THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 230.

Daily Appeal.

SPEECH OF HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, AT SYRACUSE.

THE DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN SQUATTER AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Judge Douglas spoke at Syracuse on the 17th instant. His audience consisted of nearly fifty thousand persons. The meeting was the largest and most attentive ever held in that portion of New York. We copy the following report of what he said from the New York *Herald*. Our readers will bear in mind that it is but a telegraphic report, like that with which the BALTIMORIAN organs find so much fault. Mr. DOUGLAS said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This morning an old-fashioned abolitionist called on me, and made a special request that I would to-day explain the difference between squatter sovereignty and popular sovereignty, as applied to the Territories of the United States. [Cries of "That's what we want to hear."] The term "squatter sovereignty" was first applied to the inhabitants of Oregon, before their territorial organization, by Calhoun, as a term of reproach and ridicule. For many years in country known as Oregon, it was in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and "was subjected" to the terms of a treaty by which there was to be no occupation by either party. During that period many British subjects in the employment of Hudson's bay company settled in the northern part of the Territory, and many Americans, under the protection of the Methodist missionary society, settled in the southern part of the Territory.

Those American settlers, in the valley of the Willamette, on the southern side of the Columbia river, applied to Congress to establish a territorial government for their protection. Congress denied their request, on the ground that so long as the treaty with Great Britain, stipulating that neither party should occupy the Territory, remained in force, it had no right to give a government to the American citizens residing there. Thus left without protection of law, without government, and, without any means of defense, the American citizens assembled together and re-established a government of their own choice. That government consisted of a legislative department, an executive department, and a judicial department, all exercising such powers as the people conferred upon them. For many years the settlers in Oregon governed themselves under that provisional government, without any recognition or protection from the Government of the United States. Under it, marriages took place, children were born, parents died and their estates were distributed among the heirs, contracts were made, and all the business of society was conducted, until after the joint treaty of occupation had ceased.

MR. DOUGLAS'S OREGON BILL.

In 1848, I, as chairman of the committee on Territories in the Senate, reported forward a bill to organize the Territory of Oregon. In that bill I incorporated a provision declaring all the acts done under the provisional government valid and legal, and continuing in force the laws that were then in existence till the people under the new territorial government should change the same. [Cheers.] Among those laws, which the people of Oregon had thus adopted for themselves, was one prohibiting African slavery in the Territory of Oregon. [Loud cheers.]

MR. CALHOUN NICKNAMES THE SQUATTERS.

Mr. Calhoun denounced that provision of the bill thus recognizing the validity of the laws of that provisional government, and in his address he said that the settlers in Oregon were trespassers, that they were "squatters" on the public lands, without title and without the authority of law; that the government which they had established was a squatter government, and had no other validity than that of squatter sovereignty. [Cries of "That's validity enough."] My reply to him was in substance this—that civilized people on earth were entitled to a government; that whenever any country or nation refused to extend the protection of its laws to any portion of its people, the failure to do so was a consent that they might protect themselves until the government should extend laws to them. [Loud cheers.]

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY RECOGNIZED.

The bill which Congress adopted on my motion only recognized the laws passed by the provisional government of Oregon, until the people of the organized Territory should have time to decide for themselves whether they should retain them or not. [Cheers.] There you find the origin of this term of "squatter sovereignty." [Cries of "Good," "That's sound," etc.] Since that time this odious epithet of "squatter sovereignty" has been applied to a very different state of things.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY GOVERNMENT NOW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have three distinct squatter sovereignty governments in the United States territory, in violation of law and in defiance of the authority of the United States Government. The first one to which I allude is your neighbor, in the settlement now known as Pike's Peak. [Laughter.] You all know, for every newspaper that comes from the far West bring you the intelligence that some twenty or thirty thousand American citizens have settled around Pike's Peak, and are engaged in digging gold, laying out towns, making farms and establishing [illegible]. By what authority are those people found in that country? [A voice—"Squatter sovereignty."] The land upon which they are settled belongs to the Indians. The Indian title has never been extinguished, and the laws passed by Congress in reference to it provide that no white man shall enter that country without a license. Every settler who has gone there has incurred a penalty of a thousand dollars fine and six months imprisonment for entering the Indian country in violation of law. They are laying out towns, and have established a government in defiance of the authority of Congress. They have superseded the governor of Kansas Territory by their executive or their own; they have superseded the judges appointed by the President, by judges of their own; they are laying out cities and towns lots, and they are imposing taxes on those town lots; and they are selling those lots for nonpayment of taxes, and giving a title. [Laughter.]

