THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 34.

Daily Appeal

MR. DOUGLAS ON THE UNION.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

The speech of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, which is quite worthy of his reputation, comprehends in its discussion those long outstanding questions of difference between the South and the North. Nothing can be more just than the general course of his argument upon this subject. In order to sustain this view, it is not necessary to believe that the Republican party, in the whole, held to the extreme opinions advanced, beyond possibility of denial, in the two extraordinary speeches Mr. Seward, delivered in the State of New York, last year—or that any considerable portion of this party especially admirers of the great statesman of Auburn, have joined in the recommendations of Hinrichs—or has any set purpose of interfering with slavery in those where it is legal and existing, under the protection of the Federal Constitution. It is quite enough that the opinions upon which the Republican party avowedly stands, to be necessary implication and in spirit, uphold the principles advanced by Mr. Seward, and the scheme proposed by Helper—that they do lead to results not like those to be achieved by commotion, but which, if not, they do hold out prospect a powerful organization, occupying a threatening attitude of hostility towards slavery, per se; and, therefore, since the less is included in the greater, as far as they can assail it, as it exists under the Constitution.

If there is no purpose, under any reservation, of interfering with it, in the latter case, the question naturally arises, why do they assail it at all? In any other view, the declamation expended on the subject in Congress and elsewhere, is equally empty and offensive. The trouble is, that a violent anti-slavery agitation is in fact on foot, though a large portion of the country, and the platform of the Republican party declares slavery to be one of the "twin relics of barbarism"—thus throwing upon slaveholders, the odium of wilfully rejecting the civil and religious of civilization—that the oldest man in the party pronounces it incompatible for free States and slave States to continue in harmony, under the same Constitution—that leading men of the Republican party, including sixty-eight members of Congress, have announced and do not now disown their opinion of a too short period hitherto to admit of the most strenuous efforts for the extinction of slavery—that the incursion of John Brown into Virginia, for the purpose of inciting a servile war, "was a good deed"—and that when the latter case is under discussion in the Senate, a Republican Senator of eminence, (Mr. Fessenden,) soliciting one of cases, as he esteems it, for his purpose, —tending, as he puts it, rather to pallint than to condemn that act and all likeness and—a sober incidental only, and not original—and attributing all to that, declares that he is "only surprised that more John Browns have not acted on the lesson" learned in the struggle attending the settlement of Kansas!

When an active individual of the Republican party, therefore, in Congress or out, expresses personal disapprobation of the sentiments or of the acts commented upon, it does not alter the real question of the difference between the South and the North. Nothing can be more just than the general course of his argument upon this subject. In order to exclude this view, it is not necessary to believe that the Republican party, in the whole, held to the extreme opinions advanced, beyond possibility of denial, in the two extraordinary speeches Mr. Seward, delivered in the State of New York, last year—or that any considerable portion of this party especially admirers of the great statesman of Auburn, have joined in the recommendations of Hinrichs—or has any set purpose of interfering with slavery in those where it is legal and existing, under the protection of the Federal Constitution. It is quite enough that the opinions upon which the Republican party avowedly stands, to be necessary implication and in spirit, uphold the principles advanced by Mr. Seward, and the scheme proposed by Helper—that they do lead to results not like those to be achieved by commotion, but which, if not, they do hold out prospect a powerful organization, occupying a threatening attitude of hostility towards slavery, per se; and, therefore, since the less is included in the greater, as far as they can assail it, as it exists under the Constitution.

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A Married Man Seeking Another Wife.

A few months since a man named Squire Bowers, who resided in the town of Whelter, where he has a wife and children, made the acquaintance of a respectable family in the fourth ward. He passed by the name of Drake, and paid his attentions to a daughter of mature age, and contracted a marriage. The arrangements for the expected union were so far made by the girl, that she procured her wedding garments, and we believe that the day was fixed for the ceremony. Two or three days since Bowers, alias Drake, came in from the country and was taken up, if or pretended to be, while at the house of the parents of the woman he had betrayed. He was kindly taken care of and nursed by the lady who expected to become his wife, and remained there until yesterday, when he was unexpectedly exposed as a villain to the family who treated him so kindly.

