THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 251.

Daily Appeal

THE INSURRECTION.

Highly Important Details—Evidence of a Deeply Laid Insurrectionary Scheme.—Documents Found—Governor Wise's Interview with Old Brown.

From the Washington Union, Oct. 20.

OLD BROWN.

It appears that for months past Capt. Brown resided about eight miles from Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and was generally esteemed as an intelligent man. His visits to Harper's Ferry were frequent, and he was in the habit of calling at the office of the United States armory, where he spent many hours in social conversation, nor was once suspected of entertaining any design against the people or property of the neighborhood.

Possessed of a cutting necessary for the prosecution of such a scheme as he would have carried out, had it been possible, he was careful to let but few of the arms which he received be traded at Harper's Ferry, lest suspicion might be excited against him. He ordered them to be dropped at Hagerstown and Sandy Hook, whence they were removed to his house in wagons. The people of the neighborhood to which Capt. Brown resided visited his house, and when the large boxes containing the arms were seen, he remarked to them that they were tools for mining, consisting of pickaxes, shovels, and spades.

Though they accumulated for a period of eight months, he was not suspected, and to complete the delusion of his neighbors, he frequently took home with him parcels of earth which he pretended to analyze, in search of minerals. Often his neighbors would visit him when he was making his chemical experiments, and so well did he act his part that he was looked upon as one of profound learning, and calculated to be a most useful man to the neighborhood. There was but little communication between him and Captain Cook, so far as the people knew, though it became plain that they had concerted their plans.

CAPTURE OF THE INSURGENTS' ARMS.

On Tuesday the Independent Grays, under the command of Lieuts. Simpson and Kerchner, made a scout on the Maryland side, and marched directly for the school-house, where it was thought Capt. Cook had fortified himself. The march was along the base of the mountain, and the most intense anxiety was manifested for the success of the expedition. When they reached the school-house, two miles distant from Harper's Ferry, they found that it was the store house for the arms. They recovered several hundred Sharp's rifles, several boxes of revolvers, and eighteen hundred pikes. All of them are formidable weapons. The revolvers are six-shooters with tri-lock barrels, and fire with fulminated powder instead of percussion caps. The pikes are two-edged, blade about eight inches long, and protected where it enters the staff by a strong guard and heavy iron ferule. The staff is of hickory and about six feet long, the whole forming a most formidable pikeole.

Many of the trophies of the expedition were brought to Harper's Ferry, not the least among which were the papers found at Brown's house, among which were the following:

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

PETERBORO, June 4, 1859.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN—*My Dear Friend:* I wrote you a week ago, directing my letter to the care of Mr. Kennedy. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded the letter to Washington. But as Mr. Morton receiving for you this letter from Mr. Sanborn, saying your address would be your son's home, viz: West Andover, I therefore write you without delay, and direct my letter to your son.

I have done what I could thus far for Kansas, and what I could to keep you at your Kansas work. I cease by inducement and otherwise have brought me under heavy embarrassments the last two years, but I must, nevertheless, continue to do in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send you herewith my draft on Messrs. Boston for $200, for me from you on the receipt of this letter. You live in our prayers, and our prayer to God is that you may have strength to continue in your Kansas work. My wife joins me in affectionate regards to you, dear John, whom we both hold in very high esteem.

I suppose you put the Whitman note into Mr. Kennedy's hands. It will be a great shame if Whitman does not pay it. What a noble man is Mr. Kennedy! How liberally he has contributed to keep you in your Kansas work!

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

On the back of this letter is indorsed: "Gerrit Smith answered June 17, and inclosed E. B. Whitman's note, and H. Tubman's receipt."

LETTER FROM CHARLES STEARNS.