All these acts of government are being done by those settlers in violation of law. That is what I call squatter sovereignty. [Loud applause and laughter.] The Federal Government is impaneled. And now let me ask you what our Federal Government has been doing while these laws were being violated. [A voice, "Turning all your friends out of office," [laughter.] Why has not Mr. Buchanan enforced the laws, and kept these trespassers off Indian lands? I called the attention of the United States Senate last winter several times to the condition of things, and demanded either that the President should turn those settlers off the Indian lands, or that Congress should pass a law legalizing those settlements. [Cheers.] I called upon the chairman of the committee on Territories, who had assumed one, to bring in a bill to organize the Territory of Pike's Peak, to legalize the action of the settlers there, and thus by law convert squatter sovereignty into popular sovereignty. [Immense applause.] Here you find the distinction between these two terms.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE TWO TERMS.

The squatter sovereignty is where the people go and seize upon the public domain, and set up a government in violation of law and in defiance of the authority of the government. Popular sovereignty is where the people have settled in pursuance of law and are exercising all the rights of self-government according to the Constitution of the United States. [Loud and long-continued applause.] And I am in favor of popular sovereignty. [Cheers.] And I am in favor of either enforcing all the laws of the land against these trespassers and intruders, or of legalizing their settlement by giving them a government according to the Constitution and the laws of the land. [Loud applause, and three cheers for Douglas.]

A HARD NUT FOR BUCHANAN.

But while the President of the United States, his Cabinet, and the newspapers in his pay and his federal office-holders are denouncing squatter sovereignty, you cannot induce them to carry out their oaths of office and enforce the laws against that squatter settlement at Pike's Peak. [Cheers.] The President is bound by his oath to enforce those laws; but he has allowed them to be violated every hour of the day, and every day of the year, since the first settlement in that Territory. He thus stands by, sanctioning a squatter sovereignty while making a war on me for maintaining popular sovereignty. [Enthusiastic applause.]

ANOTHER SQUATTER GOVERNMENT.

Fellow-citizens, that squatter government at Pike's Peak is not the only case of the kind. Every newspaper mail from California brings you intelligence of the amount of silver that has been dug from the Washoe mines. Now, where are those fabulous Washoe lines, of which we hear so much? They are situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, in the Territory of Utah, and with some portions extending into the State of California. The miners in the Carson Valley and its vicinity refused to obey the laws of the Territory of Utah, which was established by Congress, and [illegible] such as Congress called to make a new Territory for them, they have come to work and set up a government of their own, in defiance of the authority of Congress. This government of theirs is composed of a legislative assembly, and an executive department, and they are exercising all the powers and functions of self-government. They are exercising those rights and privileges outside of the Constitution, and in violation and in defiance of the authority of the Federal Government; and yet we find President Buchanan and his cabinet standing by and seeing that act of rebellion against the Constitution and the laws without using the federal power to suppress it. [Applause.] I ask, then, why do not these men, who have such an awful horror of squatter sovereignty, put down these squatter governments, which exist in violation of law?

YET ANOTHER CASE.

I will now give you another case. A few years ago Minnesota was admitted into this Union as a State. The State occupies just one half of the Territory embraced under the territorial government of Minnesota, and the other half remains without the protection of law, by which murder or robbery can be punished, or, worse still, a rape, or any other crime. Finding that they had no legal protection, the people have gone to work and established a government of their own, a squatter government, formed in violation of law and in contempt of the Federal Government.

REPUBLICANS ALSO IN THE BOAT.

Notwithstanding all of these cases exist, the Republican party on the one hand and the Federal Administration on the other denounce squatter sovereignty. Why do not the Republicans, who have a majority in the House of Representatives, pass bills and send them to the Senate, abolishing these squatter governments, and establishing lawful governments in their place? Why do not the President and his office holders enforce the laws against these transgressions?