The denouement was as sudden to him as to the family, and neither were at all prepared for it. It was done in this way: A constable of Whelter had a summons for Bowers, and had been in search of him two or three days. Some one who had the secret of Bowers told the constable that if he went to a certain number on a certain street, and asked for Mr. Drake, he would find the man he wanted, and might execute his process. The officer did as he was directed, was informed at the door that Mr. Drake was up stairs, and was shown to the room he occupied. There Bowers was reclining at ease upon a bed, attended by the lady he had deceived, and who was still comforting. The constable told him that he had a summons, which Bowers, with a wink, reached out to take. The officer did not take the hint—probably he did not want to—and read aloud the name of Squire Bowers as defendant, etc. What followed cannot be described. It was useless for Bowers to attempt to carry the deceit any further. He speedily escaped from the house, and by so doing probably saved his life, as the father of the girl was so enraged when the case was disclosed that he declared he would kill the offender.

An inquiry as to the character of Bowers, soon revealed the fact that he was a man of dissolute habits, and utterly destitute of principle. What his own family have suffered is too offensive to decency to relate, if correctly stated. But the most unfortunate part of the story has yet not to be told. He had accomplished his purpose most fully, and seduced the lady he had promised to marry. She had confided too much in the villain. The family received him evening to the residence of the police justice and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Bowers, but he has not yet been caught. The character of the lady who has thus been ruined, stands fair, and, as far as we can learn, she has always been esteemed by those who knew her.

CLIPPINGS.

The London Court Journal says the Empress Eugenie has not abandoned crinoline. There is consolation, ladies.

There are twenty-eight Roman Catholic churches in Philadelphia, and two more are to be built.

At Bogota, New Granada, the priests collected a number of Bibles that had got into the possession of the people, and burnt them in front of the archbishop's house.

A Dr. Hardy, of Cincinnati, presented a free negro lad of that city to let him sell him in Gainesville. Eleven hundred dollars was obtained for the boy, and the story leaked out and the Doctor was arrested.

Little Patti has created quite a sensation in Boston.

The Government contemplates furnishing us with a new cent, as soon as the one is small, it will probably have as color of "mint."

Of the sunken vessels, raised at Sebastopol, only one has been found to be worth repairing.

Tom (who is sentimental) "Don't you think some verses would touch her? Charley—no beam tiful poem!" Charley (who is practical) "Oh hang your verses, Tom. If you want to enjoy life, drop poetry and the gals altogether, and jine a fire company."

M. Rowe, a Dublin astronomer, states that the famous comet of Charles V, will appear in August next.

New Orleans is an old fogy place; it has just received two new fire hand-organs, and the people have become so used to them there that a stream a hundred and eighty old feet—quite out of date—to put the fire steamers.

At Dr. Evans, Wis., G. W. Andrews, editor of the Sentinel, was arrested, together with his wife, both being charged with burning their premises, the lady is more than one instance.

Louis Napoleon's pamphlet against continuing the Pope's present temporal power, is prohibited in Rome, is circulating there largely, to the enlightenment and edification of the Italians.

The "Fourth Annual Spiritual Register" says there are 22[illegible] trance speaking mediums, and 303 test, healing and other mediums; 182 preachers and teachers of spiritualism; 1500 places where spiritual meetings are held; 600 books and pamphlets in spiritualism, and 20 periodicals in this country. How true is the ancient saying, "the fools are not all dead yet."

Mount Vernon now belongs to the Mount Vernon association. The net amount collected was $232,206, one-fourth of which came from lectures and writings of Edward Everett, devoted to the object of the society.

At the end of Mr. Buchanan's term in 1861, the Democracy will have had the Presidency forty-eight years, to the opposition's sixteen.

