THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 294.

Daily Appeal

REMOVAL OF SUPREME COURT.

Eleventh Article: The lastnumber of the West Tennessee Whig contains a remonstrance addressed to the Tennessee legislature, signed by the members of the bar of Jackson, against the removal of the Supreme Court from Jackson to Memphis. The remonstrance is ably, and very plausibly written, and I suppose it contains every possible reason that could be urged against the proposed removal. That side of the question is entirely exhausted.

The signers of the remonstrance aforesaid are opposed to the proposed measure as they allege for the following reasons:

1. Because it is a project for the benefit of a few gentlemen of Memphis at the expense of the interior, never dreamed, or even thought of by the people, as their attention was not called to it in the late canvass, and, because she, the have never expressed themselves in favor of the proposed change.

2. Jackson is the geographical center of West Tennessee, but, if this be true, yet three counties in the district whose convenience would be promoted by the change. These are Shelby, Fayette and Tipton; and the network of railroads completed or hastening to completion, puts Jackson into closer connection with every part of the district than Memphis.

3. The same requires the revenue collectors of West Tennessee to meet the controller annually at Jackson. They avoid themselves of that occasion to return their executions to the Supreme Court, and to bring prisoners who are ordered to be sent to that court, and to collect costs for the clerks in their respective counties.

4. That some office of West Tennessee is located at Jackson, and much of the business for the remote counties is transacted by attorneys and sheriff, whose duty brings them to the Supreme Court.

5. Madison county, for the purpose of accommodating the Supreme Court, built a court house at an expense of forty thousand dollars.

6. But a small portion of the business of the Supreme Court comes from Memphis, as is evident by the number of cases reported in the five volumes of Sneed's Reports, which is as follows:

"In first Sneed there are ten reported cases of which one is from Memphis.

"In second Sneed forty-nine, of which six are from Memphis.

"In third Sneed thirty-five, of which eleven are from Memphis.

"In fourth Sneed forty, of which twelve are from Memphis.

"In fifth Sneed thirty-seven, of which five are from Memphis."

And hence, say these gentlemen, very complacently, "can be seen where the real litigation comes from."

I have extracted in the foregoing to give a fair and full statement of the remonstrance or petition addressed to the legislature, and the reasons urged by the signers of the opponents, (and indeed nearly all the opponents, so far as I have been informed,) of the proposed measure.

1. "The benefit of a few gentlemen of Memphis," or a still fewer number of Jackson, should have nothing to do with the matter. The general good and convenience of West Tennessee and the desire of a majority of the members of the bar should, I think, control it. Nearly three-fourths of the members of the bar of the Western District live in Memphis, and more than half of the business of the Supreme Court originates in, and is carried from the Memphis circuit. Half or three-fourths of the members of the bar, outside of Memphis, desire the removal, and have signed petitions asking the legislature to make the removal. And the assertion, in the absence of any evidence, that by signing said petitions some have simply meant to acquiesce in the proposed measure is wholly unwarranted and without the slightest foundation in fact. The people who attend the Supreme Court, and care very little, I presume, where it is located. If, however, they feel any interest in the subject, we are bound to presume that their wishes have been correctly represented by their counsel—the members of the bar, an overwhelming majority of whom are in favor of its removal. Consequently it is not sought at the expense, but at the request of the interior.

2. Jackson is certainly the geographical center of West Tennessee, but unfortunately for this argument, the geographical center is frequently the most distant business point, which happens to be the fact in this case. It is admitted that Jackson stands equally from the south by the Mississippi Central railroad, from the north by the Mobile and Ohio road. Memphis is accessible by the Memphis and Ohio railroad, and the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and also by the Mississippi river. Memphis, therefore possesses the advantage of the Mississippi river over Jackson, and is more accessible to the river counties. The most direct and expeditious route from most of the northern counties to Memphis is by the Memphis and Ohio railroad from Humboldt. It takes four hours to go from this place to Memphis, and about one hour to go to Jackson, making a difference of only three hours' time from any of the northern counties, where the connections are "close," and when passengers are not detained at Humboldt. When they are detained, which is frequently the case, it takes passengers longer to go to Jackson than to Memphis. For instance, it occupies three hours to go from Brownsville, in Haywood county, to Memphis, and one hour to go from Brownsville to Humboldt.

