THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 1 7

Daily Appeal.

For the Memphis Appeal.

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF."

BY D. F. WILLIAMS.

Hail to the chief who in triumph advances,
Honored and blest be the spirit of our choice,
Oh that the star in his border that glances,
May be hailed with delight by a free people's voice!

The western "Star of the
Choice of Democracy,
The man of the nation now freedom and you,
Go on in "something new,"
But a most "noble state."

And even his opponents proclaim him a true—
Priority our eagle has rolled o'er the mountains,
And called forth the "sovereigns" to hear the leaves,
From the black coast of Maine to Pacific's gold fountains,
Hear the echo, the Western democracy shall save!
Children and aged men,
Shout when they hear again,
Hurrah for brave Douglas the "Star of the West!"
While daily the soldiers in
Are seen with silver hair,
Join the concert for Douglas the greatest and best,
As Charleston they thought they the Lion had bearded,
And rendered in their wrath that the mighty should fall,
And raising dismay his leaders there bearded,
And said now the Douglas is driven from his hall!
But from his friends remains,
And may we hear again,
Like Sampson of old, he Irish broken the chains—
Hurrahs for strength in time,
And we will found there twice,
And show that by service strongest are veils.
Our chief has a name of renown in the story,
Of Sadlier, the last of a Warrior and Bayard,
The name of "Old Dugan" renowned with glory,
When he did the hand of a "Warrior" refuse;
And will a noble name,
For our Revolutionary claim,
America's Bonaparte, a true Democrat too,
From the "Green Mountain Boy,"
He Country's hope and joy,
As good as oak old Scotia's hardy grain.
And hoisted well rush from the hills and the valleys,
And our cities like beacons their joyfulness shall raise,
As we hail the Democratic Sovereign rallies,
With a thunder like notes in a solid shall raise
Douglas our honored chief,
Man shall attest relief,
Who our country now wielding and tend,
And upon exalted be
By the colonel the free,
We will love the day they our Douglas was born.
MIDDLEBORO, TENN., July 17th, 1860.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Speech at Bunker Hill, July 19, 1860.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have just returned from a pilgrimage to Lexington, preparatory to visiting this sacred spot where were born the immortal patriots of 1776, and all the pilgrimages to patriotism by the blood of revolutionary fathers, now lie dear to the American heart at Bunker Hill. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] There is not an American citizen upon this face of this broad continent, nor either north nor south of the Mason and Dixon line, or whether he may come from the plains of the North-west or the shores of the Pacific, who does not claim for himself and his posterity a share in the glories which the patriot sires purchased for us at Bunker Hill. [Applause.] You may imagine that the monument is peculiar to Charlestown, and that you have a deeper interest in that than in the American cities who may be in the remotest parts of the Republic, or sailing upon the broad ocean; but I will assure you that there is not one of you who claims greater pride, either in the work itself, or in the glorious deeds which it was made to commemorate, than the citizens of my own Illinois. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] This has been to me a day which I shall long cherish and remember. I have seen the spot where the first American blood was shed, which gave rise to the American Revolution, and now I have the honor to address you from the place of all others which gave the impetus to the revolution that resulted in the establishment of our independence and the birth of our liberties. Let the sons of those brave sires prove true to the principles which gave rise to the Revolution which formed the foundation of our political system, and from which alone this Republic can be maintained in its unity and its purity forever. The American Revolution originated in the assertion, by the people of the colonies, of the right of self-government by each colony in everything that related to their domestic and internal policy. Our fathers were willing to recognize the paramount authority of the British Parliament and the British crown over all matters and things which were imperial and not colonial—over all that affected the general welfare of the empire, without interfering with the local and domestic affairs of the people of the colony; but our fathers said to the British Government, "you must not interfere with our firesides and our hearthstones. We have a right to our provincial legislatures, to make our own laws, establish our institutions and manage our own internal affairs in our own way, free from interference by the British Parliament." [Applause and cries of "good, good," "hear, hear."] The revolution was fought in defense of the great principle of local self-government. May we, the inheritors, be faithful to that principle, and never permit it to be violated either in State or Territory, province or colony. [Applause, and cries of "good."] If we only remain faithful to the fundamental principles, leaving the people of each State and each Territory free to maintain their own domestic affairs and internal concerns in their own way, without interfering with those of their neighbors, there can be no danger between the North and the South, the East and the West. [Applause.] You have institutions in Massachusetts peculiar to yourselves—institutions differing from those of us in Illinois, differing from those in the Southern States, differing from those upon the Pacific coast. When I come to visit you, you receive me with open arms, welcome me among you, and show me everything that is dear or sacred in the history of our country. And, sir, I trust, when I come among you, that I shall pay all due respect to the constitutional authorities, and render obedience to your laws. ["Good" and applause.] But, sir, if you find me complaining that I do not like your laws, your institutions, your