Paris fashions say the shape of bonnets is to be very small in front, but long, round, advancing over the forehead, and very much thrown back at the ears. The curtain is very narrow. In general they are very much trimmed—indeed, overcharged with trimmings.

The Lancaster, Pa., Express says that one reason why persons in the West and elsewhere, who put up principally, look so sickly, is that have received a blow from rattlesnakes in the prairies in their hind parts. The virus remains in the fatty portion, without entering the general circulation, and the victims, who know no better, eat it.

The New York Herald and the Press.

Old Bennett, of the New York Herald, who watches political fights with a keen eye, and always stands ready to take up with the party that he thinks is likely to succeed, in a late article on the Presidency says:

"The Democratic party is singularly fortunate in the ability of its public men, and among them Douglas stands the first office in the nation. Mr. Douglas holds a commanding place. From a variety of circumstances he is the only candidate, with the single exception of Mr. Buchanan, who, although he has perfunctorily refused to be considered as in the field for the succession, may yet be compelled to accept a second term, like Jefferson, Madison and Jackson.

"The conservative, safe men of the North will have the next Presidential election in their hands. Mr. Buchanan will have their support, and the very best thing that Mr. Douglas and his friends can do is to support the administration of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Douglas is the historical argument:

"The Pope's life, as it stands to-day, is beyond all dispute the most legitimate that can be put forward by any sovereign in Europe or in the world. Yet, in the same breath, perhaps, we will inquire into the origin of this title. We answer that the origin does not appear on the human record. All we know is, that after the conversion of Constantine the Great, the seat of empire was transferred from Rome to Byzantium. During the immediate subsequent ages, the Emperor and his successors were drawn out and—the Pope—also their protection from the people of Italy. The people called out to invoke the aid of the Emperor in periods of trial and of danger, and to repel pestilence and invasion by barbarous nations. To their appeal no answer came, nor any aid. In these trying circumstances the people raised their hands to heaven and cried out, and our spirits aim to be their temporal saviour as well as their father.

"The temporal authority of the Emperor from Constantine to the overthrow of the Empire, in which is now called the States of the church, but especially in the portion which were more immediately connected with the imperial city of Rome, it was not conferred by the Holy Father. It was rather forced upon him by the wishes and clamor of a neglected and oppressed people. It was a necessity, and, in all events, in the exercise of the temporal power of the Pope, he was the chosen ruler of the Italian people, within the limits of what afterward became the Papal States, and, in fact, history a street that at a subsequent period Pepin and Charlemagne of France, made him a donation of this same territory, with additional grants of extension as to make it a fair and popular inheritance. The merit of their conduct on that occasion consists in the fact that they recognized and strengthened the supreme sovereignty of the Pope, in a time with which he was already invested. They were Catholic princes. They could have taken away from the Pope his temporal dominion. But instead of doing so, they confirmed it.

"The argument more pointedly continues:

"We are an integral portion of 200,000,000 of Catholics, whose eyes are constantly turned to the See of Peter as the supreme Judge. For the spiritual welfare of our souls, conquerer France, or France conquer Austria, in a sanguinary war, with which the Holy Father, as representative of the Prince of Peace, has had nothing to do. It is not for us to settle whether the Duke and Duchess of Parma, Modena and Tuscany shall not return to the government of their dominions, or not. These are but the dynasties of family, and it is for them to contest whether one family or another shall occupy their places. We wish of course, that in all things the laws of justice may prevail.

"But there is a territory in which we have supreme interest. It is called the States of the church. We speak of the church. The Pope of Rome is our supreme spiritual head. We wish to have access to him and to whom he shall be free. We claim the privilege of approaching the Eternal City, where he and his predecessors have reigned and ruled from time immemorial. The moment we tread its shores and land, let the cotton of the South be worked into fabrics where it grows, the iron be laid in rails over the soil beneath which now reels, the gold of the Carolinas and Georgia be melted and wrought in those States, the wool of Texas be turned into the new built factories of that vigorous commonwealth, while the timber of Maryland and Virginia be made into ships to sail from their ports—if so the South will. It is such a diversity of pursuits that is needed to make the southern section of this country the most prosperous land in the world.