CHARLESTOWN, CONN., June 10, 1859: Friend Brown: Your favor of the 7th inst. was duly received with the draft on New York for $300. I have made arrangements to have the goods finished up as soon as possible. The most that I could think of in this vicinity, who is in a situation to do it, I have agreed with. But he would do what he can and will out in from four to eight weeks. Perhaps he can finish up one half the number soon, if you desire it. But he has positively agreed to have them all out in less time than I find that some of the blacksmiths have come up missing, and I shall not be able to make out more than about 950. Consequently I have to write for more blanks. I am at, I think you will be satisfied with the number. I could have furnished them when I had them under way for much less than I can now. Wishing you peace and prosperity in your mission, yours, truly, CHAS. BLAIR.

There was also found the following receipt:

Received, Collinsville, June 4th, 1859, of John Brown, on contract of 1857, one hundred and fifty dollars. CHARLES BLAIR.

LETTER FROM FRED. DOUGLASS.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN BROWN—I am very busy at home. Will you please come up with my son Fred, and take a mouthful with me.

In haste, yours, truly,

December 7 FRED. DOUGLASS.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PLOT—MOST ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENTS—AN ORGANIZED PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, governor of Virginia, has established his quarters in the hotel at Harper's Ferry, and is actively his investigation of the insurrection in every direction. Witnesses were being hourly brought before him, and the most alarming proof of a formidable and well made plot is gradually traced out. Parties of secession horseback, and accompanied by boots, had gone to the mountains in search of others of the implicated parties, and for the purpose of recapturing any parties of slaves that might be found making their way into the free States.

The governor is aided in his investigations by District Attorney Ould, of Washington, who has prepared the papers necessary for the commitment to jail of those of the insurgents captured. The following is the only correct list of the insurgents killed and captured, both black and white, with their nativity and places of residence:

LIST OF THE INSURGENTS.

Whites—General John Brown, Oliver Brown, and Walter Brown, of New York; Aaron C. Stevens, Connecticut; Edwin Coppoc, Iowa; Adolphus Coppoc, Pennsylvania; William H. Leeman, Maine; John D. Cook (not arrested) and Samuel Taylor, Connecticut; Charles P. Tidd, Maine; William Thompson and John Thompson, New York; John Kagi, Ohio, (brought up in Virginia;) Jerry Anderson, Indiana.

Negroes—Dangerfield Newby, Ohio, formerly of Virginia; O. P. Anderson, Pennsylvania; ——Emperor, New York—formerly of South Carolina; Lewis Leary and ——Copeland, Oberlin, Ohio—formerly of Virginia.

Old Gen. Osawatomie Brown and Aaron C. Stevens are still alive. Brown has nine wounds, and Stevens three wounds on his person. Edward Coppoc is unhurt, and with the negro Copeland, is in jail at Charlestown, Va. Emperor, also negro, is in chains at Harper's Ferry.

Those five are the miserable remnant of the fanatical band.

THE GOVERNOR'S INTERVIEW WITH OLD BROWN.

Gov. Wise, accompanied by District-Attorney Ould and several others, visited this remarkable man in his head-room. Brown was propped up in bed, evidently suffering great pain from his wounds, but he was cool, and seemed collected and looking calmly about him, now and then giving vent to a groan. The governor, after questioning him several times, put the interview in the form of a memorandum, and obtained the following important disclosures:

"I raised the Kennedy farm from Dr. Kennedy, of Sharpsburg, Washington county, Md., and name it after him. Here I ordered to be sent from the East all things required for my undertaking. The boxes were drawn by one could suspect the contents of them, even the carters employed in hauling them up from the wharf. All boxes and packages were directed to J. Smith & Son. I never had more than 22 men about the place, and I had it so arranged that I could arm, at any time, 1,500 men with the following arms: 200 Sharpe's rifles, 200 Maynard's rifles, 1,000 carbines and tomahawks. I could have armed the whites with the rifles and pistols, and the blacks with the carbines, and being sufficiently familiar with the other arms.

