THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 206.

Daily Appeal.

LETTER FROM HON. JNO. A. NOOE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 23d was received Saturday evening, and I would have replied to it yesterday but for other engagements.

You write me, "It has been stated freely on the streets of this place that you are of the opinion, and so teach, that slaves are not and cannot be property," and that you and others have denied such to be the fact, and request me, if I have time, to write you on the subject, giving my views. As it will require but a few minutes to satisfy you and others on this subject, I cheerfully comply with your request. I must be permitted to say, however, that I cannot think there is any man on the face of the earth who believes that I entertain the opinion that slaves are not property; the fact of their being property constitutes them slaves, and the emancipatists to the description of property is as perfect as that to any other, and is as fully protected from violation by the Constitution of the United States, or "the bill of rights," which secures the rights of person and the right of property; and this right of ownership and control by the white man over the African race was acknowledged and acted on for more than a century in this country before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States; and by it the right of property in this inferior race is recognized. By section 2d of the fourth article of that instrument it is provided that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." And as this is a right secured to the owner, by the Constitution, which the State or local governments, by their laws could not protect (and hence the necessity of the constitutional provision) it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as may be required to secure it, and this has been done in the enactment of the fugitive slave law; and this is the only provision in the Constitution, in my opinion, giving to Congress jurisdiction of slave property, wherever there is a local government established for the protection of the rights of persons, and the rights of property, to which local government we must look alone for protection (so far as legislation is necessary) for all kinds of property.

If every statute in Alabama was repealed, which was intended for the protection of the owner in the property of his slaves, or any other kind of property, Congress has no jurisdiction to supply the remedies which would be so much needed, for the enjoyments of this right of property. And so, when Congress has recognized the fact that there is a sufficient number of people in a Territory to be formed into a political community, and to be capable of self-government (as was fully done by the Kansas-Nebraska bill) the people of those territorial governments must look alone to their own legislatures for such laws as may be necessary for the protection of their property, and they have no right to call on Congress to do for them what they have the power to do for themselves, and should their legislatures do any act violative of their rights of persons or property, this violation must be determined by the courts (as it is done in the States), and there is no necessity for congressional interference. Nor would it be in harmony with the principles of self-government for the national legislature to sit in judgment on the constitutionality of the acts of a territorial legislature, and for the purpose of more fully carrying out this principle all such questions of constitutional law are referred to the courts by the late acts of Congress, instead of being referred to Congress, for approval, as had previously been done. This principle of self-government, or the right of the people to legislate upon all matters of a local or domestic character, was so cherished by our ancestors, that the violation of it by the British government caused its colonies throughout this country to maintain it at the hazard of declaring their independence of that imperial government, and in their Declaration of Independence they rendered this principle immortal by declaring to the world, that they held these truths to be self-evident, that they were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and for a justification of their conduct in submitting to a candid world the long train of abuses and oppression imposed upon them by the King of Great Britain, the first in the catalogue is, "he has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has suspended our legislatures and declared Parliament invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever." Now, it is but natural that the descendants of our revolutionary fathers, who are the inhabitants of our Territories, should insist on, and that Congress should recognize their right to governments based on and deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, with the right to enact such laws as will best secure their life, liberty and happiness, such legislation being in harmony with the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and which was made the only limitation on the legislative power of the territorial governments of Kansas and Nebraska.

Now, I have stated that slaves are property, and slavery is the status or condition of the slave. It is regarded by the law and the courts of the country (including the Supreme Court of the United States and those, perhaps, of every State in the Union) as a domestic institution, and every State has the admitted right to determine whether the institution shall exist within its limits. All admit this right, in the formation of a State Constitution, but where the Constitution is silent on the subject, no lawyer conversant with the decisions of the court, can doubt the power of a State legislature to pass a law prohibiting the introduction of slavery as property, or forbidding slavery, as one of the institutions of the State.