HIGH AUTHORITY FOR A CORK CUR.—Lord Palmerston's organ, the London Post, is responsible for the following, in reply to a correspondent, official with corne, signing himself "A Poor Cripple:"

If "A Poor Cripple" will take a lemon, cut a piece of it off, then stick it as as to let in the toe with the corn, the pulp next to the corn, the skin on right so that it cannot come, he will find next morning that, with a blunt knife, the corn will come away to a great extent. Two or three applications of this will make "A Poor Cripple" happy for life.

Temporal Kingdom of the Pope.

The Metropolitan Record publishes in full the address of the archbishop and the suffragan bishops of the constitutional province of New York, in provincial council assembled. A large portion of it is devoted to the consideration of the questions which have recently arisen in political circles of Europe, touching the temporal kingdom of the Pope, whose title thereto, that is, to the sovereignty of the Roman States, is vehemently maintained. The following is the historical argument:

"The Pope's title, as it stands to-day, is beyond all dispute the most legitimate that can be put forward by any sovereign in Europe or in the world. Yet, in the same breath, perhaps, we will inquire into the origin of this title. We answer that the origin does not appear on the human record. All we know is, that after the conversion of Constantine the Great, the seat of empire was transferred from Rome to Byzantium. During the immediate subsequent ages, the Emperor and his successors were drawn out and—the Pope—also their protection from the people of Italy. The people called out to invoke the aid of the Emperor in periods of trial and of danger, and to repel pestilence and invasion by barbarous nations. To their appeal no answer came, nor any aid. In these trying circumstances the people raised their hands to heaven and cried out, and our spirits aim to be their temporal saviour as well as their father.

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Execution of Stevens, the Wife Murderer.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The execution of James Stevens, for the murder of his wife, took place at the Tombs this morning. His conduct on the gallows was firm until the last moment approached, when he turned to the sheriff and exclaimed hurriedly, "the quick! be quick! His last words, in reply to a question from the Rev. Mr. Knapp, were: "I am innocent—Redeemer, save me." The unfortunate man, it will be remembered, was formerly a professor of religion, prominent in the church, occupying a respectable position in the sphere in which he moved, and so far as was known, living happily with his wife and family. But it appears that he was tired of his wife and wished to marry a younger woman, and therefore determined to rid himself of her by poison. The circumstances of the case are these:

Late in the summer of 1857, Mrs. Stevens was taken ill, and after lingering for some weeks, died and quietly buried in Greenwood cemetery. Her body remained undisturbed for nearly a year, when suspicion was aroused by the statement of the Bell girls, nieces of Mr. Stevens, who had long suspected the truth. The body was exhumed and examined in one of the most searching analyses ever made, and the presence of arsenic established. It she had died from the effects of arsenic. Stevens was arrested, brought to trial and confronted with a long array of circumstantial evidence, which carried conviction of his guilt to the minds of the court and jury. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 20th of May last, but further respites were taken, which, at last, and finally after making an attempt a few days ago to murder his prison keeper, he paid the penalty of his crime to-day upon the scaffold.

SENSIBLE VIEWS OF A MASSACHUSETTS EDITOR.—While a few southern citizens seem not to appreciate the importance of building up our own manufactures, the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, thus speaks of the efforts in the South:

The dissolution needed by the South is not of the political union of the States, but one that shall give them greater independence in their industry. Let them manufacture cloth, shoes and hats; let the cotton of the South be worked into fabrics where it grows, the iron be laid in rails over the soil beneath which now reels, the gold of the Carolinas and Georgia be melted and wrought in those States, the wool of Texas be turned into the new built factories of that vigorous commonwealth, while the timber of Maryland and Virginia be made into ships to sail from their ports—if so the South will. It is such a diversity of pursuits that is needed to make the southern section of this country the most prosperous land in the world.

