THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S SPEECH AT THE BARBECUE AT JONES' WOOD.

Gov. Morehead, on coming forward, met with a warm welcome. He said:

MY FRIENDS: I come here to-day to listen and not to speak. I know it was a Democratic meeting, and I came, as you have been told, as an old line whig. I was accidentally in the city of New York, and I came to hear that distinguished orator to whom we have listened with so much pleasure to-day. Well, I would say, I am for this Union. I am for its maintenance in perfect integrity. If I have one feeling in my heart stronger than all others, it is that the Union may be preserved. I have felt as my honored friend who has just taken his seat has felt, that there is danger. (At this moment a band of music passing in front of the stand caused considerable interruption.) I have felt, my fellow-citizens, as I was speaking when interrupted, that there is danger to the Union. My heart is loyal to it, and when I say that I can say further, that the entire heart of the great State from whence I came is as loyal to it as my own. There is not a man to be found who is not loyal. There is not a human being breathing in the State of Kentucky, who is not in favor of the preservation of this Union in the latest times. We are so situated that . . . literally impossible for us to separate. We occupy the great valley of the Mississippi; we are separated by a border of seven hundred and fifty miles from free soil. We live on one side, and they on the other. The waters flow from the North and from the South, and unite in that valley, and mingling together they float down to swell the mighty stream laden with commerce. Well, I might as well talk of separating those mingled waters, of taking the drop that runs south from the drop that runs north, as of separating Kentucky from her sister States. [Applause.] You have been told by the distinguished gentleman who appeared before you, that on one occasion we co-operated together in Congress in an attempt to carry through some great measures which agitated the country from one end to another. And I desire here to say that I honor him for the course he pursued on that occasion.

The speaker was here again interrupted by the strains of a band of music. I saw him on that occasion stand by the side of that great eloquent old man whom we venerate, and who I acknowledge as my leader—Henry Clay. [Immense and long continued applause.] I saw him laboring with that wise old man to uphold the cause of the Union, the enforcement of the laws and the Constitution. [Loud and reiterated cheers.] Allow me to say I was not that time the representative from this district in the State of Kentucky—From the Ashland district, and had an opportunity of witnessing his exertions, the deep anxiety, the painful solicitude which he felt when those measures were before the country. Whether right or wrong, he believed in his heart that the country was in danger, and that it was necessary that all men of all parties, and without any reference to past party feeling, to rally together for saving the Union and the Constitution, and of restraining that sectional agitation which threatened to destroy it. I saw him then, bowed down scarcely able to walk to the capitol, aged, worn out—I saw him when he would rise in his place, and throw off his cloak, stand erect before that great tribunal and look as though the hand of time had not been laid upon him at all, as was when the "higher law" was proclaimed; there was an irrepressible shout. He arose in the Senate chamber, and in those tones which no man could hear unmoved, exclaimed, "I have heard a higher law proclaimed in this assembly. Yes, sir," he continued, turning to the President of the Senate, "I have a higher law; " but who gave that gentleman the authority to proclaim it? Let my see your credentials. Higher law! higher law! higher than what? It means that it is higher than the Constitution of the United States is to a traitor in his heart."

He saw the danger of a sectional agitation; and when he saw the fierce agitation that was excited, and the excitement between the different States of the Union, I heard him disclaim forever all party feeling, and declare that he was ready to affiliate with any man who would co-operate with him to preserve the Union. He was much dissatisfied with the state of affairs at this time, and he said to me, "I intend to write a note to Mr. Ritchie, to whom I have not spoken for twenty years, and to ask his aid and his co-operation to meet these questions that are disturbing the country." He did write that note, Mr. Ritchie came to him. He said, "I believe the country is in danger. I ask your assistance. Let us bury everything, and be toward one another as we were when we were boys together." Well, that old man seized him by the hand, and they did co-operate together. They were the distinguished men who were there lending their weight, their influence, their energies, to save the Union, either Whigs or outside of Congress, there was none among the whole host more efficient than Stephen A. Douglas. [Applause. A voice: "I'll warrant him for that."] Honored him for that. I honored him, also, for the bold, manly, patriotic response which he gave on the instant, on the moment, when that Breckinridge elector propounded to him the question, "What would be the course you would pursue in the event of the election of Lincoln, and whether a dissolution of the Union would be desirable?" He answered, "No, sir, it would be madness for a dissolution of this glorious Union—a most munificent country on the face of the earth." [Tremendous cheering, and cries of "That's so."]

