THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 292.

Daily Appeal

ABOLITION REVOLUTION SCHEME.

INCITEMENT TO TREASON AND CIVIL WAR.

Programme for the Revolutionary Campaign—Contributions Fund for Treason and Revolution—Governor Morgan, Thurlow Weed, David Dudley Field, Gerrit Smith, Horace Greeley, Ex Judge Pendleton, James Kelly and others implicated—The Republican Party Abolitionized—The Inducement of the Revolutionary Scheme.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1859.

DEAR SIR: If you have read and critically examed the work, you will probably agree with us that no course of argument so successfully controverting the practice of slavery in the United States, and inforcing a precise and adequate view of its prostrating effects, material and moral, has equaled that of the volume entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South: How to Meet It," by Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina.

No other volume now before the public, as we conceive, is, in all respects, so well calculated to induce in the minds of its readers a decided and personal repugnance to slavery, and a willingness to co-operate in the effort to restrain the enormous advance and horrid influences of that pernicious institution.

The extensive circulation of a copious compend of the work in question among the intelligent, liberty-loving voters of the country, irrespective of party or locality, would, we believe, be productive of most beneficial results; and to this end we trust you will assist us in carrying out a plan we have devised for the gratuitous distribution of one hundred thousand copies of such a compend, which, if contracted for and published, will contain about two hundred pages and be bound in pamphlet form.

One hundred thousand copies of the contemplated compend, which, on about two hundred pages, would contain very nearly all the matter now contained in the regular volume which sells for one dollar per copy, can be had, well printed on good paper, for sixteen cents each—$16,000 in the aggregate. This amount we propose to raise in such sums as you and other good friends of a good cause feel disposed to subscribe.

In all cases, when convenient, contributors to the compend will forward their subscriptions in the form of drafts, or certificates of deposit, payable to the order of the Hon. Wm. H. Authon, 16 Exchange place, New York city, who, we believe, with others, will organizedly, through the columns of the *Tribune*, acknowledge receipts of the same.

Every person who subscribes ten dollars, or more, will if timely application is made, be entitled to as many copies of the compend for distribution as he may desire, not exceeding the amount of his subscription, which we would pay for at net cost.

Subscribers' names, with the sums severally subscribed by them, in all cases where the amount is ten dollars or more, will appear, alphabetically among us, in the latter part of the compend.

Correspondence or personal interviews in relation to this enterprise may be had with any one of the undersigned, who will be pleased to receive subscriptions in aid of its speedy consummation.

An early response from you is respectfully solicited.

WM. H. AUTHON, Treasurer, 16 Exchange place, New York; S. S. Rowell, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Goodale, Dublin, N. H.; Paul Deed, Providence; L. Chapman, Washington; W. B. Thomas, Philadelphia; Cassius M. Clay, Whitehall; W. McCauley, Wilmington; E. P. Blair, Jr., St. Louis.

The undersigned having been appointed a committee in New York, to aid in the circulation of Mr. Helper's book, on the plan proposed above, we respectfully recommend the project to the public and ask their co-operation.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Wm. H. Authon, 16 Exchange place, N. Y., directly, or through either of the undersigned committee.

Charles W. Elliot, H. H. McCurdy, Abram Wakeman, Edward Cooper, Jas. Wm. Curtis Noyes, James K. Hackett, C. A. Peabody, Edgar Ketchum, Benjamin F. Manierre, James A. Briggs.

