THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 220.

Daily Appeal.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

The Compromise Measures of 1850—What are They?

On the 8th day of May, 1850, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as chairman of the Compromise Committee of Thirteen, reported to the Senate of the United States, "a bill to admit California as a State into the Union; to establish territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, and nothing proposals to Texas for the establishment of her western and northern boundaries." The 10th section of the bill related to Utah, and the 27th section to New Mexico, and were identical in language, which was, "That the legislative powers of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor do respect to African slavery." etc.

Mr. BENTON, June 3, 1850. I move to strike out, in the fifth line of the tenth section, the words "establishing or prohibiting." The section will then read:

"But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery."

The amendment was adopted, and the above was its provision.

On the same day, and while this provision of the bill was under consideration, Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, said:

Now sir, I wish to say, once for all, that it is not my intention, either directly or indirectly, to favor, by voice or vote, the extension of slavery or the restriction of slavery, in the Territories, by Congress, or any interference with the subject whatever. Not an I influenced in this conclusion by the local laws of the Territory in question, either natural or artificial, the laws of nature or the laws of man; and, for all the purposes of present action, I will not inquire what they are in either respect—I will stand upon the true principles of non-intervention, in the broadest possible sense, for non-intervention's sake, to uphold the fundamental principles of freedom, and for no other reason, and will leave the people of the Territories and of the States to such rich and providence as are theirs under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without addition to or diminution from such rights by the action of Congress.

In the Senate, July 30th, 1850, Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, a Democrat, moved to strike out from the tenth section, the words, "establishing or prohibiting African slavery," the very provision which, on the 8th of June, had been voted in the bill, upon the motion of Mr. Benton, of Georgia. There was quite a warm and lengthy debate on Mr. Norris's motion to strike out the words, as the following extracts will show:

Mr. Downes, of Louisiana, opposed the amendment; and, in the course of his remarks, he said:

The proposition before the Senate, if I understand it, is designed to leave the whole subject of slavery in these territories, and then on that subject by a few individuals who may be in the Territories before the mass of those who will become its inhabitants get there. I do not wish to see a few days' start which it is the policy of this bill to leave open. Adopt this amendment, and a mere handful of men in the Territory may adopt the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, advocated the amendment. He said:

We propose now to create a legislature to be elected by the people of the Territory, representing the wishes and feelings of the people, and responsible to the people for their legislative course. Under these circumstances, Mr. President, the subject assumes in my view a very different aspect. It is no longer a question whether the appointees of the President are to be left to regulate this important subject, but it becomes a question whether the Legislature of the Territory, elected by the people of that Territory, shall have the control over it. This distinction is, in my judgment, material, and therefore, if this proposition is now to be stricken out, it cannot be was contemplated by that bill passed in 1848. I cast my vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, said:

The great doctrine of the South, as I understand it, and the only true ground upon which the South can stand, is the doctrine of non-intervention. Now, I am not embarrassed by non-intervention in the denial of the authority and legislative authority of the Federal Government, of all power over the subject of slavery anywhere and everywhere. This is the doctrine of non-intervention upon which I am now willing to rest then—that neither the executive nor legislative branches of the Federal Government have the power to interfere, by act or statute, to interfere with the subject of domestic slavery anywhere. And I am therefore perfectly willing that the amendment which was originally made, and which was adopted, should be adopted by my friend from New Hampshire. (Mr. Norris.)