Here passengers for Jackson are detained about three hours, and when they leave Humboldt, it occupies one hour, less five minutes, to reach Jackson, making five hours occupied in going from Brownsville to Jackson—two hours longer than it requires to go to Memphis, a greater distance. I say then, with the greatest respect for the signers of the remonstrance that practically the journey to Jackson from every other county except Shelby, Fayette and Tipton cannot be accomplished in less time than to Memphis; nor are these "the only counties whose convenience would be promoted by the proposed measure." Be this, however, as it may, a majority, and for far eight I know, nearly all of the lawyers of the northern counties—those who are compelled to attend the Supreme Court, and who only are directly interested in its location, prefer Memphis. They know that the superior accommodations to be obtained, and the extensive law libraries to be found and consulted in Memphis, would more than compensate them for the distance they would be compelled to travel in going there; and as to the time, it would in no event occupy more than three hours in reaching there from Jackson, when connections are close, but when not close and not made, and passengers are consequently detained at Humboldt, they can accomplish their journey in less time.

3. The law which "required the revenue collectors of West Tennessee to meet the Controller annually at Jackson," has been repealed. There is no necessity for any person to go to Jackson for the purpose of making settlements. As a general thing the Clerk of the Supreme Court collects only the costs of that court, (except costs paid by the State in State cases,) the sheriffs themselves paying "the costs to the clerks of their respective counties."

4. The business of the land office at Jackson has been for years "growing small by degrees and beautifully less," until its business is very limited, and what little there is, is confined mostly to the issuance of copies of grants. This is done as a general thing by letter. Its immense "business from the remote counties," and "the great accommodation extended to a large and meritorious class of persons," can be inferred when I state that that office is worth about fifty dollars a year.

5. The court house at Jackson is a very respectable one, but it is no better than Madison county needs for its own use. It would have built, I have no doubt, as good a one, had the Supreme Court have never met, or never been held there.

6. In the DAILY APPEAL of the 20th ult., the following statement of the number of cases decided by the Supreme Court, in the years 1855, '57 and '58, was published:

FIRST CAUSES.	
From Memphis Circuit in 1858	160
From all the rest of West Tennessee	74
From Memphis Circuit in 1857	78
From all the rest of West Tennessee	117
From Memphis Circuit in 1855	119
From all the rest of West Tennessee	112
SECOND CAUSES.	
From Memphis Circuit in 1858	1
From all the rest of West Tennessee	5
From Memphis Circuit in 1857	6
From all the rest of West Tennessee	21
From Memphis Circuit in 1855	27
From all the rest of West Tennessee	31

They endeavor to break the force of this statement by citing the number of cases reported in the five volumes of Sneed's reports "as a test of the real business of the Court."

This is certainly a very ingenious argument, but its fallacy must be apparent to every one possessing the slightest knowledge of the practice of the Supreme Court, and the reason that govern in reporting cases. The practice of the judges is either to write a short abstract of the opinion of the court on the margin or a black leaf of the record, or to write the opinion of the court in full on separate paper. The opinions that are written in the records are never reported. The opinions that are written in full are handed to the attorney-general and reporter, and he selects for publication such as he deems most important to the profession and the public—having regard more to the principles and point of law decided, and no to the importance of, or the amounts involved in the suits. He cannot report all the cases for two reasons: First, it would make his book too voluminous; and, secondly, he is required by law to publish only such cases "in which any other points of law are decided than such as are settled in some previous reported decision"—Code sec. 3084. Consequently the number of cases reported in "Sneed's Reports," or Humphrey's, or Yerger's, or any other of our State reports, is not the slightest indication of the business of the court, or the amount of business from any judicial circuit. And the assertion that the cases not reported are actions unlitigated, but carried up for delay is entirely erroneous. The number reported proves nothing.