THE duty OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In my opinion, it is the duty of the Government to pass laws giving legal governments to those people. They should be organized according to the Constitution. The principles of popular sovereignty should then be applied to them, and they should be "left free to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." [Round after round of applause and shouts of "You're right."] I repeat, then, that the distinction between squatter sovereignty and popular sovereignty is, that the one is outside of the Constitution, and in rebellion against the Federal Government; the other is inside of the Constitution, and in obedience to the Federal authority. [Long continued cheers.]

A Republican having handed up a piece of paper, Mr. Douglas spoke as follows:

THE REPUBLICAN ORIGINATED ON 1787.

Mr. Douglas—A Republican man has sent up to me a little slip of paper, on which I find the following writing: "You refer to Jefferson as authority; will you please explain his views of the ordinance of 1787?" I think it fortunate that he does not know what the views of Mr Jefferson were, or he would not have asked the question. [Great laughter.] If he does not know, and yet is disposed to interrupt this meeting by putting a silly, useless question to me, it only goes to confirm what I said a little while ago, that the Republican plan is to disturb our meetings. I will explain to him and his crowd what the opinions of Mr. Jefferson were. [Cries of "Good," and applause.]

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.

Mr. Jefferson had nothing to do with the ordinance of 1787 at all. [Laughter and applause.] He was Minister to France when the ordinance of 1787 was adopted in New York. [Cheers and shouts of laughter.] History does not record that he knew anything about it at all until after it was adopted. I will now tell the Republicans what perhaps they do not know—[laughter and applause]—that on the 19th of October, 1780, the Congress of the Confederation passed a resolution requesting Virginia, and New York, and Connecticut, and the other States claiming lands northwest the Ohio river, to cede those lands to the Federal Government to pay the national debt. In September, 1783, Virginia led off, and ceded her claim to that country. Thomas Jefferson presented a deed of cession by Virginia to the Congress of the Confederation on the 1st day of March, 1784, and on the same day, Congress passed a resolution accepting the deed of cession. On the 23d of April, 1784, was adopted, and became a law of the land.

JEFFERSON IN FAVOR OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

By that bill it was provided that whenever the Indian title should be so extinguished and the country thrown open to settlement, the inhabitants might meet and choose for themselves a Constitution and laws of some one of the original States for their government. They were at liberty either to take a free or a slave principle of government, and after they had thus adopted a temporary government they were to live under it until they had 20,000 inhabitants. As soon as this fact was ascertained they were at liberty to call a convention and make a State Constitution just as they pleased, and regulate all their affairs to suit themselves, although still not in the Union, until they had a population equal to that of the smallest States in the Union, when they were to be admitted into the confederacy, with Representatives in Congress like the other States. Jefferson stated that the plan of government for the Territories, reported by Mr. Jefferson, and adopted by the Continental Congress in 1784, was the broadest popular sovereignty ever proclaimed in America. [Loud applause and three cheers for Douglas.]

A Voice. "Aint there another Republican in the house who has another paper to send up?" [Loud laughter.]

THE SLAVERY PROHIBITION EXPLAINED.

Mr. Douglas. There is one other fact that I ought to notice in connection with this matter, and it will show how unfairly the leaders of the Republican party deal with their followers when they send into Democratic meetings. [Laughter and cries of "Hit him again."] The fact is that plan of government to which I referred as being reported by Mr. Jefferson, there were contained several propositions which were to be submitted to the people of the Territories for them to accept or reject as they pleased. One of those propositions was that slavery should be prohibited in those new States after the year 1800. But, mark you, it was but a bare proposition, and was not binding unless agreed to by the people, in which case only it became an article of compact, irrevocable except by common consent. [Loud cheers.] Thus you find that Jefferson held to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, even on the slavery question. [Cries of "Good" and loud applause.] Now, some Republican leader stands up here from Mr. Jefferson's party and cites an article about slavery, and, suppressing all the stipulations, has no doubt gone home to believe that Jefferson was in favor of prohibiting slavery in the Territories. [Laughter and applause.]

MR. JEFFERSON'S PLAN OF GOVERNMENT.