Mr. Turney, of Tennessee, said:

Sir, if the position contended for prevails, the people of Kansas will have with them the power to exclude the southern people from the Territory to be acquired from Texas, and to spread over it the Wilmot proviso. I would as soon vote for that proviso here. I believe it to be unconstitutional, I mean to vote for it here than to fight behind the bush in this way.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky:—I heard with great pleasure the speech of my friend from Vermont, (Mr. Phelps.) I regret that he has not favored the Senate with saying more than he has done upon this subject. One of the most interesting speeches that I have heard in this chamber was that Senator two years ago, and which really gave more information on the subject than I have derived from anything I have heard since that time, and I wish he would do it again. I have not the time to detain the Senate, I have risen to say a few words only on the proposition before the Senate. I think that if we southern friends, and my northern friends, too, will bear, if I am not entirely incorrect in the views I propose to present, little will come of the motion made by the Senator from New Hampshire to strike out this clause. The clause is an introduction upon which Congress upon the local legislature either to exclude slavery, or to admit it. Now, sir, it appears to me perfectly clear that Congress has no such power according to the construction which the Southern Democrats is one of clear and clean non-intervention. The amendment in the bill, on the contrary, assumes the power to exist in Congress, which is denied. For if Congress possesses the power to impose this interdiction, Congress has the power to impose the Wilmot proviso. The only difference is, that the action of Congress in the one case is direct, and that in the action of Congress in the other case is indirect.

It appears to me, therefore, that upon the great principle upon which southern gentlemen have resisted the exercise of power, they ought to oppose the exercise of this power by Congress to interdict the local legislature. Sir, it is a little remarkable that, by the one side of the Union, a power is asserted to exist, to prevent slavery—to allow if they exist, or to re-enact if they do not, the Mexican laws.

The foregoing extracts from remarks of Senators, in the debate on the motion of Mr. Norris, to amend the bill, show conclusively the effort of the proposition to strike out the words "establishing or prohibiting African slavery." The amendment was adopted, the words were stricken out, and the bill was passed into laws without that clause. Both the Democratic and whig parties indorsed them by their national conventions in 1852, and the people ratified them in the fall of that year. Principles never change.

The words were stricken out, and the bill made, in the language of Mr. Clay, "a clean and indisputable bill of non-intervention, from the enacting clause to the end."

The New Mexico territorial bill, in that form finally passed the Senate as a House amendment to the Texas Boundary Bill, by yeas 21, nays 10.

YEAS—Atchison of Missouri, Badger of North Carolina, Bell of Tennessee, Berrien of Georgia, Bright of Indiana, Cass of Michigan, Clay of Kentucky, Dawson of Georgia, Dickinson of New York, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas of Illinois, Downs of Louisiana, Foleh of Michigan, Foote of Mississippi, Houston of Texas, Jones of Iowa, King of Alabama, Mangum of North Carolina, Morton of Florida, Norris of New Hampshire, Pearce of Maryland, Pratt of Maryland, Rusk of Texas, Sebastian of Arkansas, Shields of Illinois, Smith of Connecticut, Spruance of Delaware, Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, Underwood of Kentucky, Wales of Delaware, Whitcomb of Indiana—31.

NAYS—Baldwin of Connecticut, Benton of Missouri, Chase of Ohio, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing of Ohio, Hamlin of Maine, Seward of New York, Phelps of Vermont, Winthrop of Massachusetts—10.

The debates in the Senate from which the above extracts were taken, can be found in the appendix to the Congressional Globe, volume 23, part 2, from page 1463 to 1473, inclusive.

The foregoing fixes the true construction of the compromise measures of 1850, as intended and understood at the time by the authors—those who framed, perfected and passed those measures.

The House of Representatives, in Congress, on the 5th day of April, 1852, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the thirty-first Congress, known as the compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such.

In the adoption of this resolution the affirmative votes were:

Willis Allen of Illinois, Wm. Appleton of Massachusetts, Thomas H. Bayly of Virginia, Bowie of Maryland, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, Brooks of New York, Brown of New Jersey, Sally of Ohio, E. C. Cabell of Florida, Chandler of Pennsylvania, Clark of Iowa, Cobb of Alabama, Cutler of Pennsylvania, J. G. Davis of Indiana, Dawson of Pennsylvania, Dear of New York, Dockery of North Carolina, Durham of Indiana, Edmondson of Virginia, Ewing of Kentucky, Faulkner of Virginia, Ficklin of Illinois, Fitch of Indiana, Florence of Pennsylvania, Evenson of Mississippi, Fuller of Maine, Gamble of Pennsylvania, Gentry of Tennessee, Gorman of Indiana, Grey of Kentucky, Hall of Massachusetts, Hamilton of Maryland, Hammond of Maryland, Hart of New York, Hawe of New York, Haven of New York, Hendricks of Pennsylvania, Henn of Iowa, Hibbard of New Hampshire, Hilyer of Georgia, Houston of Alabama, Howard of Texas, Ingersoll of Connecticut, Jackson of Georgia, Jones of Tennessee, James Johnson of Georgia, Geo. W. Jones of Tennessee, Kahne of Penn., Kerr of Penn., Landry of Louisiana, Lamb of Virginia, Lockhart of Illinois, E. C. Marshall, of California, H. Marshall of Ky., Martin of N. Y., Mason of Ky., McCorkle of Cal., McDonald of Maine, McMullen of Virginia, G. Miller of Missouri, J. Moore of Louisiana, Morehead of North Carolina, Murray of New York, Nabers of Mississippi, Outlaw of North Carolina, S. W. Parker of Indiana, Paslow of New Hampshire, Pease of Louisiana, Polk of Tennessee, Porter of Missouri, Price of New Jersey, Richardson of Illinois, Riddle of Delaware, Robbins of Pennsylvania, Robinson, of Indiana, Rose of Pennsylvania, Savage of Tennessee, Scherrerhorn of New York, O. S. Seymour of Connecticut, J. J. Seymour of Alabama, Scally of North Carolina, T. P. Stanton of Tennessee, R. H. Stanton of Kentucky, A. P. Stevens of New York, Stone of Kentucky, St. Martin of Louisiana, Taylor of New York, Thurston of Michigan, Sutherland of New York, G. W. Thompson of Virginia, Walsh of Maryland, Ward of Kentucky, Watkins of Tennessee, Watson of Pennsylvania, Westbrook of Maine, Wheeler of Alabama, Wilcox of Mississippi, Williams of Tennessee, Yates of Illinois—160.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Allen of South Carolina, Allison of Pennsylvania, Bailey of North Carolina, Averett of Virginia, D. J. Baily of Georgia, Barrere of Ohio, Bartlett of Vermont, Bocock of Virginia, Bragg of Alabama, Bunton of Indiana, Bland of Virginia, Burnett of Kentucky, Bowie, D. Campbell of Ohio, Thompson Campbell of Illinois, Caskie of Virginia, Chapman of Connecticut, Clingman of North Carolina, Cockerill of New Jersey, Cocke of North Carolina, Daty of Wisconsin, Durkee of Wisconsin, Eastman of Wisconsin, Edgerton of Ohio, Fenton of New York, Fowler of Massachusetts, Gaylord of Ohio, Goodwin of Maine, Granger of Massachusetts, Grow of Pennsylvania, Harper of Ohio, Holladay of Virginia, Horsford of Massachusetts, Howe of Pennsylvania, Jones of New York, John Johnson of Ohio, D. T. Jones of New York, Preston King of New York, Horace Mann of Massachusetts, McQueen of New Jersey, Mallory of Florida, Vermont, Meach of Virginia, Milnor of Virginia, Miner of Vermont, Molony of Illinois, Newton of Ohio, Orr of South Carolina, Peck of Massachusetts, Perkins of New Hampshire, Powell of Virginia, Rentzel of Massachusetts, Sacket of New York, Schoolcraft of New York, Scudder of New Jersey, Smart of Maine, B. Stanton of Ohio, Sweetser of Ohio, E. Thompson of Massachusetts, Tuck of New Hampshire, Venable of North Carolina, Wallbridge of Michigan, Walker of South Carolina, Washburn of Maine, Wade of New York, Woodward of South Carolina—65.

