THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1860. VOLUME XI—NUMBER 238.

Daily Appeal.

Speech of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, at Atlanta, Ga.--Three Thousand Persons Present.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, Sept. 28.]

On yesterday, the 25th instant, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens arrived in this city, on his way to Cherokee, Ga., and although much debilitated from the excessive heat of the summer months, he was prevailed upon to say something in behalf of the time-honored principles of the national Democratic party, and in vindication of the great champion of popular sovereignty, Stephen A. Douglas. At one o'clock, Mr. Stephens gave his consent to speak to the extent of his strength. The fact was published at 4 o'clock, and at half-past seven the largest and most enthusiastic outpouring of the people assembled at the City Hall to greet the patriotic statesman and distinguished statesman. Old men, middle aged, and young men were there. Men of all parties were there, and the ladies, married and single, and the children, all vied with each other in listening to the words of wisdom which were to fall from the lips of Georgia's favorite orator.

At eight o'clock Mr. Stephens appeared upon the stand, accompanied by Hon. Luther J. Glenn, and Col. R. W. Simms, the chairman of the Little Giant's club. Col. Glenn opened the discussion in a short and eloquent address, and concluded by introducing Mr. Stephens.

The remarks of Mr. Stephens were, in substance, as follows:

My countrymen! Thank you for this cordial reception. I am here to address you as American citizens of a common country, and not as members of any particular party or organization. The times are portentious, and it behooves every freeman to look to his country's interest.

My countrymen, this is a good Government. It is the best in existence, or has ever existed. It has cost much treasure and blood. This Government which has been, and is, the admiration of the civilized world. The people are prosperous and happy to an extent unknown in the history of other governments. And if they were not misled by mischievous demagogues and factionists, would be the most contented people in this country.

I am here to declare for no man or party, and if I cannot say something in praise of the several gentlemen who are candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, or the different tickets, I will not say anything of them. I am well acquainted with the several candidates. I know them well. And now do I know better than Stephen A. Douglas. I know him to be honest, faithful and just. He is no bigoted sectarian, but a statesman and a patriot. He is a consistent national Democrat, and having been nominated according to the usages of the party, is the only regular nominee of the party, and should receive the cordial support of the national Democrats. Mr. Douglas is a constitutional Democrat, and a friend to the union of the States, and an uncompromising advocate of the perpetuity of this principle Government. He has stood for years the point blank target to direct hard abolition fanaticism from infringing upon the rights of the South. Upon all occasions, and under all circumstances, even at the hazard of his own life, he has manfully and unprecedently defended the rights of the South. He was the first statesman of his section to assert the inequality of the negro, and to declare that slavery was right, morally, religiously and politically. He maintains that this is a Government for white men, and not for negroes, and that the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the negro. Mr. Douglas has defended the South when assailed by three thousand clergymen, by bigoted lawyers, and other men that were writing upon the rights and interests, even when her own representatives were derelict of duty. And now we are called upon to strike down this man! Where, my countrymen, is your gratitude, or is there no justice in man?

Mr. Douglas has been charged by the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge as an instance of his unworthiness of southern support as having voted for the Wilmot proviso. This question to prejudice the public mind at the South in relation to that vote was wrong and unjust. Mr. Douglas never supported the Wilmot proviso, nor when instructed as a Senator by his State; and before and after casting his vote he protested against the principle of congressional protection to slavery in the Territories, and stated that his vote upon that occasion was no his, but that of the legislature of Illinois. When untrammeled by instructions, he always opposed the Wilmot proviso, although it was introduced in the Oregon bill by Mr. Vancey, Mr. Cobb, and almost every Democrat in the South.

The effort had been made to prove that Mr. Douglas was the advocate of popular sovereignty, ergo, he was not a safe candidate of southern rights. If being the advocate and inflexible advocate of popular sovereignty is an unworthy or unsafe to be trusted by the South, I plead guilty to the charge.