Why, as you k... told by the gallant son of Georgia, no one can come to the city of New York without believing in the future progress of this . . . at country. But will it be confined here; she is stretching out her arm East, West, North and South, embracing every variety of climo and soil, from the icy regions of the lakes down to the genial South. No, she is stretching out, and marching onward with the steps of a giant—not a "little Giant" either, [laughter]—in the course of material improvement. She is developing her own resources; she is casting off all her dependence upon foreign nations; she depends now upon home markets; she has produced within her own borders; she manufactures her own vast surplus, and her works must increase in all time to come. Is there a man here—could we suppose there is a man within the wide limits of this country who would endeavor to sunder the ten thousand ties that come by nature to bind the Union? It is strange to me if, looking at this vast country, with one section depending upon another, and with the material interest of one bound up with those of another, any man could dare to speak of dissolution. I know there is a talk about the cotton States having distinct interests. Why, you help to manufacture their cotton. [Cheers and laughter.] You get the cotton and make it into hats and caps and cloths. You help them to get off their crops of staple. You take their cotton from them and send it back in a manufactured state. There is, therefore, a material interest binding you together, an intertwining interest, beside the ten thousand ligaments that bind us together. It seems to me, then, that unless treason be lathered and madness rolls the hour, I can not see how we can speak of the dissolution of this Union. [Great applause.]

Well, now, I have spoken these very sentiments in the South; I have told them that I would never be for disunion. But some have asked me when it would be time to think of a dissolution, and what sort of invasion should be made upon their rights that should make them in favor of disunion. I have replied that the fathers who gave us the Constitution were the wisest men that ever lived in any country or any age. They gave us a Constitution, with such checks and balances in the Constitution itself, as are certain to preserve the liberties of every man in the Union. If the Congress of the States pass a bad measure, there is the Senate, having power to veto it. If the Senate passes a bill, transcribing the attacks of the people, there is the President's veto; and if, by the two-thirds rule, the Senate should nevertheless pass the same over the President's veto, there is still the Supreme Court of the United States to whom we can appeal for the redress of every wrong that can be inflicted upon us by the Congress. If we have all the laws that are passed infringing upon our rights tested by that court. But in an extreme case, and supposing that all these should come against you, and that the Supreme Court, by the election of a sectional President, should be so constituted as to and that they should all agree in bringing an injury full more—what should then be done? Would you not then dissolve the Union? No, I said; I would then raise the flag of the Union. After all the forms of law had been exhausted through, and when every check and balance had given way, we would still protect our beloved Union, and fight under its flag. [Tremendous cheering, and cries of "Bravo."]

But, my friends, I know we cannot separate it. We are so situated that there is not a river that runs down our borders, but that would not probably mingle with the paternal flood, and that region would again become the dark and bloody ground. We say to our southern brethren, who are so impetuous, and so hot-headed, and so anxious (some of them, at least,) to precipitate the Southern or cotton States into revolution, we say to them, is it fair, or is it just, is it doing as in Kentucky justice, to endeavor to precipitate those States into a revolution when we stand upon the border, and have all the fighting to do? Our land would be made the Flanders of America. We are unwilling to have it; we won't have it. But, my friends, there is danger of sectionalism. I have sometimes quoted the remarks of the father of his country, but with these—treme men it seems old fogyish to allude to the father of his cou . . . or to the counsels that he gave us, to ar . . . that he said at any period, or to the s... ich he left us in his farewell address. Yet I cannot but remember that after passing through the seven years' war to achieve . . . independence, when he was about to consummate that grandest act of his life, his giving up his commission to the confederation, he wrote a letter to the governors of our States before our present form of government was adopted, in which, among other things, he said: "These measures having a tendency to dissolve this Union ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independence of America, and the authors treated accordingly." [Applause.]

Mr. Webster but quoted in an eloquent form the sentiment of the father of his country when he said, "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." But Washington goes on his farewell address, knowing the danger of sectionalism, and in a more emphatic manner then perhaps in any portion of his immortal address, he tells us to frown indignantly upon the very first effort made to alienate one portion of this country from another. Well, my friends, what is now going on, admitting that the election of Mr. Lincoln would not be cause enough—as it is not, in my judgment, cause enough for the dissolution of this Confederacy—does not Mr. Lincoln's party alienate one section of this country from another? Does it not create a division in fifteen States of this Union against a party that are called the free States? Is it not a geographical party? These geographical lines will be drawn. Alienation is the first result. Following that alienation, are bitter hostile feelings that must ensue. Retaliatory measures will be passed, and in process of time the ten thousand ties by which we are bound together cannot be severed in a day; but you break one after another, and in process of time we become aliens and strangers to each other.

