THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 168

Daily Appeal.

LETTER FROM MR. CURRIN.

EDITORS OF APPEAL: In your issue of this morning, I find the following:

POLITICS MAKE STRANGE BEDFELLOWS. This fact was never more strikingly illustrated than it was on Wednesday last in Odd-Fellows' Hall, where we found our quondam friends, Currin and Avery, sitting together in the convention of the seceders. What has brought about this strange coincidence? We are unable to give an account. Last summer, when these gentlemen were canvassing the district for a seat in Congress, we recollect very distinctly that Gen. J. L. T. Sneed, the opponent of them both, was the only candidate in the race who took decided ground for the doctrine of protection to slavery in the Territories by Congress. Avery and Currin both repudiated the idea, and Sneed was the only man in the State who had the boldness, the honesty and the courage to expound and enforce the doctrine. Very well. It was upon this ground that the secession at Charleston took place. This was the rock upon which the party split—or rather upon which a fragment of those in split off.

If Sneed was right, both Avery and Currin owe his explanation to their constituency. Why Mr. Currin should be found in the ranks of the seceders is natural, but that Wm. T. Avery should be found there is inexplicable. Come out, Mr. Avery, and let your friends and the public know the influences and the reasons which have forced you to the position you now occupy.

In the same article you impute to me political inconsistency, and substantially charge that my present position in reference to the power and duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, is different from that which I occupied last summer when a candidate for Congress.

A similar charge was made by some correspondent of yours, through the columns of your paper, about a month since. That charge then received your quasi editorial indorsement; and instantly—the very moment I observed it—I replied through the same columns in your name and your correspondent. That reply (I waive the absence of all courtesy to say nothing of fairness, which the act manifested) you were content to publish in a part of your paper where nobody looks for political matter, and where it would probably escape the attention of your general readers. But you did not attempt an answer; you made no issue with me; you did not venture to gainsay a single position I assumed. You were silent. Your silence did not surprise me. You felt, doubtless, that there was not one word in my communication which you could fairly deny, and hence wisely acted upon the old maxim that silence is better than a poor reply. At the same time, I very naturally (as probably did everybody else who took any interest in the controversy), thought that I was warranted in construing your silence into an admission of what I had stated; and hence was quite taken aback by the confession, if I may be so bold a lawyer's phrase, and in you go. In fact, I considered it a tacit cry for quarter, or, at least, a proposition for a truce, which I was more than willing to grant; being averse to newspaper controversy—most especially when it is waged with "quondam friends." Under such circumstances, you may conjecture my surprise when I observed, this morning, after the long silence on your part to which I have referred—after your whole month's process of incubation—a re-production of this exploded misrepresentation of myself and my position. I am still reluctant, however, to believe the misrepresentation willful, and, therefore, forbear, for the present, to denounce it in such terms as would otherwise be most richly deserved. But you seem to think that I owe an "explanation" to my "constituency." Very well. A triumphant answer will be found in the following extract from my communication to you, nearly a month since, and which you virtually suppressed, in the manner I have before indicated. In referring to the respective positions of myself and my Opposition competitor, John L. T. Sneed, Esq., during the last canvass for Congress, I wrote as follows:

Now, as to myself, it was my custom to say to my Opposition competitor—pleasantly, of course, for I always entertained for him high personal respect—that if was the extreme of impudence for him, or those associated with him, to talk about slave codes, etc., etc. I said, that so far as the abstract power of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories was concerned, I maintained it; and whenever the occasion for the exercise of that power might occur, I would invoke it. At the same time, I told him that he was stealing Democratic thunder; that the Democratic party had always been the southern party; that the whole strength of the Opposition at the North, which had, in fact, given new and extreme view of the subject, he was merely striking for local and temporary effect—in other words, addressing himself to buncombe—as did the Louisville Journal, and other presses and politicians of the State of Kentucky, which State I considered already half abolitionized and entirely alien to me in interest and sympathy. It was also my habit during that canvass, to call the attention of my Opposition competitor to the fact, that though he should succeed in being returned to Congress, and should there introduce a bill enacting a slave code, still it was obvious that there would be a Black Republican majority in the present Congress, that no such bill could possibly pass the House of Representatives; and that the introduction could answer no other purpose than to produce angry, protracted and unsuccessful debate, in which the South, being in a minority, would be out-voted by a fanatical and misguided majority. In other words, I saw no one in making the point unless there was a reasonable prospect of being able to carry the day. At the same time I insisted that Congress did possess the power to protect slavery in the Territories; that the power to protect did not necessarily involve the power to destroy; that it was true the Black-Republicans might make a plausible argument upon the subject; might insist that if Congress had power over the subject matter for one purpose, they had it for another; but still it was my custom to reason by various illustration, well remembered at this hour, against the fallacy of this Black-Republican argument. This I did but a few days before the election, in Odd-Fellows' hall, in this city, where, together with my competitor, I addressed one of the largest audiences I have ever seen assembled here, on a similar occasion. Many gentlemen who were present will remember as I do. It is hardly necessary to say—(certainly not to such as may happen to know me)—that the opinions there uttered were the same I expressed during the whole of that canvass, and were always entertained by me. I said that secession from other parties had forced themselves upon us, and were now assuming (novices as they were) to teach Democrats what Democracy meant. I predicted that these renegades would endeavor to impose upon us Stephen A. Douglas—whom you had taught us to believe was in alliance with the Black-Republican—as a candidate for the presidency in 1860. Please refer to old files of your paper. I have been informed, I know not how correctly, that those files are not visible or accessible. It is possible that they may have been destroyed by some fire or other accident. At any rate, if you will allow me access to them, I will very soon settle the question of consistency between yourselves and correspondent "G." and myself.

If you will re-publish what you wrote in 1848, in 1852, and in 1856, I will be sufficiently vindicated. Will you even re-publish what you wrote in the spring of 1857 when you were joining the Black-Republicans in their onslaught upon Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and his thorough identification, as you then charged, with the Black-Republicans and abolitionists?

Once for all, let that suffice. The eulogies you now bestow, however well merited they may be, upon the late Opposition candidate for Congress (and for which he will hardly thank you), may be readily accounted for:

"A renew feeling makes a woman kind."

I will here venture the prediction that two years from this date will not have elapsed before you and your political associates in this State will be in open alliance with the Opposition party. Those for my strictures have met with very speedy fulfillment. This will be add another instance. I must be allowed, just here, to congratulate you that you have at last had the candor and manliness to assume your true position—that of an anti-Administration paper, for such I take your present position to be. More than a year ago, and in various speeches, I expressed it as my opinion that you were carrying on a covert war against the Administration, and gave my reasons for that opinion. I thought then that I could see the cloven foot, under the garb of Douglasism, which but ill concealed it.

Returning again to your article which heads this communication, I must be pardoned for remarking that I have frequently observed that you seem to be affected by a singular infelicity (I shall use no stronger word of sentiment, in reference to mere matters of fact.

For instance, you have the Hon. Wm. T. Avery and myself sitting together in the convention upon which you were commenting—certainly an immaterial circumstance, even if true. Now, the truth is, that I did not participate in the proceedings of that convention; nor was I present after it was organized. I most heartily and cordially approved of its objects; I visited the hall where its deliberations were held, and mingled freely with its members, exchanging salutations with old acquaintances and friends from other counties; but having other engagements that were important at least to myself, and feeling that my presence her was not necessary, I retired as it grew at one was being organized. I have not enjoyed the pleasure of meeting Mr. Avery, for several months. As to the war between him and yourselves, I have nothing to say. He is, most emphatically, your man. Last summer, when you were aiding him to defeat me for Congress, he was, if you were to be believed, not only entirely orthodox, but quite at able statesman. Now that you and he seem to have fallen out, I have only to request that you do not seek to whip him over my shoulders.

Very respectfully your obt. svt.

DAVID M. CURRIN.

July 13, 1860.

LETTER FROM MR. AVERY.