I believe that Mr. Jefferson's plan of territorial government, as modified by Congress, and adopted in 1784, was the best plan ever yet devised, and I hope we shall soon return to it. According to that plan, the people of the Territories were to regulate their own affairs to suit themselves, just as fully and completely as the people of the States. I am much obliged to our Republican friend out there for the information he has given me. [Great laughter and warm applause.]

NON-INTERVENTION IN PRACTICE—MR. PRYOR'S TESTIMONY.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Press (now out.)

We hear the Black Republican TANCEYITES the statement that DOUGLAS' doctrine of non-intervention is a snare, a delusion, a short cut to all the ends of abolition. In lieu of an article which we had on hand on this subject, we beg to present our readers with the following able defense of non-intervention as a practical benefit to the South, from the pen of our talented fellow-citizen, HON. ROGER A. PRYOR. Let every man now denouncing DOUGLAS' doctrine read the defense of it by our Representative. We copy from the *State* of March 29, 1859:

AN EXPERIMENT BY SOUTHERN POLICY.

It was in organizing the Territory of New Mexico that Congress, for the first time, applied the principle of non-intervention. The abolitionists resisted the innovation upon the traditional slavery policy of the Government. In fact the controversy originated in an attempt to exclude the South from the Territory by the operation of the Wilmot proviso. The representatives of the slaveholding States were unanimous in opposition to the measure and in support of the doctrine of non-intervention. Nevertheless, they would have been beaten, but for the defection of Webster and other eminent men in the North from their old abolition associations. It is true, the 7th of March speech was delivered from an essentially anti-slavery stand-point, basing its policy of non-intervention on the ground that New Mexico was "consecrated to freedom" by the Decree of the Almighty; still the effect availed to determine the contest against the Wilmot proviso. The Territories of Utah and New Mexico were formally invested with authority to decide for themselves in respect of the subject of slavery exactly as the States have done. What is the consequence of the operation of non-intervention in this particular instance? The New York Tribune shall give the answer:

Office of the New Mexico—a country larger than France, with scarcely a human inhabitant to the square mile—which has just, by the unanimous act of its legislature, passed "an act to provide for the protection of property in slaves," which more thoroughly legalizes and establishes slavery, within her vast bounds than it was legally established in any part of our country during the first century of its existence here. It makes the act of aiding a slave to escape from his master a felony, and punishes it by a fine of $500 to $2,000, and by imprisonment of five to ten years. It enacts means buying of or selling to a slave, or inciting him to disobey and resist the authority of his master a crime, to be punished by fine and imprisonment; authorizes any person to apprehend any slave who may have escaped from his master, and to use whatever force may be necessary to effect the capture; makes a claim of said master a reward of not less than $25 for such service; it punishes any sheriff who shall refuse to receive, imprison, and safely keep such fugitive slave, by a fine of $500 and the value of the slave or slaves thus allowed to escape; directs the sheriff to advertise any runaway so lodged with him for six months; and if the owner shall thereby be scared up, he shall advertise the chattels again, and shall thereupon, "at the door of his jail or of the court house adjoining, proceed to sell the said slave (s), whom no master can anyhow be found) to the highest bidder for cash," and to give said purchaser a bill of sale, which shall be "as good and indefeasible title to the slave or slaves so purchased, as the proceeds, after defraying costs, to be paid into the territorial treasury. If there were no slaves already in New Mexico, and none should be brought in, they could hardly fail to be manufactured under such infernal legislation as this; and section 23 provides that "the emancipation of a slave by his master shall in no case be lawful prohibited." If slavery exists anywhere on earth, it exists throughout New Mexico under and by virtue of the provisions of this act; yet the world is to admit the right of the territorial legislature to pass it; and the fact that there are as yet very few slaves there, renders this act only the more wantonly, diabolically wicked!

Could the most zealous propagandist of slavery desire any other result? And not only does slavery thus secure a firm foothold in the Territory, but the institution of slavery itself is fixed—but the position affords the South every facility of expansion in the very direction most inviting to its institutions. Not only are Arizona and Mexico designed to fall under the sway of the South, but the contiguous States of Mexico will be subdued to the uses of slavery, when in the fullness of time they shall be released from the impotent grasp of the central government. The possession of New Mexico is indeed a splendid conquest for the pro-slavery party. They lost Kansas by the operation of the popular sovereignty principle, but under the same policy they have secured ample indemnity in a quarter where, instead of being a sickly exotic, slavery will take root in a congenial soil, and flourish of its own inherent vigor.