We, the undersigned, members of the House of Representatives of the National Congress, do cordially endorse the opinion and approve the enterprise set forth in the foregoing circular:

Solomon Cutler,	Thos. Davis,	Owen Lovejoy,	
A. P. Gouquin,	Eli N. Hoopes,	G. A. Grow,	
Jas. H. Campbell,	Geo. W. Julian,	Geo. W. Curtis,	
Wm. H. Kellogg,	Wm. A. Howard,	Henry Winter,	
John Hickman,	Jas. Pike,	Henry M. Pettit,	
Henry L. Dawes,	J. R. Giddings,	I. Washburne, jr.,	
T. A. Hendricks,	Geo. Briggs,	E. B. Washburne,	
Richard Mott,	Chas. Skelton,	Thos. Corwin,	
John Cochrane,	C. C. Washburn,	S. O. Andrew,	
A. H. Rice,	Wm. Stewart,	Jas. Wilson,	
E. S. Dodge,	De Witt C. Leach,	John P. Potter,	
Wm. Pennington,	J. P. Sanford,	Jas. Y. Smith,	
H. D. Foster,	Philemon Bliss,	M. N. Tappan,	
Charles Case,	Thos. Ritchey,	James Pike,	
H. E. Rogers,	T. D. Cavanaugh,	A. A. Sargent,	
Hale N. Hall,	Col. S. Burns,	F. W. Scott,	
Chas. Chase,	Wm. Smith,	Geo. Briggs,	
John M. Wood,	John M. Parker,	S. C. Foster,	
Chas. D. Hubbard,	Jas. Thompson,	Jas. Dunlap,	
J. W. Stevens,	W. D. Bowman,	J. Buffinton,	
O. B. Matteson,	Jas. Dickey,	G. R. Riddle,	
W. P. Walton,	Jonas W. Tuttle,	A. R. Penniman,	
F. E. Spinner,		S. H. Ragsdale.	

Mr. Helper is a native of North Carolina, who, as the result of several years of patient and extensive inquiry, has reached the very obvious and just conclusion that human slavery is the parent of all the evils with which the South, impeding its progress in morals, intelligence, industry and wealth. This conclusion, with the facts on which it is founded, is embodied in his book, entitled "The Impending Crisis of the South"—a work everywhere received and hailed by the advocates of free labor, as one of the most unanswerable demonstrations of the justice and truth of the claim that liberty is the right to our national and general welfare. Were every citizen in possession of the facts and data of this book, we feel confident that slavery would soon peacefully pass away, while a Republican triumph in 1860 would be morally certain.

It is believed that this testimony of a Southern man, born and reared under the influence of slavery, will be more generally listened to and pondered, whether in the slave or in the free States, than any other able and conclusive work written by a Northern man. And it is very desirable, therefore, that a cheap compend of the work, suited to extensive circulation, be now made and generally diffused in those States—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois—which are to decide the next Presidential contest.

Horace Greeley, John Jay, Wm. W. Ashton, Jas. Kelley, Chas. T. Wood, Wm. C. Bryant, Geo. Opdyke, Geo. Bliss, R. B. Smith, S. S. Rudolph, J. C. Underwood, S. H. Scholey, J. S. Kennedy, T. Wakeman, W. C. Wyse.

AIM OF THE REVOLUTION.

And now the question is, in our opinion, an opinion which has been formed from data obtained by assiduous researches and comparisons, from laborious investigation, logical reasoning and patient thought, shall the events which have impeded the progress and prosperity of the South, which have dwindled our commerce and silver smiths' pursuits, late the most energetic, into insignificance, and sunk a large majority of our people in selling poverty and ignorance, rendered a small minority conceited and tyrannical, and driven our capital away from their homes, entailed upon us a humiliating dependence on the free States; disgraced us in the receives of our own souls, and brought us under reproach in the eyes of the civilized and enlightened nations, may all be traced to one common source, and there find solution in the most hateful and terrible word that was ever incorporated into the vocabulary of human economy—slavery.

THE STUPID MASSES IN THE SOUTH.

It is expected that the stupid and sequacious masses, the white victims of slavery, will believe, and, as a general rule, they do believe, whatever the slaveholders tell them; and thus it is that they are cajoled into the notion that they are the free, happiest and most intelligent people in the world, and are taught to look with prejudice and disapprobation upon every new principle of progressive movement. Thus, it is that the cobwebs of ignorance and inventiveness, has hagged behind the North, and is now wallering in the cesspool of ignorance and degradation.