"I had plenty of fixed ammunition and such provisions, as I thought, would do good right to expect the aid of from 2,000 to 3,000 men at any time I wanted. Help was promised me from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Canada. The blow was struck a little too soon. The passing of the train (Phoebe Sunday night) did the work against us—that killed us. I should not have let it pass. But I only regret I have failed in my design, but I have no apologies to make or concessions to ask now. Had we succeeded, when our arms and funds were exhausted by us, immediately arms, ammunition, and money had been lorded on the shareholders, and their property appropriated to defray expenses and carry on the war of freedom. Had I been Government money spent in the safe here I would have appropriated it."

Old Brown here appeared quite exhausted, and leaned back in his bed, both eyes calmly across. Gov. Wise told him he had better be preparing for death, to which Brown responded that he (the Governor) thought he might live fifteen years, or he could have good deal to answer for at last, and had better be preparing now, too.

THE KILLED.

Fontaine Beckham, Esq., the railroad agent who was killed, held that position since the opening of the road, more than twenty-five years ago; had been a magistrate in Jefferson for many years past, and was now the sheriff of the county. Mr. Turner, who was shot by the insurgents, was, it is stated, a relative of Captain Thomas Turner of the United States navy. He was a gentleman of learning, influence, and great public spirit, having been educated at West Point. He resided on his farm in the vicinity of the disturbance.

REWARD OFFERED FOR CAPTAIN COOK—MORE ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS SEIZED.

Governor Wise has offered $1,000 reward for the arrest of Captain Cook, who is supposed to be in the mountains with a number of negroes. The mountains are being scoured by armed men in search of the fugitives. He is supposed to be concealed in a cave in the mountains, about five miles from Cic Ferry.

A detachment of marines, with a number of volunteers, were sent to the farm-house of Capt. Brown to search it. They returned with a wagon loaded with several hundred pikes, or spears, two boxes of Sharp's rifles, tents, blankets, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., and other equipments for the enterprise. The articles previously brought in by the Independent Grays were from the school house, and not from the farm of Capt. Brown, as at first supposed.

The most valuable articles brought in by the marines, however, was a carpet bag filled with documents and letters connected with the expedition. They were taken possession of by Gov. Wise, and many of them read in public last night. Among the most important are:

A letter from Gerrit Smith, the Abolition Presidential candidate, containing some financial statements, and inclosing a draft for $100, endorsed by the cashier of a New York bank.

A letter from Frederick Douglass, inclosing a $10 note contributed by a lady for the good of the cause.

Several letters from Henry Smith and John Smith, prominent northern Abolitionists.

A number of letters from different parts of Connecticut.

Printed pamphlets of the constitution of the provisional government to be established by Capt. Brown.

It was said these letters would implicate a number of prominent Abolitionists at the North and West as being cognizant of and favoring the project.

These documents are very important and interesting, and will attract great attention throughout the country.

There were letters of introduction to Captain Brown presented to him by Aaron Stevens, one of the insurgents, in which he was commended to him as worth a dozen ordinary men in a fight. The writers of these letters stated that they had engaged him to join the expedition, which he had agreed to do on condition that they would give his wife, who lives in Missouri, $100 to support his family during the winter, pay some small debts for him, and pay his traveling expenses to Harper's Ferry.

STEVENS' CONFESSION.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange reports the following interview with Stevens, who appeared to be suffering severely from his wounds, there being two, one in the head, and the other in the shoulder, both having been made by small rifle balls:

"What is your name?"

"Stevens," he replied.

"Where are you from?"

"From the State of Connecticut."

"Tell me how many there are of you, who are the leaders, and what your intention was."

"There were twenty-two of us, and we were all under Capt. John Brown. We came here to free the negroes. Brown made us believe that we had only to strike the blow and thousands of negroes would join us. We found that he deceived us; and if I had known what I know now, I would not have been here. We were not to receive any money for this work, and we had to pay our own way to the seat of government. I feel very bad, and it hurts me too much to talk."

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED—MR. RICHARDSON'S DEATH.

