THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 36.

Daily Appeal.

LETTER FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

EDITORS APPEAL: Being an humble and unaspiring citizen of the "Volunteer State," one of the "lookers on," as well as one of the well-wishers of the Democratic party, it is with no little pleasure that I have observed, lately, a disposition on the part of the peers of Mr. Douglas, and others, to cease the warfare they have heretofore waged against him, creating discord and heart-burnings among those who ought to be magnanimous friends, and coming back again to the old situation of union, harmony and reconciliation. Without union there can be no strength, without harmony no enthusiasm, and without enthusiasm, associated with high courage and bold resolve, no political party ever has been, or can be, successful—experience teaches it, common sense proclaims it. Then why not have union and harmony? More than two-thirds of the Democracy of the North coincide with Mr. Douglas in his territorial views, which, until two or three years ago, were also the views of the southern Democracy. Then why make a change? why interpolate a new creed? To do so would make the Democratic masses in the North dissatisfied.

It would deepen their ardor, indifference would be the result, and defeat would follow. What then? Can the South elect a President alone? If not, why should southern men alienate the northern Democracy, by quibbling on an abstract, metaphysical dogma, which neither they nor the powers of the universe can control. Everybody knows it is climate, soil, and production that governs the existence of, and establishes or prohibits slavery. Where it is profitable it will exist, and where not, it will not exist. No community of men will cling to an institution which is calculated to bankrupt them, but they will do it if it is necessary to their prosperity and welfare. If W. H. Seward had a rice plantation in Mississippi, and lived there with no other means of support but its produce, he would have it stocked with negroes the first thing. And why? Because it would be worthless to him unless he did so. And so with Horace Greeley, (who has advocated every one under heaven but "niggerism,") if he had a sugar plantation in Louisiana. And so with Giddings, or Wilson, or Chesney, if they had tobacco plantations in the "Old Dominion." And so with Hale and Phillips, if they owned cotton fields in Georgia. They would all own their "niggers," because they would be necessary to their prosperity—yes! and because they would be profitable to them and beneficial to the negroes.

So, on the other hand, if Jeff Davis owned a manufacturing or shoe factory in Massachusetts, he would not have negroes for operatives. Why? Because they have been tried in such establishments and found unprofitable and worthless. And so with Mr. Benjamin or Iverson, if they owned wheat fields and corn fields in Pennsylvania or Illinois they would repudiate the negro, because he would be a burden to them and their friends in Mexico it would deprive the master of the ability to supply his own wants and make him happy. And what of the Territories? According to this doctrine, (and it is the true one, before, if New Mexico was inhabited by the scoriest of Black-Republicans, and were to form an anti-slavery Constitution and be admitted into the Union, in a year or two they would be obliged to change it to pro-slavery, for they could not get along without that institution. Their farms would be worthless without it, and sterility and poverty would be their portion. But the Territories will become slave States, where the climate and soil are suited for the profitable employment of slave labor, and vice versa. As to the morality of slavery, everybody knows it, notwithstanding the hollow hearted whinings of long-faced, quasi philanthropists, who would, and do not, associate with the negro, nor treat him as kindly as the slaveholder. Their professions are hypocritical, and, as I said before, the most fanatical Abolitionist would be a consistent one if he could get along otherwise so well.

But southern Democrats say that because Mr. Douglas holds out the doctrine that noaction of a territorial legislature virtually prohibits slavery therein, he is a traitor, and not allowed a fair showing with the other candidates before the Charleston convention. I have never yet heard any one deny but that non-action would be a prohibition, as it follows he spoke the truth in a political sense, although, as he thinks, it would not be so in a constitutional sense. There is no power to compel the legislature to pass laws if they do not want; hence non-action and Democratic doctrine must be a congressional slave code, to protect slavery in a Territory. If that were done it would establish slavery as an issue distinction drawn between the people of a State and those of a Territory; for, in that case, Congress could do no thing on the people of a Territory which they could not do in a State, and it would give the lie to the proposition of Jefferson, that "all [white] men are created equal" and that "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." In the first place, it would be saying to the people of a Territory, you are not capable of self-government, nor able to manage your own affairs, therefore we will make your laws for you, to suit us, and not you; and, in the next place, it would be Congress compelling the Territory, without "*the consent of the governed*," and its direct opposition to their wishes. Men are men in a Territory or out of it, and have inalienable rights as much in a Territory as elsewhere, wherever they are within its boundaries, one of which is that the people shall choose those who make the laws by which they are governed.