"A reference to the docket will show that the number of cases" from other portions of West Tennessee not litigated, but carried up merely for delay, is as great, if not greater, relatively, then the number of such cases carried from Memphis circuit. And were it possible to ascertain the value of the property or the amount involved, it would be found that the value of the property involved in the cases from Memphis is many times greater than from all the rest of the Western district.

Whether or not the law libraries in Jackson contain more books than either of the judges or the attending lawyers can find time to read," as the petitioners allege, I shall not presume to say, nor will I dispute the correctness of the statement; but this I will say, that the "judges and attorneys" at times fail in getting the books they want, and cases are sometimes continued for the want of books.

When the Supreme Court was located at Jackson, "many years ago," it was doubtless the most proper place for it. Jackson was then the center of business, wealth and population, as well as the "geographical center" of West Tennessee. Traveling then was mostly by stage and on horseback. Now, at least to and from the "interior," and it was right and proper that the Supreme Court should be located, and should most as near as practicable to the center of the territory over which it exercised jurisdiction. Of late years, however, a great change has been wrought in the condition of our State and country, and in no portion of it greater than in West Tennessee. The "iron horse" has nearly annihilated space, practically making the extreme almost the center and bringing the most distant points comparatively near. Memphis has grown up as if by magic, and possesses at this time all the elements of a great and rapidly growing city, with a population of near thirty thousand souls. No one can doubt, in view of its great natural advantages, that many years will not transpire ere its population will be double and treble what it now is. Many of the best planters of West Tennessee are removing their hands to and so ling plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas. Hence, while the business of the Supreme Court from the east of the western district will grow less, the business from Memphis will grow more. It cannot be long, therefore, before two-thirds of the business will be carried from Memphis.

No sensible man, in my opinion, can doubt that the Supreme Court will eventually go to Memphis—no disinterested person will deny but that it ought to go there. It is simply a question of time. It is readily admitted that a court or judicial tribunal can sit in Jackson for the patient, quiet investigation of profound questions of law as well as in Memphis. So it can or could in a wilderness or desert; but it is insisted that "the commercial importance of Memphis" is one of the many strong reasons why the Supreme Court should meet at Memphis, where the commercial importance is such that three-fourths of the business of the court will soon originate in Memphis.

I now submit to every impartial person whether I have not successfully refuted every argument contained in the remonstrance aforesaid, and whether the reasons are not overwhelmingly in favor of Memphis.

That the correctness of my information may be relied on, I deem it proper to state that I obtained a portion of it from the clerk of the Supreme Court at Jackson, after an examination by him, at my request, of the books in his office, with reference to the points in controversy. Yours truly, X.

The Great Question of the Day—Southern Safety Within or Without the Union.

From the N. O. Tech Herald.]

Our Washington advices of this morning will go very far to confirm the most skeptical reader, in our opinion, that the Northern anti-slavery crusaders have pushed their treasonable schemes against the South to the very last extremity of Southern safety and forbearance.

From two points of observation we discover that the danger which threatens the South comprehends a repetition, on a greater scale, of the bloody, servile revolt of St. Domingo, and the still more horrible agrarian atrocities of the first French revolution. The key note of the servile revolt was touched at Harper's Ferry by "Old Brown," who has died the death of a traitor, to be canonized among the Northern teachers of treason as a saint and a martyr. The programme of a combined servile and agrarian insurrection, of the most appalling dimensions, is laid down in that infamous book of Hinton Rowan Helper, to which we have heretofore called the attention of our astonished readers. He proposes the following plan of operations:

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

2. Intelligibility of pro-slavery slaveholders; never another note 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 partiality to slaves of the pro-slavery; no to pro-slavery lawyers; no employment of pro-slavery physicians; no audience to pro-slavery parsons.

