THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 229.

Daily Appeal.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Disunion Question—Highly Interesting Correspondence—Hon. Amos Kendall in Denunciation of the Disunionists—The Cooper Institute E Pluribus Unum Fusion Movement Repudiated by the Democratic—Senator Douglas on his Trends.

From the New York Times.)

The following letter from Col. Orr and the answer thereto are published at his suggestion:

EX-SPEAKER ORR TO HON. AMOS KENDALL.

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug. 18, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 9th inst. Your age, experience and ability entitle your opinions to great weight on every reflecting mind, and I regret to learn from your letter that you dissent from my recommendation that the honor and safety of the South require its prompt secession from the Union, in the event of the election of a Black-Republican to the presidency. You say your "mind is equally clear that the South has long had a peaceful remedy within her own reach, and has it still, though impaired by the recent conduct of some of her sons." You would greatly oblige me by a full exposition of your opinions upon that point, as well as the remedy to be resorted to by us, should the Government in November pass into the hands of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy our property, amounting in value at the present time to not less than three billions one hundred and fifty millions of dollars." You ask, "Can it be prudent, safer manly in the South to submit to the consummation of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy such an amount of property, and subvert our whole social and industrial policy?"

In a subsequent part of your letter you call my attention to certain grievances endured by the South, and conclude your comment by citing as follows, viz:

"Is it wise, if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black-Republican President to be inaugurated, and put him in possession of the army, the navy, the treasury, the armories and arsenals, the public property—in fact the whole machinery of the Government, with its appendages and appurtenances? If the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black-Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders, unless at the point of the bayonet and over the dead bodies of her slain sons."

I shudder at such sentiments coming from one whose sincerity I cannot doubt. The time was when 150,000 men tendered their services to the President, to aid him, if necessary, in executing the laws of the United States; the time will be when 250,000 will volunteer for a like purpose, should resistance be made to his legitimate authority, no matter by what party he may be elected.

There seems to me to be in the course recommended to the South, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the presidency, a fatally little short of madness. Would you pull down the canopy of heaven because wrong and crime exist beneath it? Would you break up the earth on which we tread because earthquake sometimes heave it and pestilence walks its surface? This Union, sir, is too precious to its people to perish. North and South, East and West, to be broken up, even should a Black-Republican be elected President next November. Should the attempt be made, the united North and three-fourths of a divided South would spring to the rescue. No, no; the remedy for the evils of which you justly complain are to be found within the Union, and not among its bloody ruins.

I admit that the grievances which you enumerate are hard to be borne; but a few southern men are not without responsibility for their existence. The general sentiment of the country, North and South, at the close of the revolutionary war, was anti-slavery. It has changed in the South, but remains unchanged in the North. There, however, it has been aroused to unwonted activity by the preachings of fanatics and the denunciations of political demagogues, aided not a little by the arts, the language and the violence of southern disunionists.

It is needless to give in detail all the causes which have brought the politics of the country to their present deplorable condition; suffice it to say, that you have long had in the South a small party of able men whose aim has been to destroy the Union; that, as a preliminary to their main design, they have sought to break up the Democratic party; that their means for accomplishing this end were to act with it, and force upon it every possible issue adapted to the general sentiment of the North; that they have dragged after them the true Union men of the South, partly through their fears of being considered laggard in their devotion to southern interests, and partly through ambition for political distinction; to make the Democratic party as odious as possible at the North, they became the advocates of slavery on principle, justified the African slave trade, and denounced the laws prohibiting it. By these acts and frequent threats of disunion they enabled the agents of Democracy in the North to denounce them as proslavery men, and to all this they added occasional taunts that they were no more to be relied upon for the protection of southern rights than their opponents. By these means the Democratic party was reduced before the last presidential election to a minority in most of the Northern States, and in the residue had the utmost difficulty in maintaining their ascendancy. In the meantime, the Union men in the South had insensibly ceased to consider the Democratic party as friendly to the Union, and the Union sentiment, particularly in the border slave States, whose interest in its preservation is pre-eminent, sought expression through the American party. To such an extent had the Democratic party been weakened by the insidious policy of their disunion allies, that they had the utmost difficulty in electing an old practical statesman over a young man who had nothing to recommend him beyond a few successful explorations of our wilderness territory.