Suppose the principle of non-intervention had not prevailed in the organization of New Mexico; suppose the representatives of the South had accepted the doctrine of congressional supremacy over the Territories—what would have been the consequence? The power once conceded, an abolition majority would have secured its application in the shape of a Wilmot proviso, and no slavery would have been forever excluded from a region in which it exhibits a singular vitality, and promises to achieve the grandest results. Has the South reason to deplore its adoption of the non-intervention policy?

The Tribune qualifies its admission of a pro-slavery triumph in New Mexico by the significant reservation, "provided we admit the right of the territorial legislature" to enact a code in support of the institution. When we recollect it is a fundamental theory of the Black-Republican party that the jurisdiction of Congress is omnipotent over the Territories, the point of this covert suggestion will be at once apparent. To repel the South from its vantage ground in New Mexico, the anti-slavery leaders intend to invoke the intervention of the Federal Government. If they fail to procure a renunciation of the principle of popular sovereignty, they may at least compel the South either to justify or to abandon the policy of congressional non-intervention. In the event Seward shall introduce a bill for the repeal of the slave code in New Mexico, the representatives of the South will have no alternative but to admit the supremacy of Congress over the Territories, or else to make a stand upon the principle of non-intervention.

If they adopt the first proposition they will give the Black-Republican party an issue which will insure its success in 1860, for then the issue will be purely and simply slavery extension or slavery restriction. And a Black-Republican ascendancy in the federal administration will involve a return to the policy of the Wilmot Proviso. If, on the contrary, the Representatives of the South determine to adhere to the principle of no intervention, they will present an issue upon which they will be sustained by the American people, and will be enabled to consolidate their conquest in New Mexico. Which is the wiser policy?

We beg the reader to peruse the last paragraph. Mr. Pryor says if the South admit the supremacy of Congress over the Territories, and refuse to make a stand upon the principle of non-intervention, they will insure the success of the Black-Republican party in 1860. The BALTIMORIAN party do admit that supremacy, in the sense in which Mr. Pryor uses the word, and they refuse to make a stand upon the principle of non-intervention, and we charge their intent to be to secure LINCOLN'S election, that they may have a colorable pretext for the dissolution of the Union. Let every patriot rise and rebuke the traitors. Let us follow the advice of Mr. Pryor, and *make a stand upon the principle of non-intervention.*

REMOVAL.

INGRAHAM & LEES are moving their stock of Woolen and Willow Ware to No. 282 Main street, Brinkley block, now occupied by Gates & Wood. sept

In Chancery at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—Proceedings had in the Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, Thursday, September the 6th, 1860.

William Biggs, David Biggs, Joseph J. Biggs and others, Complainants,

vs.

William S. Gibson and Fitzsimons Gibson, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, William S. Gibson and Fitzsimons Gibson, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that they do appear before us within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, (1860,) and plead, answer, or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published one week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest. JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.

Harrison & Wilson, solicitors for complainants. sept3-lawtw

In Chancery at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—Proceedings had in the Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, on Tuesday, September 18th, 1860.

Martha C. Boyer, Complainant,

vs.

Gallan Mat. Boyer and Joseph C. Bradley, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, Joseph C. Bradley, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that he do appear before us within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, (1860,) and plead, answer, or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published one week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest. JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.

Thornton & Dabney, solicitors for complainant. sept3-lawtw

In Chancery at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—Proceedings had in the Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, on Tuesday, September 18th, 1860.

William Ayres, Complainant,

vs.

John H. Pemberton, E. D. Wilkes, Lewis A. Tasley and others, Defendants.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, John H. Pemberton, E. D. Wilkes, Lewis A. Tasley and Robert P. Carson, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that they do enter their appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said Court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, (1860,) and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published one week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest. JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.