5. No more hiring of slaves by non-slave holders.

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

7. The greatest possible encouragement to free white labor.

Reduced to a single sentence, all this simply means an agrarian insurrection against the southern slave and property-holders, by the non-slave or "poor whites," in combination with a servile revolt, and comprehending the slaughter or expulsion of the dominant class and the confiscation of their property. Against this combination of all the elements of evil not hold out a single day; and let the "poor white" man of the South be poisoned with the prospect of appropriating his rich neighbor's estate, and let the ignorant slave be deluded with the abolitionists' notion of liberty, and there will be very little difficulty in the work of inaugurating Helper's scheme of revolution, emancipation and confiscation.

Here is a little band of conspirators, each to the amount of one hundred dollars or more, in aid of a fund for the circulation of a hundred thousand copies of said incendiary and revolutionary publication.

Endicott, Wm., Jr., Ms.	100
Rossney, R. W., " "	100
Brown, Nicholas, Warwick, R. I.	100
Burdick, Asher R., Brooklyn, N. Y.	100
Wright, Silas, Jr., Canton, N. Y.	100
Wadsworth, Jas. S., New York, N. Y.	100
Wakeman, Abram, " "	100
Weed, Thurlow, Albany, N. Y.	100
Stoughton, E. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.	100
Tappan, Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.	100
Thomas, Wm. R., Philadelphia, Pa.	100
Spring, Marcus, Englewood, N. J.	100
Plumly, Benj. Ruth, Philadelphia, Pa.	100
May, Samuel, Boston, Mass.	100
Morgan, Edwin D., Albany, N. Y.	100
Nesmith, John, Lowell, Mass.	100
Norton, John T., Farmington, Conn.	100
Jay, John, New York city	100
Helper, Hinton R., New York city	100
Greeley, Horace, New York city	100
Frisbie, M. J., N. Y. city	100
Frothingham, O. B., Jersey City, N. J.	100
Fiske, Edwards W., Brooklyn, N. Y.	100
Clay, Cassius M., Lexington, Ky.	200
Harris, Edward, Woonsocket, R. I.	100

One hundred dollars each from our present Republican Governor Morgan and Horace Greeley and Thurlow Weed, with various smaller sums from other abolitionists, editors and organs, will satisfy the reader as to the nature of this "irrepressible conflict" of Mr. Seward. From the emigrant aid and Sharp's rifles of Massachusetts, through Kansas, "Bleeding Kansas, we can understand the meaning of these subscriptions for Helper's book. They are intended to aid in fomenting a servile and agrarian insurrection in the South, in the diffusion of this book among the laboring white population of that section.

With such material and financial contributions to Helper from such eminent Republicans as Governor Morgan, in connection with Greeley's practice and Seward's preachings against the "Slave oligarchy," is it surprising that they should take the alarm, and whether upon a distinct understanding with the North upon a positive plan of protection? Besides, is all our southern exclusive there is nothing to be found calculated to alarm by this southern alarm. They all point to that eternal war against slavery proclaimed at Rochester by Seward, and which culminated at Harper's Ferry by Brown. The only spot in all the North where the Black-Republicans have been supposed to be in a hopeless minority, under the conservative majority of our people, is the city of New York; and even here we shall most probably have to proclaim, next week, the election of the Republican candidate for mayor, on account of the anti-slavery sentiments which have broken up the Democratic party.

All these things talk into the estimate, we cease to wonder that the South has been compelled to demand, and secure her rights which be protected within the Union, or that they will undertake to protect themselves outside of the Union. Are we prepared to meet this issue? This is the great question of the day.

A Western editor lately called his "devil" to him, and told him he could not afford to hire his services because the latter thinks he could agree either to take one peace a week for their share equally the profits of the paper. The boy concluded to try, but subsequently chose the nine pence a week for his wages. The boy is destined to be a great man.

Threats Against Governor Wise and Virginia.

Governor Wise continues to be in the daily receipt of incendiary letters from the Northern hives of Abolition demons. The fanatical feeling which could indite such an epistle as the following, whether intended as a hoax or a reality, is characteristic of the feeling of the extreme North:

RANDOLPH, Vt., Nov. 21, 1859.

