Daily Appeal.

BETTER LUCK ANOTHER YEAR.

BY COOMBS.

Children sick, death Fortune's frown,
Bill's in trouble with a chunk of clover,
And "frient her relations, how her dover,
She's only come to them who fear!
Here's better luck another year!
Another year!

And another year!
Yes another year!
Another year!
Here's better luck another year!

Debtors call, Ma's gone to Glover,
Bad spirits of Jones, and wife, and lover,
Sue Brown, and we don't wear kid gloves,
With bedsteads off all pretty clever,
Is "better luck another year?"
Another year! another year!

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES—PROGRESS OF THE GOOD WORK.

It is a fixed and well-known fact that the settled channels of trade, and commerce, and manufactures, are not easily disturbed. Men do not like to forsake a smooth and beaten path to which they have been accustomed. They will therefore continue in it for some time, even after a shorter and better one has been discovered. It is hard, very hard, to break away from old habits, good or bad. In order to effect a change, as observed by the New Orleans Bulletin, a great amount of talk, discussion, and persuasion becomes necessary. Men must be convinced, over and over again, and see the way clear before they can be induced to overcome the natural inertia which habit produces, and strike out into a new and untried course of action. We did not, therefore, expect to witness any sudden, simultaneous, and general movement at the South, in favor of home manufactures, upon a large scale. We know well that not only old habits had to be combatted and overthrown, but prejudices liberal, and timidity, and erroneous principles. The pride, prosperity, independence, and even safety of the community had all to be appealed to. Argument had to be piled upon argument, and appeal to follow appeal, before that great, ponderous body, the Public, could be made to exhibit any signs of vitality, or budge an inch in reference to this important subject. It had to be made apparent that home manufactures, on a sufficiently extensive and systematic scale, furnish the true lever by which the South can control and arrest the intense slavery agitation at the North. And the more the subject is discussed the more deeply and firmly does truth hem up before the eyes of the country. The truth is already felt to a great extent, in the right quarter, and will continue to be, more and more, if the proper spirit is observed, and the proper steps taken by the great mass of the southern people. For many of the northern manufacturers have already taken the alarm, and are seriously pondering what may be done in the present posture of affairs to restore amicable relations between the two great sections of the Union and thereby preserve their vast and profitable trade with the South.

There can be, we think, very little doubt that thousands in the Southern and Northwester States have given countenance to agitation about slavery from a mere sentiment, mere sing-song that the slaves in the South are in a horrible condition, and that it is their duty to sympathize with and vote for parties that profess to sympathize with that condition, and who never for a moment have believed that anything practical was going to result from such agitation, or that it could in any way affect their interests, or disturb the peace of the country. The very instant, in our judgment, they reach the conclusion that this agitation has a really practical phase—that it comes home to and affects their daily business—that it takes the bread out of their mouths and out of the mouths of their wives and children—that it not too much to say that there will be with them an emphatic pause, at the end of which there will be a vigorous turning about, and a great whirling about, and doing just the opposite to that which they have been, and are doing. It is a remedy which the South can wield quickly and effectually. It will violate no law, nor anybody's rights, expressed or implied; and hence no one can complain of it. This is indeed the key for the South to play upon. This will make her strong, independent, respected and feared. It will do a vast deal towards exercising the spirit of fanaticism of which we complain. It will force the conservatives of the North and Northwest to show their hands. It will bring out the capitalists and the men, who wield the power behind the political thunder, greater than the throne itself. It will make them throw themselves into the ranks against Abolitionism with the weight that will be felt. The moral power of the North is tremendous, and this power, home manufactures on the part of the South will cause to concentrate against the every one and traitor.—The very thing that is required.

The Black-Republican candidate for Mayor was elected a second time a few days ago in Lowell, Massachusetts. Without slave-grown cotton, Lowell would sink into its original nothingness as quick as a bubble evaporates when exploded by a sharp pin-prick, and the orators, and presses would be silenced for the want of hearers, and readers, and pay. And so of any other manufacturing town in Massachusetts or any other Northern State.