In the case of Priggs against the State of Pennsylvania, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1842, and to be found in 16th vol. of Peters' Rep., on page 611, the court use this language: "For 8 of slavery is declared to be a local municipal regulation, founded upon, and limited to the range of the territorial sovereignty of the general law of nations, no nation is bound to recognize the state of slavery, where it is in opposition to its own policy and institutions in favor of the subjects of other nations, where slavery is recognized; and, it is manifest, from this consideration, if the Constitution of the United States had not contained the fugitive slave clause, every non-slaveholding State in the Union would have been at liberty to have declared free, all runaway slaves coming within its limits and to have given them entire immunity and protection, against the claims of their masters; and in the case of Groves vs. Slaughter, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1841, on page 508, of 15th Peter's rep., Chief Justice Taney uses this language: "In my judgment the power over this subject, is exclusively with the several States, and each of them has a right to decide for itself, whether it will or will not allow persons of this description (slaves) to be brought within its limits from another State, either for sale or any other purpose; and the action of the States upon this subject cannot be controlled by Congress, either by virtue of the power to regulate commerce, or by virtue of any other power conferred by the Constitution of the United States." Several of the slaveholding States have exercised the power of prohibiting the further introduction of slaves for sale, and most of the free States by legislative action, prohibited their further introduction, either for sale or for the service of their masters, and such prohibitory legislation has not been regarded by the court as inconsistent with the objects for which government was intended, to wit, "the protection of the rights of persons and property," of which we have lately heard so much. Again, in the celebrated case of Dred Scott vs. Sanford, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, at the December term, 1856, this language is used by Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the court: "There are two clauses in the Constitution of the United States which point directly and specifically to the negro race; one of these clauses reserves the right to each of the thirteen States to import slaves until the year 1808, if it was proper, and the other provision is made for the restitution of fugitive slaves;" and further, in the opinion the court say, (in treating of the power of Congress over the subject) the only two provisions in the Constitution which point to them, treat them as property, and make it the duty of Government to protect it. No other power in relation to this race is to be found in the Constitution, and as it is a Government of special delegated powers, no authority beyond these two provisions can be constitutionally exercised; the States evidently intended to reserve exclusively to themselves the power to deal with this race, whether emancipated or not, as much State may think justice, humanity, and the interest and safety of society, require". Now, to what point was the court advancing in its argument in using the language above? The object cannot be misunderstood; it was to demonstrate that the only power which Congress had over the subject of slavery, was that specified in the two provisions of the Constitution, in regard to the African slave trade, and the protection guaranteed in the surrender of fugitive slaves; and hence the total absence of power in Congress to prohibit slavery in the States or Territories, or any power of protection to it except in the cases specified above; yet the language used by the court, "the Constitution treats them as property and makes it the duty of the Government to protect it," has frequently been referred to, as a full sentence, separated from the context, to show, thereby, the Court decided "it was the duty of the Government to protect slavery in the Territories; whereas the whole sentence demonstrates that the Government has no power of protection to such property by legislative action, except in the enactment of a law for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