EDITORS APPEAL: In your issue of the 13th inst., I notice an article in which you manifest some surprise that Mr. Currin and myself should be found sitting in the same convention. You likewise say that he and I both repudiated the idea of congressional intervention, which was alone advocated by our opponent, General Sneed, and conclude the article by calling upon me "to come out and let my friends and the country know the influences and reasons that have forced me to the position I now occupy." I am glad that you have thus afforded me so suitable an opportunity to do so.

As to the very unimportant statement that Mr. Currin and myself were sitting together in the same convention, I will only say that I did not see Mr. Currin there at all, nor have I met him since my return; yet, as honest and independent gentlemen, as I trust we both are, it need not be matter of surprise did we both support the same candidate for the Presidency.

It has not been much my custom during my brief political career, in determining my course, to inquire who agree or disagree with me, nor yet to be swerved from my own purposes of public duty, however much I might regret that disagreement, and respect those opinions. I have rather chosen to be guided and governed alone by the unbiased judgment of my own convictions of right. To this tribunal I have never appealed in vain.

And now a reason or two why I should support John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane.

In the first place, I support them because, knowing them well, as I do, I regard them as true types of national, constitutional, Union-loving statesmen.

In the second place, because I look upon their nomination as having been made by the great body of the Democracy representing those States that make Democratic Presidents after they have been nominated.

In the third place, because they and their principles suit me better than any that are in the field.

It is true, I said in my canvass last summer that I would support Mr. Douglas if nominated by the national Democratic convention. When all the delegates (with but few exceptions) from the Southern States, and many from the Northern, left the convention, it ceased thereby to be a national convention, and was not therefore binding—Mr. Douglas not being my choice for the presidency, and nominated by a convention which I by no means regarded as national, I did not thereby feel bound to support him. Mr. Breckinridge being my choice politically over Mr. Douglas, and having been nominated by a convention, to my mind, with equal claims to nationality as the one by which Mr. Douglas was nominated, it did not take me long to determine for whom I would vote.

If the charge of sectionalism can attach to either or both of these conventions, I think the same causes that would create one the southern sectional, would constitute the other the northern sectional nomination. That is, if Mr. Douglas was nominated by the great body of the northern Democracy with a *sporadic* representation from the South, so Mr. Breckinridge was nominated by the great body of the southern Democracy with a like representative from the north. In times like these, then, I would spring intuitively to the side of my section. Nor would I in a case like this thus precipitated, stop to quarrel with friends as to where the blame rests.

In the presidential canvass of 1856, in which I bore some humble part, the Opposition party, by their press and speakers, everywhere charged the Democracy with favoring the doctrine of squatter sovereignty; that this doctrine was a component element both of the Kansas-Nebraska act and of the Cincinnati platform. I am sure that myself in the company of every Democratic champion that I had the pleasure of meeting, together with the whole Democratic press (foremost of which was the APPEAL) denied this charge and repudiated this doctrine. Last summer, even, in reply to a set of written interrogatories propounded to me on the stump by Mr. Currin, one of which was "Are you in favor of squatter sovereignty?" I unhesitatingly replied in the negative. The ground taken by the whole Democratic party, as I have understood it, at least in this portion of the confederacy, was that a Territorial legislature could not constitutionally legislate to exclude slavery from the Territories; that the only time when they could properly pass upon and determine these great rights of ours, was when they came to form a State Constitution. Self this position, as I now think, is thought the whole Democratic party South. Such I regard as their sentiment now. So thought Mr. Breckinridge; so he thinks now. Mr. Douglas does not. Therefore I prefer Mr. Breckinridge.

Since the promulgation of the Cincinnati platform too, we have had the decision of the Supreme Court to fortify us in this position. To this decision upon these distracting questions I thought we all had agreed to defer. Allow me briefly to cite what the Court said upon this subject.

In speaking of the power of Congress over persons and property, the Supreme Court says in the Dred Scott case, that the rights of citizens of a Territory are placed on the same footing as the citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against any inroads which the general government might attempt under the plea of incidental power.