Mr. W. Richardson, who was of the forces from Martinsburg that made the gallant attack on the insurgents at Harper's Ferry on Monday afternoon, driving them into the engine-house, died yesterday morning a sufferer, and who has been reported as killed, is yet living, and likely to recover. The faithful and gallant conductor Dorsey, of Baltimore, now years to be the only railroad hand of the Martinsburg party who show life is not likely to be saved.

THE MORALS OF COTTON.

The statistics of the last American "cotton year," as recently published in the *Shipping List* we observe, are the subject of extended comment in the London journals. The London *Daily News*, in an elaborate review of the returns, fully recognizes the Southern States of this Union as the great source of present supply for the manufacturers of Great Britain, in competition with which Egypt, India and Africa will never be able to make a formidable impression. The confession on the point of the *News* is noteworthy, as coming from a journal which is distinguished for its general dislike of the southern system of compulsory (African) labor, and its zeal in aid of means designed to supply the home market with free labor cotton, in order to discourage the peculiar institution. British philanthropy, it is well known, has for many years past joined hands with the British manufacturing interest, with a view of working out this idea, but after a fair trial, it was compelled to yield to the conviction that the scheme must be given up as impracticable, else we should not have an organ of Exeter Hall advising the manufacturers to mind their own business, and let that of the cotton growers alone. The following extract illustrates what we mean: "The apprehensions of a want of the cotton material," says the *News*, "have led to many speculations and efforts on the part of manufacturers to increase it. Cotton spinners and weavers, however, are not cotton growers. It is their duty, as it is the duty of all men, to do their own work well, and trust that other men are doing equally well their part in the great system of combined production. They know nothing of the processes of their manufacture, and very little or nothing of those who produce the raw material. Owing to the division of labor, they have generally, say invariably, found their own wants of all other things, as well as cotton, supplied when they brought their own commodity to market, and were enabled, by selling it, to buy what they wanted. They must not think, therefore, of being cotton growers as well as cotton spinners, but be content to perform their own task well, and trust to others to supply them with the cotton they use."

Another significant indication of the change that is going on in British public opinion in regard to the ethics (so to speak) of the slave-grown cotton—a change from sentimental condemnation, to utilitarian excommunication of it—is evidenced in the singularly cool reception of an agent of the African Civilization Society of New York, who has recently made his appearance in Manchester, with a view to obtain the countenance of the manufacturers there, for the several objects which it professes to have in view. The Manchester people were told that if the Civilization Society would help him to accomplish his enterprise, African cotton, in the course of a few years, could be imported into Manchester at 4d per lb.—a price which it was said would amply remunerate the grower. African cotton is worth from three-half-pence to two-pence a pound more than Indian cotton; it was said to be equal to Egyptian cotton, and could be grown cheaper. But the growth of cotton is only one object of the New York society which solicited a hearing at Manchester; to the destruction of the slave trade; to the uprising of those who have African blood in their veins, wherever found—in short, the elevation of people of color in England, the United States, and elsewhere. Now it is not long since that all Britain, from Exeter Hall to Elisbury, would have counted the arms to aid in the cause of the slave trade, a scheme which promised such desirable results. But, as we have shown above, a mighty change has taken place since the spirit of the English dream, and, accordingly, instead of the missionary of the New York African Civilization Society receiving the encouragement which he might have hoped for, he counted upon ten or fifteen years ago, before a bucket of cold water dashed over him, by such journals as the Liverpool Times.