It was popular sovereignty that introduced negro slavery into the colonies of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, against the prohibitory powers attempted to be exercised by the Sovereign of the crown of Great Britain. It was popular sovereignty which made Georgia, Texas, and even Texas, slave States. In Texas there was a law prohibiting the introduction of slavery, yet popular sovereignty carried it there. And for that reason the people saw that slavery was suited to the soil and climate of Texas. So it will be everywhere. Soil and climate will control it in the settlement of all the Territories.

But, believing as I do, that slavery is the normal condition of the negro, and that it is one of the fixed laws of the creator that it shall exist, I believe the time will come when it will exist in every State in the Union. It is this great law of nature, of destiny, of truth, which has brought about the repeal of the compact, which is sought to be put in the overthrow of fanaticism, provided the Government is preserved and the Union perpetuated.

Mr. Douglas had been charged with having said in his Norfolk speech that if a Southern State seceded he would assist Lincoln, if elected President, in coercing her into submission. I am here to deny the charge. Mr. Douglas said no such language. Mr. Douglas did say, that when a candidate for President was elected according to the prescribed forms of the constitution, he would stand by him in the discharge of his constitutional duties, but whenever he undertook to usurp constitutional authority, or commit any aggression upon the rights of the South, he would resist to the last. This he has done as high as the Virginians hung old John Brown. Mr. Douglas said further more, that the election of Lincoln was not a cause for disunion. I agree with Mr. Douglas.

The city was now protection, a new plank, and one originated expressly to defeat the choice of the Democratic people, Stephen A. Douglas. This protection plank was a myth—here was no statesmanship in it—it was of such insignificant proportions, that it was like an attenuated tortoise-shell comb, or like unto the size of a continent, upon that of a crevice in a wall. The Senate did not intend and prescribed good by the protection plank, if they had, they would have protected slavery in the Territory of Kansas, when there was a law in that Territory abolishing it.

The great principle for which he was contending, and the principle for which Stephen A. Douglas and the Democratic party was attempting to perpetuate, was the principle of non-intervention, or, as Mr. Calhoun called it, non-action.

The North demanded that slavery should be prohibited in the Territories, but Mr. Calhoun said no, let us have no intervention—no interference, but non-action—non-intervention—hands off. The Democratic party North and South accepted it, and the party is pledged to maintain it. And I for one intend to maintain it.

And for thus maintaining this principle, Mr. Douglas is denounced as disloyal to the South. Base ingratitude!

Stephen A. Douglas stands to-day like Saul among the prophets—a head and shoulders above any man in the government. He is great in intellect, pure in heart, firm in purpose, consistent in principle, and a true patriot. I believe by his election that the Union will be preserved, and all the blessings of civil and religious liberty perpetuated. But should he not be elected, and the old irritated ship glides the billows of fanaticism, there can be seen but one single glimmering star, and that is Douglas. And, my countrymen, I beseech you, in the name of our common cause, to rally to our standard, and all will be well!

Thus we have attempted a more charcoal sketch of one of the greatest speeches it has ever been our good fortune to hear. We never heard Mr. Stephens before, but we have heard others distinguished for great ability on the hustings, in the pulpit, and at the bar; but we have heard no man his superior. The speech of Mr. Stephens in this city has done much good.

After Stephens had taken his seat, he rose and said:

"My countrymen, the last time I spoke in Atlanta, you gave three cheers for Stephen A. Douglas. I would ask that you repeat upon this occasion."

Hurrah—Hurrah—Hurrah.

Three cheers were then given for Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

HOW THE NEW YORK FUSION IS RECEIVED BY THE BOLTERS.

In speaking of the double effort of the fusion in New York to defeat the Republicans, the *Journal of Commerce*, (a BRECKINRIDGE paper) gives it the following indorsement:

We have already given from various sources, indications of the favor with which the great popular movement in behalf of a union of the anti-Lincoln men of New York is received. We shall continue to present such expressions of approval as we can find space for, under the extraordinary pressure upon our columns. The newspapers, so far as they have spoken, are almost unanimous in approval of the union ticket. The exceptions are too trifling to make any difference with the people, or to hinder, in any perceptible degree, the onward progress of the fusion.