"And if—says Chief Justice Taney—Congress itself cannot do this, it is beyond the power conferred on the Federal Government, it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial government to exercise them. I could confer no power on any local government established by its authority to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

And the Constitution recognizing the right of property of the master in a slave, and making no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribunal under the authority of the United States, whether it be legislative, executive or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the benefits of the provisions and guarantees 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 explicitly affirmed in the Constitution. The right to traffic in it, like an ordinary article of merchandise and property, was guaranteed to the citizens of the United States in every State that might desire it. And the Government, in express terms, is pledged to protect it in all future time, if the slave escapes from the master."

This is the explicit language of the Court. It is plain and easily understood. The commonest mind can easily comprehend what is meant by it.

In standing upon the Cincinnati platform, and defending it against the charge of squatter sovereignty, we said everywhere that this vexed question of the powers of a territorial legislature over slave property, should be settled by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court had not then spoken upon the subject. Although this particular question of political controversy was not raised in the record which was before the Court, yet I appeal to every candid mind, from the language of the Court, if their opinion upon it is not just as much given as if the question had be n contained in the record. If the Court had gone even as far as it has in support of, instead of denying the power, of a territorial legislature on this subject, perhaps no further interpretation as to the meaning of the Cincinnati platform, would have been desired; but as it did not so decide, I ask is it very unreasonable that such an interpretation should be allowed at least to accord with that decision.

Mr. Douglas, denying that the Supreme Court has made such decision, uses in his Freeport speech, this language:

"It matters not what the Supreme Court may hereafter decide on the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the people have to introduce or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations."

So it matters not with Mr. Douglas whether the Supreme Court has or has not decided, or whether it will hereafter decide this question. Such decision would not be binding, as the territorial legislature is placed by him above and beyond their decisions. This I would call squatter sovereignty; and against this I think the Democratic party has heretofore been united.

Now as to the question of congressional intervention.

Last summer in my canvass for Congress, it is true Mr. Sneed took strong ground in favor of the immediate action of Congress upon this subject. He said, were he elected to Congress, he would introduce a bill forthwith providing for the protection of slave property in the Territories. While I did not deny the right nor the power of Congress to pass such laws, I thought the time unpropitious to propose such measures, as we were in a minority in the House, and consequently had no power to pass them. For, as I then said, while Mr. Sneed would rise in his place and introduce a bill providing for congressional protection, a Black-Republican would immediately rise in his place and propose to strike out "protect" and insert "abolish," with the power to pass it over his head. I was, therefore, opposed to the question being raised. I was and ever have been opposed to the intervention of Congress or the intervention of a territorial legislature either to establish or abolish slavery in the Territories of the United States. I occupy the same ground now. How stands Mr. Breckinridge? In his letter of acceptance, I find the following language:

"The friends of constitutional equality do not and never did demand a congressional slave code, nor any other code in regard to property in the Territories. They hold the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress or by a State legislature either to establish or prohibit slavery; but they assert (fortified by the highest judicial tribunal in the Union) the plain duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to secure when necessary, the citizens of all the States the enjoyment of their property in the common Territories as everywhere else within its jurisdiction."

I find, then, that neither the declaration of Mr. Breckinridge, nor the platform upon which he has been placed, does more than meet the decision of the Supreme Court. That is to deny the power of a territorial legislature to do what Congress cannot do itself; and to assert the right and the power of Congress to protect the property of citizens of the United States and Territories when necessary.

To deny these would seem to me to assert sovereignty in the Territories which the Supreme Court denies; or to deny that the Constitution recognizes property in slaves, which the Supreme Court asserts. No southern man, I should think, ought to be prepared to do either. Surely I am not. Leaving out of view, then, the fact of the fatal disagreement between Mr. Douglas and the whole South, Democracy and all, upon the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, I think I have shown points of difference upon the one side, and sufficient coincidence on the other to warrant me, without condemnation, in going for the one and against the other.

Notwithstanding these points of difference have all along been known, yet if Mr. Douglas had been the nominee of the national Democratic party, I would have waived them and warmly supported him, because he would have been my choice, because of the nomination. As it is he is not.