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Under the style and firm of M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

WHERE ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum $10 00
Tri-Weekly " " 5 00
Weekly " " 2 00

All daily subscriptions will be considered due and made half-yearly in advance.

The Weekly issue will be weekly and regularly served 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.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	4 m.	5 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00
2	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	27 00	37 50
3	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	27 00	32 00	50 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	18 00	22 00	27 00	32 00	37 50	62 50
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	27 00	32 00	37 50	45 00	75 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	25 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	52 50	87 50
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	52 50	60 00	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	33 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	67 50	112 50
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	55 00	67 50	75 00	125 00

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

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

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

All advertisements registered to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, a advance over stated rates.

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

Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occasional space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside pages.

Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Semi-Monthly, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper only specified 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, Wards, Towns and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.

Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations are to be charged as other advertisements.

All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged on the insertion.

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

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

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford.

JANUARY 1, 1860.

To the Controller of the State of Tennessee:

The name of the company is the CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $200,000
The amount of Capital Stock paid up is 200,000
The Assets of the Company are as follows:

		Par Value.	Market Value.
100	Shares Park Bank Stock, N. Y.	$50,000	$70,000
100	" Phenix Bank Stock, N. Y.	20,000	20,000
100	" Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.	10,000	11,500
100	" Importer & Traders' Bank, N. Y.	5,000	11,500
100	" B'k of Commerce, N. Y.	5,000	6,200
100	" Market Bank Stock, N. Y.	10,000	12,000
100	" Merchants' B'k Stock, N. Y.	10,000	8,500
100	" Merchants' B'k Stock, N. Y.	5,000	3,250
50	" Merchants' B'k Stock, Boston.	5,000	3,500
50	" Merchants' B'k Stock, Boston.	5,000	5,000
50	" Hide & Leather B'k Stock "	2,500	2,500
100	" Revere " "	10,000	10,000
100	" Revere Copper Co. Stock, "	10,000	10,000
200	" Berkshire B'k Stock, Hartford	20,000	19,000
100	City Stock " "	10,000	10,500
100	" Phenix " "	8,000	4,500
50	" Aetna " "	5,000	5,400
50	" M'ch'ts Nat. " "	2,500	2,500
25	" City " "	2,500	2,875
50	" B'k Hartford " "	2,500	3,500
50	" Connecticut " "	2,500	500
10	Bridgeport City Wat'r Bond, $1000 each,	10,000	10,200
4	Hartford City Bonds, " "	4,000	4,000
10	Indiana Central R. R. Bonds, "	10,000	10,000
	Certificate Ohio State Stock	5,000	5,150
		$217,125	$198,575

Accrued interest on investments, payable January 1, 1860 ..... 2,619 91
Amount due from State Agents 1,287 41
Cash on hand and in Bank 21,949 57
Cash in hands of agents, or in transit, less commissions and discounts 17,241 03
Loans on Mortgage of Real Estate 43,041 20
Loans secured by pledge of Bond and other Stocks 41,918 34
Loans on policies or other approved security, 14,416 00
Office Furniture and Library 1,128 47

Balances in favor of Company ..... $ 141,295 94
Capital Stock paid up 200,000 00
Stocks and Bonds 198,575 00

Total Assets $539,870 94

LIABILITIES.

No Liabilities to Banks or others, no and not due
No Losses adjusted and not due 1,640
Losses adjusted and not due 1,000
Losses reported unadjusted, or in suspense waiting further proof, and other claims 17,581
No other claims against the company.

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one risk is $300

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, varies as to the premium.

No part of its capital or assets are deposited with any State or States as security for loans therein.

Act of incorporation is same as previously.

G. B. BOWERS, President.

C. C. WAITE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. Hartford, Jan. 12, 1860.
HARTFORD COUNTY, }

Then personally appeared G. B. BOWERS, President, and C. C. WAITE, Secretary of the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and made oath that the foregoing statement of the affairs of said company, and exhibits, subscribed by them, is in all respects true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me, ... DENIS NEWTON, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nashville, January 26, 1860.