The advocates of congressional protection to slavery in the Territories have seized upon the captivating idea that "the object of all governments is the protection of property," and are using it as their most efficient weapon in this canvass, and they have inflamed the public heart and excited the public mind, and made such appeals to their manhood, and to their passions and determination for their equal rights in the common Territories, by the protection of their slave property, that many patriotic citizens (misled, as I conscientiously believe) have began to doubt whether they longer owe allegiance and fealty to this great government, and to discuss the chances of having their property more securely protected in a "Southern Republic." What claim has your government on your loyalty, that refuses protection to your property in slaves, in the common Territories, when protection is afforded to all other species of property?" has become a common inquiry propounded to the people by their public speakers. Now, if one of those tribunes of the people were asked, if the object of all Governments is the protection of property, how is it that he admits the right of the people to exclude from the State in the formation of a Constitution, property in slaves? he would probably be puzzled to give a satisfactory answer, and he would be as much at a loss to reconcile the right of a State legislature to prohibit such property, with his idea of a slave owner's right to have his slave property protected by all Governments; the protection of slavery is not the object, or one of the objects of Government in a majority of the States of this Union; yet no doubt their citizens prefer such Governments to those which protect slavery as one of their domestic institutions. The great object of all Governments should be more certainly to advance and secure the happiness and common welfare of the people, and while we, of the slaveholding States believe this object is more promoted by the institution of slavery, the people of the free States believe it is better secured by the prohibition of it; and, as I think the equality of each section in the common Territories, consists in the privilege, (by the Federal Government,) of the people who go into them to institute slavery there or not, as they may elect or may consider most beneficial to themselves; and I would be unwilling to see the Federal Government interfere in any manner with this privilege, either by prohibiting establishing or protecting the institution by police regulations; and yet, I hope, by having the subject banished from the halls of Congress as one with which the General Government has nothing to do, this long continued agitation on the question of slavery in the Territories will subside, and the people who go there will meet as fellow-citizens, and feel disposed by their local legislation to protect all kinds of property they may be taken there, slaves included. And I believe this will be done, although they may ultimately prohibit slavery when they come to adopt their constitution. I am not unconscious that in the views I have expressed, I come in conflict with the opinions and feelings of many old Democratic friends, who are enlisted under the Breckinridge banner. To most of them, perhaps, the tone I have inculcated may appear too conservative. It is my nature to be more so than some other men are, but no man, I think, has ever had any cause to charge me with yielding voluntarily to any aggressions by the Federal Government on our rights, and no man more heartily approved of the repeal of the Missouri compromise than myself; but, because I regarded it as an odious and aggressive measure on southern rights, and I feel proud to be a member of the party upon whom is cast the responsibility of its repeal, in an address issued by the central executive committee of that party, which has adopted for its platform "*The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws*," I could not act with any party that would incline to do justice to all sections, for fear of, in the maintenance of principle they might produce a free and excitement, and furnish to that obnoxious element an opportunity to jeopardize the country in the results of their strength. I regard the charge made by the "*Union party*," that the free-soilers have been well pilled by the repeal of the Missouri compromise line, as based on fundamental error. The man who considered himself wronged by that act was already a free-soiler, and it but gave him an occasion to manifest and act out his hidden sentiments, in the resistance of right, and I can but regard the attempt made in the address alluded to above, attributing to the Democratic party the responsibility of creating the free-soil force in any other light than as a pandering to the prejudices of that party, unbecoming the South.

It has been a cause of deep mortification and regret to me to find myself at this time separated, by political organization, from very many personal friends, with whom I have long acted in politics, and with most of whom I cannot believe I differ in sentiment; Many there are, I know, who expect to vote for Mr. Breckinridge who are as loyal to the Union as they are true to the South. I cannot doubt Mr. Breckinridge is of that number, yet I have as little doubt he is sustained by all those of whom he made mention in his Frankfort speech as being now ready and anxious for a secession from the Union, of the cotton States; and when I axse the secession in our party which had become respected for its age, and immortalized by its deeds, I could but regard it as the incipient step to a most deplorable result.

This was certainly the most fatal stab ever given to the Democratic party. I pray to God that it may not prove as fatal to the Union; and I honestly believe the most certain mode of checking the fearful effects of that deplorable act will be in sustaining Judge Douglas in the South, as the regular nominee, according to the accustomed usage of the party. As for myself, I would feel disloyal to it if I did not vote for him; and in doing so I will enjoy the consciousness of sustaining a man possessing eminent qualifications for the office, who has been true to himself, and in so being, has been true to every section of this mighty Confederacy.

I have been betrayed by the interest I feel into a much longer communication than I intended to write. My humiliation stands among you known my great anxiety to appearing in the newspapers, and I have had great hesitancy in complying with your request, and that of other friends, in this respect. I know what I have written is subject to criticism, and I regret that I have not time to condense and improve on the first draft of my thoughts. My object in yielding to your request is to gratify old and much valued friends, and if they should not have overrated the influence which their partiality for me has induced them to believe a communication from me might have, I will feel amply compensated.

As this manuscript is too imperfect to risk with an editor without examining the proof-sheet, it will appear and be sent to you in the APPEAL, which will relieve you of much labor in reading it in manuscript; and you can, if agreeable to you, have it republished in your town, according to the desire expressed in your letter. Very truly, etc.,

JNO. A. NOOE.