The Douglas papers will all counter in the action of the State committee, which has already unfortunately adopted the ticket presented by the Cooper Institute committee, with the exception of a single name. The Breckinridge papers are generally prompt in their approval of the same ticket. We have copied from the *Day Book* and the Brooklyn *Eagle* paragraphs to that effect, and intend to copy to-day, from the Yonkers' *Herald* (an earnest supporter of Breckinridge and Lane,) an article expressing its cordial concurrence. The paper was mislaid, but we shall publish an extract hereafter. The Yonkers paper, we have no doubt, speaks the views of the great mass of Breckinridge men in Westchester county. In fact, our information from that and the other river counties tallies exactly with that from the city—*The union ticket will receive the entire Democratic vote.*

The commendable concert of action on the part of the supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will of course secure the almost certain triumph of the ticket.

ELECTION NEWS.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

QUINCY, FLA., October 2, 1860.—I send you the result of the election in Gadsden and Leon counties in this State. The Democratic candidates are elected in Leon county; but in Gadsden Bell and Everett men were successful, with the exception of one candidate, (that was Mr. H. Scott, the Democratic nominee for State representative. He was elected by five majority). The other candidates for the legislature in Gadsden elected, are Robt. Davidson, for the senate, and Mr. Holloman for the house. They are Bell men.

We have received the following extr from the office of the Tallahassee *Floridian and Journal*, of October 3:

The Democracy of Leon send greeting to their brethren throughout the Sta e.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours p. After the most arduous contest within our recollection, the glorious Democracy of old Leon have achieved a complete victory over the forces of the Opposition.

We have carried the county for Milton by from forty to fifty majority!

We have given Hilton about one hundred majority!

We have elected Brokaw to the senate, over the strongest man the Opposition have in their ranks, by about fifty majority!

And have elected the entire Democratic ticket for the house by an average of at least seventy-five!

Glory enough for one day! It is the greatest victory ever achieved by the Democracy of Leon.

GLADSDEN NEWS FROM JEFFERSON!—By the cars this morning, we have received the result in Jefferson, with the exception of three small precincts. Milton's majority, so far, is two hundred and twenty-three, and Hilton's two hundred and fifty! This result entitles old Jefferson to the proud position of the Banner county! Hurrah!

We also learn that the regular Democratic nominees for the house, viz: Messrs. Burton Bellamy, P. P. Bird, and Dr. Russell, are elected by handsome majorities.

HERRAN FOR MANISSAS.—A private letter, dated Madison C. H., half past nine o'clock last night, gives the returns from three precincts as follows: Milton three hundred and fifty-nine, Hopkins one hundred and eighty-six—majority so far, one hundred and seventy-two. Bell on three hundred and fifty-eight, Milton one hundred and eighty-one—majority one hundred and seventy-seven.

The vote for the house at the same precincts stands thus:

Democrats.		Opposition.	
Mays	322	Church	310
Collier	328	Vaiz	307
Davis	327	Hunter	180

The letter says: "Two more precincts to hear from, which will not vary the result much. Two of our county candidates, Mays and Collier, are elected, and the third will run them up to the bub. We have fought a good fight."

RESULT IN THE STATE.—The returns so far received leave no doubt that Gen. Milton has been triumphantly elected governor, and Mr. Hilton to Congress.

Put down Florida for Breckinridge and Lane by thousands.

GEORGIA.—We may add, in connection with the vote in Gadsden county, that in 1858 the Democratic majority was 167. It is one of the very uncertain counties in Florida. In 1856 it was an Opposition county. In 1856 there was a majority of 72 for Buchanan, and the same year the Opposition majority for governor was 34, when at the same election the Democrats failed to declare their senatorial representatives to the State legislature, by small majorities.