Gov. H. A. WISE—Sir: I improve the present opportunity to warn you of your danger, and the consequences attending the execution of John Brown, now under sentence of death within the limits of your State. Mark well! Just as sure as John Brown swings from the scaffold, or is in any way injured or dies, while in your prisons, or under any circumstances sufficient to warrant the belief that he has met with foul play at your hands, or at the hands of the slave minions of the South, then just as sure—so help me God—in a month, when you think not, you will be launched into the eternal world. This is no idle threat for I solemnly swear, by Almighty God, that I will not rest, day or night, until I have taken your life with the lives of four of your associates.

At the same time I will assist (even to the lighting of the matches and placing them at the fuse,) in carrying out a favorite and well matured plan here at the North, which is this: That of burning Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, and a few other places, (which I am bound by oath not to reveal,) to the ground, and also to set fire to every village, town and city south of Mason and Dixon's line as soon as practicable after the execution.

You are, then, aware how matters stand. Proceed as you chose, but have a care how you sign your own death warrant, and the warrants of at least four of your associates in crime. I withhold my name, particularly because I desire my liberty, that in case John Brown is injured in the least at your hands, or at the hands of your government officials, my dagger, or bullet, or poison, may be forthcoming, to send you for trial before the bar where the murderer Thompson has already been. If you should wish to address me, there is only one way, viz: through the columns of the Weekly New York Tribune, addressed to the Green Mountain Boy of

Yours for Liberty and Equal Rights,

ETHAN ALLEN DESCENT.

Hon. H. A. Wise, Governor of the state of Virginia.

P. S.—I have delayed sending this that I might do nothing rash, or that I should be sorry for. I have only to say, may God do so to me, and more, also, if I do not fulfill the vow I have made, so help me God. Amen.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO. 182 ..... MAIN STREET ..... NO. 182.

OPPOSITE WORSHAM HOUSE,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

B. WHITESIDES ..... J. T. GILBERT.

B. WHITESIDES & CO.

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of doing an Auction and Commission Business, we will give our strict attention to the sale of all kinds of merchandise, and we hope by making prompt returns to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

We solicit a call from our old friends and the public generally.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

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J. T. GILBERT, Auctioneer. 5d-lawtw

Hay.

200 BALES prime Ohio river timothy, just received by

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Francisco & Co.,

HATTERS AND FURRIERS,

AND

BRINKLEY'S BLOCK,

289 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

For the Holidays!

WE are receiving weekly additions to our large and varied stock of LADIES' FURS, from Mr. Francisco, New York. There is no fur Christmas gift to a gentleman to present to his sweetheart than a nice set of Furs.

Beaver and Otter Caps, a fine article.

THE HOLIDAY HAT,

A new style Molesskin Hat, not up expressly for the holidays.

NEGRO WHITE WOOL HATS—300 dozen just received.

FRENCH SOFT HATS—Some new styles just received by express, at

FRANCISCO & CO'S.,

d-tf Brinkley's Block, 289 Main street.

AT THE

BAZAAR OF FASHION,

No. 223 Main Street.

Bonnets! Bonnets! Bonnets!

AT HALF PRICE!

WE have a large stock of fine Bonnets on hand which we are determined to close out regardless of price.

R. LEVY & CO.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS!—All that fine selection of Silks, Poplins and Woolen Dress Goods not on hand, will be closed out at cost.

R. LEVY & CO.

TRIMMINGS, Ribbon, Lace, Embroideries, Hosiery and all the balance of our goods will now be closed out at cost prices.

R. LEVY & CO.

NOTICE.

We would call the attention of the Ladies to our Dress Making Department, having procured the services of Madame Desbarrennes, lately from Paris. We can with confidence recommend the ladies this branch of our business. [d-tf] R. LEVY & CO.