I have taken this position under the convictions of my calm and deliberate judgment in the exercise of the high prerogative of an independent American citizen. To those of my friends, personal and political, who see fit to differ with me, I am willing to accord the same sentiment of patriotic duty. Years have fallen upon strange and evil times if a vindictive feeling of ostracism is to seize upon and rankle in the heart of brother against brother, for the mere exercise of this great right in a case like this. I proscribe no man for exercising his choice between Democrats; I claim the same for myself.

When John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, that a southern Democrat would be called upon to vindicate himself for lending them his support? Men against whom no whisper of disunion dare be breathed. Patriots who have peilled their lives in bearing, amid the smoke of battle, the banner of their country. Statesmen who in the councils of the nation have contended only for the equality of the States under the Constitution and in the Union. "The Constitution and the equality of the States; these are the symbols of everlasting Union."

If I err in supporting men like these, with principles such as these, then I have the proud consciousness of knowing that it is because of too deep a devotion to the side of my section to the beloved land of my nativity.

WM. T. AVERY.

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6	10 00	14 00	17 00	21 00	26 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	80 00
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N. A. PARKER & SON, or ELDER & PARKINS.

jy4-1w

LaGrange Female College.

THE fall session of this institution will open on the 1st MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next. The LaGrange female college is the oldest, most popular and beautiful institution of LaGrange, Tennessee, forty-nine miles east of Memphis on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and three miles west of Grand Junction, and is accessible by railroad from all the surrounding states.

Tuition in the preparatory or primary department	$15.00
Academic department	15.00
Collegiate department	20.00
Use of instrument of music	10.00
French, Italian, each	10.00
Music on piano and guitar	40.00
Use of instrument on the latter	5.00
German and ornamental penmanship	10.00
Painting in water or oil colors	20.00
Incidental tax	2.00
Boarding	1.00

Board in the institution (washing and lights extra) per month.....12.00

One half of the board and tuition payable in advance. No deduction made for absence, except in protracted cases. For catalogue address the President, or the Secretary, LaGrange, Tenn.

S. P. GARRAD, President.

jel8-eod6w

Professional Cards.

CHARLES H. STROTHER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Collector of Claims, Memphis, Tenn. Office on Bank avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. mar25-ly

E. S. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 3 Gaibons' Block, corner Main and Monroe streets. Will attend to business entrusted to him in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

Refer to Messrs. Brown, Gates & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Bruce & Marshall, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Thos. Peters, Real Estate Broker; Messrs. Green & Pritchett, Attorneys, Hayes, Miss.; Messrs. Jordan & Hillsh, Marshall, Tenn. jul25-ly

W. D. BEARD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 4, Jail, in Fentress' Block, Main street.

Refer to J. M. Fentress, Hon. George Dixon, Stratton, McDowell & Co., and Falls & Cook, Memphis; Col. J. W. Pitt, Hon. Wm. L. Wood, L. Lawrence, Wade, Christy & Co. feb24-dw

S. W. HOLLAND, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHER, most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis, and may be found at the Drug Store of Wright & Co., on Main street, adjoining Odd-Fellows' Hall, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., during the day, and at night at the residence of J. C. Holland, on Market street. jul10-dw1m

J. P. CARUTHERS.....E. M. YERGER.....MOSES WHITE.

Caruthers, Yerger & White,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in Big Cow's Building. jul5-1y

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.

ALL operations performed with the most possible care, and in the most skillful manner. Diseases of the gums and teeth successfully treated. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with guarantee, and on terms as reasonable as any. Gold, silver, or new, in offs, set to inspire the public with confidence in my skill, or as an inducement to call at my office. apr1

TENNESSEE STATE FAIR

OPENS at Nashville, September 10, 1860. $500 each for the best Durham Bull, Jack, Horse, Stallion and Blood Stal on, besides liberal premiums on fat cattle and all other domestic animals, and on all the leading articles in machinery, manufactures and other departments. No entry fee is charged and competition is invited from the whole Union. Programmes may be had free on application to L. P. Williams, secretary at Nashville. THOS. B. JOHNSON,

jy6-dlawsw&w Treas. Tenn. state Fair.