Why, then, should not an energetic start be made, in the way of manufactures, not only here in Virginia, but in every Southern State? Talk, it is well known, will not do the business though we are well aware that a good deal of talk is necessarily gone through with. But has there not been enough talk already? We venture to observe that the right spirit is abroad in the land. Thoughts and words have been struck. The people of the South are waking up from their long slumber, and throwing themselves into the ranks of earnest workers in it, with a hearty alacrity and energy that means business. Every honest and legitimate effort should be resorted to, to encourage and stimulate the good work. Time, of course, will be necessary to make much headway, and to begin to realize the results aimed at, however small it may be. The day of small things must not be despised. All great undertakings have had to have a commencement, and this great fact we should never forget. We trust, especially, that Virginia will not lag behind in the glorious cause of Southern commercial independence.

As an incident and direct measure of encouragement to home manufactures, we notice that the legislature of Georgia, at its late session, passed an act, which requires all peddlers of goods not manufactured in the State, and those who sell by samples, to take out a license, to be issued by the inferior criminal court, for which each applicant must pay one hundred dollars, or other sum in the discretion of the court, and one per cent. in addition on the amount of all sales made. Every violation of the law to be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. This will put a stop in a great degree to the sale of merchandise by persons who pay no taxes into the treasury; will greatly benefit regular merchants, and at the same time do something to encourage home manufactures. A similar law, we trust, will be passed by the Virginia legislature at its present session. Something more, however, in this direction should be done, and we hope it will be, to start the ball in Virginia. The vicinity of Richmond offers splendid opportunities for manufactures, which we trust, are long, to see approved.

The Savannah Republican, treating of the manufactures of Georgia, gives the following figures:

Out of 4,000,000 bales of cotton raised last year, only about 100,000 bales are estimated to have been manufactured into cloth in all of the 4 establishments. This is an insignificant proportion as to be hardly worth mentioning. Of the quantity of cotton manufactured in the slaveholding States, the following statement will show:

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Virginia	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
N. Carolina	18,500	19,000	17,000	19,000	20,000
S. Carolina	30,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
Georgia	5,600	4,800	5,000	8,000	10,000
Alabama	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tennessee	4,000	4,000	4,000	10,000	18,000

And it then adds:

"There is probably no product of the earth of which so little is made ready for use where it is raised, while there is no reason why it should be so. The water power of the South is as good as it is anywhere—but the great burthen is that labor is too high—no assertion which be proven by the fact that the history of these factories which have been successfully managed to Georgia. The kind of labor required in cotton factories occupies persons to whom it is almost charity to give employment, and the compensation is established by the employer. Women and children do most of the work, and a cotton factory well managed operates as a blessing to a town by giving the poor and helpless good employment."

Several of the manufactories of Georgia have done, and are now doing well. In all cases in which they have not done well, the Republican says that they have had some cause. Companies have frequently undertaken more than they had the means of doing, and failure was the result. The cotton manufactory of Macon is a model institution, and is doing well. There are also factories at Augusta, and one at Roswell, and all are conducted strictly. The present stock of goods in all of the country will adequately to their wants, and we presume cause the establishment of others.

Will nobody in Richmond set this ball earnestly and vigorously in motion?—*Richmond Whig.*

Judge Douglas.

The Illinois Senator has been spending a few days in New York on private business. It will gratify some of our friends in the West to hear our personal testimony that we have never seen him looking either in more firm or in clearer health. The late severe attack has evidently been the occasion of a physical renovation. By the way, we must some have something to say of the grand triumph of the Little Giant in the State convention of Indiana, on the 11th and 12th ult., which we had the pleasure of witnessing. The action of that convention was so discreet, and so temperately managed, that the reports of its proceedings give no idea of the overpowering strength of Judge Douglas in that State. Any State in Union might be proud of the men of Indiana, and, in this regard, they have not done their work negligently. The brothers Ryan, of whom J. B. Ryan, though actively engaged in business, found time to obtain the most remarkable accurate information as to the position of every county in the State, and to produce favorable results—and Richard B. Ryan, who has the talent and the popularity to obtain anything that Indiana can give him—if he but willed to carry the point—and Gordon Tanner, who has generously sacrificed his own interests in the contest—and Aquila Jones and A. H. Brown—are among the men who have done most during the past two years to bury the dead of Indiana, and to prepare for her brilliant political future. Nor must we forget that admirable political tactician and gallant gentleman, Col. Walker, of Rapiste, or Judge Lowry, of Goshen, or sagacious Dunning and Samuel Buskirk, of Bloomington, or Dr. Edgington, St. Joseph's county, Mr. Bott, of [illegible] ton, or Richard Bright, of [illegible] on holds an office of [illegible] in the State of Indiana.