Still, if the Territory should pass a law to prohibit a slave, it would be obviously unconstitutional, for that would be opposed to the decision of the Supreme Court, which Mr. Douglas believes, and I believe, is right, thus, this thing of saying he adopts the doctrine that a southern man has no protection for his slave property in a Territory, that is, of his having a right without a law to hold his property, if I understand language, that the Supreme Court protects slave property in a Territory, and that a law of a Territory prohibiting slavery therein would be unconstitutional. Further than this we cannot go to protect slavery in a Territory without enactment, and that is impossible, which belongs to every American citizen, in a Territory or out of it, nor without disturbing the fundamental maxims upon which our government is based; for, if an enactment could be made on such a right of a citizen in a Territory it can be done out of it, and if one such right can with justice be taken away, on the same principle another can be taken and another, until the citizen is shorn of his sovereignty, the General Government turns into an engine of unlimited power to oppress the people, and the maxim ingrafted from the Declaration of Rights, governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

If it would be right to establish a precedent setting aside at least two of these fundamental maxims, Congress could in peace or slave code for all the Territories, and make them have an institution they do not want, and which would be of no benefit to them, and which could not be maintained for an hour after they were admitted into the Union as States. In the majority in such were opposed to it, and if the Democratic party of this Government ought to be shaken to their center, then let a bill be introduced into Congress, providing a slave code for each of the Territories; if any each, because if a slave code is provided for one, there must be, to act impartially, one for all; then, like that of Rehoboam of old, the Wilmot Proviso, (which, being on the other extreme, the Proviso prohibiting slavery in the Territories and the code establishing it,) if the code) would stir up forever the malignant passions of the human soul, kindling anew the flames of fanaticism, thus arraying in deadly hostility against each other the North and South, in which event we might bid farewell to our domestic tranquillity as a nation, and to the triumph of Democratic principles.

And further, if it would have been right to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, stamped as it was in fraud and reeking with the "insufferable stench" of rottenness and corruption, to have it, at this day, thrown into the teeth of the Democracy, driving the honest and conscientious from their ranks, then, in the language of a noted Black-Republican, "Douglas ought to be damned," for not allowing others to blacken the reputation, dishonor the integrity and burden with obloquy the unsullied fame and fair name of the Democratic party. Then, too, he would not allow them to violate the first principles of free and republican government, which Mr. Buchanan says "are as ancient as free government itself," (that is, that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, have the right to frame their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States,) and for these reasons he (Mr. Douglas) has been, and is yet, called a political pariah, or with a set of politicians hunging around him seeking to build up his political fortunes," etc.

If he is a gambler, he gambled for the success of his party, and for the nomination at Charleston, and for the Presidency. The stake he gambled for was the consistency of his own course and the integrity of the Democratic party; and because he had to make great efforts to maintain both against the combined attacks of Black-Republicanism and those holding elementary positions, he is charged with a desire to make himself prominent before the people, when the very act of defending himself could have no other effect than to bring him into notice. He is also charged with having set his sails to catch the southern breeze, by introducing into the Senate a resolution to protect each State and Territory against domestic invasion and violence, and to suppress combinations and conspiracies with intent to invade, molest or annoy the government, inhabitants, property, or the institutions of any other State or Territory. At the time he introduced it, and at present, in Kansas and Virginia, nothing could be more appropriate or practical. If the time has come for the Democracy to repudiate men because they make exhibitions of sound judgment and practical statesmanship, the party had better be broken up and destroyed at once, as that brainless demagogues and theoretical politicians may erect upon its ruins another party, devoid of dignity, and noted only for the disgusting bombast and verbosity of its lunatic leaders.