There were those who foresaw that longer affiliation with southern disunionists would inevitably destroy the ascendancy of the Democratic party, and a feeble and fruitless effort was made to induce the Extremists to lay the foundations of his Administration on the rock of the Union, and cut loose from those who were seeking to destroy it. For reasons, no doubt patriotic, but to me inexplicable, the reverse of that policy was pursued. The support of the Lecompton Constitution, which the country generally believed to be a fraud, was made the test of Democracy; one leading Democrat after another was prescribed because they would not submit to the yoke, and as if to deprive northern Democrats of the last hope of successfully vindicating the right of the South, an Act of Congress was passed for the admission of Kansas in a form which, even if free from the fraud which it was generally believed to be, was so offensive to the South that no southern Democrat could vote for it without a sacrifice of self-respect. Then came the Dred Scott decision, which, if it was not intended to, did take from the South the last hope of being able to maintain her rights in the Union, except by the aid of her northern allies. Then came the Charleston convention, which, you think, ought to have remained, and prevented the nomination of a candidate who is obnoxious to the South. Do you not perceive, sir, that the secession wave is part of the programme for breaking up the Democratic party? And is it not palpable that after absolutely vacating their seats at Charleston, they went to Baltimore for the mere purpose of more effectually completing the work of destruction by drawing off another detachment? I, sir, entertain no doubt that the secession was the result most desired by the Disunionists; that the object of the issue then gotten up was merely to form a pretext for secession, and that its adoption was the last thing they desired or desired.

Glance a moment at a few facts: Alabama, led by an open disunionist, went to Cincinnati in 1856, under instructions to secede unless the equal rights of all the States in the Territories should be conceded and incorporated into the platform of the Democratic party. The concession was made, and they had no opportunity to secede.

They came to Charleston under the same leader, again instructed to secede unless the concession would put into the platform a new plank, the effect of which, is adopted, would be further to disgust and alienate the northern Democracy. In this instance the *sine qua non* was not conceded to them, and the disunionists dosed off on the rejected plank into an unknown sea, unfortunately carrying with them a large number of good and true Union men.

And what is the principle, the non-recognition of which has rived asunder the Democratic party, and apparently threatens the dissolution of the Union? It is that, it is the right and duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories.

Now, I take it upon me to say that a more latitudinarian and dangerous claim of power in Congress never was advanced by Federalists of the Hamilton school. Look at it in a constitutional and practical light: If Congress has the right to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories, they have a right to legislate for the protection of all other property, and if they have a right to legislate for the protection of property, they have a right to legislate for its protection, not persons. The assumption that they can legislate for the protection of slave property leads, logically and inevitably, to the conclusion that they have power to legislate for this Territory in all cases whatsoever. If you can put your finger on the grant of the power in the Constitution, please put it also on its limitations, if any can be found. Upon this principle, Congress may acquire an empire outside of the organized States, over which it may exercise unlimited power, governing it as the Roman senate did their conquered provinces. And this under a Constitution which jealously restricts the exclusive power of legislation by Congress to a few of the States, for specified objects, and grants no power of general legislation over a territory whatsoever.

To verify these positions we need only advert to the Constitution. Among the grants of power of Congress is the following viz:

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings."

Mark the jealousy with which this power is restricted. For the protection of the Government it is limited to a Territory not exceeding ten miles square, and it cannot be exercised over "the forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings," situated within the States, until the land on which they may be located shall be first purchased with "the consent of the legislature" of those States. Is it conceivable that the wise men who restricted the exclusive power of legislation in Congress to a Territory not exceeding ten miles square, did, by any inference, grant that power broadly enough to cover the whole continent, and that, too, without the consent, should it be annexed by purchase or conquest?

The following provision is the only one in the Constitution which has been chiefly, if not exclusively, relied upon to sustain the position that Congress has any power whatsoever to legislate over the Territories, viz:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States."

The word "*territory*" used in this provision obviously means land, and nothing else. The United States, at the time when the Constitution was adopted, owned large tracts of land north of the Ohio river, and these lands Congress was authorized to "dispose of." That the word "*territory*" means property, is conclusively shown by its association with the words "and other property"—"*territory and other property.*" The territory spoken of, then, is property, and nothing else.

"Rules and regulations" are a grade of legislation somewhat below the dignity of laws; but admitting them in this case to have the same effect as laws, on what ground can they be construed to operate out of the Territory of the United States, not on any other property, nor on persons, except so far as they may be connected with the public property. In this extent, and no further, is the power of Congress to legislate over a Territory in Congress, and whenever all the lands and other property are disposed of, the "rules and regulations" become obsolete, and the power of legislation granted in this clause is thenceforth in abeyance.