Williams & Mallory, Small & Bates, solicitors for complainants. sept3-lawtw

CHANCERY SALE

Of a Valuable Tract of Land

Near Collierville, Tennessee.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court, at Memphis, rendered in the case of Edmund Wilkins, administrator of Lewis P. Williams, against Thomas W. Williams, I will, on

Saturday, October 20th, 1860,

in front of the Post-office, in the town of Collierville, Shelby county, Tennessee, proceed to sell to the highest bidder a Valuable tract of Land, containing

About 133 1-2 Acres,

lying on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and within a few hundred yards the Collierville depot, being the western half of a tract of land formerly owned by Lewis P. Williams, deceased. The above named western half is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake with pointers and corners of said tract of land; thence north with William's and Pollard's patents, and southwest with said Pollard's patent, and with Pollard's line north with said Tally's line and others 234 poles to a stake on the Winchester line; thence with said line east 90 poles to a stake; thence south 150 poles to middle of the original tract 236 poles and 10 links to a stake and corner; thence with the same old line; thence west to the beginning.

The above description of land will be sold upon the following terms: The term of sale is in three equal instalments, payable respectively, on the 25th of December, 1860, and 1861, purchaser to give bond with approved security for the purchase money, a lien to be retained on the premises until payment of the same.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

September 18, 1860. JOHN C. LANIER, sept7-lawtw Clerk and Master.

FISH.

50 BBLS. No. 2 Mackerel;
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
25 bbls. No. 1 Herring;
25 bbls. Extra No. 1 Herring;
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REMOVAL.

INGRAHAM & LEES are moving their stock of Woolen and Willow Ware to No. 282 Main street, Brinkley block, now occupied by Gates & Wood. sept

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The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

BY

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Under the style and firm of

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1	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	10 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	100 00
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	125 00
4	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	150 00
5	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	175 00
6	12 00	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	130 00	200 00
7	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	130 00	140 00	225 00
8	15 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	24 00	26 00	45 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	110 00	120 00	130 00	140 00	150 00	250 00
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☞ Two squares, remarkable weekly, per annum, 60.00
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☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

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

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

☞ All advertisements for churches, institutions, fire companies, balls, and other public meetings, to be charged half price.

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

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☞ Advertisements inserted in local column, will be charged at cents per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. R. WASSON, Dentist,

HAVING located permanently in the city of Memphis, respectfully solicits the patronage of all who may desire his services in any of the branches, and warrants satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All operations performed in the most approved and skillful manner. Teeth inserted on Gold, Platina, Silver, Vulcanite, and Celluloid plastic preparations, thereby dispensing with the use of clasps or bands attached to the natural teeth. Plate work a specialty. Office on Main street, between Court and Madison streets. Special attention given to the treating of all diseases of the mouth and teeth, such as the cleansing of spongy gums, stopping of teeth which are better lost annually for want of a little skill and proper treatment, extracting teeth with the aid of local anæsthetic, preventing all severe pain and suffering. Office on Main street, below Union, No. 327, in Jones & Tapp's new block. jy24-dawly

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 Orders for Receiving, Rope, Groceries and Plantation Supplies generally, sold at lowest rates. All produce insured unless otherwise instructed.

aug16-dawly

L. C. NORVELL.....O. C. BOONE.....WM. MCKNIN.

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

Particular attention will be given to storing and selling on Commission. We will store and insure Cotton at 25c. per bale. We will show and sell Cotton free cost.

We have an open policy of Insurance, and will insure all Cotton consigned to us, unless otherwise instructed.

sep7-dawtw

NAPOLEON HILL.....CHAS. H. BORDE, JR.

HILL & DORION,

Cotton, Grain, AND Tobacco Factors,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING, AND Forwarding Merchants,

Office No. 18 Front Row,

Second floor Mosby & Harris' new building,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Store and pay all Cotton at seventy-five cents per bale. Bagging, Rope and Aggging furnished at lowest rates. Will sell or exchange Groceries, and give prompt attention to any business intrusted to them. aug15-dawly twelve

JAS. M. GOODIN, D. C. FRAZER, R. W. L. HOLT.