RESULTS OF "THE RUIN OF ALL VILLAINIES."

While in Virginia, very recently, an elderly slave holder, who, since the agitation of the question had become most prominent in the Presbyterian church, and who supports himself and family by raising negroes and tobacco, told us that, for the last eight or ten years, aside from the increase of his human chattels, he felt quite confident he had not cleared as much even as one per cent, per annum on the amount of his investment. The real and personal property of this aged Christian contains chiefly in a large tract of land and about thirty negroes, most of whom, according to his own opinion, are more expensive than profitable. The proceeds arising from the sale of the tobacco they produce are all absorbed in the purchase of meat and bread for home consumption, and when the crop is cut short, one of the negroes must be sold to raise funds for the support of the others. Such are the agricultural sketches from many such pictures; such are the results of "the sum of all villainies," the diabolical institution subsists on its own flesh. At one time children are sold to procure food for the parents, at another time parents to procure food for the children. With its pestiferous atmosphere nothing succeeds; progress and prosperity are unknown; inanimation and stolidity seem everything beneath them; dismal and unpeopled, wretchedness and desolation stand or lie in bold relief throughout the land; neglect of most melancholy inactivity and dilapidation broods over every city and town; ignorance and prejudice sits enthroned over the minds of the people; surrounding despots wield the sceptre of power everywhere, and in everything between Delaware Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, are the multitudinous evils of slavery apparent.

REVOLUTIONARY APPEAL TO SOUTHERN NON-SLAVEHOLDERS.

To undeceive the people of the South, to bring them to a knowledge of the inferior and disputable position which they occupy as a community part of the Union, and to give prominence and popularity to those plans which, if adopted, will elevate us to an equality, morally, mentally, intellectually, industrially, politically and financially, with the most flourishing and refined nation in the world, and if possible, to place us in the van of even that, is the object of this work. Slaveholders, either from ignorance or from a willful disposition to propagate error, contend that the South has nothing to be ashamed of, that slavery has proved a blessing to her, and that her superiority over the North is an agricultural point of view, seeks amends for all her short comings in her peculiar institutions, and on the hand, we contend that many years of continued blighting and severe pressure would not suffice to cancel or cancel the shame and disgrace that justly attaches to the South in consequence of slavery—the direct evil that ever befell the land—that the South bears nothing like even a respectable proportination to the North in manufacture, commerce, mechanics, and art, contrary to the opinion entertained by a sufficiente hundreds of her people, who is for behind the free States in the only thing or which she has ever dared to boast—agriculture.

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It is possible that the rickety mortise may make a better show on a new track; but if it makes a more ridiculous display we shall not be surprised. A careful examination to the precedents has taught us the folly of expecting anything good to issue from it in any manner whatever. It has no disposition to emulate the magnanimity of its betters, and no for a laudable ambition to excel, that is a characteristic altogether foreign to its nature. Laziness and inertia are the insatiatory vitands upon which it delights to satiate its morbid appetite; and "from bad to worse" is the ill-omened motto under which, in all its feeble efforts and achievements, it slow out a most miserable and delicious existence.

NORTHERN PRODUCTS SOUTHERN MARTS.

The person whose curiosity prompts him to take an excursion over the mortgage pile of northern lumber now lying on the wharves and business lots in Baltimore, Richmond and other slaveholding cities, will see, we imagine, form a very flattering opinion of the prosperity of southern forests. Let it be remembered that nearly all the clippers, steamers and coasting craft are built at the North, that large cargoes of eastern lumber are yearly sent to foreign countries; that nine-tenths of the wooden ware used in the Southern States is manufactured in New England; that an enormous disregard of the natural rights and claims of southern mechanics, the markets of the South are forever filled with northern furniture, vehicles, axe-helves, walking canes, yard sticks, clothes pins and penholders; that the extraordinary number of factories, steam engines, forges and machine shops in the free States require an extraordinary quantity of cord wood; that a large majority of the magnificent edifices and other structures, both private and public, in which timber is its various forms is extensively used, are to be found in the free States—we say, let all these things be remembered, and the truth will at once flash across the mind that the forests of the North are a source of far greater income than those of the South. The difference is simply this: At the North everything is turned to advantage. When a tree is cut down, the sale body is sold or used for lumber, railing or pailing, the stump for matches or shoepegs, the knees for ship building, and the branches for fuel. At the South everything is either neglected or mismanaged.