Moreover, this grant of power extends as well to property within a State as within a Territory. In a State the general power of legislation is in the State legislature; yet the power of Congress to make "rules and regulations" respecting the public property, is the same in a State as in a Territory. The scope of the grant can, of course, be no greater in a Territory than in a State, and it necessarily follows that the clause of the Constitution conferes on Congress no general power of legislation, either within States or Territories.

It is not a satisfactory reply to this argument to say that such a power has, to some extent, been exercised. It is but an acquiescence in and extend the usurpation than to put a stop to it, as to the case of the United States bank, by bringing the Government back to the constitution. Why, in view of the danger to the South, the constitutional principle that Congress shall not legislate for the Territories at all, or the adoption of a principle unknown to the Constitution, that Congress shall have power to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories, as an apology for assuming the power of general legislation, inasmuch as the power to destroy as well as to protect.

It by no means follows that the people who may occupy a Territory of the United States are not competent to govern themselves in all the attributes of sovereignty. Though the Constitution of the United States does not apply to them, they live under another constitution, of powers particularly granted, Congress may, the paramount law of necessity. They are in the condition of bands of hunters or miners, located in the wilderness, who may adopt such rules and regulations as may be absolutely necessary for the protection of person and property, until Congress acknowledges their independence by admitting them into the Union on the same footing with the original thirteen States. At that moment, and not before, the powers of limited sovereignty accorded to them and may be exercised to protect or destroy local institutions which may have grown up while the legislative power was limited to the absolute necessities of the occasion. If it be said that the law of necessity may be transcended and legislation adopted to destroy some kinds of property instead of protecting it, I answer that such regulations would be an assumption of power not justified by the law of necessity, and that the assumption of power in organized communities, remediless, perhaps, but for that reason none the less unjust.

If this be not the true theory in relation to our Territories, where does sovereignty therein begin? Is the first settler a sovereign? Does sovereignty accrue when there are ten, or one hundred, or one thousand, or ten thousand settlers? Where shall we draw the line and pronounce that on this side the settlers live under the law of necessity, and on that they become rightfully sovereigns?

The Constitution of the United States was not made for Territories but for States, as its opening implies. It has, by strict construction, nothing to do with Territories outside of the States united, beyond the protection and disposition of the common property therein. It may be constitutionally that the Territories shall be left to themselves until they have a population adequate to the formation of a respectable commonwealth, when their independence should be acknowledged and their admission into the Union granted on the sole condition that they adopt a Republican government.

But if there be a doubt as to the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, is it not safer and more consistent with the Democratic principles to deny the power than to assume it? Some of the original States, when admitted into the Union, had not the population of a third rate city of the present day, and no harm would be likely to arise by leaving the Territories to themselves until they have double the population of Delaware or Rhode Island in 1789. But would it not be incomparably better to admit them into the Union as States, with a much less population, than to leave them to be a bone of contention among demagogues and disunionists, disturbing every essential interest of the country and jeopardizing the union of the existing States?

Let us briefly consider the practical workings of the remedy for southern wrongs, which you suggest, in case a Black-Republican is elected to the presidency. You ask, "Is it wise, if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black-Republican President to be inaugurated," etc., and you say, "If the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black-Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet and over the dead bodies of her slain sons."

I know there are men in the South who would sacrifice their lives and endanger the communities in which they live, upon a point of honor, and that such men often fire up with unwonted fierceness if reminded of the probable consequences of their own rashness. But the time has come when consequences should be looked in the face, not for purposes of defiance, but that we may consider whether the policy which would lead to them is required by southern interests or honor.

How do you propose to prevent the inauguration of a Black-Republican President, should such a one be unfortunately elected? Will you come to this city with an armed force and attempt to prevent an inauguration by violence? In that event, force would be met by force, and there would be instant civil war, in which the country and the world would declare the South to be the aggressor.

He would be inaugurated here or elsewhere in spite of you. Well, suppose you then attempt to secede from the Union and resist the execution of the laws? Every lawyer in the South knows that every citizen of every State is as much bound by the laws of the United States constitutionally enacted as by the laws of his own State, and that it is as impossible for the State to relieve its citizens from allegiance to the United States as it is for the latter to relieve them from allegiance to their own State. And it is the sworn duty of the President to take care that the laws of the United States shall be faithfully executed upon every citizen of every State, and as long as we have a faithful President, they will be so executed, if the courts, the marshals, the army and the navy remain faithful to their respective trusts.