For the resolutions and vote, see Congressional Globe, session of 1851-2, page 983.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
To the Editors of the Congressional Globe:

SIR: Having been detained, by indisposition, from my seat in the House on Monday, when the resolution of Mr. Jackson, and those upon the subject-matter resolution of Messrs. Jackson and Hilker, of Georgia, I desire to state, that, if I had been present, I should have voted for each of those resolutions, and I desire not, in doing so, should have reflected the will of almost if not the entire constituency that I have the honor to represent.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
IRVAN G. HARRIS.

The above is at the bottom of the 32 column, page 983, *Cong. Globe*, vol. 24, part 2, 1st session, 32d Congress.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Arkansas county—Jordan F. Gibson.
Ashley—Robert Tucker.
Bradley—A. McLean.
Bergen—J. Dunnegan and J. P. Putnam.
Conway—Robert W. Harper.
Carroll—Bradley Ranch and Josiah Children.
Calhoun—Elam Williams.
Columbia—D. L. Kilgore and A. C. Wheeler?
Crawford—James M. Brown and Andrew Monroe.
Clark—Charles Caggle.
Crittenden—E. L. Armstrong.
Craighead—(No representative.)
Chicot—Dr. Jones.
Dallas—Edward M. Harrig.
Drew—William H. Harrison and Collins F. Hemingway.
Desha—James P. Clayton.
Fulton—J. J. Ware.
Franklin—John P. Humphreys.
Greene—L. M. Mack.
Hempstead—Rufus K. Garland and Orville Jennings.
Hot Springs—James M. Sanders.
Izard—Thomas W. Edmondson.
Independence—J. F. Saffold, W. R. Massey and W. S. Padgett.
Johnson—J. E. Craven and L. Robinson.
Jackson—W. H. Stone.
Jefferson—F. F. Yell and J. A. Hudson.
Lawrence—Wm. Ferguson and Wm. Sharp.
Lafayette—Robert P. Crowell.
Mississippi—John R. Acree.
Monroe—P. H. Parr.
Madison—J. C. Montgomery and S. E. Kenner.
Marion—E. H. Messick.
Montgomery—D. A. Woodland.
Newton—Thomas Raine.
Ouachita—Chastel H. Thorn.
Phillips—J. C. O. Smith and Thomas J. Keys.
Perry—R. F. James.
Pike—Willis Jones.
Poinsett—Philip Van Patten.
Polk—Peter B. Allen.
Pulaski—T. Trigg, W. Q. Pennington.
Pope—J. S. Rodgers.
Prairie—John C. Davis.
Randolph—James H. Perkins.
Saline—Isaac Bronaugh.
Sevier—A. T. Pettus and W. D. S. Cook.
Searcy—B. F. Stephenson.
Sebastian—John T. Louden Ben. T. Duval.
Scott—Joseph Ward.
St. Francis—G. W. Seaborn and J. W. Landrum.
Union—D. R. Coulter, J. R. Beeson.
Van Buren—J. H. Lewis.
Washington—John Crawford, Benjamin F. Rorie, James Mitchell, Luther M. Bell.
White—David Maxwell.
Yell—John H. Jones.

STATE SENATORS ELECTED THIS YEAR.

Dallas and Bradly—Joseph Gray.
Scott and Sebastian—Green J. Clark.
Carroll and Newton—W. W. Watkins.
Crawford and Franklin—Jesse Miller.
Johnson and Pope—Augustus M. Ward.
Conway, Perry and Yell—George W. Lemaster.
Marion and Searcy—Wm. C. Mitchell.
Lawrence and Fulton—Z. P. Alexander.
Independence—J. S. Trimble.
Phillips and Monroe—O. H. Oates.
Chicot, Drew and Ashley—Lawrence H. Belser.
Izard and Van Buren—Simeon Rosson.
Hot Springs, Montgomery and Saline—Jas. A. Hagan.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER.