These are but some of the notables to whose noble exertions the political redemption of Indiana has been owing.—*N. Y. Herald's Journal.*

Mr. Webster "Playing the Possum."

We disinter the following anecdote from the Circleville, (Ohio) *Herald*, of June 27th, 1850. It relates an incident in Daniel Webster's visit to the West, where he was the guest of Hon Thomas Ewing:

"As Messrs. Webster and Ewing were walking their way to Circleville, when about seven miles from the town, their passage was intercepted by a tree, which had recently fallen across the road, and which an honest yeoman was leisurely cutting out. They surveyed the premises to see how the difficulty might be overcome. Our knight of the ax, not knowing either of the distinguished Senators, congratulated himself on the timely arrival of two such hale and able-bodied men to his assistance, and very frankly advised them, as the easiest way to overcome the difficulty, to get out of their way, take hold and help him in the removal of the obstruction. The American plainness of the proposition was too much for the man's strength in suggestion, and finding the [illegible] not adequate to the task, he took the ax, and the advice. Mr. Ewing first [illegible] his orgumentative shoulder against the tree, and then, we unwillingly at the Senator and at the bar, by Mr. Webster, who was less familiar with chopping logs from the road than with removing the obstacles of chop logic from the wheels of government. His efforts were so labored and ineffectual as to attract the notice of the woodman, who declared to him, "You don't be doing your best, now, sir? You can't be doing your best, now, sir? You must be playing the possum. You don't bend your backs enough, sir." The tree cut out, and the way cleared, our travelers resumed their journey, and left the countryman blessing his stars that there had been directed that way just in time to save the man road,) at that propitious hour.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

L. J. BRADLEY. THOS. PETERS.

Bradley & Peters,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Real Estate in the City of Memphis, AND LANDS IN Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Etc.

OFFICE, NO. 5 CALHOUN BLOCK Main Street, upstairs, Memphis, Tenn.

I HAVE associated with me, in the Real Estate Business, Mr Lemuel J. Bradley, of Belmont county, Miss., and in future the business will be conducted under the firm name and style.

THOS. PETERS.

February 18, 1860.

We offer for sale, upon the most favorable terms, the following property in the

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1500 acres in Tallahatchie county, on the Mississippi river—a fine cotton plantation, well improved.

2000 acres in Bolivar county, 300 acres cleared and 200 more deadened. Improvements good, and in good order, a steam cotton gin and gin attached. Also, 1000 acres of the high bottom land, 400 acres of it cleared and in cultivation. Also 640 acres unimproved land, nearly thirty miles from Memphis, will be sold with the above plantation, or separately, on reasonable purchaser. Long time given, and no cash payment.

10,000 acres of well lands in Bolivar county, which we will sell very cheap.

965 acres, 500 deadened, in Bolivar county.

320 acres, 130 in cultivation, well improved, in Bolivar county.

1200 acres in the same county, 400 acres in cultivation and 150 acres deadened. Well improved.

320 acres also in the same county, 170 acres in cultivation and 150 acres of old deadening. All well improved.

All the above lands are in the heart of the cotton region, convenient to market and very desirable.

We have also 320 acres in Delta county, situated 12 miles from Memphis, on the M. and T. R. R.; 40 acres in cultivation. There is a beautiful residence upon this place, and it is altogether very desirable.

ARKANSAS LANDS.

640 acres in Crittenden county, 16 miles from Memphis, near the Little Rock railroad; 400 acres deadened.

1000 acres in Phillips county, 400 acres in cultivation and 200 more deadened. Improvements good, and in good order, a steam cotton gin and gin attached. Also, 1000 acres of the high bottom land, 400 acres of it cleared and in cultivation. Also 640 acres unimproved land, nearly thirty miles from Memphis, near the Little Rock Railroad.