As to the "hangers on" of Mr. Douglas, I do not believe he has any. There are those, though, who hang on to his principles, and recognize in him an able and fearless expounder of them, based in his motives, well tried, with an illustrious record, hence they do not scruple to proclaim him as their preference for that position, by virtue of the powers with which he would be enabled more effectually to carry out those principles, and engraft them deeply and immovably into our system of government. They recognize in him, also, one in whom they can trust, one who will not prove recreant to the interests of any portion of the Union, or to any part of the party of which he claims to be an humble member. For these reasons, these "hangers on" to principles, and not men, prefer a Little Giant for a leader in the absence of a big one.

JONESBORO, February, 1860.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

EDITORS APPEAL: The treaty with the so called "liberal" party of Mexico (now before the senate for ratification) may be useful so far as it furnishes a wedge for our future influence in that country but so far only. What person, with the experience furnished by its recent history, can ever expect Mexico to flourish and act toward us like a decent neighbor until the United States Government actually establishes an armed intervention?

The following propositions are not very original, yet they cannot be easily disproved:

1. The Mexican population is a very mongrel one, the white element is small and lost its social influence on the cessation of Spain's colonial rule, therefore, their annexation to the United States is not desirable.

2. The world's history proves usually that when foreign sympathizers in large numbers join one side in a civil war (of course for pay) one of the contracting parties ultimately get "done." Either the foreigners are bought over by the other faction, or their employers, seeing all opposition crushed, defraud the very men who have placed them in power; therefore for Congress to suspend neutality laws, so far as to allow the Juarez government to enlist men in the United States will probably prove of little practical benefit.

3. The only social institution of Mexico showing any signs of vitality is the Catholic church establishment—in its present condition corrupt, if you please, yet an organization whose wealth and mighty influence compels us to negotiate with it—yet, if, down to the present hour, church and State are one in many European countries (the homes of vast white population) what must they be in Mexico?

4. Both factions plunder the foreign merchants, imprison some, murder others. From Mexican territory bandits issue to ravage our border settlements, and an existing treaty prohibits our authorities from crossing the frontier to capture them.

Such are our propositions. We repeat that annexation is not desirable. A simple protectorate would secure us every commercial advantage, not jeopardize our own social institutions in the least, and be self supporting. Let Uncle Sam march his troops into Mexico, asking leave from nobody, and paying their support from Mexican custom house revenues which are certain to yield largely from the great impulse to commerce through the security afforded by American occupation.

Then let him announce to foreign bond-holders of Mexico that he intends garrisoning that country with a force equal to Mexico it less the mere connection between church and state which has proved so injurious to national prosperity as the ecclesiastical monopoly in country in the land, and such real estate, parcelled out, be sold to the highest bidders, the proceeds to serve as a fund for the necessary support of the Civil Government.

I do not say that this protectorate should last forever, but meantime it could be made self-supporting, and, which costing the American people nothing, would offer an immense field for their enterprise. Commercial interests would effectually prevent England and France from offering opposition, while the inland tranquility of Mexico would attract thousands of industrious emigrants from abroad. G.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GOLD REGION.

From the Rocky Mountain Reporter.]

As far as our observations have extended, digging for gold and purchasing lottery tickets are about on a par—you once in a while draw a prize, but often find your ticket a blank, and sometimes the factor shows one down under. After visiting all the small fry, we now come to the much talked-of and never-to-be-forgotten "Gregory" mines. These mines are situated in the Rocky Mountains, about twenty-seven miles from the Golden City, and about thirty-nine from Denver, to a westerly direction from the latter place. These mines have a wide spread reputation, not only from the fact that they have yielded more gold than all the others in the mountains put together, but because it was from them that the celebrated "Pike's Peak Gold Mania" sprung, and have the Rocky Mountain News, and subsequently in the New York Tribune, and other papers throughout the length and breadth of the country.

