THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 135.

Daily Appeal.

THE LOUXAHOMA DEMOCRATS AND THE AVALANCHE.

EDITORS APPEAL: In the weekly *Avalanche* of the 29th May, a column is devoted to the resolutions passed at Louxahoma on the 19th May. It is but fair that they should have the privilege of acknowledging the castigation. The *Avalanche* of course could not give space to anything coming from that "rotten sore," that "spot upon the sun," and the Democrats of Louxahoma fair to be treated with all the lash the cuts for all, through the columns of the APPEAL.

First, we would humbly ask, who authorized the *Avalanche* to speak out for the great Democratic party of Mississippi? or have the Democracy of Mississippi no editors capable of speaking for them? or does the *Avalanche* intend to speak and work for Mississippi, and let Bell & Co. carry the State of Tennessee in November next? The resolutions passed by the meeting are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

The *Avalanche*, after saying in the outset that the "resolutions from whereas to amen are a sander upon the Democracy of Mississippi," passed on to the sixth, without particular notice. Why? Is it because they are so innocuous, or so "crawd," or so "treasonable," that they did not merit any notice? In the sixth resolution they declare that they are "not prepared to submit to further compromises, but as citizens of the South they are determined to stand or fall with the South," (is this treason? If so, let the most be made of it); "yet we would, etc., yet a little longer, counsel mild and lenient action in the nomination of President," etc.

The 4th resolution, after expressing how "sorry" they were, says, we should be represented at Baltimore on the 18th of June. In this crawd on treasonable? If so, let the *Avalanche* come down *like an avalanche* on such men as Johnson, Davis, Iverson, Lamar, Toombs, Hunter, and a dozen other southern congressmen, whose signatures appear to "an address to the national Democracy," published in his paper of the same date, in which they advise that the Richmond convention should wait at least until we see whether the Baltimore convention "will not (by mild and lenient action) adopt a satisfactory platform;" or the communication (published in said number of his paper) headed "Wait for Cuba," who does not advise the South to go into convention at Richmond but at Baltimore; or is the declaration of the *Avalanche itself* in the leading article in the first column of said date) where he says: "It is our desire that the Richmond convention make no nomination until the Baltimore convention terminates its deliberations;" is this not as "treasonable" and as "mild and lenient" as the Louxahoma resolution? Or is it because they are "fools and dunces" that they are to be "taken in tow" by the sagacity editor for expressing a desire that the great national Democratic party might unite, and that they were willing to abide by the "time honored" principles and rules of the party, and support the nominees, etc., provided no new (objectionable) plank be put in, and a sound constitutional Democrat put upon it, believing that the final disruption of the party and the endangering of the successful assertion of its principles, as compared with which the success of a single electoral struggle is unworthy of one moment's consideration." (See address to the national Democracy.)

The Democrats of Louxahoma are still unable, after the thorough riddling of the *Avalanche*, to see where, in any of their resolutions, they have censured anybody, or expressed a preference for any particular man for President. They consider the call of the convention at Richmond as premature, and likely to result in no good to anybody, except that it might advance the cause of the Bell ticket, or of the Lincoln ticket, by distracting and dividing the Democratic party, and defeating the election of a constitutional man; and the "Democrats of Louxahoma" would still support a "candidate fairly nominated by the national Democratic convention," if they held of the representatives from our State, in preference to Lincoln or Seward. The *Avalanche* quotes the 7th resolution passed by the "political dunces," in which "congressional intervention" is objected to. He uses a case here which the Louxahoma folks, dull as they are, think they can "see into," that of the owner and overseer. They think slave owners should be very cautious how they put power into the hands of the overseer, (Congress) and watch him very closely, lest he gets larger than the proprietor, and notwithstanding we know that Congress is but the agent of the people, yet gives the agent too much power, and it might be hard to manage him. The Mississippi river ought not to break over the levees, and overflow the bottoms, yet, now and then, it cannot be prevented. We think the *Avalanche* has made the case plain, that, neither Congress nor anybody else has any right to deprive us of our slaves, but it is the duty of Congress to protect them; yet, that is plain. Yet we have about as much confidence in the people themselves protecting slavery as we would have to a Congress which had a majority of Black-Republicans. As to his denunciation of Squatter Sovereignty, we shall say but little, as it is so dark down here that we have hardly been able to decide precisely what it is; we know that everybody is satisfied with it, when it "squats" right, and opposed when it "squats" wrong, (that is to suit them.) We are referred to the fugitive slave law. Well, we might cite some examples where that, for if we recollect right, this was all we got ten years ago, when *we seeded* from the "glorious Union," (where was our friend of the *Avalanche* then?) Well, this great law has worked "to a charm;" the "Louxahoma dunces" are "green enough" to believe that an insertion of a clause in the platform for the "protection of slavery," would be worth about as much.