domestic affairs, I expect you will tell me that, while you never are disappointed, there laws were made for you and not for me, and if I do not like them I can go back to Illinois. [Applause.] And, sir, Mr. Mayor, permit me to say to you, in return for the kind sentiments with which you have welcomed me to Bunker Hill, in the name of your fellow-citizens of Massachusetts, if you will do me and the State that I have the honor to represent, the honor of making us a visit, I will take pleasure in pride in welcoming you to Illinois, but wish you to understand that if you do the express condition that you shall try our laws—respect our institutions, and not interfere with our domestic concerns. [Laughter and applause.] All I ask of you in that case is that you do not like our laws, I ask of you that, while I regret it, you must remember that they are our laws and not yours. [Laughter and cheers]—we make them for our own benefit, and for our benefit only. [Applause and cheers.] We adapted them to our condition, to our interests, to our wants, and if you do not like them, you must go back to Massachusetts, where you will find better ones. [Applause.] So it is in the Southern States. If you of Massachusetts, or we of Illinois, go to New Orleans or to Charleston, if there not become us to tell those people that they have bad laws and bad institutions, which we do not like. They are their institutions. If they be good ones, let them enjoy the blessings of them; if they are evil institutions, let them bear the burthens and the evils their evil, until they become wise enough to change them and make better ones. [Applause.] And especially, when you go to Kansas or to New Mexico, you will find a body of men there possessing more of the elements of energy, of courage, of enterprise and of intellect, than you will find in any State of the Union; for I suppose that I may utter no idle boast, without fear of offense—being a Yankee, like the balance of you—[laughter]—by saying that New England is an emigrating country, and whenever a New England farmer has two sons, the one a little wild, daring, reckless, but intellectual, he thinks the valley where he was born is a little too small a theater for his operations, and starts off West, goes into the wilderness or upon the prairies, and carves out his own fortune, and makes a man of himself by his own energies. The other brother has, perhaps, a little more obedient to parental authority, a little less ambitious, a little less energetic, and a little more lazy—[laughter]—rather stay at home and be supported by his daddy and mammy, than go West and support himself. [Great merriment.] Hence, if you go to the frontier, you will find men of the highest capacity of any in the known world. These men go from Massachusetts, from Vermont, from South Carolina, from Virginia, from Germany, from Ireland, from all parts of the world, and when they get there they carve out their own homes, erect their own houses, lay out their own towns, erect their own churches, establish their own schools and colleges, and lay thus the foundations of society, and establish just such institutions as they believe will be best for themselves and their posterity forever. [Good, good," and applause.] I believe that they are entitled to that great privilege of self-government. It won't do for you to tell them that a particular system of laws is good and another bad, and because they must not have it. They have as inalienable right to determine for themselves what is good and what is bad. That is their privilege, and not yours. To judge for yourselves, let them determine for themselves. They are responsible to the same Divine Providence as you are. They have go consciences of their own, as well as you. They leave children behind them; be blessed or to be cursed by the acts of their fathers, as well as you. Let them work out their own salvation; make their own laws; establish their own institutions; manage their own affairs in their own way, and be responsible to posterity and to the Almighty, but to no other power on earth. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Gentlemen, I did not come here to make a speech to you, but in the presence of that monument, and inspired by the place and by the noble deeds of those immortal sires to whose virtues and patriotism that work was erected, my attention was unavoidably directed to the consideration of the great principles involved in that memorable struggle. [Bravo.] That principle was, I repeat, the right, the inherent, inalienable right of the people—the people of the States, of Territories, of provinces, as well as of States—to make their own laws, establish their own government, and manage their own affairs. Let us be true to that principle. Let it never be said, let the historian never record, that the children of those sires who erected this temple of liberty were not competent to maintain it. Remember that when the Revolution began, Virginia sent her Washington to Boston to take command of the army. [Applause.] Remember that northern men and southern men stood side side in all of those great struggles. Northern and southern men from the three States and the slave States poured out their blood in common cause, in order that they might transmit to their posterity a common country in all time to come. Let us cultivate that fraternal feeling between every portion of this Union which existed in the times of the Revolution. Let us cherish the forbearance toward the people of other States that they cherished toward each other. Let the mind our own business, manage our own affairs, and let our neighbors alone, and then we will live and die in peace. [Applause.] My fellow-citizens, I owe you an apology for having detained you this long. [Cries of "Go on."] I am deeply indebted to you for the kindness you have manifested toward me. I came to Boston a stranger, and you have treated me as a brother. When I return to my own dear prairies of Illinois, I shall carry with me, fresh in my heart, the greatful recollection of the kindness and civility with which you literally overwhelmed me. I thank you kindly again.