Beaver and Otter Caps,

A FINE ARTICLE,

—AT—

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THIS establishment will be found the attention of the public to their large elegant and well selected stock, consisting in part of the following articles, to-wit:

Elegant Dress Trimmings;
Elegant Ribbons for do;
Gloves for Dressing;
Gloves for Traveling Dresses;
Tassels of every description and style;
Leghorn, Crape and Worsted;
Embroidery, Silk and Chenille;
Embroidery, Patterns and Canvass;
Gold and Silver Thread, Braids, Galoons, Tassels and Fringes; Gold and Silver stars and Ornaments. A complete assortment of every article belonging to the embroidery line. Hosiery—Gentlemen, Misses and Children's Hose of every variety. Ladies and Misses' Gloves and Gauntlets; Ladies and Misses' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Jaconet, Swiss and Linen Pocketing; Edging and Insertings, Gimlets and Bindings of every style; Lace and Lace Mantlets; Pocketing, Cloaks, Oils, Porcelains, Combs and Perfumery of all descriptions; Enclopes, Stationery and Ribbons Silk, Gloves, Pearl, Acadia and Metal Buttons of every shape and description, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

Particular attention is called to our splendid assortment of

TRAVELING BAGS,

Reticules and Ladies' Companions.

Also the finest assortment of

WILLOW BASKETS.

of every description ever brought to this market.

Traveling Baskets, Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets, Dinner, Fruit and Fancy Baskets, Work Baskets and Stands, Nurseys and Flower Baskets, Willow Carriages and Infant Chairs. The largest and most elegant assortment of

INFANT CARRIAGES,

ever before in Memphis.

FISHING TACKLE.

Fishing Rods and Lines and Baskets. Special attention is called to our assortment of

FANS.

Country Merchants and Jobbers will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are anxious to make our

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50 BALES OF COTTON

Can be Made in Ten Hours on the

BOCAGE

JACK SCREW COTTON PRESS!

THE scientific American, which is the best mechanical authority in the world, says of this Press, that "it is the perfection of simplicity and utility. We claim for it more power, greater speed and more durability than any other now used, or known planters. Here are the prices of some of our celebrated Presses:

All orders for the Press will be promptly attended to. Address

T. W. BONNER,

Secretary of B. J. C. Press Company,

Free Hall, Ala.

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The public attention is invited to the following testimonials, from those who have witnessed the operations of the Jack Screw Cotton Press:

FREE HALL, April 9th, 1858.

Hon. J. W. Bocage—Dear Sir: I have six of your Jack Screw Cotton Presses in operation. It performs beautifully. It presses more than double the amount of cotton that I have been in the habit of packing on other presses.

Its great durability should recommend it to every planter; and it is so simple that I could hardly get it out of order. It compresses little more than half as much as competitors and powerful than any other Press, and I believe as soon as it becomes known there will be no other press used.

I recommend every planter to get one. Any ordinary press builder can set up one.

Yours, &c., ISRAEL SHRADER.

The undersigned, having noticed the operations of Bocage's Jack Screw Cotton Press, take pleasure in testifying to the entire correctness of the above statements.

JOHN NELSON BOAKE,
JORDAN N. SMEDES,
WINFREE BOND,
ROBERT PATTON,
AMBROSE HUDGINS.

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FREE HALL, April 23, 1858.

We, the undersigned, cheerfully coincide in the general opinion that Bocage's Press is the most simple, efficient, durable and economical press with which we are acquainted.

JACOB BRUMP,
THERON BROWNFIELD,
GEO. G. GALLEN,
A. J. STEPENS,
W. L. M. CLEMENT,
S. A. LOCKMANS.

12 Terms Cash. [jy8-w1y

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

MCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

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

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Space	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	1 month
1	3 00	4 50	5 50	6 50	7 50	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	25 00
2	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 50	15 00	18 00	21 00	24 00	37 50
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	50 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	17 50	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	62 50
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	30 00	36 00	42 00	48 00	75 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 50	21 00	24 00	35 00	42 00	49 00	56 00	87 50
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	40 00	48 00	56 00	64 00	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50	45 00	54 00	63 00	72 00	112 50
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	125 00

1/4 square, recommended weekly, per annum, $40 00
1/2 " " " 60 00
1/2 square, recommended weekly, per annum, 80 00
1 " " " 100 00

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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 on account, charged as new each day, and so charged.

