND 14 FRONT ROW, Memphis, Tenn.

m20- aw

PREMIUMS.

TO all concerned: call at the County Clerk's Office, south side Court Square, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, and get your Stamps and Premiums.

m19-2t Secretary Shelby Agl. Society.

For Sale.

I HAVE for sale at very low prices, several HOUSES and LOTS now vacant, which I will sell at a great sacrifice on reasonable terms. Apply to

JNO. G. ARMOUR, Opposite Charleston Depot. m19-tf-w

Lost.

ON yesterday morning, BANK NOTES; the amount of which I do not recollect, but believe it was North Carolina money. A liberal reward given at the office of SNALL & FOOTE, corner Monroe and Main-sts. m19-2t*

Strayed

ON the 10th instant, a BAY HORSE of ordinary size and some 10 or 12 years old. Any person having him or knowing anything of his whereabouts will please leave word at the Tattersall Gallery, 292 Main street, Memphis.

m19-1w* M. T. MOAN.

CANDEE, MIX & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED AND WILL SELL AT VERY

REDUCED PRICES!

200 Cases Boots and Shoes,

100 BALES NEGRO BLANKETS,

100 Bales Jeans and Linseys,

20 CASES BEB BLANKETS,

150 *Bales Osnaburgs.*

50 CASES PRINTS,

50 Pieces Carpets,

50 CASES WOOL HATS.

ALSO, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Ready Made Clothing.

We are offering all styles of

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Cloaks, Shawls, etc.,

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

The Goods have been bought since the great decline in prices, and will be sold at rates which will defy competition.

Candee, Mix & Co.,

227 Main street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. m20-3t-Gwebody Tenn.

New Advertisements.

All Advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

All Advertisements published in the Weekly Appeal are charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

WANTED,

A NEGRO WOMAN, to act in the capacity of Nurse. Address, WARD & MCCLELLAND, m20-1w No. 177 Main street.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

SINGLE NUMBER

LOTTERIES!

(BY STATE AUTHORITY.)

CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

The Extraordinary Drawings

OF WOOD EDDY & CO.'S State Russia Lotteries will take place in public, under the superintendence of Seven Commissioners, at Augusta, Ga., as follows:

Class 47 drawn Saturday, November 19, 1859.
Class 51 drawn Saturday, December 17, 1859.
Class 56 drawn Saturday, January 21, 1860.
Class 60 drawn Saturday, February 18, 1860.

Extraordinary Drawing,

To take place as above specified.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

$100,000!

1 prize of	$50,000	1 prize of	$5,000
1 "	20,000	1 "	4,000
1 "	15,000	20 prizes of	2,000
1 "	12,000	50 "	1,000
1 "	8,000	100 "	500
1 "	6,000	200 "	400
1 "	5,000	150 "	300

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of $400	Approx'ing to $50,000	Prize are	1,600
4 " 300	" 30,000	"	1,200
4 " 250	" 19,000	"	1,000
4 " 200	" 9,000	"	800
4 " 150	" 6,000	"	600
4 " 100	" 1,500	"	400
3,960 " 50	"	"	200
3,958 prizes amounting to			$330,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S

Grand Extraordinary Drawings

ON THE THREE NUMBER PLAN.

Capital Prize

$100,000!

Takes place on the LAST SATURDAY in each month.

Whole Tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2.50.

In ordering Tickets or Certificates, Enclose the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase, and we will forward it to you, with its counsel, and whether you wish Whole, Halves, Quarters or Eighths, on receipt of which, we send what you desire, with the Drawing published immediately after the drawing, a printed Drawing, certified to by Commissioners, will be sent, with an explanation.

Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

☞ All Prizes of $100 and upwards, paged immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of 60 days.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Augusta, Georgia,
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Atlanta, Georgia,
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the Lottery with the amount of the prize that each ticket is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Atlanta Intelligencer, Mobile Register, Nashville Gazette, Richmond Dispatch, Charleston (S. C.) Courier. m20

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THOS. PETERS,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate in the City of Memphis,

AND

Lands in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Etc.