Pulaski and Prairie—F. A. Terry.
Washington—Robert Mesilla.
Benton and Madison—M. Douglas.
White and Jackson—D. McCreery.
Randolph and Greene—Jas. F. Divine.
Mississippi and Crittenden—Thos. B. Craighead.
Jefferson, Arkansas and Desha—Thomas Fletcher
Ouachita and Calhoun—Joseph R. McCulloch.
Union and Columbia—John H. Askew.
Clark, Dickson and Pike—A. A. Pennington.
Hempstead, Sevier and Lafayette—A. H. Carrigan.
St. Francis and Poinsett—William A. Jones.

Vermont and Missouri—Coming Events Foreshadowed.

The Burlington Sentinel, of the 7th instant states a few facts in connection with the recent State election held in Vermont, that may be profitably pondered by the partisans of Mr. Breckinridge in this city and State. It will be borne in mind that soon after the adjournment of the regular Democratic convention, that nominated John C. Saxe for governor, the officers of the Federal Government, acting under instructions from the Administration, got up a Breckinridge convention and nominated a full State ticket. It will also be borne in mind that the very men instrumental in getting up this bolt were among those who nominated and supported Mr. Saxe for governor in 1859. It will likewise be remembered that, after the bolters had nominated their ticket, they claimed that it would receive more than half of the Democratic vote of the State. These facts are of too recent occurrence to have passed from the memory of those who regard with concern the present ominous condition of public affairs.

Now, what has been the result of this dictatorial, disorganizing movement of the Administration in Vermont? Simply this: That, with the whole power of federal patronage and influence to back it up, it has sustained a defeat more ignoble than can be found in the history of American politics. Certainly no Democratic Administration ever before has rejoiced to so humiliating a disgrace. The entire Breckinridge vote in the State is *less than fifteen hundred*, while the regular Democratic vote is *fourteen thousand*! In many of the towns the Breckinridge men failed to poll a single vote. In fact, they were nowhere!

We recommend these facts to the citizens of New York. The same fate awaits the Breckinridge ticket here, if kept in the field, that it met last week in Vermont, and last month in Missouri. Here as there the Democratic masses will stand by the regular organization and vote for the regular nominees. Outside the city the bolters' ticket in scores of towns will be treated as contemptuously as it was in the Green Mountain State; it will not get a vote. There will be "none so poor as to do it reverence." And here we hesitate not to put on record the prediction, made after a month's interchange of opinion with thoroughly posted men from different parts of the State, that so far from obtaining twenty thousand votes, as some have been willing to concede to it, not ten thousand votes will be cast in the State of New York for the Breckinridge electoral or State ticket. Time will verify this prediction.—*New York Times.*

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

EXERCISES in this institution will be resumed on MONDAY, the 17th inst.

Students to complete Two boarding houses, on the college grounds, will be entered by tenants.

Superior assistants are offered in this institution to room men for acquiring a thorough education.

Its apparatus is new and of approved quality, and its collections for the illustration of the sciences are unsurpassed in the South or West.

TERMS:

Tuition per annum $40 00
Fuel and attendance 25 00
Contingent fee 30 00

Board at the college and in private families, $12 to $15 per month.

JAMES M. DOWRY,
Secretary of the Board.

Oxford, September 4, 1860.—[ed-3m

BOTANIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF MEMPHIS.

Fifteenth Annual Announcement.

FACULTY AND OFFICERS.

G. W. MORROW, M. D., Professor of General and Special Anatomy.
B. P. CUTLER, M. D., Prof. Chemistry, Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence.
L. W. GARDNER, M. D., Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. M. HEWITT, M. D., Prof. Physiology and Pathology.
T. C. GAYLE, M. D., Prof. Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
G. W. MORROW, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
G. W. MORROW, M. D., Prof. Surgery and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

T. C. GAYLE, Cor. Sec. and Adver.
W. R. MURROW, Dean of the Faculty.
B. P. CUTLER, Treasurer.
L. W. GARDNER, Secretary.

Fees for tickets to lectures, $100; payable invariably in advance, in cash, or the short certificates of the joint stock company, or par valuables; Matriculation Fee, $5; Graduation Fee, $30; payable invariably in cash.