"You have no doubt read in your youthful days and before you were in any way connected with the press, of a certain man called by the inspired penmen, Moses, who led the children of Israel, and who had charge of God's chosen people for the purpose of leading them out of Egyptian darkness and bondage, and of feeding them every annually, not with mud and water like Egypt which they left behind them, but with milk and honey. You have read, too, that while on this memorable march Moses ascended Mount Sinai, and from its top delivered a document to his people, promising that if they followed his precepts their happiness should be perfect not only in this world but in the one to come. Horace Greeley ascended Mount Gregory and from its topmost pinnacle delivered to an admiring crowd an oration on the great and unsurpassed richness of the gold mines generally in particular, but the Rocky mountains in general. He told them simply to pitch in, go to mining, and their fortunes were beyond the shadow of doubt. He told them that the mountains were all pregnant with the precious metal, and were now undergoing the pains of parturition, and unless they hurry up and shovel was required to bring it forth; the neighboring streams, he said, would wash it clean, and the cradles they then were supplied with would rock it from the earth. Many of the hearers believed him we do not pretend to say.

"You, as a matter of course, have read the report of Messrs. Greeley & Co., and had you believed it, would suppose that he had the richest mining country on the face of the earth. He goes on to state that he saw $500 taken out of one sluice in one day, and would lead the public to believe that this same $500 was daily one day's work. Such, however, is not the case. I know positively that the lead spoken of never produced that amount in a day since it has been opened, and I was informed by good authority that $1,000 a week was the highest amount that it has ever yielded. I am furthermore informed that the estimate of the yield of the Gregory lode, given by the owners. That $500 in dust were taken out of a sluice in one day, in the presence of Mr. Greeley, in Gregory diggings, I am assured is a fact; but that this was the work of some two or twelve men during two weeks, is also a fact. Everybody in the mines also knew that Mr. Greeley was about to pay them a visit, and those who had claims to sell or were otherwise interested, made preparations for his reception. He was brought into the mines with all the "pomp and circumstance" that would naturally attend a sovereign of Europe, while passing through his kingdom. He saw none but the best diggings, and, as a matter of course, covered with none but the most lucky and influential miners. He saw none but the bright side of the picture.

"Had Mr. Greeley, and those who accompanied him on their arrival in this country, donned the garb of the miner, and with knapsack and pick and shovel, and pick and shovel in their hands, started out prospecting through the mines, the letter now going the rounds of the press would never have been printed. Had Mr. Greeley visited all the mines as I have done, and seen the dark side of the picture, that report would never have been published. Had Mr. Greeley sat down all alone in the miserable log hut of the worn out and emaciated miner, and heard him tell of the hardships and trials that he had undergone and was now undergoing, he could not have written the letter he did. Had Horace Greeley come out unattended, and taken by the hard and horny hand many a hard working but disappointed miner, he would have heard quite a different tale. Many honest hearts would have told him that they had left a happy home and the embrace of a loving wife and children, for the purpose of obtaining a competence for those they so dearly loved, and that their fond and cherished hopes had been blasted forever. Honest men would have told him with tears in their eyes of the wife and children left at home, then happy with enough to eat and to wear, now poor and penniless, and compelled to take a scanty subsistence from charity's cold hand.

"Had Mr. Greeley visited the camps and diggings of the unlucky as well as the lucky, as I have done, he never would, and never could have written the letter he did write. That letter will be the cause of more suffering, destitution and death during the coming winter than any one can imagine. It will break up and destroy many a happy home, it will estrange many loving hearts that beat in unison; it will make widows of many happy wives, and orphans of many once happy children; it will replenish the already well-filled poor houses in the Eastern States, and help to swell the number of inmates now in our jails and State prisons."

The foregoing is an extract from a letter to the Missouri *Republican*, dated Golden City, August 1, 1859, signed "More Anon," and is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. We have taken pains to ascertain some facts in regard to claims on the Gregory lead—facts that can be attested by hundreds of disinterested persons, and before whom all such persons as "More Anon" would sink into insignificance and contempt.