"These may be very noble views," says the editor, "but the history of the last twenty years shows that little has been done in the direction pointed out, and we think a long time will elapse before Africa can be 'civilized' in the sense of the society represented by Mr. Bourne. A considerable reaction has taken place in the public mind on this subject, inasmuch as, we think, to the failure of the emancipation, as shown in the West Indies. The blacks will not work as the Englishman understand work; to do as little as possible and claim as much as possible, seems to be their notion of human happiness; hence the necessity of importation. If the Africans had shown a tendency to help themselves, they would have lived down much of the prejudice against their race and color, but the very opposite seems to be the case. In some of the Southern States, more stringent legislation has been adopted against the blacks at large, in consequence of the aire which they live the selves in a state of liberty. Abolition as a theory appears to have retrograded in the American Union. But, if the growth of cotton can 'civilize' Africa, and if African civilization can sell it cheaper than any other section of God's earth, then Manchester will take Africa by the hand, and declare that Africa must be encouraged. If Africans can't or won't do this, Manchester will say, in the language of the sable warrior, 'Africa, I love thee, but never more be officer of mine.' A few years ago, we repeat, no British journal of position or influence would have dared to enunciate sentiments of this character. Verily, 'the world does move.' and cotton, more than ever, is king!—*New York Shipping List.*

Extraordinary Postoffice Inquisition in England.

From the Civil Service Gazette, Sept. 23.]

We have heard in our day of some amazing inquisitorial proceedings, but it has been a means of communicating to the public some extraordinary official documents; but a proceeding and a "document" have just come to our knowledge which eclipse all that went before them, and which we think the public will admit are unparalleled and absolutely prodigious. The document to which we allude has, we understand, been pretty freely served on the subordinates of the Liverpool postoffice, and whether confined exclusively to that highly favored locality, or distributed generally among postoffice officials, is one of the most remarkable set of questions on record. That our readers may judge for themselves, and have before their eyes the unprecedented specimen of official interrogation, we print the paper *in extenso*:

POSTOFFICE, LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24, 1859.

Sir Mr.—, who I suppose will refer you to answer the following questions, for the information of the Postmaster-General:

1. Where do you reside?

2. What rent do you pay? what taxes?

3. Do you pay the rent quarterly, monthly or weekly?

4. Have you any income besides that received in your official capacity here, or do you carry on, or share profits in any kind of business? If so state particulars.

5. What family have you?

6. Do you have any children, state their ages, and whether any of them are in employment, and if so, the wages received, and by whom employed.

7. Do your expenditure for the year ended 31st July last exceed your income? If so, what amount.

8. State as nearly as you can the principal items of expenditure, and what caused the excess.

9. State the amount of your debts, and to whom they are owing.

10. Have you borrowed money the last two years? When did you borrow it, and has any portion of it been repaid? Have you undertaken to repay debts by weekly instalments or otherwise?

10. Have you lent money to any person in this office? If so, state the name, the amount and when the transaction occurred; also, whether such money or any portion of it has been repaid?

11. Are you a bondsman for any person (whether connected with this office or not) who has borrowed money from a loan society? If so, state his name, address, the sum you are surety for, and when the loan was contracted; also, the name of the society from which the loan was obtained?

12. State the circumstances fully which led to your present pecuniary embarrassment.

This document is signed by the local postmaster, who, not thinking the twelve questions sent from head quarters sufficiently searching, ventures to add a supplemental one by way of a finisher to wit: "What amount are you security for, and for whom?"

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1859.

At the Democratic Presidential Convention assembled in June, 1856, at Cincinnati, it was resolved that the next Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, be held in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and that the time of holding the same be designated by the Democratic National Committee. That the duty thus imposed upon that committee may be discharged, the undersigned recommend that a meeting of the members of the committee be held in the city of Washington, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1859.

DAVID A. SMALLEY, of Vermont, Chairman.

JOHN H. GEORGE, of New Hampshire,
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio,
JULIUS HERZE, of Alabama, Secretaries.

NOTE.—The following named gentlemen compose the above committee:

Maine—John Robson—post office, Wiscasset.

New Hampshire—John H. George—post office, Concord.

Vermont—David A. Smalley—post office, Burlington.

Massachusetts—James Cheever, post office, Boston.

Rhode Island—Elisha R. Potter—post office, South Kingston.

Connecticut—James T. Pratt—post office, Rocky Hill.