Preliminary lectures will commence on the 10th day of October, and course will be opened for dissection at the usual time.

The regular course of lectures will commence on the first Monday, the 5th day of November, and will continue sixty days.

The present arrangement of the faculty is by far the most complete and effective (as proved by our actual very experience, the session past) that has ever been organized in this college. Every department is represented and fully answered with the most ample facilities, and the traffic of unlearned medical science are invariably exposed and repudiated by the intelligent and rational practitioner, which will try the temerity of every rival in the mind of every candid and intelligent observer.

To those who desire practical medicine in the Middle Western and Southern States, we would say that our institution presents great advantages for acquiring a practical knowledge of the diseases peculiar to this climate from those of the North and East, and it is a duty the student owes to himself and his friends to patronize home institutions.

Requisites for graduation the same as those required by all other respectable medical colleges.

Good board can be obtained at from $2.50 to $4.50 per week.

For further information address either Profs. Gayle, Cutler, Gardner, or Morrow, or Hewitt, or W. R. Morrow, M. D., Dean of Faculty, at Hollidaysburg, Tennessee.

By a special arrangement with the board of trustees of the Memphis hospital, the students of this college are afforded ample facilities for clinical instruction at those of the Allopathic college, and the e who desire it will enter the hospital one or two a week with one of the professors.

Prof. Wm. Merritt is now in New York collecting additional specimens for his illustrated dissecting room, and the facilities for acquiring medical knowledge will be more ample than heretofore.

All are advised to come in by the 15th of October, when a lecture on Medical Jurisprudence will be delivered in the office of Drs. Gayle & Woodall, 272 Main street, or Drs. Gaylord & Morrow, Union street, north side, opposite the head of Main.

W. R. MORROW, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

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CLOTHING,

AT

WHOLESALE.

JOHNSON & JUST,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

Gentlemen's, Youths' and Children's

CLOTHING,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 3 CLARK'S MARBLE BLOCK,

272 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Respectfully invite the attention of MERCHANTS to their very large and superior stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Which is now COMPLETE for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE OF 1860.

ed-d-w1w

Non-Resident Notice.

J. F. ERLINGTON, Collector and Superintendent from Memphis, Shelby, J. P., on behalf of

M. A. GOSS, Assist.

T. the Assessor, 1860, of the law side of the Circuit Court of the Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, it appearing that defendant was a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, it was ordered by the court that publication be made four weeks successively in the Memphis Daily Appeal, requiring defendant to appear at or before the sitting of this court, at the next October term of this court, commencing on the second Monday in October, 1860, and defend their suit in the behalf; or the same will be taken for confessed as to plaintiff's petition, and judgment by default entered against defendant.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Clerk.
By A. J. WHEELER, D. C.

Vollintine, attorney for plaintiff. ed-4w

The Mound City Packet.

WILL RUN this date and after as follows, to wit: Leave Memphis every day at 8 a. m. and 11 a. m., and 3, 4 and 5 p. m. Leave Mound City at 6 a. m., 8, and 10 a. m., and 2 p. m. and 6 p. m.

The Mound City packet is new and well adapted for pleasure trips to Mound City.

GEO. W. GHEE, Pilot.

s.e11-1y

New Dyeing Establishment.

MESSRS. MATTHEWS & HUNT, LATE of the school of the great and celebrated Chemist, Prof. Dyer and Scourer, Cook & Matthews, of St. Louis, have been induced to open an establishment for carrying on the above business in all its branches. Every description of gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants are dyed, cleaned and restored to their original position. They totally do remove every spot of grease, paint, and tar, together with all other blemishes and imperfections to which such garments are liable, and warrant the same not to rot, crack or shrink. Call and examine their sample of Good dressing. If they fail to please you, no charge will be made. Their office is on Jefferson street, between Main and Front Row.

MATTHEWS & HUNT.

s.e17-1y

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JOS. S. 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 Tri-Weekly terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES OF ADVERTISING

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

TRI-WEEKLY.