I know that much has been said in the South about reserved rights of nullification, secession, and not coercing a sovereign State, etc., when in fact the conventions representing the people of the several States which adopted the Constitution, not a word, not a syllable, not bound their constituents, one and all, to allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, as firmly as similar conventions bound them to the State Constitutions, and although the General Government cannot, technically, coerce a State, it cannot rightfully coerce all the citizens of a State into obedience to its constitutional laws. The pre-ended reserved rights of nullification and secession, therefore, are, in effect, nothing more nor less than an outspoken right of rebellion when wrong and oppression become intolerable. But when the crisis comes, there are two parties who must necessarily decide, each for itself, whether circumstances justify the act—the seceders and the Government of the United States. And do you conceive that the mere election of a President obtaining obnoxious opinions, or even enterlaining hostile designs against the institutions of the South, checked, as he must necessarily be, by a Senate and Judiciary, if not House of Representatives, without one over act, can justify any portion of the South, even in their own consciences, in an act of rebellion?

There is one notable feature in the attitude of the South. The cry of disunion comes—not from those who suffer most from northern outrage, but from those who suffer least. It comes from South Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, whose slave property is rendered comparatively secure by the intervention of other slaveholding States between them and the free States, and not from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, which lose a hundred slaves by abolition thieves where the first named States lose one. Why are not the Border States more moved because in their cry for disunion? It is because their position enables them to see more distinctly than you do at a distance, the fatal and inevitable effects of such a step, the imperfect as the protection which the Constitution and laws give to their property undoubtedly is, it is better than none. They do not feel themselves in a position to have the John Browns of the North let loose upon them with no or her restraints than the laws of war between independent nations constituted by reckless fanatics. They prefer to fight the abolitionists, if fight they must, within the Union, where their adversaries are somewhat restrained by constitutional and legal obligations. No, sir; Delaware, Maryland and Virginia do not intend to become the theater of desolating wars between the North and the South; Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri do not intend that their peaceful channels of commerce shall become rivers of blood to gratify the ambition of South Carolina and Alabama, who at a remote distance from present danger cry out disunion.

I have said that the South has all along had a peaceful remedy within her reach. The Union sentiment is overwhelming in all the Middle and Western States, constituting two-thirds of the Republic. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are as little inclined to become frontier States as Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. Had the present Administration cut loose from the disunionists, instead of virtually ministering to their wrongs, and placed itself firmly on Union ground, the secessions at Charleston and Baltimore would never have occurred, the constitutional Union party would have been an impossibility, the Democracy would have recovered its ascendancy in the North, and a united party, embracing two-thirds of the North and of the South would now be marched marching to certain victory next November.

What ought to have been the preventive, must now be the remedy. Should Lincoln in November next secure a majority of the electors, patriotic men, North and South, without waiting for his inauguration, irrespective of party lines, and throwing aside all minor considerations, must band together for the triple purpose of preventing any attempt to break up the Union, checking the Republican party while in the ascendancy, and expelling them from power at the next election. Let the toast of Gen. Jackson, "*The Federal Union—It must be preserved,*" become the motto of the party, while strict construction of the Constitution and a jealous regard for the rights of the States shall be its distinguishing principle and unswerving practice. Let the constitutional principle be adopted of no legislation by Congress over the Territories, or throw aside altogether the mischievous issues in relation to them, of no practical utility, politics, by demagogues and disunionists, as a means of accomplishing their own selfish ends. Let them infidelity refuse to support, for any Federal or State offices, any man who holds of disunion on the one hand, or "irreprensible conflict between freedom and slavery" on the other. Throw aside all party leaders except such as "keep step to the music of the Union," and are prepared to battle for State rights under its banner.

Be this your "platform" let the South rally upon it as one man, and I would pledge all but my life, that at least one-half of the North will join you in driving from power the reckless assailants of your rights and institutions. But whether the united South come up to the rescue or not, I foresee that in the natural progress of events the central States from the Atlantic to the far West, will lean together on this ground, leaving the abolitionists of New England and the disunionists of the South to the harmless pastime of belching fire and fury at each other at a safe distance, protected by the patriotism and good sense of nine-tenths of their countrymen, against the evils they would bring on themselves.

Can you doubt the success of such a mission? Not an advocate of disunion under any probable circumstances can be found among the candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency.