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Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rate for Waste, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, Dissolutions, &c.

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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 as transient matter, at the usual rates.

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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.

Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 20 cents per line.

No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

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PRESENTS his thanks to the citizens of Memphis and country, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years. With an experience of nineteen years in treating all Diseases incident to this climate, and by general attention to the wants of his clients, he offers full assurance of satisfaction in all cases committed to his care. Fees adjusted by patient contract and paid in cash or its contracts. Office at 375 Main street.

1st-d-w1y

REN. W. BAYNE ..... JOHN PICKETT, JR.

BAYNE & PICKETT,

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J. & H. M. SOMERVILLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Col. Hunt Brown's office, corner of Main and Monroe streets, first door, on Main. 1st-dawtf

HOMŒOPATHIC

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MEDICINES,

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Dr. A. W. WRIGHT,

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JOHN A. PETNEY

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J. PITMAN ..... H. R. HOPSON

Medical Notice.

DRS. J. PITMAN and H. R. HOPSON have associated themselves in the practice of medicine. Office at Dr. J. Pitman's old office, on the south side of Court street, in the Turley Block. Rooms alone.

Dr. Hopson resides on Washington street, first house south of Reid.

H. T. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will give particular attention to Collections and securing Claims in West Tennessee, North Arkansas, and North Mississippi.

Office—No. 18 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn. sep21-1y

DR. P. G. S. GRASTY,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office 215, D. D. Saunders, No. 43 south Second street. 1y

D. M. DuBOSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the south side of Court Square, in Dr. Strong's new block. feb8-1y

GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lemoyne's Block on Union street, two doors east of corner of Main and Union streets.

J. W. BUTLER ..... W. A. BEVENS

BUTLER & BEVENS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Helena, Arkansas. feb16-1y*

JOHN P. FARRELLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the northwest corner of Court Square, in Bertheir's Building. mr17-1y

JAMES E. TEMPLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office on the corner of Main and Adams streets, third door over Worth's Drug Store, opposite the Northern House. He has reference in the following cases, and to the public that he has practiced in the States below named and others, and solicits their patronage: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Virginia. mar16-d

W. M. INGE ..... S. S. HINTON

INGE, KINY N & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will practice in all the Courts of Carroll, Tishomingo county, Mississippi. 1-o-3m

S. R. PAYNE ..... T. H. LOGWOOD

PAYNE & LOGWOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 40 south side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn. Will practice in all the Courts of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas. feb25-1y

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

CHARLES C. FARRELLY ..... JAMES W. FINLEY

FARRELLY & FINLEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Little Rock, Arkansas.

Office on Markham street, next door to Jacobs's Book Store. jun25-d1y

SAMUEL CLEGHY KERR ..... O. H. KERR

S. E. & W. H. KERR,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, (late of Augusta, Ga.) Will practice in Chancery and Law Courts, and offer their professional services to the public.

OFFICE—Madison street, over Bayne Barrett Institution. d-d-w1y

D. C. GLENN ..... H. H. CHALMERS.

GLENN & CHALMERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 16 Gray street, up stairs New Orleans. 1y2-d1y

CHARLES SCOTT ..... A. V. DIXON.

SCOTT & DIXON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in the New Rock Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over Dr. Strong's Drug Store. d-1y

P. T. ARBELL ..... A. J. STRINGFELLOW.

ARBELL & STRINGFELLOW,

(Late of Missouri.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will practice in Shelby and the Fed Office, in the room lately occupied by Judge Miles. Parole-1y

DR. GEO HADFIELD,

Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years. With an experience of nineteen years in treating all Diseases incident to this climate, and by general attention to the wants of his clients, he offers full assurance of satisfaction in all cases committed to his care. Fees adjusted by patient contract and paid in cash or its contracts. Office at 375 Main street. 1st-dawtf