Mr. M. J. WARREN, Tuscumbia, Ala.

WRAY & McMANUS, GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS, 38 Front Row, MEMPHIS, TENN. aug29-1m

100 NEGROES FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

I WOULD sell one hundred negro plantation Negroes (good one-half the number being hands) on long time. I prefer a good purchaser, but they may be divided into three or four parcels. To the securities are made strong enough, the payments may be arranged to suit the purchaser; in 3, 4, 5, or even 10 annual installments, with interest on the whole, paid annually. For particulars address

L. W. R. BLAIR, aug19-m2w Camden, South Carolina.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY JOS. W. 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 " " 3.00

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

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One square of ten lines or less, one insertion...$1.00. For each additional insertion of same.....50

SPACE.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	4 m.	5 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00
2	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
3	7.50	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00
4	9.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00
5	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	75.00
6	12.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	35.00	45.00	90.00
9	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	100.00

☞ One square, recountable weekly, per annum, $40.00
" " " twice a week, " 60.00
☞ Two squares, recountable 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 account page, CHANGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, an advance over stated rates.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in large type, charged at DOUBLE RATES.

☞ Table and editorial notices charged extra for or cting space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

☞ Tracts advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates, for Wants, Rents, Remnals, Co-Partnerships, Notices, To Contractors, etc.

☞ Payment of advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, at alternate 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, to be paid for in advance, at the usual rate.

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

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published in here; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations to all societies, are charged as advertisements.

☞ All legal and transient advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Business notices in local columns will be charged 20 cents per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. B. WASSON, Dentist, HAVING located permanently in the city of Memphis, respectfully solicits the patronage of all who may desire skillful professional services in any of the various branches, and warrants satisfaction to all who may favor him with their confidence. All operations performed in the most approved and skillful manner. Teeth inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and celuloid, on atmospheric pressure, thereby dispensing with the use of clasps or bands attached to the natural teeth. Plate gold will be used exclusively for the base of all fillings. Special attention given to the treating of all diseases of the mouth and teeth, and the curing of natural teeth, millions of which are being lost annually for want of a little care and attention. Chloroform administered with the utmost safety and perfect success, preventing all severe pain and suffering. Office on Main street, below Union, No. 327, in Jones & Tate's new block. [y14-dtawly]

EYE AND EAR.

HAVING recovered from severe illness, and dissolved my connection with the firm business, I shall in future devote my whole time and attention to my profession, especially to the treatment and SURGERY of the EYE and EAR, insertion of ARTIFICIAL EYES, etc., etc.

JOHN F. SHANNON, M. D.

South-west corner Poplar and Second streets, aug1-dawtfm

E. S. HAMMOND, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 6 Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets, will attend to business entrusted to him in the Counties adjacent and North Mississippi.

Refer to Messrs. Fowlkes, Green & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Bridges & Marshall, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Thos. Peters, Real Estate Broker, Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Winston, Martin, Stapler, Miss.; Messrs. Jordan & Elliott, Hernando, Miss. jy26-1y

J. P. CARUTHERS.....C. M. VERGES.....MOSES WHITE. Caruthers, Verger & White, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tennessee, will attend to business entrusted to them in Shelby adjoining Counties. jy26-1y

J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, CORNER Main and Jefferson streets, over Lehman & Co.'s store, Memphis, Tennessee. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; Residence, corner second and St. Mary's church, north side of Poplar street. jy26-4m

DR. G. W. ACREE, DENTIST, Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro. ☞ Operations at the least possible pain, and in the most skillful manner. Diseases of the mouth and adjacent parts treated. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with gum, and without a plate, by atmospheric pressure, depending upon the public with confidence in my skill, or as an inducement to call at my office. apr1

CHARLES B. STROTHER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and Solicitor in Chancery, Marion, Crittenden County, Ark. Office on Bank avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. mar28-1y

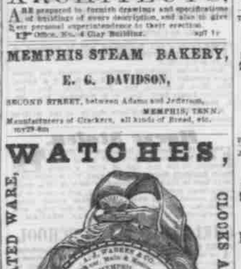
CHARLES W. TROUSDALE, Attorney-at-Law, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. Office in the Webster Building, Main street, second floor. jy14-dw