320 acres in Pulaski county, which we offer exceedingly low for cash.

7000 acres of good high lands in Pulaski county.

1140 acres in Chicot county, seven miles from Gaines Landing, 400 acres of which are cleared, deadening, and well protected from overflow.

1000 acres in Desha county, 600 acres are deadened. It is near the St. Francis river and railroad.

1000 acres in Chicot county—1000 acres in cultivation and 200 more in the woods. Also 640 acres unimproved land adjoining this tract, all of which we offer up in one lot.

1280 acres in the same county, near the Mississippi river.

1000 acres in Mississippi county, 200 acres in cultivation and 300 acres deadened—quite nicely improved.

640 acres in the same county, 300 in cultivation, also finely improved.

2000 acres in Desha county, on the Mississippi river, 400 acres in cultivation, with good improvements.

A 6-horse cotton plantation in St. Francis county.

1600 acres in the tract, 300 acres in cultivation and 700 more of rich bottom land, adjoining. A 6-horse gin house, good negro cabins, and an overseer's house. We offer a bargain in this place, and will give long time.

We have also for sale a Tennessee plantation on the Mississippi river, containing 320 acres good land, 150 in cultivation, house improved, and a good cotton gin.

320 acres in Shelby county, 11 miles from Memphis, on the M. and C. R. R., with every necessary improvement for a cotton plantation.

In the City of Memphis and Suburbs.

We have 6 acres 1½ miles from Court Square, cottage residence, with water room, garden, orchard, and other necessary improvements.

170 by 214 feet on Adams street, with a fine residence.

75 by 150 feet on Shelby street.

80 by 172 feet on Talbot street.

120 by 165 feet on Tennessee street, corner Talbot.

60 by 50 feet on Beal street, near Hernando.

A lot 4 on Vance st., bet. Hernando and Washington sts.

100 feet on Shelby street, near Poplar.

100 feet on Fourth street, near Desoto.

100 acres on Popin road, three miles from the city.

79 acres on Pigeon Road road, 4 miles from Court House.

30 acres in the Exchange.

12 acres in Overalls' division.

11 acres in Hollywood road, improved.

7 acres on Poplar street road, 4 miles from the city.

15 acres on the Hernando road, improved.

20 acres on the Memphis and Charleston road, 2 miles from the city.

15 acres on the Pigeon Roost road, one and a half miles from the city.

10 acres on the New State Line road, 2 miles from the city.

10 acres on the Pigeon Roost road, 2 miles from the city.

10 acres on the Pigeon Roost road, 3 miles from the city.

15 acres on the Pigeon Roost road, 2 miles from the city.

7 acres on Poplar street road, 1 mile from the city, improved.

4 acres on Poplar street road, 1 mile from the city, improved.

20 acres on the Poplar street road, 4 miles from the city, handsomely improved.

BRADLEY & PETERS.

We offer every inducement to purchasers in the sale of our property. If seekers for lands will call on us we will take pleasure in showing our property, or by reference to lands in any portion of the country. In the absence of either of us M. S. Hammond, Esq., who is conversant with all the lands in Mississippi, can give information, concerning any property we have for sale.

BRADLEY & PETERS, Real Estate Agents.

THOMAS THOMPSON,

66 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn., and 43 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

HAS opened a branch, in connection with his Baltimore house, for the importation of the various grades of Cognac, Rochelle and Bordeaux Brandies, Gin, Wines and Cigars. He has spared no pains or money to procure the trade, combined with facilities abroad and in this country, enabling him to offer goods on as favorable terms as those of any other importing house.

He calls a special attention to his stock of cognac brandies, he will keep his branch house supplied with a varied assortment of standard brands of Brandies, Gin and Wines, which will be delivered from cellars below Memphis, at half or duty paid, at the option of buyer.

We refer to Memphis to will send only by to receipt of superior Whisky, Rye and Bourbon, from celebrated distilleries, which will be found to be more cotton bales to Memphis, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

1859-1m

Butter.

15 HALF barrels of extra Roll Butter; 30 do do do