SPEECH AT ALBANY, JULY 20, 1860.

Mr. Douglas, in a clear and remarkable musical and distinct voice, said this day had been to him a series of surprises. At every railroad station from Boston to the capital of the Empire State, he had been unexpectedly received by large numbers of his fellow citizens, giving him a greeting of which any man might feel proud. The extent to which he had been compelled to acknowledge these gratifying demonstrations might be observed in his voice when he attempted to make himself heard by the vast assemblage before him. He had never received the slightest intimation that any demonstration would be made on his arrival here, and he had expected to be permitted to retire quietly to his rest, and to receive the visits of a few of his friends in the morning. He felt compelled to say that his surprise at the magnificence of this demonstration was great, and that it was not only grateful to his feelings, but flattering to his pride. He could not, however, but feel that this vast demonstration was not prompted by a desire to honor an individual, but sprang from the popular feeling in favor of the great principle of self-government which underlies all our free institutions, and which alone can insure the peace and harmony and security of our government. There never had been a time when the Union was so seriously threatened by its evils against which the father of our country in his farewell address cautioned his countrymen. We are now threatened with the organization of sectional parties, bounded by geographical lines, and threatening the peace and harmony of the whole country. The Republican party announce as the possession of the federal government in order that the power may be wielded for the purpose of controlling the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the United States. A southern sectional party demand possession of the Federal Government for a similar purpose; each proposing to use the power of the State to the opposite section. The Republican party demands that the Federal Government shall use the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, when the people of the Territories do not want it. The southern sectional party demands that the Federal Government shall use the power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, when the people of the Territories do want it. Gentlemen, I ask, tell us what you say yourselves?