New York—Augustus Schell—post office, New York city.

Pennsylvania—C. L. Ward—post office, Towanda.

Delaware—Wm. D. Schlitzer—post office, New Castle.

Maryland—Richard B. Carmichael—post office, Centerville.

Virginia—Wm. H. Clark—post office, Halifax Court House.

North Carolina—Thomas D. McDowell—post office, Elizabethtown.

South Carolina—Benj. H. Wilson—post office, Georgetown.

Georgia—Wm. K. DeGraffenried—post office, Macon.

Alabama—Henry T. Smith, post office, Florence.

Mississippi—Wm. R. Cannon—post office, Columbus.

Louisiana—Thos. E. P. Coltman—post office, Donaldsonville.

Ohio—C. L. Vallandigham—post office, Dayton.

Kentucky—Geo. W. Caldwell—post office, Louisville.

Tennessee—Randall W. McGavock—post office, Nashville.

Indiana—James R. Black—post office, Huntington.

Illinois—James Dyer—post office, Chicago.

Arkansas—Albert Rust—post office, Eldorado.

Michigan—James Beeson—post office, Niles.

Florida—A. E. Maxwell—post office, Pensacola.

Texas—W. J. Oldham—post office, Austin.

Iowa—Wm. Thompson—post office, Burlington.

Wisconsin—George B. Smith—post office, Madison.

California—Samuel H. Dosh—post office, Shasta.

THE UNITED STATES DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISHMAN.—A cotemporary publishes the following as an extract from a new history of the United States by an Englishman:

"Before I went to America I had heard much of American natural scenery; I confess I was sadly disappointed when I came to see myself. I have traversed the country from the colonial dependence of her most gracious Majesty, in Canada, to the Rocky mountains, and I saw nothing that could be called worthy of the artist's or poet's observation. It is true that Canada has some scenery, the beauty of which has been much improved by British taste and art—the natural consequences of the refinement and civilization of the inhabitants; but wherever one traverses the States, the country exhibits either wild forests or naked prairies, both of which are dangerous to travel through, in consequence of the quantities of venomous animals they contain. A distinguished member of the United States Parliament informed me that a railroad train last year was attacked, in the night, by raccoons while crossing a prairie, and every passenger destroyed. These raccoons are the terror of this wild country, and have depopulated thousands of miles of its surface." Take him out!

MONTEDONICO HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE, on Front Row, between Court and Jefferson street, is now in full that, having been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the season. The proprietors, Messrs. Monticastro and Zanone will keep constantly on hand and serve at all reasonable hours of day and night, the best of everything. Come to Montedonico's and serve them as to their customers whom desired, being well prepared to accommodate all who may favor them in the best style, all who may call upon them.

Their Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors to be found in the city, and will be constantly replenished with the very best liquors of all kinds.

M. MONTEDONICO & ZANONE.

THOS. J. MEGIBBON & BRO.,

DISTILLERS of Pure Old Bourbon, Rye and Wheat Whiskey, Proprietors and Manufacturers of Megibbon's Celebrated Rye, Bourbon county, Kentucky, the two great Southern Whisky metropolises of the United States. JAMES PERRAL, J. A. ARMT.

No. 6 Howard's Row, Memphis, Tenn.

WORSHAM HOUSE,

CENTRALLY LOCATED,

Corner Main and Adams Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. J. WORSHAM, Proprietor.

Strayed

OR stolen from inclosure, a BAY HORSE of ordinary size and about 10 or 12 years old. Any information leading to his recovery, or his delivery, will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. Please leave word at Mr. Tarrant's Gallery, 292 Main street, Memphis.

M. T. MOAN.

For Sale.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

I WILL to sell my country place, on the north side of Hall Road, about two miles from Memphis. There are 170 acres cleared and fenced, and the improvements consist of a neat Cottage and [illegible] Tenant House, Stable, Cribs, etc. Apply to me, or my office, south of Court Square, and near the Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, or to Tom Peters, Hall's Cotton Gin.