Messrs. Gridley and Henderson, of Cass county, Iowa, bought two claims of one hundred feet each of J. H. Gregory, on the Gregory lode, for the sum of $21,000, to be paid a certain part as taken out. Messrs. G. & H. have kindly furnished us with the following account of four days' work: June 18th, 965 dwt.; June 20th 1,841 dwt.; June 21st, 1,139 dwt.; June 22d, 785 dwt.; besides they retorted from what they washed out of the blankets, enough that "four days' work, over 400 dwt. Messrs. G. & H. have paid Mr. Gregory on that claim $14,592, and so far from its being given up, if 'More Anon' were to get 25 cents for every word he has long letters, he would wear out a great many pens before he could make money enough to buy it. If 'More Anon' will consult the columns of No. 3 of of this paper, he will find that on the 17th day of August, Messrs. G. & H. washed 508 dwt. from four bushels of dirt.

Mr. J. E. Leeper of Farmington, Ill., bought a claim on the Gregory lodge of Dufrees & Co. for $7,500. Mr. L. has permitted us to copy from his books an account of one week's work: June 8th, 207 dwt.; June 7th, 280 dwt.; June 8th, 480 dwt.; June 9th, 416 dwt.; June 20th, 470 dwt.; June 21st, 1,009 dwt.; Mr. L. has paid Dufrees & Co., 60,000, other parties $2,000—he has sold out for mining, and other expenses $5,000, and has on hand about 500 lbs of quartz, estimated to average $20 per ton.

The gentlemen above named are men above reproach, whose reputation cannot be sullied by all the penny-a-liners who either through ignorance or malice may attempt to traduce them.

As to "More Anon's" pathetic lamentations over the poor unfortunate miners, let that go for what it is worth, if he can find more than one man out of every five in this region who is at work and not making wages, we will give him credit for at least one good quality—that of industry. Let him pitch into Messrs. Greeley, Richardson, and Villard, they are able to take care of themselves—we are not their defenders. All we have to say is that their report of the mines, published in the News and other papers, was true in every particular.

As the *Republican* says publicity is "More Anon's" mission, presentations, we hope, in life to the outside world of this country, it will do the same in regard to this correction, which can be vouchsafed for by thousands of the best men in the land.

Climate and Products of Arkansas.

The general climate of Arkansas may be described as a mean between the temperate and warm; but our State is no large, 250 miles from the northern to the eastern line, and 300 from East to West—that we may be said to have more than one climate. In the mountain and ultra-mountain counties of Carroll, Madison, Benton and others, the spring is two or three weeks later and winter sets in two or three weeks earlier than in the counties on the Louisiana and Texas line. In the counties above named the climate is not adapted to the raising of cotton, while the southern and eastern parts of the State have as fine cotton lands as are in the world.

Experience has demonstrated that ours is one of the best fruit countries in the world. Not only are the flourishing orchards in the settled portions equal of the size to any in the older States, but we have received from Hempstead and other counties specimens of as fine apples as were ever raised. Peaches, plums, apricots, grow freely and finely. Tobacco has been tried in almost every county north of us, and in some south, of this point—Sulphur Fork Spring and Prairie. In every case the crop grew finely, and the tobacco of an excellent quality. The vine, it is almost needless to say, is indigenous to the soil. In time, vineyards will be common, and native wines banish the bottled cider and compounds of logwood and other drugs now sold by the names of champagne, port, and sherry. The cereals grow abundantly, and many of our counties are now wheat exporting.

North and west Arkansas offer superior inducements to the sheep raiser. We are satisfied that the merino sheep would attain its utmost perfection on the hills and prairies of our State. Our winters are so short that it would not be necessary to provide large quantities of hay and grain for the subsistance of the sheep during the winter months. Lord is cheap, and the natural pasturage is excellent, to the very tops of the hills and mountains. From such experiments as have been tried, it is demonstrated that sheep increase here as fast as in any other country. The wool here is superior to English wool, because our climate is better one. In Spain, where the merino fleece is so fine in texture, the climate is much like ours. English and Scotch sheep have heavier but coarser fleece. The Bengalese sheep were taken to Australia some fifty years ago. There are now ten millions there, and a million of dollars worth of wool annually exported. At the foot of our mountains and hills are prairies and bottom lands. During the summer the sheep will find the cool air of the mountains; in the winter the shelter of the valleys and river bottoms. The range is so extensive, the natural grasses so plentiful, and the land so cheap, that it seems to us the country can offer so many and so valuable inducements to the sheep raiser.—*Little Rock Democrat.*

McCLURE, HURLBUT & CO.