THE SOUTH MUST SHAT THE RICHES OF THE NORTH.

Nature has been kind to us in all things. The strata and subs rata of the South are profusely enriched with gold and silver, and precious stones, and from the natural riches and aspirations in Virginia and North Carolina flow the purest healing waters in the world. But of what avail is all this latent wealth? Of what avail will it ever be, so long as slavery is permitted to play the dog in the manger? To these queries there can be but one reply. Slavery must be throttled; the South, so great and so glorious by nature, must be reclaimed from her infamy and degradation; our cities, fields and forests must be kept intact from the unsparing monster; the various and ample resources of our vast domain, subterraneous as well as superficial, must be developed, and made to contribute to our pleasures and to the necessities of the world.

REVOLUTION MUST FREE THE SLAVES.

The great revolutionary movement which was set on foot in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the 20th day of May, 1775, has not yet been terminated, nor will it be, until every slave in the United States is freed from the tyranny of his master. Every victim of the vile institution, whether white or black, must be reinvested with the sacred inalienable privileges of which he has been deprived by an inhuman oligarchy. What our noble sires of the revolution left unfinished, it is our duty to complete.

To this principle the North has adhered with the strictest fidelity. How has it been with the South? Has she imitated the praiseworthy example of her northern sisters? No! She has treated it with the utmost contempt; she has been extremely selfish—so selfish, indeed, that she has robbed posterity of its natural inheritance. Instead of the period of the formation of the government down to the present moment, her policy has been downright suicidal, and, as a natural of course, wholly indefensible. She has hugged a viper to her breast; her whole system has been paralyzed, her conscience is seared, and, still holding in her embrace the cause of her disease and suffering, she is becoming callous to every principle of justice and magnanimity. Except among the non-slaveholders, who, besides being kept in the grossest ignorance, are under the restraint of all manner of iniquitous laws, patriotism has almost ceased to exhist within her borders. And here we desire to be distinctly understood, for we shall hereafter have to refer to this matter again. We repeat, therefore, the substance of our averment, that at this day, there is scarcely a grain of pure patriotism in the South, except among the non-slaveholders.

THE NORTH TOO SCRUPULOUS—THE THEORY THAT JOHN BROWN PRACTICED.

With regard to the sectional and demoralizing system of slavery, we believe the majority of Northern people are too scrupulous. They seem to think that it is enough for them to be mere Freesoilers, to keep in check the diffusive element of slavery, and to prevent it from crossing over the bounds within which it is now regulated by municipal law. Remiss in their patriotic duty, they are too ready to make no positive attack upon the institutions in the Southern States.

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Did they not, in "the days that tried men's souls" strike as hard blows to secure the independence of Georgia as they did in defending the liberties of Massachusetts, and is it not notoriously true that the toryism of South Carolina prolonged the war two years at least? Is it not, moreover, equally true that the oligarchs of South Carolina have been unmitigated pests and boes to the general Government ever since it was organized, and that the free and conscientious people of the North are virtually excluded from her soil in consequence of slavery? It is a well known and incontestable fact the Northern States furnished about two-thirds of all the American troops engaged in the Revolutionary war; and, though they were suffer more per less brave or patriotic than their fellow soldiers of the South, yet, inasmuch as the independence of our country was mainly secured by virtue of their numerical strength, we think they ought to consider it not only their right but their duty to make a firm and decisive effort to save the States which once fought to free from falling under the yoke of a worse tyranny than that which overshadowed them under the reign of King George the Third. Freemen of the North! we earnestly entreat you to think of these things. Hitherto, at mere intervals, you have approached but half way to the line of your duty; now, for your own sakes and for ours, and for the purpose of perpetuating this great republic, which your fathers and our fathers founded at a special stream of blood, we ask you, in all seriousness, to organize yourselves as one man under the banners of liberty, and to aid in carrying into effect the plan of this work, which, if adopted, will be the death knell to the chicanery that militates against our complete aggrandisement as a nation. In this extraordinary crisis, let it be said, we can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist.