The *Avalanche* terms the Louxahoma Democrats as a "rotten sore" upon the Democracy of Mississippi, "a dark spot upon the sun." Well, as the Solomon of Louxahoma know nothing, and the Solomon of the *Avalanche knows all*, of course he must be right. The Democracy of Louxahoma precinct are not ashamed nor afraid to have the record drawn upon them, and we prefer the matter to her old Democratic mother, *Press*. She has invariably cast her votes for the nominees of the party under good and evil report, and they believe it is the duty of Democrats, when they go into a convention fairly constituted, to support the nominees. The *Avalanche* refers to our proceedings as the same kind of "bubble" that has heretofore appeared in the APPEAL, from our quarter. Louxahoma troubles the papers but seldom, and we can hardly call to mind when we have seen a communication from our corner in the APPEAL. It is true that the APPEAL has a pretty fair number of paying subscribers at our office, and it is likely the APPEAL is occasionally receiving a list of subscribers, accompanied by the real "mint drops." If this is "babble" we guess neither the APPEAL nor the *Avalanche* would object to it. In conclusion of this matter now, henceforth and forever, we will say that we accept the carrying he has given us most gratefully, as "in duty bound," and beg leave to assure the *Avalanche* that after the convention at Baltimore meets and acts, we, the Democrats of Louxahoma, will, if we think it proper, meet, and take such steps as we may think advisable, at the risk of being called fools, dunces, or other hard names; and that if *unwise*, rash counsels prevail in the convention at Baltimore, and a dissolution of this Union or whatever else may follow, then our friend the *Avalanche*, and the "rest of mankind," may expect to find the Democracy of Louxahoma where their interests, their principles, and their feelings will carry them—on the side of the sunny South; and all the favor they ask is, when that crisis comes, that they may not be placed in the rear ranks. For when that day comes, we know that the hard-fisted and sunburnt farmers and mechanics will, as they have ever been, be the hope of the country.

A LOOXAHOMA DEMOCRAT.

(Dyed in the Wool.)

LETTER FROM HON. T. BUTLER KING.

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, May 11, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: On my return home last evening, I found your letter of the 5th inst., and I hasten to give you, very briefly, my views respecting the impending danger to the Democratic party, "the union of the States, and the safety of the South."

I believe that the safety of the Union depends on the preservation of the national Democratic party, and that the safety of the South depends upon the firm united action of all the slaveholding States. We cannot hope for victory in the coming contest for the presidency if the South is divided, and the Democratic party destroyed.

The Democracy of the North has been held together and preserved from utter annihilation by the moral power, influence and support of the united South. If that support should be shaken and withdrawn by divisions and disunion among the southern States, there cannot be a doubt that the Democratic party of the North, the last hope of the Union, will be swept away by the swelling tide of Black-Republicanism. Nothing, in my judgment, will or can more certainly produce this result, than the organization of a sectional party at the South! Here the time comes for such a step, and have the people of the slaveholding States deliberately resolved to make it? Taking a calm view of the whole political field, I should think not. It appears, in the proceedings of the Charleston convention, that eight southern States, having fifty-one electoral votes, seceded, and that seven, having sixty-nine electoral votes, remained in the convention.