LEON.—In 1858, the Democratic majority was 270; in 1856, it was 41 for governor; 111 for Congressman; 125 for State senator, and about an average of 70 votes for representatives—the same year Buchanan's majority was 72. In 1859 the majority from 40 to 50 is claimed for the Democracy.

JEFFERSON.—In 1858, the Democrats had a majority for Congress of 150; in 1856 the Democratic majority for governor was 178, and for Congressman 224; and Buchanan's majority was 245. This year, 1860, the Democratic majority claimed is from 223 to 250.

MADISON.—In 1858 the majority for the Democratic candidate for Congress was 39. In 1856 the opposition candidate for governor had a majority of 18 in the Opposition Congressman, and Buchanan's majority was 94. In 1860 the majority claimed for the Democ — from 170 to 180.

In conclusion, we invite the investigation of our political readers to be informed that in 1858 the Democratic majority for Congressman in Florida was 2395. The Democratic majority for governor in 1856 was 400; and Buchanan's majority was 1,329.

In the present entanglement of parties, it is impossible to predict with accuracy the result of the recent elections in Florida.

There are 34 counties in Florida, and full returns from them cannot be expected for some days to come.

THE FIRST GUN IN MICHIGAN—THE UPPER PENINSULA AS ANCIENT DEMOCRATIC.

We have returns from most of the counties in the Upper Peninsula which hold their election for legislative and local officers on Tuesday of last week, and they all concur in the statement that the Democracy have made a clean sweep. Large gains have been made, and a great victory has been accomplished.

Chas. T. Jones, Democrat, has been elected senator in place of W. E. Dickinson, Black-Republican, by a majority of several hundred. C. C. Douglass, Ebenezer Wagner, and Alex. Toll, all Democrats, have been elected representatives. George R. Griswold, Democrat, has been elected district attorney.

Mackinaw county has elected the entire Democratic ticket. Chippewa county has done likewise. Marquette county has elected every man on the Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from 100 to 300. Also, in the last election in Black-Republican carried the county by seventy majority. Houghton has elected the whole Democratic ticket, and it is reported that Houghton has also.

The Upper Peninsula has gone well. Let the Lower Peninsula do as well, and Michigan is redeemed. The Democracy have only to work and the victory is assured. Push on the column.—*Detroit Free Press, October 3d.*

FOURTH CON FROM ILLINOIS—ANOTHER VICTORY.

The fourth election which has been held since the opening of the present campaign has resulted in the choice, on Monday last, of a Democratic mayor, George H. Buck, for the city of Lasalle, in the Republican county of Lasalle, by 150 majority. The whole Democratic ticket, with the exception of one alderman, was elected by a like majority. Lasalle has hitherto strongly Republican, a glorious triumph, and tells the rapid strides which the Democracy are about making in Illinois. Three times fires the gallant Democracy of Illinois!

LINCOLN TO BE DEFEATED.

From the Providence Daily Post.

For two or three months the Republican newspapers have been assuring us that Mr. Lincoln would certainly be elected. There was no possible chance for his defeat. All the free States will do their duty, and Lincoln's ranks were just as sure for him as South Carolina was to vote against him.

And this certainly, they admitted, was based upon the assumption that the opposition to Lincoln was divided into three parties—the Douglas party, the Bell party, and the Breckinridge party. They have not pretended to argue that Mr. Lincoln could get more than one-third of the entire popular vote. Nobody has believed that he would get two-thirds as long as there was a fight.

But it would be elected, because we were divided; because the Administration had determined to defeat Douglas, and Douglas would not depose upon his strength for support; because the Bell men would maintain a stubborn indifference between the two Democratic parties; and because the Breckinridge men would fight to the death, rather than have any other Democrat than Breckinridge in the presidential chair.

We incline to think that the Republicans have been influenced in their professions of strength. They didn't believe themselves; they never do; but when the Breckinridge papers said Lincoln was all their cause, they took it for granted that it must be true. If they found themselves losing courage, they had only to refer to the columns of some boiling newspaper, and their confidence was at once restored.