The supporters of Bell to a man, the supporters of Douglas to a man, and more than three-fourths of the supporters of Breckinridge, are staunch friends of the Union, and staunch adversaries to northern interference with southern institutions. When, convinced of the folly and madness of their ways, one set each other, as they will be after the election if not before, they band together in a common cause, and that cause the preservation of our glorious Union and its invaluable Constitution with their attendant blessings, will they not be irresistible?

How much more hopeful and cheering is a prospect like this than the contemplation of standing armies, grinding taxes, ruined agriculture, prostrate commerce, bloody battles, ravaged countries and sacked cities. This continent like the eastern world is destined to have its "northern hive." Shall its swarms be repressed by the strong hand of the State rights, or are they, by a dissolution of the Union, to be let loose upon our South like the Goths and Vandals upon southern Europe? True, their blood might, in that event, fertilize your desolated fields, but your institutions, like those of the Roman empire, would sink to rise no more.

These are the thoughts of an old man, whose only political aspirations are, that when he dies he may leave his country united, happy, and free. With sincere regard,

AMOS KENDALL.

REMOVAL.

INGRAHAM & LEES are moving their stock of Woolen and Willow Ware to No. 262 Main street, Brinkley block, now occupied by Gates & Wood. sept7

Non-Resident Notice.

J. F. ROBERSON, Collector and Supervisor from vs. J. Hunt, J. P., on judgment for $[illegible].

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT, 10th, of the law side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, it appeared that defendant was a nonresident 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 calling of this cause, at the next October term of this court, commencing on the second Monday in October, 1860, and defend this suit in his behalf, or the same will be taken for confessed and be judgmented, and judgment by default entered against defendant.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, Clerk.

By A. J. WHEELER, D. C.

Vollintine, attorney for plaintiff. sept4-4w

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3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	150 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 00	14 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	200 00
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6	10 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	90 00	100 00	150 00	200 00	300 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	75 00	90 00	100 00	125 00	175 00	225 00	350 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 00	27 00	34 00	40 00	50 00	70 00	85 00	100 00	125 00	150 00	200 00	250 00	400 00
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MOSES'S CORAL TOOTH POWDER for beautifying and preserving the TEETH can also be obtained at his OFFICE, 312 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE GOD FELLOWS' HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN. sept-dawly

$1000 *Reward.*

FOR RED $500 will be given on his committal to any jail in Union City, him, and for any negro, white or black, who may have taken, enticed, employed, or harbored said negro, on their conviction. $500 more will be paid. Said runaway from my plantation, in Union county, Mississippi, on 1st June, 1859, and has been seen about Memphis in the last three or four months. He is black, twenty-four years old; said to be Memphis he belonged to a man named Brown or Brooks, in Mississippi; about five feet five inches high; face teeth, which he shows; when he smiles; high forehead; somewhat round-shouldered and knock-kneed; weighs commonly one hundred and sixty pounds; half white blood; a tolerable fine mechanic, and has usually painted; dull look; slow of speech; well dressed; talkative; rather saying anything except in anger, when he very soon is irritable and quick to strike.

WM. BATTAILE,

Union City, Mississippi.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

JAMES J. ANGRETT.....J. M. PROVINE

ANGRETT & PROVINE

HAVE associated themselves for the purpose of doing a Real Estate Agency business in the city of Memphis. They will also act as agents in the purchase and sale and purchase of lands in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, etc.

OFFICE—No. 242 Main street, Memphis, Tenn., in the office heretofore occupied by J. M. Provine. One of the partners has an extensive experience in the business, having been engaged in the same from ten years.

They now have on hand, for sale, a large amount of property in Memphis and its vicinity—which public attention is invited. m26-1y

Cotton Factors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE have associated with us Messrs. Winfield and Bond, 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 established in Memphis for the past eight years, we will extend the Cotton Factorage and General Commission business.

FARRINGTON & HOWELL.

Memphis, Tenn., August 15, 1860.

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

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 kept constantly on hand. We will cover all Cotton consigned to us by insurance, while in store or in transit by good steamboat, unless instructed to the contrary.

Our charge for storing, weighing and selling Cotton is 75 cents per bale; for receiving and delivering 50 cents per bale. All Cotton sent to us will be stored in a new and well ventilated brick 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. sept4-dawtwly

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. sept5-dawtw

MANSHORN HILL.....CHAS. H. DORION, JR.