It further appears that the resolution prepared by the New York delegation to be added to the platform, was satisfactory to all the southern delegates that remained, and that the resolution adjourning the convention to meet in Baltimore, was offered by Mr. Russell, chairman of the Virginia delegation. All the southern delegations, therefore, that remained in the convention, are bound, in honor, to reassemble in Baltimore, in accordance with their own movement to adjourn to that place.

I have seen no evidences of dissatisfaction among their constituents, or any movement to send delegates to Richmond. This disruption of the Democratic party, if it continues, will render the election of any Democratic candidate to the presidency, at the polls impossible. Will it carry the election into the House of Representatives? In my opinion it will not.

There is nothing so certain to bring defeat to a political party, as decade of success. There is nothing that would so encourage and embolden our enemies, as dissensions among our ranks, and I am satisfied with a doubt that if the division in the Democratic party continues, the election of the Black-Republican candidate at the polls may be regarded as certain. In fact, I believe that the movement could be made so likely to produce that result as the formation of a sectional party in the South. The Democrats of the North, finding themselves abandoned, would be forced to discontinue a contest, thus rendered hopeless.

The most decided and uncompromising disunionists could not desire a course of events more certain to result in the attainment of his object. No one supposes that the South could or would submit to the rule of an administration, elected for the very purpose of carrying into practical effect the infamous doctrines and principles of the Black-Republican party. The question that comes upon us is, Can such a calamity be averted? I confess I can see no hope that it can be, except in the re-union, and patriotic efforts of the Democratic party. Can this be effected without a sacrifice of principle, and with more explicit, and further guarantees of the security and extension of the institutions of the South, than have heretofore been given by any national political party? I think we have fair grounds for believing that these questions may be distinctly answered in the affirmative. For this purpose it will be necessary to take a brief view of the position the Democratic party has heretofore assumed, respecting the Constitutional rights of the South, and to show that a still further advance in our favor has been tendered, and will be maintained in good faith.

When the controversy first arose, in 1819-20, respecting the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, the claim was set up that Congress was sovereign in the Territories, and could exclude slavery from them. Congress interfered and excluded slavery from all the Territory of Louisiana, north of 36.30 north latitude, and that the Wilmot proviso has been since applied to bills organizing territorial governors in the North-west. The South was never able to resist the exercise of this unconstitutional power until the Democratic party came forward in 1850, and aided in the passage of the compromise measures. Also in the Kansas and Nebraska act, passed by the Democratic party, this power was denied to Congress in those Territories, and, as I shall presently show, to the people likewise. In 1856 the Democratic platform proclaimed the principle of non-interference on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and adopted the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. The paragraph of the platform containing this declaration is as follows:

"The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union, non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia."

The Kansas-Nebraska act declares it to be true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States. In the passage of this act Congress not only refrained from any attempt to interfere with, or to exclude slavery from those Territories, but the language of instruction which the people are authorized to form for themselves a code declared to be subject to the Constitution of the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, sets forth clearly and distinctly the powers and duties of Congress, and the rights of citizens in relation to the Territories. The following paragraphs of that masterly production cover the whole ground. The court says:

"But in considering the question now before us, it must be borne in mind that there is no law of nations standing between the people of the United States and their government, and interfering with their relations to each other. The powers of the Government, and the rights of the citizens under it, are positive and practical regulations plainly written down. The people of the United States have delegated to it certain enumerated powers, and forbid it to exercise others. It has no power over the person or property of a citizen but what the citizens of the United States have granted, and no laws or usages of other nations, or reasoning of statesmen or jurists upon the relations of subject and sovereign, can enlarge the powers of the Government, or take from the citizens the rights they have reserved. And if the Constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether it be legislative, executive or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or to deny to it the benefit of the provisions and safeguards which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the Government.