New Firm and Removal.

The undersigned have associated with him in business, his brother, M. G. McCLURE, and E. F. HURLBUT, and removed his stock to 350 Main street, opposite Court Square, where he hopes to merit a share of the same his former patrons, and as many more as they may be kind enough to bring with them. Our object will be to get the verybest goods, and sell them at a living profit. The Pianos will be from the celebrated makers, Steinway & Sons; A. H. Gale & Co., and J. H. Dunham, all warranted for five years. The stock of Sheet Music is the largest in the city, and will receive additions daily. Also, all musical merchandise sold in a music store. Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

Jan30-3m JAS. A. McCLURE.

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I am also giving special attention to the sale of FIRE WEAPONS, also, fine guns, (imported) sporting rifles, sacks, others, or families. I am also giving my personal attention to repairing fine Watches, and have the assistance of a first-rate workman in that branch. At No. 16 Court street. [ja29-2w] T. NOEL.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Sessions, C. Hunter, at the April term, 1859, of the County court of Shelby county, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

ja22-12w G. HUNTER, Adm'r.

Memphis & Ohio Railroad

EXTENSION.

ON and after Monday next, 13th inst., the 2 o'clock a. m. Passenger Train and Freight Trains on this road will be extended from Moscow to Colliersville Station, within 12 miles of Paris, at the crossing of the Nashville and North-western Railroad.

W. L. NELSON, Supt.

Engineer's corp one week. feb8-1w

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feb12

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7	4 00	5 00	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00
8	4 50	5 50	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50
9	5 00	6 00	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00
10	5 50	6 50	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	10 50
11	6 00	7 00	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	10 50	11 00
12	6 50	7 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	10 50	11 00	11 50
13	7 00	8 00	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	10 50	11 00	11 50	12 00
14	7 50	8 50	9 00	9 50	10 00	10 50	11 00	11 50	12 00	12 50
15	8 00	9 00	9 50	10 00	10 50	11 00	11 50	12 00	12 50	13 00
16	8 50	9 50	10 00	10 50	11 00	11 50	12 00	12 50	13 00	13 50
17	9 00	10 00	10 50	11 00	11 50	12 00	12 50	13 00	13 50	14 00
18	9 50	10 50	11 00	11 50	12 00	12 50	13 00	13 50	14 00	14 50
19	10 00	11 00	11 50	12 00	12 50	13 00	13 50	14 00	14 50	15 00
20	10 50	11 50	12 00	12 50	13 00	13 50	14 00	14 50	15 00	15 50
21	11 00	12 00	12 50	13 00	13 50	14 00	14 50	15 00	15 50	16 00
22	11 50	12 50	13 00	13 50	14 00	14 50	15 00	15 50	16 00	16 50
23	12 00	13 00	13 50	14 00	14 50	15 00	15 50	16 00	16 50	17 00
24	12 50	13 50	14 00	14 50	15 00	15 50	16 00	16 50	17 00	17 50
25	13 00	14 00	14 50	15 00	15 50	16 00	16 50	17 00	17 50	18 00
26	13 50	14 50	15 00	15 50	16 00	16 50	17 00	17 50	18 00	18 50
27	14 00	15 00	15 50	16 00	16 50	17 00	17 50	18 00	18 50	19 00
28	14 50	15 50	16 00	16 50	17 00	17 50	18 00	18 50	19 00	19 50
29	15 00	16 00	16 50	17 00	17 50	18 00	18 50	19 00	19 50	20 00
30	15 50	16 50	17 00	17 50	18 00	18 50	19 00	19 50	20 00	20 50
31	16 00	17 00	17 50	18 00	18 50	19 00	19 50	20 00	20 50	21 00
32	16 50	17 50	18 00	18 50	19 00	19 50	20 00	20 50	21 00	21 50
33	17 00	18 00	18 50	19 00	19 50	20 00	20 50	21 00	21 50	22 00
34	17 50	18 50	19 00	19 50	20 00	20 50	21 00	21 50	22 00	22 50
35	18 00	19 00	19 50	20 00	20 50	21 00	21 50	22 00	22 50	23 00
36	18 50	19 50	20 00	20 50	21 00	21 50	22 00	22 50	23 00	23 50