Judge Douglas would tell them what he said years ago in his speech by the Federal Government with the domestic institutions of the people anywhere and everywhere. [Loud applause.] He would have the Federal Government confined within the narrow limits prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. The Federal Government was created only for special purposes, and its powers were properly restricted and enumerated by the Constitution. The question of slavery and of the domestic institutions of the people was not one of those powers delegated to the Federal Government by the sovereign States. Suppose it should be admitted that the Federal Government should take the power over the institutions of slavery, and the people of the northern party institute that the whole force of the Federal Government should be used against slavery, and a southern party insist on that the whole force of the Federal Government should be used for slavery, and this would at once create an irresistible conflict that would be incompatible with the peace and harmony of the Union. In Texas held that the southern people have the same right to move into the Territories of the United States with their slaves as the northern people have to go into the Territory with their horses and cattle, and that they are just as much entitled to the protection of the law, during the time of their residence in the Territories that prevails in relation to the subject of the protection of property in the Territories. When did the Federal Government ever pass a law to protect the property of any citizen of any one man in the Territories of the United States? Congress had never passed a criminal code for the Territories. It was for duty simply to organize a Territorial form for them, and to leave the people free to decide it for themselves? [Shouts of "Yes, yes!" and loud applause.] That was the principle established by the compromise measures of 1850. That was the principle that was carried into effect by the great Clay and the immortal Webster in 1850 [Loud applause.] That was the principle embodied in the Cincinnati platform in 1856, and in the Democratic platform of the same year. That is the principle to which the Democratic party now stands pledged, and the only principle upon which the friends of the Union and the Constitution can now rally to put down both northern and southern sectionalism, and to restore peace to the country. [Cheers.] He feared he had been too informal in his remarks upon subjects that might be deemed political. He did not intend this year to enter into any discussions of a political or party character, but he had supposed that his friends who had thus honored him and expected him to make some few remarks on the general topics of interest at the present time, and he had never yet learned how to conceal an opinion whenever it was desired by his friends. [Loud applause.] Hence he was in the habit of expressing his opinions in plain language that could not well be misunderstood, and yet he hoped in such a manner as to render it impossible that he could give offense, even to those who entertained views of his political opponents. He renewed his thanks for the magnificent reception tendered to him, and he had been surprised and delighted him, and he had now to bid his leave by binding his friends good night.

LAUDERDALE.—The national Democracy held a ratification meeting near Florence on the 20th inst. About one thousand were present. The seceders were invited to discuss the question, as seen by the last case. The seceders accepted the invitation with the distinct assertions saying that the national Democracy were not to have any time given them at the seceders' meeting next week. They were willing to speak to a Douglas crowd, but were not willing for a seceding crowd to be addressed by Douglas speakers. Mr. Jones, Judge Battle, Posey were for Dougl. W. H. Wood for Bell, and John S. Kennedy for the seceders. The feeling in Lauderdale is strong and enthusiastic, and the Union men are hopeful of success in all of these great struggles. Northern and southern men from the free States and the

Arrival of the Prince of Wales.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 24.—Torrents of rain fell last night and this morning. The prince was to land a ten o'clock, but the landing was postponed till noon on account of the weather. At noon the prince and his suite landed from the Hero, under a royal salute from the citadel, the Ariadne and Flying Fish, the yards of which were manned, as, also, those of the French war steamer, Jemmatrie. The governor, Alex. Bannerman, met his royal highness on the queen's quay, and conducted him to a carriage, thence through triumphal arches to the Government house.

The procession consisted of the Masonic body, the St. Andrews, St George's British mechanics, coopers, temperance, native and Irish societies, and the Phenix volunteer fire company. A guard of honor was composed of the royal New Foundland corps and the first, second, third, and fourth volunteer rifle corps. At one o'clock the prince held a levee at the Government house and dined with the governor.

This evening there was an immense concourse of spectators, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Wednesday, a regatta will come off; the prince drives out, receives addresses, etc. He will embark Thursday in evening.

To-day is a holiday in New Foundland. All shops are closed in St. Johns and the surrounding villages, the inhabitants of which are nearly all here. Flags are flying from every house, and the shipping is all decorated. The Hero coming in passed directly over merlin rock, but did not touch it, although it was low water. The rock was blasted by the telegraph company five years ago.

The weather is cloudy and threatening. The rain ceased at 11 o'clock.

The prince rode out on horseback this afternoon in plain clothes.

The squadron sails at six o'clock Thursday morning.

A Lesson For Our Planters.

The present tightness in our money market, among its other wholesome lessons, conveys a lesson which ought to be set to a good account by our planters. It should teach them the inevitably evil effects of a system which, by the exclusive culture of our great staples, makes them dependent for the necessaries of life and the support of their labor, upon other sections of the country. Under this system a sudden downward tendency of the staples, such as we have been suffering from for some weeks past, produces a very great stringency in the money market, and renders the heavy liabilities, incurred for products which our planters ought themselves to raise, very oppressive. This is the main cause of our present monetary troubles. While cotton has declined to a low figure, pork and corn continue at even higher rates than they had attained when cotton ruled at the highest figures. Our planters cannot off set to buy pork at twenty-one dollars a barrel at the present figures of cotton. They must therefore raise less cotton and sugar and more corn. It is a serious reproach to our agriculture that we ever have to send abroad for corn. Our region is better adapted to its culture than any other in the Union, and, except in certain localities where the weather has blighted the product, there is no excuse for any planter having to buy corn. In the higher latitudes of the cotton zone, it is equally easy and equally the interest of the planter for the planters to raise their own pork. Even in the northern part of this State and Texas, hogs are cheaply raised, and may be cured with very little more care than is required in the North-west. Our planters have to a greater degree than any other producers in the world the capacity to be independent within the sphere of self-reliance. Let them develope this capacity by a judicious economy, by a less absorbing culture of staples which are so easily affected by a change, distributing over the value of which so often and so suddenly fluctuates.—*N. O. Delta.*

☞ Mr. Forney, in a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, from Washington, gives the following interesting particulars in regard to Messrs. Gales and Seaton, of the National *Intelligencer*:

Messrs. Gales and Seaton were both short-hand reporters for the press. They were among the first in this country who had sense enough to become one of the leading professions of the day. Col. Seaton, the surviving partner, although eighteen months the senior of Mr. Gales, I am happy to say, looks as fresh and hale as many a man of fifty. He reported five of the great speeches of John Randolph of Roanoke, during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, which have been translated, and a 4 edition, answering with unerring accuracy Mr. Webster's immortal speech in reply to Hayne sweetness, and fell from his lips, by Mr. Gales.

This venerable editor and truly distinguished and patriotic citizen died, with his wife by his side, surrounded her kindred. Unhappily the news of his late dangerous illness reached his absent friend and partner, Col. Seaton, at too late an hour to enable him to be present by his bedside, but he departed this life calmly and without pain, welcoming death, indeed, as a relief from the suffering he had endured during the last seven years, and passing from this troubled scene in the proud consciousness that he had done no act in his long life that made him fear to meet his Maker face to face.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL,

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN & DILL,

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

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

☞ 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 each additional insertion of same.....50

Sq.	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	6 Days	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1	2 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	60 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	90 00	125 00
4	7 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	150 00
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	55 00	75 00	90 00	125 00	175 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	23 00	26 00	35 00	43 75	52 50	65 00	87 50	100 00	150 00	200 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	27 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	175 00	250 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	30 00	34 00	45 00	56 25	67 50	85 00	112 50	135 00	200 00	300 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	34 00	38 00	50 00	62 50	75 00	95 00	125 00	150 00	225 00	350 00

☞ One square, removable weekly, per annum, $40.00
" " " twice a week, " 60.00
☞ Two squares, removable weekly, per annum, 60.00
" " " twice a week, " 80.00
☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not 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, an advance over stated rates.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in some fancy or unusual style, will pay double.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a column or more of their matter, when LARGE TYPE is required 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 must be paid for in advance.*

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

☞ Advertisements for a definite time, or forbid by special instructions, will be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, and be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, town and other public meetings, to be charged half price.

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

☞ All legal and transient advertisements will be charged for at legal rates.

☞ Editorial notices in local column will be charged twenty per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

Memphis Classical High School,
J. WELBY ARMSTRONG PRINCIPAL.

THE second annual session of the above named Institution will commence on the first Monday in SEPTEMBER, and continue ten months. In addition to all the usual English branches, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics and the Ancient and Modern Languages, will be thoroughly taught.

The principal returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage before bestowed, and hopes, by strict attention to his best efforts to establish a permanent moral and mathematical school of a high order. Mr. T. J. Quinn, one of the most popular teachers in this city, has been engaged as assistant instructor for the ensuing year.

Students will have the benefit of a good apparatus, to which additions will be made. Also a Gymnasium, Bowling Alley, and a Swing, attached to the school, will be engaged in the department of modern languages, the principal will be assisted by a competent lady, at his residence on Vance street, near the St. James hotel, where all communications will be addressed, or apply by the 1st of August to the principal or Messrs. Cleaves & T. Orr, Young & Bro., or Kirk & Williams, book sellers, Memphis. jy24-dawtf

In Tipton County Court.

John S. Peete, adm'r, et al.,
vs.
James H. P. Whitley, } Bill for sale of land and
Jno. Whitley, } legacies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court from bill filed that defendant Sallie M. Whitley, is a resident of the State of Tennessee, and that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed upon her, it was therefore ordered by the court, that the clerk make publication of the pendency of this cause in the Memphis Weekly Appeal, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the defendant, Sallie M. Whitley, to appear at the next term of the chancery court and defend, or the said bill will be taken as confessed as to her.

A true copy attest: JOHN T. DOUGLAS, Clerk.
By H. W. P. JONES, D.C.
j. 24-2aw4w

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
DELAWARE AND MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES
GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE
$70,000!
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.

The Managers' offices are located at Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri.

The following
MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES
will be drawn in public, under the superintendence of Sworn Commissioners, appointed by the Governor

WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 394,
Draws on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.
ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF
$70,000!

1 Prize of	$70,000	66 Prizes of	$145
1 "	20,000	65 "	120
1 "	15,000	65 "	100
10 Prizes of	1,000	64 "	90
1 prize of	2,475	4,510 "	80
103 prizes of	500	27,040 "	70
166 "	300		
32,396 prizes amounting to			$1,171,950

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO TICKETS.

WHOLE TICKETS, $20; HALVES, $10; QUARTERS, $5.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets.....$200.00
" " 26 Half " 140.50
" " 26 Quarters " 80.50
" " 26 Eighth " 37.37

SPLENDID SCHEME!
To be Drawn each Wednesday in August;
Class 364 drawn Wednesday, August 1, 1860.
Class 376 drawn Wednesday, August 8, 1860.
Class 388 drawn Wednesday, August 15, 1860.
Class 400 drawn Wednesday, August 22, 1860.
Class 412 drawn Wednesday, August 29, 1860.
NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO TICKETS.
78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.
One Capital Prize of $35 000!

1 Prize of	$35,000	64 Prizes of	$100
1 "	6,000	64 "	75
1 "	4,075	64 "	60
10 prizes of	1,000	64 "	50
10 "	1,200	64 "	40
10 "	1,000	4,904 "	30
50 "	500	29,424 "	20
200 "	300		
34,412 prizes amounting to			$1,136,037

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Certificate of Packages in the above Schemes, to be drawn each Wednesday, will be sold at the following rates, viz: Certificates of Package of 26 Whole Tickets.....$141 00
" " 26 Half " 70 50
" " 26 Quarter " 35 25

In ordering Tickets or Certificates,
Inclose the amount of money to our address for what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in which you wish to participate, and the scheme with Whole, Halves, Quarters or Eighths, on receipt of which, we send what is ordered, by first mail, together with the scheme.

Immediately after the drawing, a printed Drawing, certified to by the Commissioners, will be sent, with an explanation.

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of forty days.

OUR SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERIES.
Capital Prize - $50,000!
DRAW EVERY SATURDAY.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

☞ We believe the Tickets or Certificates in any of the above Schemes, to be directed to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ Choice Consecutive Schemes for the month will be sent, free of expense, by addressing as above.

☞ The Drawings of Wood, Bibb & Co.'s Lotteries are published in the New York Herald, New York Times and New Yorker Staats Zeitung, and Boston Post Express. jy22

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

J. & M. FLAHERTY,

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

Furniture,

PIANOS, CARPETS,

OIL CARPETING, ETC.,

At No. 41 Union street,

And invite the public to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere jy22

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
159 MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

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