OWEN MINNIS.....S. J. LEA. MINNIS & LEA, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, Office Clay Building, No. 3. jy11-4m

C. FAY.....WM. BROWN.....C. FAY. FAY, BROWN & FOSTER, ARCHITECTS, ARE prepared to furnish drawings and specifications for buildings of every description, and also to give personal superintendence to their execution. ☞ Office, No. 4 Clay Building. apr 1-

MEMPHIS STEAM BAKERY, E. G. DAVIDSON, SECOND STREET, between Adams and Jefferson, MEMPHIS, TENN. Manufacturers of Crackers, all kinds of Bread, etc. my29-dm

WATCHES, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.



Diamonds, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Pistols, Canes, Etc.

WE have just received our spring stock of the above goods, embracing many new and desirable patterns, which we will sell low for cash. Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

A. J. WARREN & CO., 293 corner Main and Monroe streets, my8-dawly Memphis.

Barton's Dewberry Cordial

is doing more to relieve suffering humanity than any medicine in the world. No family should be without this wonderful medicine, as it will relieve and cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, and all common complaints, in a shorter time than any medicine before the public. The proprietor will return the money in every case where this remarkable medicine fails to cure. Sold by druggists, 37½ and 50 cents a bottle; if you are not able to pay for it, the agents are authorized to give you a bottle. Sold by

WIGGS BROS. & CO., Druggists, 377 and 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. 1y13

THE "UNION CHEMICAL PAINT."

An Artificial Marble,

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THE MEMPHIS PAINT COMPANY,

In Grant Oil Works Building, Navy Yard, Memphis, Tennessee.

Price List—Net Cash: For Kegs 12½ lbs., 25 lbs., 50 lbs., 100 lbs., $4 per hundred. Individual Oil $1 per gallon. A liberal discount from the above prices to wholesale dealers.

Office at G. W. Jones & Co., wholesale and retail druggist, No. 329 Main st. Address letters to

J. S. NEWMAN, Agent.

Cotton Factors.

WARDLAW HOWARD.....WM. T. HOWARD. W. HOWARD & CO., COTTON AND Produce Sellers, GROCERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. IN returning our thanks to our customers and friends, who have so liberally patronized us here for the past twenty-two years, we again offer our services to them and the public at our old stand, Memphis, Tennessee. Commission and Forwarding Merchants, believing our experience enables us to guarantee full satisfaction to all who may honor us with their business. We can furnish as many and good accommodations in cash or supplies as any other responsible house in the city. We have on hand, are receiving, and arrangements made for large supplies of Bagging and Rope—the very best brands of power and hammered Missouri and Kentucky Bagging; best machine Rope, and Tennessee Twine, which is the only twine used in this and other regions last season. It proved its superiority over all other twine (far we) as regard to its general use. Our twine alone sold here over 105,000 pounds, and then could not supply the demand. We have now made arrangements so that we can supply all of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, with any quantity wanted. This Tie we can confidentially recommend to our planting friends, believing it to be safer and more protective to cotton than any other Tie known, and superior of application. It is preferred by the grower, carrier, and the consumer.

Our stock on hand and to arrive consists in part of,

2500 pcs. Missouri and Kentucky Bagging;
2000 cloth lined Machine Rope;
5000 pcs. India Bagging;
50 bales Twine;
200 coils Hemp Rope;
100 kegs Lard;
30 bbls. Lard;
100 bbls. Flour;
400 kegs Nails;
400 boxes Candles;
150 bbls. Rosin;
200 pcs. Machine Belting;
40 pkgs. Salmon.

Also, a large stock of Corn, Hay, Whisky, Tobacco, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Cheese, Phosphate of Lime, Land Plaster, Cement, and Salt. We are now prepared to fill all orders for the best Kentucky and Alabama Jeans, Linseys and Sheetings.

Our commission Cotton, Tobacco, Produce and all other consignments, will be the same as heretofore. All Cotton or Produce consigned to us, by steamboat, will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless instructed to the contrary, or by taking "no insurance."