All at once, however, they are beginning to doubt that Mr. Douglas is as weak as the Breckinridge organs have represented. They see signs of strength in New York, in Pennsylvania, and overwhelming signs in the West. They begin to guess, also, that Bell men are not going to throw away their votes. They see some indications of "caving in" on the part of the bolters. They are getting to be slightly alarmed.

Now, let us look at a few plain facts, and see if they have not some reason to feel less buoyant than they felt two months ago.

In not a single State in the Union have they gained a vote in the last six months. While the Democrats have been quarrelling, they have been cutting rails into tooth-picks, and disgusting sensible men by their worthy of contempt "fight of faith." In not a single county, outside of New England, are they stronger to-day than they were there when the campaign opened. Only enough, the people have not been thinking of Abe Lincoln, who has allowed his friends to put him in a cage, and put a muzzle on his lips, but of the young giant of the West, whose voice has been heard in half a score of States, and who has startled the nation by the boldness and firmness with which he has proclaimed his principles.

Lincoln is evidently weaker, by thousands of votes, than John C. Fremont was four years ago. The Democrats are against him; the old whigs are against him; the national Americans are against him; the conservative Republicans are against him; and even the bolters from the Democratic ranks have to profess to be against him. Buchanan can only fight for him "on the sly," and Butler and Cushing, and Green and Whitney, and Wright, dare not own him as their leader. The business interests of the North demand his defeat. The Democrats of the South are opposed to any movement which tends to secure his election.

It is said that when there is a will there is a way. It is safe to say that nearly two-thirds of all the voters in New York and Pennsylvania desire the defeat of Lincoln. Is it reasonable to suppose that they will allow these States to aid in his election? We think not. The union ticket in New York will be elected. A union ticket will be arranged in Pennsylvania, if only ten days before the election, and will be elected. Union tickets will be selected in all the Southern States, if we except South Carolina and Mississippi. Douglas will carry the Northwest, without assistance from any quarter. Lincoln will be defeated.

The Weatherford News, published in Parker county, Texas, is out in support of Douglas and Johnson.

Miss Melissa Allen, aged thirteen, eloped from her home in Covington, Ky., Tuesday night last, with a young lad named George Brookshaw. They wanted to go to the Oddfellows' fair together, but Melissa's peter-fum. wouldn't let 'em. That was the cause of it.

The "Wide Awakes."

As these semi-military organizations of the Black-Republicans are exciting so little attention throughout the country at the present time, and as many persons seem to be anxious to know something about their origin and objects, we clip the following notice from one of our exchanges:

The Hartford *Times* says that "the name Wide Awake was the designation by which John Brown's company was known in Kansas, and was adopted in compliment to that 'martyred hero.'" Mr. Seward said, also, in one of his late speeches, that the Wide Awake organization was relied on to assist at the inauguration of Lincoln—a fact which has been before hinted. The Wide Awakes have a regular military drill, and an organization throughout the North. The avowal of Mr. Seward proves that it is designed to support by force, if necessary to their plans, the measures of an abolition Administration. The organization has been effected under the disguise of campaign clubs; but under this disguise the abolitionists of the North are at this moment completely organized as a military body of men.

The Havana Embezzlement Case--Whereabouts of an Absconding Bank President.

Solera Averri, who absconded from Havana, having in his possession a large amount of money belonging to a firm in Madrid, landed from an open boat at Key West recently. The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says:

The facility with which rogues and other distinguished individuals reach this island is becoming a serious matter, and begins to awaken no little solicitude for the credit of the place. Just at this moment we have secreted in our midst a millionaire, one Solera Alveari, late president of the Havana branch of the Credito Espanol. This person is a defaulter to the amount of $1,276,000, and landed here, so rumor says, one stormy night last week from a sail-boat, and immediately sought a safe retreat from the vulgar gaze of parties who had been sent over from Havana in pursuit.