The distinguished gentleman who uttered the higher law has already proclaimed in one part of this confederacy that the army and navy were to be abolished, and that he would make war upon slavery everywhere under the limits of the Constitution, not only in the Territories but in the States of this Union. What sort of a war can he make under the limits of the Constitution? He thinks he can make some war to some extent, yet in a recent speech he delivered, the very last I have seen, he tells you that he contrues the Constitution. He construes it (and it is the cardinal principle by which he gives construction to that instrument) that he is to secure the liberty of every creature in the United States, and that every man who chooses to rise for liberty is entitled to do so. We look at those things; we examine them; we see what he is after. We look back to the warning voice of the father of his country, and I ask you, my brethren of the North—and we have the same memories—can whose forefathers engaged in that glorious struggle by which we now enjoy the independence which we possess, the liberties which are ours. I ask you, can we be interrupted by some noise in the crowd . . . after silence was restored, proceeded with his remarks.]

Fellow-citizens, said he I will not detain you long. I have been asked to address this, to say that with these feelings that I possess, fervently and painfully sensible as I am of the danger to the Union, I have stood and with which we are threatened, I want to appeal to you and say that we have recently fought a battle in the State of Kentucky where we triumphed over southern sectionalism; we triumphed gloriously, contrary to the expectations of those who had been nominated by this seceding convention of one hundred and five men. While I never heard it proclaimed within the borders of the State of Kentucky that Mr. Breckinridge was a disunionist, I have heard it said and reiterated in his own town, throughout the State of Kentucky, that he was the head and the representative of the disunion element of this nation. He saw that they had separated at Charleston, when, if they had remained in, and the only objection had been to the distinguished gentleman who addressed you, (Mr. Douglas), they might possibly have defeated his nomination.

We saw Mr. Yancey going out into the streets of Charleston and proclaiming that the pen was mightier than the sword, and that the days of a southern confederacy; and three cheers were demanded for the southern confederacy, and they were given with a hearty good will. We were opposed to this; we believed that this disunion element existed in the country, and we wished to crush it out. I came here because I was satisfied with—what do you call it? Fusion, alliance, combination—whatever it is. I glory in it, because the men with whom you have combined believe in the same great constitutional principles. Some of those States—and I am willing to throw aside all past party ties to unite and support this Union. [Cheers.] This union, or alliance, or whatever you may call it, was set by the hasty and unprecedentated union of men anxious to save the ties of past party alliance and affinity; it was not a union engendered by factions or the paroxysms of an overheated party zeal; it did not result from the maddening influence of party strife; it was a meeting together of patriots, who thought that it was indispensably necessary that this great Empire State—a nation within itself—should rise and crush out the full spirit by which this sectional party has been built up. [Applause.]

For this purpose I am proud to co-operate with them to the fullest extent in my power. I did you no injustice, I did not do the glorious cause in which we are all embarked. This country is made up of an imaginary castle, an idol carved by the fingers of fanatics, and then exclaim, "Liberty! Inscribing in letters of capital upon it "Liberty to the native," and they may vainly imagine that the shackles of slavery will drop from the hands of every man in the nation, and they will be redeemed and regenerated, but let me tell you, in building up that ideal castle they will have to do it out of the shattered fragments of the Constitution and have disciplined and disembowered parts of a great Confederacy. [Loud cheering.] Gov. Morehead retired amid great applause.

SIGNAL SUCCESS OF GARIBALDI.—From the Journal de Francfort.