We will not insure any Cotton while in our store at Memphis, unless instructed by the owners to do so, as the risk is much less than that of our planters by insurance. aug15-dawtfm

L. C. NORVELL.....O. C. BOONE.....WM. M. KROW. NORVELL, BOONE & CO., Cotton Factors, GROCERY AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 282 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN. WE have now in store and are receiving a large and well selected stock of goods, consisting in part of

1000 pieces Hand-loom Bagging;
500 coils Hand-loom Rope;
1000 pieces Power-loom Bagging;
1000 coils Power-loom Rope;
50 casks Bacon;
200 boxes Star Candles;
500 bbls. assorted Brands Flour;

And a general stock of GROCERIES.

Also, for sale on consignment,

50 bales Patoposco Osnaburgs;
50 bales Kentucky Jeans and Linseys,
50 bales Maryland Jeans and Linseys.

Particular attention will be given to storing and selling Cotton in this market. We will store and sell for 75 cents per bale.

We keep an open policy of insurance, and will insure all Cotton consigned to us, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal cash advances made on the usual terms.

aug29-dawly

F. LANE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF WIDRIG'S IRON TIE, No. 2 Union Street, Memphis, Tennessee. WE have been our thanks for the very liberal patronage for the long continued and well sustained patronage bestowed on us during the past year, and again present ourselves (as per card above) to their favorable attention, respectfully soliciting a continuance of their favors.

Believing the safest plan to judge of the future is by the past, we rest upon this belief, we are willing to stand or fall by our course, as merchants and agents, shall be judged by our conduct in the past. We have no changes to report to make in our manner of doing business, but will conduct upon the terms and conditions as heretofore.

We have on hand, and will continue to keep a large, well selected and general stock of

Bagging, Rope, Groceries and Plantation Supplies,

which we will sell low for cash or good marketable produce. We would invite especial attention to Widrig's Iron Tie, the only one of which we are aware, being used in all the best style of iron fastening presented to the public. aug1-dawfm

JAMES S. DAY.....W. P. PROUDFIT. DAY & PROUDFIT, No. 33 Front Row, MEMPHIS, TENN., Cotton Factors, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Cash Dealers in Produce and Groceries. ☞ Take occasion to thank our friends for liberal favors extended to the past season, and hereby assure them that we will make it advantageous to continue. Cotton consigned to us for storage or insurance, will make no prompt shipments of Cotton. aug11-dawly

SHEPPERD M. ASHE, Cotton, Tobacco, AND GRAIN FACTOR, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 47 Front Row, MEMPHIS, TENN. CHARGES for selling Cotton, 50 cents per bale; other produce 5 per cent on sales. Orders for Bagging, Rope, Groceries and Plantation Supplies solicited and filled at lowest rates. All produce insured unless otherwise instructed. aug1-dawly

T. S. NORMENT.....S. A. WILSON.....A. M. CARTER. Memphis. Memphis. Pontotoc, Tenn. NORMENT, WILSON & CARTER, COTTON FACTORS, Commission AND Forwarding Merchants, NO. 9 MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN. ☞ Orders for Bagging, Rope and other supplies promptly attended to. aug1-dawly

J. C. PARKER.....N. DASHIELL. PARKER & DASHIEL, COTTON AND Tobacco Factors, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 53 Front Row, (Over Nelson & Byers,) Memphis, Tenn. ☞ Orders for Bagging, Rope and other supplies promptly attended to. aug1-dawly

JAS. STEELE.....JOHN STEELE.....JAS. F. GRINDER. J. S. J. STEELE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION AND Grocery Merchants, No. 1 Exchange Buildings, MEMPHIS, TENN. ☞ We have on hand a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies generally, which we will furnish on as low terms as any house in the trade. aug1-dawly

WM. KENAN HILL.....C. DICKMANN. WM. KENAN HILL & CO., Cotton Factors, GROCERY AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 9 Front Row, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. PRICE for storing, selling and weighing Cotton, seventy-five cents per bale. Bagging and Rope for sale, five cents per bale. We have in store and for sale a full stock of goods, including:

Heavy India Bagging;
Best hand-loom Tennessee Kentucky Bagging;
Best brands Double-single Kentucky Bagging;
Best brands Hemp Rope;
Best Iron Tie (Pacomasse);
Bacon, Mess Pork, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Lard, Soap, etc., etc.