OFFICE, NO. 5 CALHOUN BLOCK, Main Street, corner of Monroe,

Memphis, Tenn.

sep30-tf

ALL persons wishing to buy lands in the Mississippi Bottoms, are cordially invited to call at my office and see what I have to offer, and if I can not suit, I will give them free of charge, all the necessary information of the country adjacent to the Mississippi Bottom, as to quality, quantity, prices, titles, etc. Every one desirous of such information will find it my aim to a willing, working and communicating agent.

sep29 THOMAS PETERS.

PURCHASERS of Real Estate can find good bargains and valuable Property in the city, by calling on me. I shall make use of the property to those wishing to purchase, in the city, and will be found at my office, Main street, Memphis. I will always have a man who is acquainted to show any of the Lands offered, or go myself. Give me a trial.

Arkansas Lands in Crittendon County.

A fine Plantation—[illegible] in cultivation, 700 deadened, a good house, and every other necessary improvement, and contains 1,000 acres, 10 miles from Memphis, and a good point for a wood-yard, high land, near 3,000 acres in the tract. A good bargain can be had.

800 Acres on the Mississippi river, 120 in cultivation, 200 more fit to be cleared, balance good timber, to be sold with the plant. A fine hunting, and good cotton land, 30 miles below Memphis.

640 Acres, two miles from Simonson's Depot, above the overflow of 1858, 200 acres deadened.

640 Acres on Fifteen Mile Bayou, high land, 2½ or 4 miles south of the Little Rock R. R.

1,280 Acres, 15 miles from the Mississippi river, 20 miles below Memphis.

720 Acres on the St. Francis River, 5 miles below Madison, one of the highest points on the river.

3,200 Acres on the St. Francis River, above the overflow of the last spring.

7,800 Acres in the same neighborhood, also on the river.

10,000 Acres in Poinsett county, near the St. Francis River.

10,000 Acres in Prairie county, good high land, well situated in a settled part of the country.

6,000 Acres in St. Francis county, near the Little Rock Railroad, good land, well situated.

12,000 Acres in St. Francis and Monroe counties, the Railroad passes through the land.

CITY PROPERTY.

14 Lots in the Greenlaw Division, on Second street.

2 Acres in a beautiful place on the Hernando road; $3,000 worth of improvements; good new plank road.

One Lot on Beal street, lot 50 by 145 feet.

One other Lot on Beal street, with improvements, 60 by 145 feet; terms easy.

4 Acres, 1½ miles from Court Square, finely improved in good order.

50 Acres on Poplar street road, 2½ miles out—beautiful ground.

22 Acres on Person Road.

20½ Acres on the Kerr Tract.

A very valuable Lot, opposite Q. C. Atkinson's, No. 1 Building situation. Terms easy.

A large Lot on Second street, near Adams street, east of the Bayou.

A very handsome Lot convenient to business, on Shelby street, one of the best in the city. Call soon if you desire a fine opportunity to get a No. 1 location in all respects.

A CHANCE FOR LUMBERMEN.

A first-rate new steam saw & Grist-mill, one and a half miles from the Mississippi river, in Mississippi county, Ark.; a railroad to the river, and one from the mill into the timbered land; 160 acres free high bottom land, well timbered, adjoining the mill, cut principally cypress and oak timber; four yoke cattle, no one, etc.; a bargain is offered, and good time will be given on the balance.

Also, in Mississippi county, Ark., a first-rate Plantation, ten miles from the river, eight to ten feet above the river, 1,000 acres, 400 in cultivation, Frame House, good improvements generally, stables, gin, mill, etc. Also, a large tract of timbered land near the river, 3½ miles in extent, 800 acres more open which the timber is dead, and would make a good stock farm, or one of the best crain and stock farms in the Mississippi Valley; 1,200 acres in the tract.

A good well located Plantation, in Fayette county, Tenn., finely improved, with houses of every necessary order, and contains 400 acres, 200 in cultivation, in a fine neighborhood, not far from Mason.

Also, 284 acres in Cottonwood county, Ark.; 40 acres cleared, lies on the Bay road, to high land, eight miles from Mound City; a fine location for a small planter. A bargain offered.

Also, 1,120 acres, in Chicot county, Ark