Now, as we have already said in an earlier part of this opinion, upon a different point, the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution. The right to traffic in it, like an ordinary article of merchandise and property, was guaranteed to citizens of the United States in every State that might desire it for twenty years. And the government, in express terms, is pledged to protect it in all future time if the slave escapes from his owner. This is done in plain words, too plain to be misunderstood, and no word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entitles property of that kind to less protection than property of any other description. The only power conferred is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights. Upon these considerations it is the opinion of the court that the act of Congress which prohibits a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned, is not warranted by the Constitution, and is, therefore, void; and that neither Dred Scott himself, nor any of his family were made free by being carried into this territory, even if they had been carried there by the express assent of his master, with the intention of becoming a permanent resident."

This decision of the Supreme Court settlers to the rights of the South, and places slavery in squatter sovereignty, or popular sovereignty in the Territories; and in fact the Kansas-Nebraska act does the same thing, by declaring the people shall be a Territory subject to the Constitution of the United States. The Cincinnati platform, therefore, does not contain or recognize any such monstrous absurdity as squatter sovereignty, which means, if it means anything, that the people of a Territory may violate the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and exercise sovereign powers, not delegated, but expressly forbidden in that instrument.

It will thus be seen that the Democratic party stands clear upon record.

1. In 1850, in favor of the compromise measures which excluded the Wilmot proviso from the law organizing the Territories of Utah and New Mexico.

2. In the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act excluding the Wilmot proviso from that law, and repealing the Missouri restriction.

3. The adoption of the Cincinnati platform in 1856, declaring "non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory or in the District of Columbia."

4. In the late convention at Charleston, both the majority and minority platforms, as reported from the committee of States, re-affirmed the Cincinnati platform, and pledged the party to abide by the decision of the Supreme court. It is true, the resolutions reported by the majority were more explanatory and satisfactory, and ought to have been adopted. There appears no reason to doubt, however, that the convention, when it re-assembles in Baltimore, will adopt the resolutions reported by the New York delegation, and which is stated to have been satisfactory to the southern delegations remaining in the convention, or that some other proposition equivalent to the majority report will be adopted. In view, therefore, of the vast importance of harmony and concert among the Southern States and in the Democratic party for the preservation of the Union, I am of opinion that it will be wise and prudent to send delegates to the adjourned meeting of the convention at Baltimore, and postpone the movement to Richmond.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your fellow-citizen,

T. BUTLER KING.

To Messrs. Robert Collins and others, Macon.

Career of a Quack Doctor in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* sends the following account of the exposure of a quack doctor in Washington, who pretended to extraordinary skill in the cure of ear diseases:

A professional surgeon has just been exposed as a swindler, and after the most extraordinary impudence in his part, and credulity on that of our citizens, has been driven from the city, after being obliged to refund, in part, his ill-gotten gains. Dr. J. E. E. Faling put up at the National, and by placards and advertisements, professed ability to cure deafness by an operation. He claimed to be operating surgeon to Queen Victoria, and spoke of Sir James Clarke as his colleague.

His theory was that by the removal of a certain something from the ears, by a process peculiarly his own, the hearing would be gradually restored, and be perfected in the course of a month. His plan was to extract from the ear of a patient some foreign substance introduced by himself, or some dead skin, and exhibit it in triumph. In this way he impposed upon many. A relative of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, paid him $500 for an operation upon her ears. It is estimated that he made at least $1,000 a day before his detection. But at last he was met and recognized by Mr. May, the most eminent surgeon of this city, who is lecturer before a medical college in Nashville, Tennessee, as the same person who had doubtless there last winter as a quack doctor and quack generally. Dr. May did the man arrested under the law that disallows persons from abroad to practice in the district without a diploma. When brought before the magistrate, the culprit begged and pleaded for release, acknowledged the truth of the doctor's charges, and promising to leave the city at once.