Also, for sale on consignment:

Oldham & Scott's Jeans and Linseys;
Alabama, Plain and Striped Osnaburgs;
Clifton Cement, $2 per barrel. aug8-dawly

D. F. MORGAN.....W. S. CHRISP. MORGAN & CHRISP, COTTON FACTORS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 47 Front Row, MEMPHIS, TENN. ALL Cotton consigned to us will be covered by insurance, unless otherwise instructed. aug26-dawly

The Great Vital Regenerator. THIESEMAR, PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT OF ENGLAND, And secured by the signature of the firm of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

NO. 1 is invaluable for relaxation, spermatorrhœa and physical exhaustion, and is a tonic.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been contracted from the unknown and pernicious use of opaoca and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby inserting to the sufferer speedy relief, and eradicating all the impurities and rooting out every trace of disease.

THIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in six doses, and divided into separate doses, as also registered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, etc. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which cures $3, and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker street, N. Y. Immediately on receiving a remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Thiesemar to any part of the world securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. $ 10 also by

MANSFIELD & CO. feb25-dawly Druggists, Sole Agents.

Cotton Factors.

JOHN C. COOPER, COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 5 Monroe St., Up Stairs. AGENT FOR SALE OF HALL & CHAFFIN' MODEL COTTON GINS.

THANKFUL for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public the past season, renews the offer of his services for the ensuing one, and solicits consignments of Cotton & other produce. aug22-dawly

J. R. ASHE.....J. W. GRICE. J. B. ASHE'S CO., Cotton Factors, AND Commission Merchants, No. 59 Front Row, MEMPHIS, TENN. ☞ Business will be promptly and properly attended to. Consignments of produce and orders for supplies respectfully solicited. aug1-dawly

JAS. M. GOGGIN.....D. C. TRADER.....R. W. L. HOLT. Goggin, Trader & Holt, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS, GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, South-east cor. Main & Union-sts., MEMPHIS, TENN. WEEKLY accounts rendered throughout the season to our already large and desirable class of Tobacco, Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Salt, Whisky, Flour, Lime, Cement, Fish and Plantation Supplies generally.

Will store Cotton, Leaf Tobacco and other Produce in our commodious brick cotton shed, on Union street, in right of our business house. No. 370 Main street. jy26-dawly

JAS. W. CROCKER.....S. N. ESTES.....WM. H. HORTON. HORTON, ESTES & CO., (Successors to C. M. Burton & Co.,) COTTON FACTORS AND General Commission Merchants, No. 12 Front Row, MEMPHIS, TENN. ☞ Cotton and other produce received on consignment, for which we will give our best attention. Liberal cash advances made on consignments to our friends in New Orleans and St. Louis. REFERENCES.—W. J. Dunn, Memphis, Tenn.; Grieves, Walts & Co., N. O.; Walts, Grieve & Co., Paducah, Ky.; R. D. Davis, Charleston, Tenn.; Harding, Girvin & Co., St. Louis; Hanson & James, Paris, Tenn. aug5-dy

VALENTINE WERNER'S Blacksmith and Wagon Shop. ALL kinds of new work made, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted, on hand at all times, Drays, Wagons, Carts and Plows. Horse-shoeing not excelled by anybody. Prices very low, and still lower for cash. VALENTINE WERNER, Corner Vance and Causey Streets, jy26-dawly Memphis, Tenn.

CHARLES BRADLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS' DEPOT, For the sale of all grades of VIRGINIA & WESTERN TOBACCOS, 59 Front Row, MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN. ARE constantly receiving, and will sell to the trade at Manufacturers' Prices, the best brands of Virginia and Western Tobaccos. Among them may be found—

1 Doz. T. Taylor's Fine Gold Bars, 16 to the pound;
" " " " medium " " "