REFERS TO—Gen. J. J. Abernathy, C. J. Nelson, Memphis; Hon. Jas. Phelan, Col. J. D. Freeman, R. L. Rose, M. D., Cleveland; R. A. Gaither, M. D., Dubuque, Iowa; A. K. Small, M. D., Chicago; J. V. Temple, M. D., St. Louis; R. Ross, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; R. R. Moor, M. D., St. Louis; Dr. Dubois, Natchez, Miss.; P. S. Bonsall, Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Hadfield's Homeopathic Medicine of all kinds for sale. Hadfield's Domestic Manual, a compendium of fourteen years' practice, written in plain simple language, and adapted for the use of private individuals, travelers and families.

Office and Dwelling, Adams street, one door west of the corner of Main. Residence on Vance street, between Hernando and Dedoe. 1y31-dw

DR. G. SCHIFF,

(From Chicago, Ill.)

Physician, Surgeon and Obstetrician,

OFFICE—159 MAIN STREET.

Between Adams and Washington, up stairs. Hours No. 2. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M. Consult at all times, especially for diseases of the eye. mr17-1y

EYE & EAR.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my Eye and Ear Infirmary to the 2d year building of my residence, on the corner of Poplar and Second streets, one square from the new Court House.

R. H. JOHNSON, M. D.

MEMPHIS

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RAILROAD.

THE Regular Freight and Passenger Train will leave Hopefield every morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Madison at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Madison at 3 P. M., and arrive at Hopefield at 5 P. M. Connection at Madison with Chickasaw, Bayou & Cow's Line of Stages to Little Rock. Trunk through. Baggage checked. Passengers can rely on being put through with safety and despatch. jy15-dtf

M. LYNCH, Superintendent.

Petition for Divorce.

Sophia Sessions, ... Plaintiff in the Common Law and
vs. ..... Chancery Court of the city of
H. L. Benjamin. ..... Memphis, Tenn.

IT appears to the undersigned, Clerk and Master of a valid court, by the affidavit of the complainant that the defendant H. L. Benjamin is a resident of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Daily Appeal, published in the city of Memphis, requiring the said defendant to appear on the first Monday in March next, at our court house in said city, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be taken for confessed and set down for hearing ex parte.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, C. C.

Jno. Coleman, for petitioner. sep1-law4w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A Choice Bottom Plantation,

SITUATED eight miles east of Commerce Landing, in Bolivar county, Miss. The place contains 1270 acres, four hundred and fifty in cotton, the balance in cane, in every respect desirable. There is about 250 acres of cleared land on the place, 175 acres of which is in fine condition for the cotton crop of next year. Also, 1 cotton gin, screw, stalk-rack, etc. Address box 63, Greenland, Miss., or apply to

BELL & STRONG,

Land Agents at Premises and Commerce, Miss.

dtf-d2m

Hopkins & Kirby.

WANTED.

WE wish to rent for a friend of ours a small Plantation on the outside of the Mississippi River, with a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 70 to 150 acres of land in cultivation. Our friend wishes the place to raise a crop the ensuing year—wants a good place within 20 miles or less from the city of Memphis. Any person having such a place to let will please report the same to us at our office, corner of Main and Madison streets. [sep16-dw] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE

AND TERMS EASY.

THE following Property, one and three-quarter miles East from Court Square: Four and a half acres of land on Bass street, with a good Family Residence with six rooms, servant's rooms and kitchen, cistern, carriage house, stable and orchard, all well inclosed.

Also—A good Family Residence on Jackson street with seven rooms, kitchen, servant's rooms, cistern, two good wells, carriage house, stable and orchard, all in good order and beautiful location.

Also—Four Tenements, two stories, a neat and comfortable Tenement with four rooms, lack room, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, all new and between Gayoso and Hernando streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.

Also—Two Residences in Fort Pickering, one a brick with six rooms and four or five servant's rooms, cistern, stables, carriage house, etc., and the other a frame, in which there are three acres of ground. The other place