THE NON-SLAVEHOLDERS TO STRIKE FOR FREEDOM.

Non-slaveholders of the South, farmers, mechanics and working men, we hope this occasion assures you that the slaveholding politicians whom you have elected to offices of honor and profit have hoodwinked you, trifled with you, made you their tools, and sacrificed for the consummation of their wicked designs.

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Now, as one of your own number, we appeal to you to join us in our earnest and timely efforts to rescue the generous soil of the South from the unsurped and degrading control of these politicians. We do not ask you for aid, at least so far as this country is concerned, the the infernal question of slavery must be disposed of in a speedy and absolute abolishment of the whole system throughout the South—and this is the whole policy which we propose to pursue. Will you aid us? will you assist us? will you be freemen? or will you be slaves?

* * * * * * *

Do not reserve the strength of your arms until you shall have been bastinoaded into to strike; the present is the proper time for action; under all the circumstances, apathy or indifference is a crime. First ascertain, as nearly as you can, the precise nature and extent of your duty, and then, without a moment's delay, perform it in good faith. To facilitate you in determining what considerations of right, justice and humanity require at your hands, is one of the primary objects of this work; and we shall certainly fail in our desire if we do not demonstrate our task in a manner acceptable to God and advantageous to man.

REVOLUTION—PEACEFULLY IF WE CAN, VIOLENTLY IF WE MUST.

Now, sirs, we ask you in all seriousness, is it not apparent that you have flinched from us nearly five times the amount of the assessed value of your property? Why, then, do you still clamor for more? Is it your purpose to make the game perpetual? Think you that we will ever continue to bow at the valve of your idol? Think you that we will tamely bear everlasting disgrace by licking the hand that smites us, and that with us there is no point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue? Sirs, if these be your thoughts, you are labouring under a most fatal delusion. You can goad us so further; you shall oppress us no longer; therefore, earnestly but submissively, we have asked you to redress our most atrocious outrages which you have perpetrated against us; but what has been the invariable tale of our petitions? Will scarcely a rational, with a degree of coolness that should result to injury, you have laid them on the table, and from thence they have been swept into the furnace of oblivion. Respectful, sirs, we our demandants, not suppliants. We demand our rights, nothing more, nothing less. It is for you to decide whether we are to have justice peaceably or by violence, for whatever consequences may follow, we are determined to have it one way or the other.

THE BANNER TO STAND OR DIE BY.

Inscribed on the banner which we herewith unfurl to the world, with the full and fixed determination to stand by it or die by it, unless one of more virtuous efficacy shall be presented, are the notions, not of a mere faction, embody the principles, as we conceive, the Government on is our patriotic warfare against the most subtle and insidious foe that ever menaced the inalienable rights and liberties and dearest interests of America:

1. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the South.

2. Ineligibility of pro-slavery slaveholders; never another vote to any one who advocates the retention and perpetuation of human slavery.

3. No co-operation with pro-slavery politicians; no fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation with them in society.

4. No patronage to pro-slavery merchants; no gentility in slave walking hotels; no fees to pro-slavery lawyers; no employment of pro-slavery physicians; no audience to pro-slavery parsons.