When the policeman went in search of Faling at the case, he was shown a warrant for his arrest by the committing magistrate, and ordered to arrest and hold him as a fugitive from justice. On the strength of this existing warrant, but without positive authority, he took Faling out of the house, after Governor Brown left him the culprit was allowed to escape, his captor saying he had no authority to hold him. Effort is being made to obtain the removal of the policeman on the ground that he received a bribe from the pretended doctor. Altogether, the affair has created quite an excitement.

He was arraigned on bail, and on deposit in the hands of the magistrate of $200 in gold. On returning to his rooms at the National he locked his door on pleas of illness. But as the news got among his victims, they grew clamorous, and on Sunday broke his doors open, only to find the bird flown. An officer was dispatched to the depot to intercept his flight, without success. But Governor Brown searched in person for him, and employed a policeman to help him, and not finding the man on the train, went to Bladensburg, thinking he might be concealed. They found him before arriving at that place, and, though he did his delight at offered their watches and jewelry for release, took him into a wagon, and brought him across the State line to Washington. There he assigned the draft for $500, paid him by the relatives of his captor, to Gov. Brown, who left him in the hands of the policeman.

For Sale.

I WISH TO SELL—TO MY LOUISIANA PLACE, situated in Madison parish, Louisiana. It consists of 1,000 acres of land, and lies on both sides of Roy's bayou, some miles distant from and south of the Tallulah and Shreveport road. Terms—$40 per acre for the land and market price for the negroes. One-third cash, and the balance in two equal annual instalments, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

Mr. LeMay, the overseer, will show it to any one wishing to purchase.

M. MY HOME PLACE, situated in Madison parish, Louisiana, and two miles from the above place, containing 1,000 acres, of which 300 are in cultivation, and the balance in timber. It lies on both sides Joe's bayou, and the quarter is just one mile from the north of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad. Joe's bayou is the mouth to where it enters this parish, has not been overflowed within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Telegraph is within one mile, the quality of soil, facilities of drainage, but are not 150 acres of fine cypress timber, and the balance of the place is prairie.

If desired, I will sell 25 NEGROES with this place.

Terms—$40 per acre, one-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent. interest, or by paying the 8 per cent. interest annually, and taking the notes outstanding. I will require no cash, and divide the sum into two equal amounts, payable at three and four years time.

Mr. Ross, the overseer, will show the place to any one wishing to buy.

4th. Three-six hundred acres of unimproved land in Carroll county, Mississippi, lying between Bear creek and Big creek, and three miles distant from the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad. It is in a compact body, and is thought to be of more than 300 to 400 acres of cypress timber.

With this place I will sell, if desired, 47 NEGROES, now on the Roy place.

Terms—$20 per acre for the land and market price for the negroes, one-quarter cash and the balance at one, two, three and four years, with 8 per cent. interest.

GEO. C. WADDILL,
Dallas, Madison Parish, Louisiana.

Jel2-eo1m

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 $250,000
The amount of Capital Stock paid up is 180,000
The Assets of the Company are as follows:

			Par Value.	Cash Value.
150	Shares	Park Bank Stock, N. Y.	$16,000	$18,000
150	"	Continental B'k S'k, N. Y.	15,000	18,000
100	"	Bowery Bank S'k, N. Y.	10,000	11,500
100	"	Importers & Traders B'k S'k, N. Y.	10,000	19,000
50	"	City of Brooklyn	2,500	4,400
100	"	Market Bank Stock, N. Y.	10,000	10,400
50	"	Shoe & Leather B'k S'k, N. Y.	5,000	5,800
100	"	Merchants' Bank S'k, N. Y.	10,000	12,000
50	"	Mechanics' Bank S'k, Boston	2,000	3,200
50	"	Manufacturers' B'k S'k, Boston	2,500	3,000
50	"	Hide & Leather B'k S'k	5,000	5,200
100	"	Liberty Bank	10,000	10,000
100	"	Revere	10,000	10,200
104	"	Mechanics' B'k S'k, Hartford	10,400	10,601
100	"	Charter Oak	10,000	10,000
50	"	Phœnix	"	4,750
100	"	Aetna	"	5,400
50	"	Mechanics' Bank	"	5,100
100	"	Ætna	"	10,000
50	"	N. Haven B'k S'k	"	2,500
10	"	Ætna Ins. Co. Scrip, $1000 each		10,000
4	"	Hartford City Bonds	4,000	4,320
1	"	Connecticut Guaranty & R. R. Bonds	10,000	10,000
		Certificate Ohio State Stock	8,000	8,160
			$177,100	$196,809