DAVID M. CURRIN.

Notice.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the Real Estate Brokerage Business, Mr. J. W. MORRISON, late of Mo., who will devote his entire attention to the business with me. JAMES YOUNG.

NEW FIRM.

YOUNG, MORRISON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 318 Main street, Up Stairs,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have a large and choice list of property on hand for sale, improved and unimproved city property, country lots from one acre to thirty or forty acres each, highly cultivated. Any person desiring to purchase will do well to call on us before they buy.

We also have a large list of Land, Plantations, with and without negroes, in the Mississippi bottom, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee. For particulars see list.

Remember the place. Some on will be in the office during business hours.

Prompt attention will be given to business intrusted to our care.

YOUNG, MORRISON & CO.,

318 Main street, Up Stairs.

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

CITY PROPERTY.

Three story Brick House on Main street, 25 feet front by 185 feet deep.

House on side of Vance street, in rear of Capt. Church's office.

House, lot, house, hall and out house on Lerow street, near Calhoun street.

Lot 50 by 145 feet on Poplar street, between High and Lauderdale streets.

2 Frame Houses and lots in South Memphis, 3 or 4 rooms, smoke house, kitchen, servants' room, chicken house and stable. Lots 50 by 145 feet, complete and now occupied by a comfortable class. Call on us.

LEASES FOR SALE.

MONROE STREET.

Lease on house on Monroe Tenement with 6 rooms, double kitchen and cisterns.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

10 Acres one-half miles south of Court Square; good 10 room house, with 2 halls, 2 porches, and Dry Kitchen 100 feet by 200 deep on Bermuda Plankroad, just outside the corporation. Well and cistern in yard, out buildings, garden, etc.

3 Acres of beautiful woodland on McLain's avenue, 1½ miles from Court Square.

3 Acres on Hernando avenue, 100 yards north of the Plankroad, with 2 story house, 4 rooms, etc.

Various other Houses and Lots in different parts of the city, and some elegant plans of the subdivisions, improved and unimproved.

Also a large quantity of lands in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

MISSISSIPPI LANDS.

2,350 acres of choice Land in Sunflower county, Miss., 12 miles from Greenville, on Sedge Plantation, the finest part of the river in the land. 200 acres has been cultivated every year, and has slightly overflowed in '58; large portion above overflow; offered at a bargain, cash.

1800 Acres in Washington county, Mississippi, 300 in cultivation.

1600 Acres on Sunflower river, Miss., 350 deadened.

320 Acres 10 miles from Memphis, near Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, fair improvements.

400 Acres 10 miles from Memphis, near Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 200 cleared, well improved.

640 Acres in Marshall county, Mississippi, well improved, water and timber finely located.

ARKANSAS LANDS.

1120 Acres near Gaines' Landing, Chicot county, Arkansas, 400 acres deadened, 150 in cultivation.

640 Acres in Desha county, Arkansas, 320 deadened, 150 in cultivation, with 10 hands, mules, etc.

700 Acres on Arkansas river, 15 miles below Little Rock, well improved, 250 in cultivation, with nine negroes.

400 Acres 12 miles from Aberdeen, on White river; 60 in cultivation.

TENNESSEE LANDS.

Also 1000 acres, 12 miles from Memphis on Pigeon Creek, well improved. A good bargain can be had. Call quick.

1000 Acres (adjoining Germantown) well improved place, 200 in cultivation, 7 miles from Memphis, near Union Depot, on Memphis and Ohio Railroad; 200 in cultivation.