Square.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	9 Months.	12 Months.
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	27 00
3	6 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00
4	7 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	20 00	25 00	31 25	37 50	42 50
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	50 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	26 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	57 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00
8	15 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	35 00	45 00	56 25	67 50	80 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	62 50	75 00	125 00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $20.00
" " twice a week, " 60.00
☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60.00
" " twice a week, " 50.00
☞ 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 brevier, charged at DOUBLE RATES.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a change of matter under contract, and 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, Renewals, Co-Partnership, 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 to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, at an irregular interval, either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every case.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper without its proper class.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, at an irregular interval, either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and General Notices are all other advertisements.

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

☞ 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.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. B. WASSON, Dentist,

HAVING located permanently in the city of Memphis, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this and adjoining counties, and warrants satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All operations performed in the most approved and skillful manner. Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on suction or atmospheric principle, which will compare with the best extant, or bands attached to the natural teeth. Fine gold plates, and all other kindred work executed in order. Special attention given to the treating of all diseases of the mouth and gums, and the curing of natural malformations of which are being lost annually for want of a little skillful and judicious treatment. Teeth extracted with the use of nitrous oxide gas, administered to relieve pain and suffering. Office on Main street, below Union, No. 321, in Jones & Tate's new block. [y14-dtawtw1y

EYE AND EAR.

HAVING recovered from severe illness, and dissolved my connection with the drug business, I shall in future devote myself to the practice of my profession, confining my attention to the diseases of the EYE and EAR, insertion of ARTIFICIAL EYES, etc., etc.

R. J. JOHNSON, M. D.,
North-west corner Poplar and Second streets.
s.e1-dawtw Memphis, Tenn.

E. S. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 3 Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets. Will practice in the courts of this city, in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

Refer to Keator, Brown, Gwen & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Watson, Bingham & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Hiram Bright, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jno. Bright, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Peters, Real Estate Broker; Messrs. Green & Trezevant, Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Mims & Mason, Jackson & Nisbet, Memphis, Tenn. [y23-ly

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

Caruthers, Yerger & White,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee.—Office in the Bright Block, Court Square. [y23-1y

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, second house west of St. Mary's church, north side of Poplar street. [y23-dw

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

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

ALL operations performed with the least possible pain, and in the most skillful manner. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with gold, silver, or rubber, whichever may be desired. Anxious to acquaint the public with confidence in my skill, or as an inducement to patronize me, I will

ed1 CHARLES H. STROTHER

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

CHARLES W. TROUSDALE,

Attorney-at-Law,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Office in the Webster Building, Main street, second floor. [y11-dtw

GEO. A. MINNIS.....E. J. LEA.

MINNIS & LEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

[y11-dtw Office Cole Building, No. 3.

C. PAY.....WM. BROWN.....F. FOSTER.

PAY, BROWN & FOSTER,

ARCHITECTS,

ARE prepared to furnish drawings and specifications for public buildings, churches, and also to give their personal experience in their erection.

☞ Office, No. 4 Court Building. [ad1y

ARKANSAS MERCHANTS,

Will Keep the Fact in Mind;

Mississippi Merchants,

Will not Forget in Buying;

TENNESSEE MERCHANTS,

Will Regret should they Forget;

ALABAMA MERCHANTS,

Must know, those who have tried, that

G. W. JONES & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

229 MAIN STREEET,

Nearly opposite to Odd Fellows' Hall,

HAVE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF

Drugs and Medicines,
Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Patent Medicines,
Dental and Surgical Instruments,
Window Glass,
Paints, Oils, etc., etc.,

Even brought or likely to be brought to the South-western country. To those above purchasing East, we would extend a special invitation to call and examine our GOODS and PRICES. Bring your cash or refer to

229 Main Street.

s7-dtawtw

The Woman's Friend.