5. No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.

6. Abrupt discontinuance of subscription to pro-slavery newspapers.

7. The greatest possible encouragement to free white labor.

ABOLITIONISM OR REVOLUTION IN 1860.

In taking leave of our readers we know not how we can give more forcible expression to our thoughts and intentions than by saying that, in concert with the non-slaveholding whites of the North, we, the non-slaveholding whites of the South, desire and expect to elevate to the Presidency in 1860, an able and worthy representative of the great principles enunciated in the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia in 1856; and that, forever thereafter we will, if we can, by our suffrages, hold the Presidential chair, and other high official positions in the Federal Government, scrupulously intact from the occupancy and pollution of pro-slavery demagogues, whether from the North or from the South; and furthermore, that if, in any case, the oligarchs do not quietly submit to the will of a constitutional majority of the people, at the ballot box, the first battle between freedom and slavery will be fought at home—and may God defend the right.

THE FRUITS OF TREASON AND REVOLUTION.

In aid of the general fund for circulating one hundred thousand copies of the work in hand, subscriptions up to the 15th of June, 1859, amount to about $2,700, of which the following, as will respectively appear, have been received in sums of from $10 to $250:

Beers, Abner, New York city		$ 10
Bonney, R. W., " " "		100
Brown, Nicholas, Warwick, R. I.		100
Bordick, Asher R., Brooklyn, N. Y.		100
Clarke, J. Freeman, Jamaica Plains, Mass.		10
Clay, Cassius M., Whitehall, Ky.		25
Clay, " " for a Ky. clergyman		250
Clay, " " for several persons		10
Durrah, Robert L., N. Y. city		10
Dudley, E. G., Boston, Mass.		50
Endicott, Wm., Jr., do.		100
Furman, Jonathan, Millville, Mass.		10
Fiske, Edwards W., Brooklyn, N. Y.		100
Foulkes, Samuel, Cincinnati, Ohio		10
French, Stiles, New Haven, Conn.		10
Friable, M. J., N. Y. city		100
Frothingham, O. B., Jersey City, N. J.		100
Goodloe, D. R., Ashland, Washington, D.C.		10
Greeley, Horace, New York city		100
Greenleaf, E. C., Boston, Mass.		50
Harris, Edward, Woonsocket, R. I.		100
Hendrick, Benjamin S., New York city		10
Helper, Hinton R., New York city		100
Holbert, F., Brooklyn, N. Y.		25
Joy, John, New York city		100
Ketcham, Edgar, New York city		25
McCuller, William, Wilmington, Del.		10
Marble, Nathan, Port Byron, N. Y.		10
May, Samuel, Boston, Mass.		100
Morgan, Edwin D., Albany, N. Y.		100
Nesmith, John, Lowell, Mass.		100
Norton, John T., Farmington, Conn.		100
Parsons, J. C., New York		100
Pomeroy, M., Kansas City, Mo.		10
Plumply, Benj. Rush, Philadelphia, Pa.		100
Randolph, Evan, Philadelphia, Pa.		20
Republicans of Pontoville and New Coventry, Pa., $40; Crown Point, N. Y., $11		51
Republicans of Shawnee Mound, $20; South Bend, Ind., $10		30
Roberts, W. R., New York city		10
Robinson, H., New Castle [illegible]		20
Ryerson, David, Newton, N. J.		64
Sherman, S. N., Ogdensburg, N. Y.		20
Smith, Gerrit, Peterboro, N. Y.		250
Spring, Marcus, Englewood, N. J.		100
Stoker, John A., Smyrna, N. Y.		10
Stranahan, J. S. T., Brooklyn, N. Y.		100
Tappan, Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.		100
Thomas, Wm. R., Philadelphia, Pa.		100
Tweedy, Edmund, Newport, R. I.		10
Wadsworth, Jas. S., New York city		100
Wakeman, Abram, do.		100
Weed, Thurlow, Albany, N. Y.		100
White, Aaron, Thompson, Conn.		10
Wright, E. N. and J. A., Philadelphia		30
Wood, Bradford, R., Albany, N. Y.		100
A. A., $50; B. B., $50; C. C., $10; D. D., $10; E. E., $20; F. F., $25, N. Carolina		165
S. T. M., Wilmington, Del.		10
A friend, by S. E. Sewell, Boston, Mass., $10; E. B., Brooklyn, N. Y., $25		35
Total		$3,518

Professional Cards.