This is to certify that the City Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has complied with all the requisitions of the laws required by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, in force on the 1st day of January, "An act to revise the laws relative to insurance companies not incorporated by the State of Tennessee," and that J. S. CHADWICK and W. H. SHELTON are its agents at Memphis, Shelby county, in the town of Memphis, State of Tennessee.

Policies issued and received in the above reliable Company by ..... CHADWICK & SHELTON, Agents.
jan16 ..... Book Building, Main street.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of Spencer C. Beatty, at the April term, 1859, of the Court of Shelby county, the undersigned gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred, and persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

G. BENTTY, Adm'r.
apr12-12m

Notice.

Messrs. MARSHELL & MATTHEWS,

LATE of the school of the great and celebrated Chevalier Dreer and Professor, COOK, of Philadelphia, of St. Louis, have been induced to open an establishment for carving on the above business in all its branches. Every description of Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants are dred, cleansed, and restored to their original presentation. They carefully do repairs, repair, and prepare, wax and tar, together with all other branches appertaining to which such garments are liable, and restore the spots not to reappear. Call and examine their compound Coal Gravelling. Their office is on Main street between Gayoso and Beale.

AUTHEWS

A CARD

To the State-makers & Stave-dealers.

DESIROUS of satisfying all persons who are engaged in the Stave business, and to caution them against false reports that they are not the highest price of Stave kegs, I will give them the value of Staves in New orleans.

Our Staves are made in the best manner and become worse and worse every day, in consequence of the large quantity, and self, these at a living profit.

Clarets or French Rouge of good quality are selling here at from $16 to $20; Hogsheads Staves from $20 to $25 per thousand, and Barrel $30 to $35 per thousand of twelve hundred staves.

The present and future prices will not improve for a long time to come, probably a year from this, in consequence of the short failure of the cotton crop, and the very large stock of Staves now on hand here, which is over six millions, which is sufficient to supply the demand for two years to come. I hold therefore are all persons who have Staves on hand not to send them to this market this year, for they will not pay the freight and expenses on them.

GAYOSO LEDDA,
Stave Dealer.

A Complete Grist Mill for $20.

THE TOM THUMB GRIST MILL.

THIS mill has been well tested, and its qualities are fully established. It is now offered to the public at the lowest improved and most cheap Mill in use. Its construction is entirely simple, requiring no skill in management, or in the art of grinding to operate it.

It is furnished with an improved device for regulating the feed, which can be placed within the hopper of the Mill. This invention supplies the place of the cumbersome and vexatious stable staff and shoe, performing conveniently the same office.

The axle of the Mill is horizontal, and it is adapted to be run with a belt from a horse-power, or hand arrangement.

It can be run with a two-horse power, up to a speed of two hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, or it may be operated with proportionally increased speeds, by power applied to the Mill, and yielding in four or more bushels per hour, and four or six hundred revolutions per minute.

The Mill is warranted to perform as stated.

The following letter is from a responsible gentleman, who is using one of the Mills:

MEMPHIS, Illinois, Feb. 14, 1859.

Messrs. Hedges, Pine & Co.—Gentlemen: The little Tom Thumb Grist Mill you sent me is the best thing of the kind in use. We have ground meal, meal, barley, Hungarian grass seed and buckwheat. It works equally well with each. We ground six bushels per hour, and are confident that we can grind twenty bushels of corn per hour, and then make as good meal as can be made with burrs.

WARREN CLARK,
Secretary of the Earle Company.

Shipping weight, packed for transportation by rail or express, 140 pounds. Price $20.

HEDGES, PIRE & CO.,
No. 6 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. McCOMBS & CO., 141 Main street, Memphis, Agents, who will be in receipt of the Mills feb6-2t-eod

A. S. BROWN, Grenada, Miss. HENDERSON OWEN, Late of Samsonville, Tenn. MILES OWEN, Memphis, Tenn.

BROWN, OWEN & CO., COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS RECEIVING, FORWARDING, —AND— GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Monroe street, between Main and Front Row,

Memphis, Tenn.