Our relations with Spain permit no reclamation of fugitives, and hence the possession of this extensive financier have but little prospect of getting him back in a legal way. Our people are very justly sensitive to any encroachment upon their personal rights, and any taking of the person, without due process of law, we are satisfied, would arouse a feeling very difficult to allay. This is certainly a very fair illustration of the reciprocal advantages of a treaty, when a great rogue is permitted to perpetrate so great a wrong without redress.

Indians Attack the Mail--Two Men Killed--Coach Smashed up and Mail Bags Riddled.

From the Alamo Express.]

We are favored, through the kindness of Gen. H. McCulloch, Esq., with a letter from a gentleman in El Paso, dated the 12th inst., containing the following interesting items of news:

On the 30th of August, the mail from Santa Fe to El Paso was totally cut off on the "Jornado del Muerto," fifteen miles this side of Fray Cris obal, by the Navajo Indians. Fortunately there were no passengers. The conductor, Deavers, an old and well-known mail man on the northern routes, and his side driver, a Mexican, were killed; the mules and harness were carried off, and the mail cut up and the letters, etc., scattered over the prairie, and the coach broken up. Bowier & Green had a week previously sold out their interest, and the balance of their contract to Messrs. Elsberg & Amberg, of Santa Fe, for the sum of $16,000.

Things are quiet at present on the Mexican side of the river; the revolutionary fever has calmed down, and the liberal authorities are still in power.

The gold placer continues to do well—that is, paying good wages to working men.

The overlanders had thirty-five head of mules and horses run off by Indians at Leon Hole, a day or two ago.

Business is dull; when the corn crop comes in it will be better; corn will be very high this year. Duguerre's train starts down to-day, loaded with cigars. "Roland" is "booming" will be on the road in a few days with ditto.

Buffalo Rogers, an old San Antonio character, is to be hung in Santa Fe on the 14th of this month, for murder.

1860. 1860.

FALL AND WINTER

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(Successor to Spivey & Clarke,)

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Fine Clothing,

AND ALL KINDS OF

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I have ever had, among which will be found all the novelties in style and fabrics.

The advantages I have in manufacturing my own goods enables me to offer

Great Inducements to Prices.

I respectfully solicit an examination of my stock, and particularize the prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

Gents' fine goods will be present, and prices exactly as right I sell.

J. SPIVEY.

P. S.—Special orders taken for FINE SUITS, made to measure. se27

SIXTY DOLLARS

Will purchase one of those celebrated

SINGER

LETTER A FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

WITH iron stand, and all complete for use, being the exact style of machine that has created such a furore, and which has hitherto been sold for $60.

The Old Style Family Machine, $40.

All who buy a SINGER MACHINE have the consolation of knowing that they won't be humbugged, and the assurance that they have got the best machine in the world. The same if executed with all that is good and reliable in a Sewing Machine. Salesroom

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se3-3m EDWIN DEAN, Proprietor.

PREMIUM SAFE!

Hall's Patent Concrete Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded to Hall, Carroll & Co. for the best Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, at the United States Fair held at Cincinnati September 20, 1860, and this has been the uniform award for three years, against all competitors, throughout the country, having taken the first premium at the Missouri State Fair, at St. Louis, 1859; at the Indiana State Fair, and at the Ohio Mechanics' Institute Fair, in Cincinnati.

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McCOMBS & CO., Agents,

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$5,000.

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MISS M. PERDUE, of Baltimore,

HAVING returned from the East with a choice selection from the first importing houses, is now prepared to open with full and winter fashions of

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in all its branches. She will keep constantly on hand the choicest and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Head Dresses, Ribbons, etc., with a full assortment of Brown and Black Trimmings, and Fancy Articles. DRESS MAKING attended to in the latest Parisian style. oct-19

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Suited to City and Country Trade,

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☞ Particular attention paid to Storage and Forwarding. se30-6m

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN P. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN & DILL,

To whom all Letters on Business, or otherwise, should be Directed.