Accrued Interest on Investments, payable January 1, 1860	2,849.81
Premiums in Course of Transmission, Agents	1,274.46
Cash on hand and in Bank	21,948.37
Cash in hands of agents, in transit, based on premiums in course of transmission	17,341.90
Loans on Mortgages of Real Estate	40,042.20
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stock, and other Stocks	15,722.16
Loans on personal security	1,000.00
Office Furniture and Library	7,128.87
Balance in favor of Company	142,216.94
Capital Stock paid up	180,000.00
Surplus and Profits	136,978.66
Total Assets	320,272.94

LIABILITIES.

No Liabilities to Banks or others, as and not due
No Losses adjusted and due
Losses adjusted and not due
Losses reported in suspense or resistance
Further provision for unexpired risks
No other claim against the Company
The value of the company limits the amount of any one risk to $50,000
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any city, town or village, varies according to its size and character of buildings.
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, varies as to the premises.
No part of its capital or assets are deposited with any State or Bank as security for loans therein.
Act of incorporation same as heretofore filed.

G. A. SOWERS, President.
C. C. WAITE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. Hartford, Jan. 13, '60.
County of Hartford, }

Personally appeared, G. A. SOWERS, President, and C. C. WAITE, Secretary of the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by them subscribed, is a true, full and correct exhibit of the affairs of said Company on the 1st inst., so far as can be ascertained at this date, its actual condition as the first day of January, 1860.

Before me, E. DODD, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, } Nashville, January 18, 1860.

This is to certify that the City Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has complied with all the requirements of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, in March, 1856, entitled, "An Act to regulate the execution of insurance companies not incorporated by the State of Tennessee," and that J. E. GEDDICKE and W. M. WELLS are the legally appointed agents of said Company, in the town of Memphis, State of Tennessee.

Policies issued and received in the above reliable Company by GEDDICKE & WELLS, Agents,
Jel8 Main Bluff, Memphis.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 19th May, from my premises, seven miles from Memphis, on the Pigeon Roost plank road, a three year old BAY HORSE, long bodied and tall, very black and heavy, and about fifteen hands and a half hands high. Also, a two year old GRAY COLT, both raised together. Any information given with H. D. Connell, Memphis, will be suitably rewarded for any.

Jel6-w1m* WM CONNELL.

Death to Worms.

VAN DEUSEN'S CONFECTIONS

A PURELY VEGETABLE

WORM SPECIFIC,

Thorough, Palatable, Safe and Speedy.

VAN DEUSEN BROTHERS,

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

PLUMMER & GILBERT,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

To whom all Orders must be addressed.

TO MOTHERS,

OUR WORM CONFECTIONS we claim to be the best, safest, surest and most pleasant remedy for Worms. Are palatable, and administered by the child. Drive out the worms thoroughly without pain. Clean the stomach, and restore health. Are effectual creatures of bowel and teaching complaints. Kill the worms, take no other. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price 25 cents a box. Ask for Van Deusen's Worm Confections, and take no other. Worms are the result of bad digestion, and cause much suffering in children. Our Confections are a PURE WHITE, never give colored confectionery, and will not injure the most delicate stomach. They are free from all poisonous mineral, crotton oil, and other dangerous drugs in their composition.

No castor oil or other cathartic need be given with or after the Confections. They do their work thoroughly without help. Buy them and try them is the best way to convince yourselves.

Our Confections are tasteless of the medical ingredients, through a process of our own. Children eat them like ordinary candy, and they never cause pasters. This gets over the main difficulty of liquid Vermifuges, which are hard to give, and harder to keep down after taking. We will give $500 to any person that can find in our Worm Confections any mineral, crotton oil, or any mineral poison whatever. They are purely vegetable. We would advise all mothers never to give any kind of anthelmintic to their children, and especially colored Worm Candy.

Price, only 25 cents a box—Van Deusen's is a box. For sale everywhere.

mr15-d1w-w1m

CHANCERY SALE

OF

Valuable Land

AND

NEGROES.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Memphis, rendered November term, 1859, in the case of Newton Fort, complainant, vs. Hugh Fort, deceased, and others, vs. H. Irby, Nathaniel Sanders and others, I will sell,

On Monday, July 2d, 1860,

in front of my office, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

Two Valuable Tracts of Land,

Lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, adjoining each other, and bounded as follows, to-wit: The first bounded at a stake in Thomas Fort's line, thence south 40 chains to corner of J. Albright's 110 acre tract, with red oak pointers marked J. V.; thence north 81 chains 16 links to a stake in Gillespie's line; thence north 40 chains 50 links to a stake in Gillespie's south line; thence south 81 chains 16 links to a post marked N. S.; thence south 40 chains 50 links to the beginning, containing 192 70-100 acres. The second tract of land lying in said county, near black creek marked J. W. John Ward's S. S. corner; thence west 50 chains 50 links to a post marked J. V.; thence south 40 chains 50 links to a white oak marked J. V.; thence east 50 chains 50 links to a white oak pointers, Hugh W. corner of the first tract; thence west 40 chains 50 links to the beginning, containing 200 acres. The third tract, a fractional tract of land, lying in said county, near Mt. Moriah church, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the intersection of the Mt. Moriah and Raleigh road, thence south 40 chains 50 links to a stake; thence west 50 chains 50 links to a stake; thence north 40 chains 50 links to the road; thence east 50 chains 50 links to the beginning, containing 200 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.—The above described tracts of land will be sold for one third cash, balance on a credit of one and two years. The slaves on a credit of one year, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and good security, to be approved by the undersigned, or I will not be responsible for the same.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER,
Jel-dawtd Clerk and Master.

CHANCERY SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

On Elliot Street,

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Memphis, rendered November term, 1859, in the case of Mary E. Butler vs. Hugh E. Austin and others, I will,

On Monday, July 2d, 1860,

in front of my office, in the city of Memphis, proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

A Valuable Lot,

Or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Bale of Memphis, and known as lot No. 3 in square No. 21, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the intersection of Hernando street and Elliot street, running west with Elliot street sixty feet to a stake; thence north two hundred and forty-six feet to a stake; thence east sixty feet to a stake; thence south two hundred and forty-six feet to the beginning, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—The above described lot will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, for the purchase money, with a lien retained on the premises until payment of purchase money.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN C. LANIER,
Jel-dawtd Clerk and Master.

Executor's Land Sale

ON the second Monday of October next, being the second day of the Chancery Court at Memphis, I will sell at public auction, in the town of Fredericksburg, Mississippi, the following land, to-wit: The following lands, belonging to the estate of Edwin D. Whitehead, deceased, to-wit: All of section 3, township 26, range 4 west; and section 35, township 27, range 5 west, all of section 36, township 27, range 5 west, except the south-east ¼ of north-east ¼ of the last named section, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less.

The above lands are situated in the southern portion of Chickasaw county, Miss., on Harrison's Bluffs, about one mile south of J. H. McKelvy's, on Bear creek, in Little Woods Lake, south-east from the Jumbo Lumber plantation, now owned by Dr. Stephenson, and on the east side of Dr. Thomas' plantation. The above lands were purchased by the said Edwin D. Whitehead in his lifetime, as a place of permanent location for a plantation. They are fertile, 600 on the header of the cotton growing region. Persons wishing to buy lands would do well to go and examine them before the day of sale. Sale to take place at the house of Edwin D. Whitehead, in said town of Fredericksburg, Miss., Miss., will give all information in regard to the value and quality of these lands to persons wishing to go to chase. The lands will be sold either in a body or in lots to suit purchasers. Purchasers will be required to give good security for the purchase money.

L. P. WHITEHEAD, Executor, etc., of EDWIN D. WHITEHEAD, deceased.

BLUFF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY

MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE—WITH SOUTHERN BANK, MAIN STREET.

Capital $200,000.00
Surplus 17,107.67

E. LAIRD, President. ..... T. W. WILKINSON, Sec'y.
J. T. TILT, Clerk.

Directors:

N. LAIRD, M. J. WICKS,
E. H. CLAPP, T. W. WILKINSON,
J. D. WILLIAMS, C. C. CLEAVES,
C. S. CHURCH.

Charter for 20 years for all kinds of Insurance. ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

jy15-1y

DR. BURT'S

CATHARTIC

SUGAR PLUMS!

THE most attention of sickening valuable Anti-Bilious and Cathartic Medicines to this Super, thus rendering the taking of medicine a pleasure, is considered a great triumph.

DR. BURT'S

CATHARTIC

SUGAR PLUMS

Are a sure in their effect over Sick and Nervous Headaches, Sour Stomach, and Bilious Attacks, and in all cases where a mild and efficient purgative is required. Price 25 cents per Box.

W. H. COLE, SEOL A. CO., Agents,
my22 317 and 319 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

WILLIAM MILLER,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

NO. 19 JEFFERSON STREET,

South side, between Main and Front Row, is in receipt of a spring stock of Boots and Shoes, direct from the East. He desires to call particular attention to his stock of Fancy Shoes, which is unsurpassed, by any house in the city. None but the best workmen employed, and he is prepared to make the finest quality of Boots at the shortest notice. Give him a call.

Hay.

HAY, Oats, Bran, Oil, Meal in regular supply, and at the lowest current rates.

LINDSEY & FIDELIN.
apr4

Notice.

I WILL keep constantly on hand a full supply of fresh Family Groceries of all kinds. Call and see. Corner Gayoso and St. Martin streets.

LAMES H. NIEL.
Sept-dw

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JOHN S. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN P. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

To whom all Letters or Business, or otherwise, should be Directed.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum $10.00
Tri-Weekly " " 5.00
Weekly " " 2.50

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES OF ADVERTISING

For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion $1.00
For every additional insertion of same 50

Space	1 day	2 days	3 days	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	1 year
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	75 00
3	5 00	7 00	9 00	10 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00
4	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	125 00
5	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	90 00	150 00
6	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	175 00
8	10 00	14 00	17 50	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	90 00	125 00	200 00
10	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	150 00	250 00
12	14 00	18 00	22 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	70 00	90 00	125 00	175 00	300 00
16	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	150 00	200 00	350 00
20	18 00	22 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	70 00	90 00	125 00	175 00	250 00	400 00

☞ One square, reversable weekly, per annum, $40.00
" " twice a week, " 60.00
☞ Two squares, reversable 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 required to be kept on second page CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, at a proportionate rate.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, as set in rules, charged at double rates.

☞ Quarter advertisers will be charged extra for a change of matter or interest, and which should never be repeated to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

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

☞ Transient advertisements for dancing entertainments, public schools, book and other public meetings, to be charged as other advertisements.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published in town free but charged for at the rate of five lines for Marriages, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Societies, and all other notices.

☞ Obituaries, or tributes of a public character, and all other communications not strictly editorial in character, will be charged for at the usual rates.

☞ 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.

☞ Resolutions of Societies, Notices of Meetings, Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Societies, and all other public notices, to be charged as other advertisements.

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

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CHARLES H. STROTHER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Collector of Claims, Memphis, Tenn. Office on South Main avenue, between Court and Monroe streets. mar25-1y

H. B. FOLK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Gives special attention to the collection of claims intrusted to him, and remitting proceeds. Office north side in Court Square.

Refers to Hon. J. P. Caruthers.