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, and its place of business, located at Hartford, Connecticut.

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

		Par	Market Value.
100 Shares Park Bank Stock, N. Y.		$20,000	$10,975
100 " Continental B'k S'k, N.Y.		10,000	10,350
100 " Metropolitan B'k S'k, N. Y.		10,000	11,250
100 " Chatham B'k S'k, N. Y.		10,000	11,000
50 " B'k of Republic, "	"	5,000	4,656
100 " Market Bank Stock, N. Y.		10,000	10,600
100 " State Street B'k S'k, Boston		10,000	8,500
100 " Mechanics' B'k S'k, N. Y.		5,000	5,350
100 " B'k Commerce S'k, Boston		5,000	5,300
50 " Merchants' B'k S'k, Boston		5,000	5,300
100 " Hide&Leather B'k S'k "		5,000	5,300
100 " Safety Fund "	"	10,000	10,100
100 " Revere "	"	10,000	10,200
100 " Encounter B'k S'k Tariff'd		10,000	10,000
100 " City Cit'ds "	"	10,000	10,500
50 " Florida "	"	5,000	4,750
50 " Atlantic "	"	5,000	5,400
50 " M'ch'ts Nat. "	"	5,000	5,100
50 " Ocean "	"	5,000	5,500
118 " B'k Hartford "	"	7,500	5,820
95 " Exchange "	"	4,750	4,940
10 Brooklyn City Wat'r Bond, $1000 each,		10,000	10,200
4 Hartford City Bonds		4,000	4,200
10 Indiana Coal Mines, $1,000 B. Bonds		10,000	10,000
Certificate Ohio State Stock		5,000	5,150
		$177,150	$176,970

Accrued interest on Investments, payable January 1, 1860	2,449.91
Balance due from Agents	1,074.41
Cash on hand and in Bank	21,949.67
Cash in hands of Agents, or in transit, less commissions and charges	17,542.00
Loans on Mortgages of Real Estate	42,042.50
Loans secured by deposit of Bank and other Stocks	1,722.34
Loans on personal or other approved security	15,8-4.08
Office Furniture and Library	1,157.87
Balances in favor of Company	143,385.84
Capital Stock paid up	250,000.00
Scripts and Bonds	106,970.00
Total Assets	500,275.84

No Liabilities to Banks or others, as and not due
No Losses adjusted and due.....1,646
Losses reported unadjusted, or in suspense waiting further proof, and not due.....17,868
No other claims against the company.
The rule of the company limits the amount of any one risk to $50000.
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one city, town or village, is $500,000, and in any one kind of class of property.
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, varies as in the preceding.
No part of its capital or earnings are deposited with the State or Banks as security for loans thereon.
Act of incorporation is same as heretofore filed.

C. C. WAITE, Secretary.

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

Personally appeared C. R. BOWERS, 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 statement of the affairs of said company, and exhibits, so far as concerns the assurance of this state, its actual condition on the first day of January, 1860.

Before me, E. DODD, Notary Public.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nashville, January 19, 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 agencies of insurance companies not incorporated by the State of Tennessee," and that J. E. GEDDWICK and W. E. O'NEIL are the legally authorized agents of said company, in the town of Memphis, State of Tennessee.

J. T. DUNLAP, Controller.

Policies issued and received in the above reliable Company by CHADWICK & WELLS, Agents, jul26 Bank Building, Main street.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

J. & M. FLAHERTY,

Have on hand and are daily receiving, a large assortment of most elegant

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Commercial College

NO. 196 MAIN STREET, opposite the Clay Building, Memphis.

Will be kept open the entire year.

New pupils in Writing, Book-keeping and Arithmetic will be received every day.

Classes arranged so as to accommodate those attending the schools.

Night classes from 7½ to 9 P. M. for those who are engaged during the day.

Persons from the country can complete a full course in writing in a few days.

Persons from 8 to 60 years of age will be received.

LEVI DOLBEAR.

ICE CRE