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " " twice a week, " 60 00
☞ Two squares, renewable 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 thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

☞ All advertisements regulated to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, at double over dated rates.

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

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occasional over contract, and which LARGE TYPE inserted to be sent, or the advertisement put on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

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

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

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

☞ Notices of Entertainments, Transient Advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged double rates.

☞ 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 Contributors to the Fire Insurance Company:

The home 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 in is.....100,000
The Assets of the Company are as follows:

	Par	Market Value
100 Shares Park Bank Stock, N. Y.	$10,000	$10,325
100 " Commerce Bank, N. Y.	10,000	10,000
100 " M. Exchange Bk S'k N. Y.	10,000	11,350
100 " Imp'r & Traders' B'k N. Y.	10,000	11,200
100 " Phenix B'k N. Y.	10,000	9,500
100 " Market Bank Stock, N. Y.	10,000	10,000
100 " Atlantic B'k N. Y.	10,000	9,500
100 " Merchants' B'k B'k N. Y.	6,000	5,350
50 " B'k Commerce B'k S'k Boston	5,000	5,000
50 " Merchants' B'k S'k, Boston	5,000	5,000
50 " Eliot National B'k B'k "	5,000	5,300
50 " Second National B'k "	5,000	5,000
100 " Revere " "	10,000	10,000
100 " Mechanics B'k B'k, Hartford	10,400	10,400
100 " Charter Oak " "	10,000	10,300
50 " Phenix " "	5,000	4,750
50 " Hartford " "	5,000	5,000
50 " M'ch'nics Nat. " "	5,000	5,100
50 " Connecticut " "	2,500	2,500
110 " B'k Hartford " "	11,000	11,000
96 " Exchange " "	4,800	4,848
100 Shares Conn. Mut. Life S'k, $100 each	10,000	20,000
4 Hartford City Bonds	4,000	4,200
10 Indiana Coupon Bonds	10,000	10,000
Certificate Ohio State Stock	8,000	8,160
	$177,150	$186,678

Accrued interest on Investments payable January 1, 1860.....2,649 91
Balances on Re-insurance Risks.....1,074.41
Cash in hand and in Bank.....2,000 00
Cash in Banks or Agents, or in transit, less commissions and charges.....72,541 25
Loans on Mortgage of Real Estate.....42,000,00
Loans secured by pledge of Bank & C stock.....1,000 00
Premiums in course of collection, net.....41,723.34
Loans on personal or other approved security.....14,5 0.00
Office Furniture and Library.....1,725.00
Balances in favor of Company.....142,265.94
Cash Capital paid up.....100,000 00
Stocks and Bonds.....106,678.00
Total Assets.....$395,072.94

LIABILITIES.

No Liabilities to Banks or others, as and not due.
No Losses adjusted and due.
Losses adjusted and not due.....1,646
Losses reported and in process of adjustment, including further proof.....17,665
Net amount of risks outstanding.....
The rate of the company limits the amount of any one risk to $50,000.

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, varies as its hazard varies.

No part of its capital or earnings are deposited with any State or Banks as security for losses thereto.

All of insurpanies assets are invested here.

C. C. WAITE, Secretary.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. Hartford, Jan. 19, '60.
HARTFORD COUNTY. }

Personally appeared C. S. BOWERS