Only a few days ago the position of Garibaldi in Calabria seemed an anxious one. Even his friends were beginning to look gloomy and serious. Some days ago I heard much from Garibaldi," they told us; "he is a hero, and he has a great deal of luck, too, but we cannot help thinking that it was a question whether he had not undertaken an impracticable scheme. He has got his 20,000 men over the straits, what was he to do with them afterwards? Sicily, the Neapolitans would infallibly sink his flotilla of fishing boats at sea; by land he had at least a twenty-days' march over sandy, dusty tracks, miscalled roads, not smooth enough even for carriages, and making the conveyance of artillery an Herculean feat; he had before him this march of fifty miles, and Calabria too, when the brooks were dried up, and under circumstances which threatened fever or cholera. People therefore appeared to have gathered too much from the remarks of Garibaldi's friends, that Garibaldi's Sicilian position gave him no Neapolitan invasion. Any fisherman's boat, aided by a fresh wind, can throw herself upon the Calabrian coast closed in sight of the cruisers. It is only . . . miles across. So, party . . . party, of 250 or more—Major Dodi's, Major Minutolo's, other—had crossed the straits before Garibaldi. On landing they had at once gone up . . . Apennine ridge, which ascends almost immediately from the coast, and of all the swarm of the royal troops, lived as they could with the aid of the bounty of the peasantry, and decreased when an occasion offered upon a coast fort. Garibaldi himself, after three experiments of landing had been tried and succeeded, followed with 1,500 men—the nucleus of an army; and the junction of these forces had, together with Bertani's corps from Genoa, which would join him from Melazzo, would enable him to commence his invasion with an army of between 4,000 and 5,000; all the rest of the volunteers that could be spared subsequently crossed the straits (occasion presented itself. But when his army was collected, his difficulties seem d to be at an end. The Sicilian flotilla, intended for dodging the Neapolitan cruisers, and getting a footing on the mainland, he appeared to have forgotten, and the fate of which has been mentioned—an ominous prospect, which was added to by the double failure of Missori's detachment at the forts of Altafumara and Reggio.

Four days, however, have been enough to dissipate all these gloomy prognostications, and to present Garibaldi as the possessor of the whole Calabrian side of the Straits. The capture of Reggio was achieved in masterly style, the Garibaldian army attacking the town on different sides at once, and the Neapolitan troops had their retreat cut off in all directions, and the division which fled from Rixio found I self rushing into the arms of Garibaldi, who appeared at the opposite end of the town. Meantime the first cannon shots had been the signal for a general crossing from the Faro point. . . . Cosenza had got everything ready, and ninety boats full of men made a rush for the opposite coast, escaping the notice of the only Neapolitan steamer at the entrance of the Straits, the attack on Reggio having called off the rest. "Both the steamers from Reggio and the one from above made a race to overtake the boats; but all they could do was to send shots on to the beach, and scatter the empty boats, while the troops they contained took a position on the beigh's." It was, indeed, quick work, such as the royal war steamers of Naples are not accustomed to see. Whole bodies of volunteers who were on Sicilian ground when the attack on Reggio commenced, were in before the death, and greatly assisted the triumphant work by calling off the attention from the attacks of the Neapolitans, which otherwise have considerably assisted the defense. "The town was clear in less than two hours from the time the first fire began." The fort alone remained. It answered with grape and round shot till the rifles of Missori's corps from the opposite hight drove the artillerists from their guns, and the death of their commander caused the appearance of the white flag.

This signal piece of success at once gave 8 field pieces, 6 32-pounders, 18 position guns, and 500 stand of arms, besides a quantity of coal, ammunition and provisions, to the insurging force; but it did more—it incapacitated the whole of the Neapolitan line of defense in the rear. A succession of forts from Reggio to Scylla, mounting on the average from 15 to 20 guns, are only stirred towards the sea, and almost wholly overlook the attack from land. The first of these forts, then, taken, the rest fell one after another, with hardly an effort, and the result is that the whole Calabrese side of the Straits is now in Garibaldi's hands. He, therefore, commands each side of the Straits, and has an unassailable communication with Sicily as a basis of his Neapolitan invasion. The capture of Gen. Brigant's division, from the skill with which it was achieved, and the use to which it was immediately turned, will, besides adding immensely to his military reputation, attach extraordinary popularity to the name of Garibaldi wherever the members of the captured and dispersed corps may be scattered. Surrounded before he perceived it, General Brigant "opened out with his four guns, as well as with musketry. No answer from our side; Garibaldi had expressly forbidden it. Defeat was not enough; the object was surrender. The Neapolitans could not but see that they were surrounded on all sides, and had the sea behind them." A pa . . . mentaire, after some delay, came to accept the condition of surrender, and the opportunity "to pre ented, which Garibaldi immediately . . . ired to accept. "Garibaldi himself wen. down among the Neapolitans, and was almost torn in pieces by hugging and embracing; soldier and officer, together with General Brigantti himself, fraternized. But it was when the Neapolitan soldiers were told that those who wished could go home that the burst of joy was greatest. They left their arms, and went off in troops." This act will doubtless tell as much for Garibaldi as any piece of military success he has achieved, and the Neapolitan soldiers on their return to their homes and families will circulate the praises of their generous deliverer over the whole kingdom of Naples.