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1	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 50	10 00	15 00
2	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	3 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
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5	3 00	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	50 00
6	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	8 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00
7	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	70 00
8	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	80 00
9	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	90 00
10	5 50	6 00	7 50	8 50	9 50	12 50	15 50	18 50	21 50	25 50	35 50	45 50	60 50	90 50
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15	7 50	8 50	9 50	10 50	12 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	120 00

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" two square, " " " " 60.00
" three square, " " " " 80.00
" four square, " " " " 100.00

☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, CHARGED AS NEW EVERY WEEK.

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

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a reasonable number of changes, and when LARGE CUTS are used to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-partnerships, Notices, Dissolutions, etc.

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

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

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, 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 charitable institutions, religious societies, benevolent societies, societies for mutual improvement, work town and other public societies, or societies of any character, half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but a notice of the former, with the personal invitation as all other advertisements.

☞ Yearly and transient advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Editorial notices in local column will be charged double rates.

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

M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. B. WASSON, Dentist,

HAVING located permanently in the city of Memphis respectfully offers his professional services to any of its citizens desirous of operations in his profession, and who may favor him with their confidence. All operations performed on the teeth, such as filling, cleaning, etc., will be inserted, from one to an entire set, on gutta or atlantic gum, thereby dispensing with the use of plates, and rendering the mouth as natural as it. Plates will be used, or other kinds of artificial teeth if desired. Dentists residing at a distance will find it to their advantage to call and see, and the saving of natural teeth, millions of which are lost every year for want of a little skill and judicious treatment. Teeth extracted with the aid of local anæsthetics, preventing all severe pain. Office on Main street, Second door south of No. 327, in Jones & Tate's new block. ly14-tiwnwly

EYE AND EAR.

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

R. D. JOHNSON, M. D.,

South-west corner Poplar and Second streets, sel-dawtfn Memphis, Tenn.

E. S. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 3 Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets. Will attend to business in the Circuit Courts of West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

Refer to Mason, Shaw & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Bridges & Marshall, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Thos. Peters, Real Estate Broker, Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Winfield, Atkinson, Gidney, Miss.; Messrs. Jordan & Elliott, Hurricane, Tenn. jy31-1y

J. P. CARUTHERS.—H. W. YERGER.—MOSES WHITE.

Caruthers, Yerger & White,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in Griffin's Building. jy5-1y

J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

CORNER Main and Jefferson streets, over Lehman & Co.'s store. Residence, Adams street.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Residence, second house west of St. Mary's church, corner of Poplar street. jy26-3m

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

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

ALL operations performed with the utmost care and attention, and warranted skillful manner. Diseases of the gums and teeth successfully treated. Artificial teeth inserted on Gutta Percha plan, with gum, pink, and the highest, either old or new, in effect to imitate nature so perfectly as to defy detection in any skill, or as set forth. ly-1

CHARLES H. STEDTHER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Collector of Claims, Memphis, Tenn. Office Main avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. apr28-1y

G. FAY.....WM. BROWN.....F. FOSTER.

FAY, BROWN & FOSTER,

ARCHITECTS,

ARE prepared to furnish drawings and specifications of all kinds of country dwellings, and also to give their personal superintendence to their execution.

☞ Office, Main street, Up Stairs. ap27 1y

OUR A. NINOS.....S. J. LEA.

MINNIS & LEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

jy13-6m Office City Building, No. 3.

MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES!

FALL MEETING, 1860.

THE THIRD ANNUAL FALL MEETING over the new Memphis Course, will commence on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1860,

And continue six days, as follows:

FIRST DAY—Monday, October 29.—Stake for all ages; mile heats; subscription $200; p. p. 1; the Club to add $400; to name at the post. Four subscribers.

SAME DAY.—Walker stake for three-year old; mile heats; $100 subscription; $50 forfeit; the Club to add $200; provided two or more start. Eleven subscribers.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday, October 31.—Sweepstake for two-year old colts; three quarters of a mile; $50 forfeit; the Club to add plate worth $100, provided two or more start. Five subscribers.