HILL & DORION,

Cotton, Grain,

AND

Tobacco Factors,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

Office No. 18 Front Row,

Second floor Hoby & Hoole's new building,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Store and sell at 75 cents per bale. Bagging, Rope and supplies furnished at lowest rates. Will fill all orders carefully, and give prompt attention to any business intrusted to them. sept5-dawtf

JAS. M. GOGGIN.....G. C. TRADER.....R. W. C. HOGE

Goggin, Trader & Hoge,

COTTON

AND

TOBACCO FACTORS,

GROCERS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

South-east cor. Main & Union-sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WEEKLY accounts from Memphis throughout the season to our already large and desirable stock of Tobacco, Bagging, Rope, Bagging, Groceries, Rope, Salt, Whisky, Flour, Lime, Cement, Fish and Plantation Supplies generally.

☞ Cash for Cotton, Leaf Tobacco and other Produce in our commodious fire-proof store, on Union street, in rear of our business house. No. 320 Main street. jy26-dawtwly

SHEPPERD M. ASHE.

Cotton, Tobacco,

AND

GRAIN FACTOR,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 47 Front Row,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CHARGES for selling Cotton, 75 cents per bale; other Grain in proportion.

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

aug8-dawtwly

L. C. NORVELL.....C. C. BOONE.....WM. MCKEON.

NORVELL, BOONE & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

GROCERY

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 282 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have now in store and are receiving daily and will constantly keep a full 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 assortment of

GROCERIES.

Also, for sale on consignment,

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

Particular attention will be paid to receiving and selling Cotton in this market. We will store and sell for 75 per cent.

☞ Making an open policy of insurance, and will insure all Cotton consigned to us, unless otherwise instructed. sept7-dawtwly

CARD.

H. C. DAVIS begs to inform his friends in our home on the 20 day of July last, the style of the firm remains our business as before, JONES, BROWN & CO.

JONES, BROWN & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

GROCERS,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 180 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

OUR charge for storage, weighing and selling Cotton will be the same as for the past season, 75 cents per bale.

We keep constantly on hand a large lot of Eagle Bagging and Rope, and other favorite brands, together with a full assortment of Groceries, Provisions, and also to give them our personal superintendence to their sales.

☞ Office, No. 4 City Building. apl-1y

REMOVAL.

INGRAHAM & LEES are moving their stock of Woolen and Willow Ware to No. 262 Main street, Brinkley block, now occupied by Gates & Wood. sept7

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. sept1

AVOID CLASPS! CLASPS! AVOID SUPERSEDED!

Wm. W. MORGAN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

IS now permanently located in MEMPHIS, where he will perform all DENTAL OPERATIONS in the most improved and RAPIDITY MANNER. His PRICES are LOW AT THE VERY LOWEST, for skillful work, right, conscientious and material. Some eight years since he abandoned the use of CLASPS altogether, in consequence of their injurious effects upon the adjacent teeth, and has not lost a single tooth, or even a tooth, by the operation. He is now prepared to insert, on Gold Plate, Vulcanite, Gum Metal, Silver, Platina, or Gold Clasps, a full set of teeth, or any number of teeth, from one to a full set, on the most reasonable terms, and guarantee a perfect fit, and a good, durable article. He also inserts a single tooth to an entire set, on a style peculiarly his own, which he considers the most perfect and durable method of fastening, and which he will warrant for life. Office on Main street, near Union, No. 307, in Jones & Tarr's new block. jy14-dawly

EYE AND EAR.

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

R. H. JOHNSON, M. D.,

South-west corner Poplar and Second streets, Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. Residence, second house west of St. Mary's church, north side of Poplar street. sept1-dawly

J. P. CARUTHERS.....E. M. VERGER.....MOSES WRITE.

Caruthers, Verger & White,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in Zig-Zag Building. jy26-1y

J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

CORNER Main and Jefferson streets, over Lehman's & Co.'s store, Memphis, Tennessee.

Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. Residence, second house west of St. Mary's church, north side of Poplar street.

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

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

ALL operations performed with the best improved instruments and materials. Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite, Gum Metal, Gum Teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with gum-work, and no bonding, either old or new, is offered to improve the health with confidence in my skill, or an independent result at my office.

CHARLES H. STROTHER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Collector of Claims, Memphis, Tennessee. Office on Bank avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. mar26-1y

JOHN A. MINNIS.....N. J. LEA.

MINNIS & LEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

sept3-dw Office in the Clay Building, No. 2.

C. FAY.....WM. BROWN.....A. D. FOSTER.

FAY, BROWN & FOSTER,

ARCHITECTS,

ARE prepared to furnish drawings and specifications of buildings of every description, and also to give their personal super