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

PROMINENT his business to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past several years, will appreciate a continuance of their favors in treating all diseases incident to this climate and by practical attention to the wants of his patients, he trusts to merit a share of public patronage. Office in Gayoso House, Free admitted by public custom and pay to each or as contracted. Office on 285 Main street. 1dl-3m&dly

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J. PITMAN. G. R. HOPSON.

Medical Notice.

DRS. J. PITMAN and G. R. HOPSON, have associated themselves in the practice of medicine. Office at Dr. J. Pitman's office, on the north side of Court street, in the Turley Block. Door on alley.

Dr. Hopson resides on Wellington street, first house south of Beal. oct-dlm

H. T. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will give particular attention to Collecting and securing Claims in the Fort Tenopah, Eastern Arkansas, and North Mississippi.

Office—No. 12 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn. sep21-ly

DR. P. G. S. GRASTY,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office with Dr. D. D. Saunders, No. 41 south side Court Square. sep25-2yd

D. M. DuBOSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the south side of Court Square in Stewart's new block. 1y24-ly

GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lot 4, north side Exchange street, two doors east of letter of Main and Union streets. oct15-tf

J. W. BUTLER. W. A. BEVENS

BUTLER & BEVENS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Batesville, Arkansas. 6ml5-1y

JOHN F. FARRELLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the northeast corner of Court Square, in Blythe's Building. 1dl-ly

JAMES E. TEMPLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office at the corner of Main and Adams streets, third door west of Wade's Drug store, adjoining Northern Bank. Business solicited in collection and the public, that he is Commissioner for the States below named and affixed to his name, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin. mar16-tf

W. M. INGE. N. S. BINYON. J. A. BLAIR.

INGE, BINYON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Tuscumbia, county Missouri. dec16-1y

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T. H. Logwood, Commissioner for Mississippi and Arkansas.

CHARLES C. FARRELLY. JAMES W. FINLEY

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[From Chicago, Ill.]

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Petition for Divorce.

Jas. Coleman, for petitioner.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

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Here, also, and at Moore, Stephens & Buchanan's Piano Rooms, No. 189 Main street, may be found the

GREAT WALLACE PIANOS

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Tilton's Improved Violins & Guitars,

Also the best Banjos that can be procured.

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Ladies can be accommodated with a portfolio of any of the best public pieces of music from the period of and school then. Also, a choice lot of stationery.

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W. NAPIS, Formerly of Nashville, Tenn. nov15-1y

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In Cans and Kegs.

I am now receiving my

Fresh BALTIMORE OYSTERS Daily.

BY ADAMS' EXPRESS.

ONLY FORTY-EIGHT HOURS FROM BALTIMORE. My prices will be the same as last year—75 cents per can, with six dozen in a can—Kegs varying. All orders from the country promptly attended to, and packed well packed in ice as if delivered. My depot is No. 41 Madison street. I am the only agent for these famous oysters in Memphis. All kinds of Country Produce bought and sold, and the highest prices paid for Dried Fruit. D. C. PANCOAST, 41 Madison st. nov1-dwtm

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

Monroe Street, between Main and Second.

HAVING just returned from the East with a splendid stock of French Cloths, Cashmeres, Satins, Velvet Vestings of the first class goods, all gentlemen favor me by calling and examining my stock, as I will sell cheap for cash or on time to those who attend to with care and dispatch. nov29-dw

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*To the Citizens of Memphis and all who take an Interest in the art of Pistol Sh