800 Acres 3 miles from Raleigh, 300 in cultivation, 150 cleared, well improved; steam saw mill, saw; well watered.

320 Acres 8½ miles from Memphis, near Raleigh; 120 cleared, good improvements.

320 Acres 12 miles from Memphis, on Memphis and Ohio Railroad, at Fox Point, 125 cleared, good improvements.

PLANTATION AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

1,000 acres Land and 100 Negroes for sale, on 12 year's time in the neat or its equivalent interest, a splendid ring now in the place, and contract very likely (75 gets the place.) Come on quick and see this bargain. Near navigable [illegible]. Call on or address

YOUNG, MORRISON & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, 318 Main street, Memphis.

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Notice.

RESOLVED, by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, that the Mayor keep a standing offer of $100 for the apprehension of any person or persons who will be paid upon made by authority of the Board of Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Memphis.—[Extract from the minutes.]

L. B. RICHARDS, City Recorder.

Memphis, August 8, 1859. aug8-tf

$45 Reward.

STRAYED from my stable, near the Fair Ground, on Monday night, a DARK BAY MARE, four years old, very gentle, with white spot in forehead and white stripe and spot on nose, and white shoe on left hind foot. Will give the above reward if properly delivered to me.

DAVID HOLMES, Sheriff.

aug25-tf

Negro Hats.

310 DOZEN NEGRO WOOL HATS, direct from the manufacturer Rendered manufacturer.

R. M. WILLIAMS & CO.
Corner Court and Second Sts.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

BENJAMIN P. DILL.

Under the firm and style of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

WHOM ALL LETTERS OF BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$10 00
Tri-Weekly " "	5 00
Weekly " "	3 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 of ten lines or less, one insertion $1 00
For each additional insertion of same 50

Square	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	20 00	35 00
2	5 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	30 00	50 00
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	70 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	85 00
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	45 00	60 00	100 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	52 50	70 00	120 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	60 00	80 00	140 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	67 50	90 00	155 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	175 00

☞ One square, recievable weekly, per annum $40 00
" " " twice a week " 60 00
☞ Two squares, recievable weekly, per annum 60 00
" " " twice a week " 80 00

☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in before twelve o'clock.

☞ 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.

☞ All advertisements required to be kept in second col. (MARKED AS NEW EACH DAY), and on third page, to be charged one third higher.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in wide type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Contract advertisements will be charged extra for occasional space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisements kept on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Renewals, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &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 irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

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

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

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

☞ Business Notices in Local Column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ No definition or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Hopkins & Kirby.

WANTED.

WE wish to rent a small Plantation on the east side of the Mississippi River, with a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 20 to 30 acres of cotton land, for which we will give a good place to raise a crop the ensuing year—such a place we have been accustomed to, for a term of years. Any person having such a place to let will also report the same to us on Court Square, corner of Main and Monroe streets.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

Public Sale of Arkansas Lands.

WE WILL sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the south-west corner of Main and Madison streets, in the city of Memphis, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1859, Seventy Thousand Acres of Arkansas Lands, in tracts from one hundred to one thousand acres each, in a body, in the following counties: Mississippi, Crittenden, Poinsett, St. Francis, Monroe, Arkansas, White, Jackson, Independence, Jefferson, Lafayette, Hempstead, Pike and Jackson counties.

Persons desiring to purchase in small quantities, will be determined to sell out at least the above amount if we can get a bid for it at that time bids, such as we can respectably entertain.

Terms to—Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, of Little Rock, Ark.; Gen. Jas. Phelan, of Memphis, Tenn.; Maj. M. G. Cleveland; R. A. Guthrie, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. H. Lindsley, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. J. Smith, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Dr. Mott, M. D., St. Louis; Dr. Davis, Natchez, Miss.; Dr. Davis, Dodge, Washington, Ark.; Dr. Davis, Philadelphia; Dr. Davis, Louisville, Ky., and to 1,000 other physicians, who have purchased of us.

Persons desiring to purchase for speculation, will be given ample time for payment, by giving good and sufficient notes, payable at the place of sale, with the privilege of paying in cash, at any time before the sale, at the rate of 10 per cent. discount.

Persons desiring to purchase for actual settlement, will be given a liberal discount, and