TYLER'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE, from $10 to $15. Rights and machines for sale by

H. M. GROSVENOR,
s14-dtw Jackson block, 303 Main street.

Mrs. Doyle's School

WILL REOPEN ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, at her residence on Madison street, second door below Third, south side.

Mrs. Doyle wishes to take a limited number of young ladies. No boys will be admitted.

Terms, per session of five months, half payable in advance:

Primary Class $15.00
Junior Class 20.00
Senior Class 25.00

No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Non-Resident Notice.

A. Kurschbaum, Attachment debt—$200.

Sam'l Knight, Mary Knight and Annie Connery.

IN this cause it appeared to the law side of the Circuit Court of the city of Memphis, June term, 1860, that the defendants were non-residents of the State of Tennessee. It was, therefore, ordered that publication be made according to law, requiring defendants to plead, answer or demur to the writ brought against them at or before the a ccond Monday in February next, 1861, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing on ex parte evidence. (4 weeks, $6.)

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Clerk.
By A. J. WHEELER, Deputy Clerk.
W. A. Rogers, attorney for plaintiff. ed26-4w

Cotton Factors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE have associated with us Messrs. Winfield and Bond, Brownsville, Tennessee, and in future the business will be conducted under the firm name of Farrington, Howell & Co., at our old stand, No. 17 Front row. With the Government and Producer business, which we have conducted in this city for the past eight years, we will combine the Cotton Factorage and General Commission business. FARRINGTON & HOWELL.

Memphis, Tenn., August 12, 1860.

WM. M. FARRINGTON.....JAS. L. WINFIELD, SR.,
HENRY B. HOWELL.....WM. W. BOND
Brownsville.

FARRINGTON, HOWELL & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 17 Front Row.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A WELL selected stock of Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies ever on hand. Will store Cotton free of charge, when so ordered. Will make liberal advances on Cotton consigned to us for insurance, while in store or in transit to our friends at Brownsville, unless instructed to the contrary.

Our charge for storing, weighing and selling Cotton is 50 cents per bale; for receiving and delivering 50 cents per bale. All Cotton sent to us will be stored in a new fire proof, well constructed warehouse.

Bagging and weighing will be attended to by an experienced and competent man. Each partner will devote his personal attention to the business. Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding merchandise.

ed4-dawtw

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Verser & Bornum in this city dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. Verser is authorized to settle the business of the old firm, and assumes its liabilities.

JAMES H. BORUM.
J. L. VERSER.

Memphis, August 7, 1860.

A CARD.

IN consequence of feeble health I have this day retired from the firm of Verser & Borum. In doing so I return my thanks to my friends and a generous public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm. I do not feel at liberty to recommend to my friends, as my successor, any partner, but will continue the business on his own account. JAMES H. BORUM.

August 1st, 1860.—[d-4w-w-3m.

J. L. VERSER,

(Successor to Verser & Borum,)

COTTON

AND

Tobacco Factor,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

17 1-2 FRONT ROW,

Memphis, Tenn.

WILL fill orders for Bagging, Rope, Groceries, etc., etc., at the lowest market prices. All cotton in store or to arrive will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. aug2-dtawe4w

SHEPPERD M. ASHE.

Cotton, Tobacco,

AND

GRAIN FACTOR,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 47 Front Row,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CHARGES for selling Cotton 75 cents per bale; other Produce 2½ per cent, on sales.

Orders for Bagging, Rope, Groceries and Plantation Supplies solicited and filled at lowest rates. All produce insured unless otherwise instructed.

aug24-2m-dtawtw

BARNETT GRAHAM,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

GROCERY MERCHANT,

No. 4 Front Row,

Memphis, Tennessee.

☞ Will continue to store and sell Cotton at 75 cents per bale, and keep for sale a good stock of Bagging, Rope, Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies.

aug12-dtawtw

L. C. NORVELL.....C. C. BOONE.....WM. M. KNOX.

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 Patapsco Osnaburgs;
50 bales Kentucky Jeans and Linseys;
50 bales Maryland Jeans and Linseys.

Particular attention will