Garibaldi has now a first rate position as a leader. He has achieved great feats at starting, and has now to maintain his Western prestige; he has had and has used opportunities of extending his popularity. The accounts represent the feeling of the Calabrians as being most favorable to him—much more so even than that of the Sicilians. Above all, Garibaldi's own mastery over the heart and will of his own troops is complete. No interval of suspense or anxiety, no dismores or hags that has ever gathered over the prospects of the expedition, has been able to excite a doubt or fear from them. The sky may be darkened for a time, and a storm may gather over the road, but they all feel to a man quite certain that their general sees his way. They trust him implicitly for bringing them safe out of any difficulty, and look upon all intermediate obstructions that block up the path of the expedition at any particular turn only as parts of a general field which he has estimated, and as so much retarding matter which he has taken into account. Such an estimate of a general is invaluable to him. It is one of the best ingredients in the success of any expedition; and Garibaldi, with a name which fascinates both friends and foes, the invaders and the invaded, has an elear a ground before him as any invader ever had.

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2	4 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	70 00	100 00
3	6 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	90 00	150 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	45 00	60 00	75 00	125 00	200 00
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	50 00	75 00	85 00	150 00	250 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 50	20 00	24 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	175 00	300 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	70 00	90 00	120 00	200 00	350 00
8	13 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	30 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	225 00	400 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	110 00	150 00	250 00	450 00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " " " quarterly, " 20 00
" " " twice a week, " 20 00
" " " twice a week, " 40 00

☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00
" " " twice a week, " 60 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 in third page, an advance over usual rates.

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

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a certain space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

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

☞ *Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless paid for in advance.

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

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

☞ All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire and other public companies, Religious Societies, Lodges to be charged half price.

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

☞ Job Work and transient advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Marriage notices in local notices will be charged 25 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 been permanently located in the city of Memphis, respectfully solicits the patronage of all who desire Dental Surgery performed in the best manner, according to the rules of the profession, and warrants satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Office on Main street, in the most approved and skillful manner. Teeth inserted on Gold Plates, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite, Chloroplastic preparations, thereby dispensing with the use of gum and other plates, it having been proved by the medical innovation of this advanced age. For the following compositions it has been in use for many years, and proved Chlorosis, and tend to be the cure and certain remedy. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Costiveness, Nervous Affections of all kinds, Headache, General Debility, Chills, Ague, Billiots, Intermittent, Remittent, Typhoid, and other fevers, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Nervous Affections, &c.

In all portions of the country this noble boon to sufferers is now extensively used by the most eminent physicians in their practice with marvellous success, and has restored to health thousands who were apparently beyond the reach of the healing art. It has been prov d beyond a doubt, from authentic documents, that one-fourth of the population of the Highland Brigade, it was formerly cured by the Highland Sisters, in a period varying from one to six weeks; and that its return is effectually prevented, and the disease entirely cured, in the fullest sense by a subsequent occasional use of this invaluable preparation, which is free from the opprobrium after eating, spasms in the stomach, or diaphragm, morning sickness, palpitation of the heart, fever and drowsiness, loss of memory, dimness of sight, prostration of strength, and general despondency. In billious and other kindred diseases, the Highland Brigade has called forth the warmest expressions of gratitude from incontestable correspondents in all parts of the United States.

It is a gratification to the proprietors to know that the South tonic has been of incalculable service to the aged and infirm. Being the most agreeable and palatable compound ever discovered, purporting to be a cordial and refreshing preparation, without any of the drawbacks of ordinary tonic stimulants, which has been recommended by Lolly, the great German chemist, and the best pharmacopoists of the day. This tonic is now becoming popular with persons in the decline of life. It re-stabilishes the exhausted powers of nature, when all other attributes have failed. Sold by all druggists, in bottles of quarts at $1 per bottle, or six quarts for $5.

Sole Proprietors,

Wholesale Druggists, Memphis, Tenn.

Where all communications must be addressed; and, in addition to all respectable merchants, druggists and grocers in the United States and Canada.