ALL Cotton, Tobacco, or other Produce consigned to us for sale, will receive our personal attention.

Bagging, Rope and other supplies furnished at the lowest market price.

Liberal cash advances made on Produce in store.

We have this day associated with us as indicated in the above card, A. S. BROWN, Esq., of Grenada, Miss., who, with the undersigned, will devote his energies to the business of the firm, and who may have the patronage, a generous and liberal share of which is earnestly solicited from the public.

OWEN & OWEN.

Flour.

SALE—1000 sacks of Liverpool Salt, in store and for sale by ..... VERNON & CO.
feb8 ..... 36 Front Row.

Hopkins & Kirby.

For Sale.

THIRTEEN thousand and five acres, adjoined for actual settlement, front on South Bend, south side of Arkansas river, and on Little Rock, three-quarters of a mile from Rock—over 1 (?) acres deadened three years; high state land and easily put in cultivation.

Also, one farm, six miles from Stanton Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, containing 200 acres, 120 in cultivation; frame dwelling, barn, stables, and all necessary buildings, all in good order.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale.

A fine improved plantation fronting on the Mississippi river, on the Tennessee side, 20 miles above Memphis, opposite island 21; 600 acres in the tract; 300 in cultivation; six miles from Memphis; 18 miles adjoining; cistern holding 800 barrels water; large gin house, ginned all to order; stables, lots and improvements, all in good order. If desired, the corn and fodder, 40 head of cattle, 30 hogs, sheep, etc., go with the place. The place has a good orchard—the best.

—ALSO—

One plantation fronting on the Mississippi river three miles, in Desha county, Arkansas; 1000 acres in the tract; 700 in cultivation; six cleared fields; good gin and good quarters for 40 hands; large two-story gin house with extra gin stand and press; good stables and all other necessary outbuildings, all in order. The water, and whatever is needed, will be furnished on the land in point of not equal any. Also, if desired, 1000 or 2000 bushels corn, 50 head of cattle, 40 or 50 head hogs, 10 or 15 head of cattle, 10 horses and mules, 15 or 20 bales cotton, 40 barrels molasses.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale.

A LARGE, well-water plantation 12 miles from Natchez, Coldwater county, Miss., fronting St. Francis river; 800 acres land, 100 acres in the tract, 300 acres, 160 in cultivation; well supplied with water; quarters, cistern holding 800 barrels water; large gin house, stables, and all other necessary outbuildings, all in order. The water, and whatever is needed, will be furnished on the land in point of not equal any. Also, if desired, 1000 or 2000 bushels corn, 50 head of cattle, 40 or 50 head hogs, 10 or 15 head of cattle, 10 horses and mules, 15 or 20 bales cotton, 40 barrels molasses.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE

And Terms Easy.

THE following Property, one and three quarter miles north from Court Square, fronting Poplar and a half acres of Land on Main street, with a good Family Residence with six rooms, servant's room and kitchen, cistern, carriage house, stable and orchard, as well as land.

ALSO—A good Dwelling and Lot on Jefferson street with seven rooms, kitchen, servant's room, cistern, two good wells, carriage house, stable and garden, all in good order, and beautifully located.

ALSO—For sale on Vance street, a neat and comfortable cottage, with seven rooms, kitchen, cistern, well, servant's room and cistern, all new, and between Dunlap and Hernando streets, on the north side, at the corner of Vance.

ALSO—Two Brick Houses in Fort Pickering, one a brick two-story house, with seven rooms, cistern, garden, carriage house, stable and orchard, in this place there are three acres of ground. The other place is the Fort Pickering Hotel, containing 250 rooms, kitchen, and servant's rooms, etc.

Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to call at the office of the undersigned, and examine the above property, or address the undersigned, at