SAME DAY—Jockey Club purse $400, mile heats, best three in five.

THIRD DAY—Wednesday, October 31.—Jockey Club purse $300; mile and repeat.

SAME DAY.—Railroad purse $200, mile heats, entrance money (ten per cent.) to go to second horse.

FOURTH DAY—Thursday, November 1.—Harpers' stake for three-year old fillies; mile heats; $200 subscription, $100 forfeit; the Club to add plate worth $400, provided three or more start. Three subscribers.

SAME DAY.—Jockey Club purse $200, mile heats.

FIFTH DAY—Friday, November 2.—Sweepstake for three-year olds, heats of two miles, subscription $300, $150 forfeit; the Club to add a sum of money of the value of $500, provided two or more start. Closed in March, 1860, with seven subscribers. Two have declared.

SIXTH DAY—Saturday, November 3.—Jockey Club purse $1200; heats of four miles.

SAME DAY.—Hunter purse for beaten horses; mile heats, free for all ages, (no weight, $20 entrance) the entrance money to go to the second horse.

Entries for Club money, five per cent of the purse. A walk over entitles a forfeit. Entries for stakes, etc., etc., to

T. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Under the rules adopted at the last meeting, no gentleman, whether alone or accompanied by ladies, will be admitted to the Club Stand, unless vouched for by a member. The ladies committee will rigidly enforce this rule.

Trains for the course will leave the Charleston depot every half hour.

The ladies are specially invited to attend.

CHARLES STONE, Secretary.

J. W. WATSON & CO.

No. 2 Monroe Street,

Between Main Street and Front Row,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTERS

DESIRE to inform the public in general that they have the largest and best selected stock of

Gas Fixtures

in the city. Buildings fitted up at short notice.

STEAM WORK.

Steam Pipe and Fittings, Sheet, Lead, Lime Lead Pipe of all kinds and sizes.

PUMPS.

All kinds of Brass and Iron Force and Lift Pumps for railroads, cisterns, deep well and beer Pumps.

BATHS.

Baths fitted up in the most complete style. All warranted.

SMART'S

PATENT FORCE PUMPS.

We have bought the State right for the sale of these extraordinary Pumps. We, and every impartial person has examined them, pronounce them the most complete force pump that has ever been invented or ever will be. Are completely reversible. These pumps cost the price at the New York State Fair, Pennsylvania State Fair and Ohio State Fair. Call and examine them. feb26-dawly

SOMETHING NEW.

CARPET AND CURTAIN STORE.

THE undersigned having opened in the Carpet and Curtain business is now prepared to show to his friends and the public an entirely new stock of carpets and curtain goods. Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, super and common carpets, Rugs, Mats, Medlings, Cocoa Matting, and Silk, Damask Lace and common Curtains, Tassels, Loops, Bands, Picture Cords, Cornices, etc. Gold and White Enamel of different widths, Gilt Lambrequins and gilt Shades, Flour Oil Cloths, from 8 to 24 feet wide. Fitchie & Lyons' Sewing Machines, the best family sewing machine made, for from $55 to $150. The best of workmen on hand to put make and lay carpets, hang shades, etc.

J. N. GROVENOR,

sp11-dawly 303 Main street, Jackson Block.

Cotton Factors.

JAMES ELDER,

Cotton Factor,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Cor. Madison Street and Front Row,

Over the Banking House of C. W. Cherry & Co., ap16-dawtfn MEMPHIS, TENN.

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

GOODLETT & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies,

No. 35 Front Row,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Store and sell Cotton at seventy-five cents per bale. W. H. CROSS. ad3-dawtfn

R. D. MORGAN.

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, and shipped as soon as received. ad1-dawly

J. T. STRATHN.....S. H. DUNSCOMB.

E. McDAVITT.....S. P. READ.

Stratton, McDavitt & Co.,

COTTON

AND

Tobacco Factors,

GROCERS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

No. 70 Front Row.

OU