☞ A liberal discount to the trade. sep16-dawsw

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

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

I.L. have the best assortment of teeth in the city, at least possible pain, and in the most skillful manner. Diseases of the gums treated with success. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with gum or base, warranted to give satisfaction. I respectfully solicit the public with confidence in my skill, or as an independent dentist at my office. apr1

CHARLES H. STROTHER

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, Memphis, Tenn. Office in Bank avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. mar23-1y

GEO. A. GIBBONS, ... S. P. LEA.

GIBBONS & LEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Office City Buildings, No. 3.

C. FAT ..... WM. BROWN ..... F. FOSTER.

FAY, BROWN & FOSTER,

ARCHITECTS,

ARE prepared to furnish drawings and specifications of buildings of every description, and also to give superintendence of erection of their creations.

☞ Office, No. 4 City Buildings. ad1-1y

Notice.

I HAVE taken an office in L. Kremer's Bazar of Fashion, where all those indebted to A. T. Wells, by note or account, are requested to call and settle.

E. MIX,

ad-dawtw Trustee and Receiver.

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. ad-1y

AVOID CLASPS! CLASPS SUPERSEDED!

Wm. W. MORGAN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

IS now *permanently* located in MEMPHIS, where he performs ALL DENTAL operations in the most approved and scientific manner, on the lowest terms, as LOW AS THE VERY LOWEST, for the same styles, *warranted* as the best. Artificial teeth inserted on Gold, *denied* the use of CLASPS *altogether*, in consequence of their destructive influence upon the natural teeth to say nothing of the misery, the *foul* breath, or the *speedy* and almost total loss to the wearer of all such teeth. *He* invents from a sketch, teeth to be so *easily* set in a STYLE (without clasps) which no other connoisseur, dentist, or mechanic, can equal in. ☞ Specimens of which, and to fact all the various styles known to the profession, can be seen at his office. ☞ TEETH inserted without PAIN, when requested. ☞ Displeasure the natural Teeth extracted. Mouths sore SEVEN DAYS or remarkably tender, from extraction, which is the PEARL FILLING, so favorably noticed by the public for years, of 1860, is the best material for artificial teeth.

☞ Obituaries for CLEVT PALATE inserted. ☞ REFERENCES.—Hon. J. S. Black, Attorney-General, the United States; Hon. J. R. Tyler, M. C.; Dr. Wm. A. Wilson Dr. A. Stockton, C. C. Pallisen, Philadelphia. Well, Ret, Dr. J. S. White B. Walker & Bro; Chandler & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis CORAL TOOTH POWDER for beautifying and preserving the TEETH can be obtained at his OFFICE, 317 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE OOD FELLOWS HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN. sept-dawtw

$1000 Reward.

FOR NED $600 will be given on his committal to any jail so that I get him, and for any person, white or black, who will give information, prosecute, or harbored said negro, on their conviction; the full sum will be paid. Ned escaped from a plantation, in Tunica county, Mississippi, on 1st June, 1860, and has been seen about Memphis in the last three or four months. He is black, twenty-four years old; was in Memphis he belonged to a man named Sneed; or Brooks, in Mississippi; about five feet eleven inches high; fine teeth, which he shows when he smiles; high cheek bones; small mouth; well formed head and face; weighs commonly one hundred and sixty pounds; hair rather long for a negro of his complexion, and is easily distinguished by a lock of hair on the well disposed side, rarely saying anything except in reply, when he is very apt to grin, but sometimes never laughs.

WM. RATTAILE,

Tunica City, Mississippi.

1y31-dawtw

STOP THE THIEF!

$150 REWARD!

STOLEN from my stable on the Raleigh road, west of the fair grounds, near Memphis, on Sunday night last, a bay horse, about 15 hands high, five years old last spring, shod all round when stolen. Said name Mike, has considerable number of fire-bitten marks from the rubble forward, has a small lump on the hock of the left hind leg, about halfway between the toes and pastern. He is of sorrel color, very active, gaits and carriage beautifully, and is inclined to wear a ridling. I will give $50 for the return of the horse to me in Memphis, and will give the above reward and fifteen for the apprehension and confinement of the thief in the jail of Memphis, with testimony sufficient to convict him.

P. M. LEATH,

sept1-dawtw Deputy Sheriff Shelby County.

Cotton Factors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

Memphis, Tenn., August 13, 1860.

WM. M. FARRINGTON.....JAS. L. WINFIELD, JR., HENRY S. HOWELL.....WM. W. READ.

Memphis, Brownsville.

FARRINGTON, HOWELL & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

GROCERS,

AND

Commission