Goggin, Trader & Holt,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS,

GROCERS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

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

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WEEKLY advances received throughout the season to our steady large customers. Cotton, Bagging, Rope, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Grain, Salt, Whisky, Flour, Lime, Cement, Fish and Plantation Supplies generally.

Will sell Cotton, Leaf Tobacco and other Produce in our own store—brick cotton shed, on Union street, in West of our business house. Nov. 20 Main street.

jy26-dawly

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 Orders for Receiving, Rope, Groceries and Plantation Supplies generally, sold at lowest rates. All produce insured unless otherwise instructed.

aug16-dawtw

EYE AND EAR.

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

R. K. JOHNSON, M. D.

South-west corner Poplar and Second streets, sept4-dawly

E. S. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 8 College Row, over the corner of Main and Madison streets. Will attend to business entrusted to him in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

Refer to Messrs. Fowlkes, Green & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Bridges & Marshall, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Thos. Peters, Real Estate Broker; Messrs. Gregory & Pickens, Attorneys, Shiloh, Miss.; Messrs. Jordan & Hillsit, Merchants, Tenn. jy28-ly

Carruthers, Yerger & White,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tennessee, office in Hy-ine's Building. jy30-1y

J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

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

Office hours—From 9 to 11 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. Residence, second house west of St. Mary's church, north side of Poplar street. jy26-dly

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

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

ALL operations performed with the least possible pain and in the most approved manner. Teeth inserted in gold and teeth successfully treated. Artificial teeth inserted upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Rubber, Celluloid, and Vulcanite, and warranted to fit, look well, and perform the work of the natural teeth. Chloroform administered for the extraction of teeth, when desired, free of charge. Teeth filled with Gold, Platina, Silver, Tin, Amalgam, and Mineral Cement. Artificial teeth inserted on Gold, Platina, Silver, Rubber, Celluloid, and Vulcanite plates. Plate work a specialty. Office on Court street, between Main and Second. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Residence, second house west of St. Mary's church, north side of Poplar street. jy26-dly

CARD.

H. C. DAVIS became a partner in our house on the 1st day of July last, the style of the firm remaining unchanged.

JONES, BROWN & CO.

B. S. JONES.....W. R. JONES.
W. M. BROWN.....H. C. DAVIS.

JONES, BROWN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS, GROCERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 180 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

OUR charge for storing, weighing and selling Cotton, selling the same on the open market, 75 cents per bale.

We keep constantly on hand a large lot of Eagle Bagging and Rope, and other favorite brands, together with a general assortment of plantation supplies, which we offer at the lowest possible terms.

We will power-sell Cotton consigned to us by insurance while in store at trifling expense to insured, unless instructed to the contrary.

We have sets for Spears' Gray and Hoop Iron Bands, for baling Cotton, which we will be pleased to furnish at the customary price. aug5-dawtw

D. P. MORGAN. W. B. CHRISP.

MORGAN & CHRISP,

COTTON FACTORS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 47 Front Row,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ALL Cotton consigned to us will be covered by insurance, unless otherwise instructed. aug1-dawly

J. T. STRATTON.....S. H. DUNSMORE.
E. MCDAVITT.....S. P. READ.

Stratton, McDavitt & Co.,

COTTON AND GROCERS

Tobacco Factors,

AND General Commission Merchants,

No. 70 Front Row,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

OUR goods and terms of doing business will be satisfactory to the trade. Prime Cotton Bagging, suitable for weighing Cotton, 25 cents per bale. All Cotton sent us will be covered by insurance, while in store, or transit, unless otherwise instructed to the contrary.

We have on hand a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies generally, which we will furnish on the lowest possible terms.

We are agents for the celebrated "Bullett's Patent Steel Beam Cotton Gin." aug4-dawly

JAMES ELDER,

Cotton Factor,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Cor. Madison Street and Front Row,

Over the Banking House of G. W. Cherry & Co.,

aug14-dawly MEMPHIS, TENN.

Also Steamboat.....F. S. Jones, A. Baldwin.

SHELTON, JONES & CO.

Cotton & Tobacco Factors

Commission and FORWARDING MERCHANTS

NO. 40 FRONT ROW,

MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE.

sep8-dawly

R. D. GOODLETT.....W. H. GOODLETT.

GOODLETT & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHAN