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FRANCE AND ITALY—THE POLICY OF NAPOLEON.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

The Constitutional of to-day contains, on the Emperor's Italian policy, an article which will not fail to attract considerable attention at home and abroad. It opens, [illegible] by the very highest authority, though it bears the insignificant signature, "L. Boniface, Secretaire de la Redaction." I is meant as a defense of the policy which it professes to explain—how far satisfactorily the world will judge. It notices with ostentatious frankness the criticism of which that policy has been the object on the part of the reaction, as well as those which are heaped on it by the party of progress. In the former it shows how the emperor is called upon to arrest the deluge which overflows in Italy, at the risk of being left isolated in Europe:

"Do not allow yourself to be dragged on by Sardinia and not be a revolutionist in spite of himself. Execute with a firm hand the treaty of Villafranca. Intervene in order not to be hurried away. Restore his provinces to the Pope, give the princes their thrones; to Italy the aspirations of her political existence, and you will recover the confidence of Europe [illegible] have fulfilled, and the gratitude of [illegible] which you have alienated."

"On the other hand, the Constitutionnel notes the [illegible] of the revolutionists, and their impatience at a want of vigorous action in Italy, the inability of any reactionary attempt, and the peril that would attend it:

"What would that compared to the great result of the construction of Italian nationality, the preponderance of France—the [illegible] of her power in Europe [illegible] to-morrow. Go frankly where your principle [illegible] you, your interests keep you, your traditions recall you. Do not discourage by your reserve in the Two Sicilies the generous efforts which, after all, cannot be in your convictions or in your views your designs. Do not prolong at Rome an occupation which compromises the national feeling of the population, without saving you from regrets [illegible] the place of a second-rate power. Do [illegible] Rome occupied in independence would you have encouraged and aided many by which you will [illegible] Do not, in a word, interpose with your own words, let those who are the soldiers of their convictions not be to-morrow the citizens of a great country."

Having stated the objections pro and con, the imperial apologist proceeds to prove that either the one or the other is the policy which should be carried out. Nor is it the impatience of a theoretical Italy. "If we show," he says, "that this policy could not, without rendering its most incontestible promoters false to their principles, or to the law either for one or the other of these lines which it is expected for not having followed, we shall amply dispose of the accusations which have been heaped on it."

In the first place, the emperor could not take part against Italy, because by so doing he would replace himself out of all the principles which he represents and the rules which he has laid down; and he would renounce the moral authority which he exercises for the good and the peace of Europe." It is impossible the emperor can go against his nature, and contradict himself; he cannot forget that he is the sleet of universal suffrage, and "the representative, on the throne of the ideas of the new society and of all the progress of civilization." He cannot betray "the origin of his name and the mission he holds from the confidence of the French people. His extreme desire it no doubt, but that would be to him the most urgent of his cares, to see Italy free and happy for it." If he did follow such a line of policy his influence would be lost; and it is only impotent vices and low hatreds that would raise the ruin of his influence which is perhaps one day destined to effect a useful arbitration amid the transformations which are in course of accomplishment." The treaty of Villafranca "expressed his whole thought," and it is to be regretted that it was not carried out, but the sovereigns who signed it never meant to impose it by arms. France would not inherit in Italy that of which she had deserted. Austria just could she impose on Italy her domination after having destroyed that of Austria. If she re-established the old governments, she could not assuage them to the inevitable reaction of the national spirit.

For all these reasons such a policy was not consistent with the honor of France, nor possible. Neither would it be the opposite line of conduct. Italy is passing through a revolutionary movement which has taken the place of the regular conditions and international existence. "Efforts three profound perturbations, these attacks on public law, these violent invasions, these prejudiate annexations," if France could hope to work a pulley, "she would have inevitably drifted into universal war. Her fortune, industry, all would be abandoned to the chances of a gigantic struggle. The emperor would not be, in this part and his character. From being the moderator of the revolution he would become its ruler; from being the pacificator of Europe he would become the terror; from being the powerful arbiter in questions of equilibrium he would lose the very title of his competency; elected by 8,000,000 of suffrages, the representative of the national will, he would be merely the instrument of a party."

The emperor could not take the part of Austria in Italy any more than he could serve the revolution. He could not favor the revolutionary annexations any more than absolute reactions.

"When the emperor called upon the Italians to become the soldiers of a great cause, in order to become the citizens of a great country, he did not speak of Piedmont, but of Italy."

His sentiment and his interest have not changed. He still desires to see the independence of the Peninsula [illegible] that expression [illegible] "which you have alienated."

"As a sovereign recognized by all Europe, it is not permitted to him to prove the violation of international right. As a sovereign elected by universal suffrage he must not make himself the slave of the principles the people abandon. To sum up, the intervention of France against Piedmont would be a contradiction. The intervention of Austria in Italy would be an outrage. There is a situation which she has definitively lost. Complicity with Sardinia would be a defiance to Europe, and a part with the revolution."

There is one admission in this elaborate apology which it is well not to pass over. When the emperor declared war against Austria last year, the government press declared, day after day and hour after hour, that France was unanimous in the enthusiastic support of that step. It is now avowed that "when the emperor at the commencement, in 1859, pleaded the cause of Italy, he had scarcely for it the opinion of his country." Since then, however, matters are changed. England, who then appealed to the inviolability of the treaties of 1815, now denounces Italian unity; Prussia, in a recent document emanating from a distinguished statesman who directs her external affairs, recognizes in Italian nationality a happy presage for the future; even Russia, under the influence of a liberal sovereign, is equally disposed to take into account a new element in the life of nations. Austria herself has at last resolved to free herself from the uncertainty which hangs so heavily upon her, and the reforms which she has given prove that she is resolved to enter on a liberal policy. "As for France, faithful to the interests she has to defend, having engagements to fulfill with no one, she will have before a congress the advantage of the reserve with which she is reproached, and the moderation which she has succeeded in maintaining. Better than any one else, perhaps, she will be able to indicate the points of compromise between all divergencies. After having liberated Italy, sustained the Pope of Rome, blamed the invasion of the Roman States and the Two Sicilies, caused the principle of non-intervention to be respected by respecting it herself, she cannot be an object of suspicion either to Italy, to the Papacy, or to Europe."

He concludes thus:

"We have too much confidence in the wisdom of the sovereigns who would be represented in the Congress not to be convinced that they will understand how much a spirit of compromise is the very condition of the re-establishment of order in the peninsula. Italy organized and powerful, is henceforth a European continent, and Europe, by consecrating by an act of jurisdiction, would show itself as foreseeing as just."

One of the salient points of a manifesto which is meant to tranquilize and please everybody, and may, for aught we know, tranquilize and please no one. It is clear, however, from this paper, which professes to give a candid exposition of all the pros and cons, that it is felt that the Italian policy has given complete satisfaction to no one, not even to the Italians themselves, and that it is desirable to leave to a congress the responsibility of a settlement. The emperor doubtless, thought that when he proclaimed himself the champion of Italian independence, and called upon the population to carry out his "programme," he could arrest the movement before it had reached a dangerous attitude, and Europe is now invited to repose. The object of a congress would be to sanction what the emperor has accomplished. But of what use is a congress? Will its portfolio be observed with more respect, or be more lasting than those of all previous ones? Will not universal suffrage set at nought all its resolves? And why should Garibaldi, or Victor Emanuel, or the populations of the political states be more bound by them than the Emperor Napoleon when he took Lombardy from Austria and Savoy and Nice to himself? King Francis has not been driven from the Neapolitan territory, and Victor Emanuel has not yet materially annexed Southern Italy but its dominions. In that delay does there lurk any certain assurance for the benefit of the Sardinian monarch? Is it possible that the Italian kingdom, if aggrandized by the two Sicilies, would be too formidable a neighbor, and that it would be much better if the latter were to form a separate state, under the rule of a prince of the imperial family? A private letter from Turin tells us something of the kind; but, I dare say, without foundation. It also notices the fact that the French troops stationed outside Rome are so placed as to be able to intercept the retreat of the King of Naples from Gaeta to Rome. The same letter says that the Austrian troops are in force both on the Mincio and the Po; that Gen. La Marmora has written to say that he expected to be attacked before long, and that to create a diversion the Sardinian government proposed to send a fleet to the Adriatic.

THE COMING CONFLICT IN EUROPE.

(From the European Times, Oct. 27.)

The greatest powers in Europe are evidently preparing for a general conflict. Russia, at Warsaw, has arranged the terms with Austria and Prussia, and the smaller German potentates will join the new crusade. It will be France and the Italians against the despots of northern and central Europe. Everything indicates the approaching convulsion. Austria, having most at stake, is foremost in her arrangements to strike first. She is converging her troops on the Po and the Mincio, ready to make a dash on Turin the moment the tocsin is sounded. France is arming to the teeth, and prepared to march half a million of men to the support of the Italian nationality, so represented by King Victor Emmanuel. It is the principle of hereditary rule against the elective principle of the people. In this stake, progress on the one hand and retrogression on the other, will be brought to the fire. But the issue can hardly be doubtful. Austria, paralyzed and bankrupt, is destined, before peace is restored, to see her empire dismembered, and her various provinces revolted from her sway. Russia, too, [illegible] and embarrassed, with [illegible] around her neck, [illegible] power to Sebastopol and Khiva. Prussia, notwithstanding the [illegible] by her despotic alliances, will present the same pitiable spectacle which she did in 1851—her feelings one way, her interest another. France, which represents the most military people in Europe, will have the aid of more than twenty millions of Italians, and the population on each side of the Alps, moved by one impulse, struggling in a common cause, will repeat on a larger scale the series of triumphs witnessed recently on the fields of Solferino and Magenta.

In such a struggle, where the rights of mankind are invaded by half a score of rulers who profess to govern without responsibility, the issue cannot be doubtful, and, what is hardly less important, cannot be seriously protracted. War has been brought to a point which renders time an important element of success, and makes protraction impossible. Success in removing obstacles, as in conquering armies, depends on this law of mechanics—the greatest amount of force at your command concentrated on a given point. This was the theory by which Napoleon the First achieved his victories, and he has bequeathed it as a legacy to his nephew. That he proved an apt pupil, let the results of the last Italian campaign testify.

When the tremendous struggle is shaking Europe to its inmost, will England be passive? The effort will be difficult, but the force of circumstances will force us to remain quiet. We may not admire the French Emperor, but still we can see the motives which actuate the despotic rulers. With these men the popular monarch is an object of dislike and hatred, and the enmity is prompt to his counsellors in the cabinet of Kingcraft. Owing his throne to popular suffrage, he has as little respect for hereditary right as a professed republican. The family of reigning sovereigns regard him as beyond their pale, and he administers to their hatred by the popular voice. The regeneration of Italy is his act, and he has swept away two ancient despotic cobwebs, the princes of the Peninsula who represented the "divine right to govern wrong." However displeasing this may be to the European courts, it is acceptable to the people of England, and, although we hear of pleasant interviews at Coblentz between Lord John Russell and the Prussian Premier, the Foreign Minister of England would be unanimously too well to support them if they would go to war to restore the Italians to the vassalage which France has shivered in pieces. We shall express once more the Liberal sentiments which we took when Austria invaded Piedmont a year or two back, and France came to her assistance—that is, we will look on and see the game played out fairly, giving our sympathy to freedom, and withholding all but moral support to the most patriotic of the combatants.

As drink, I am sure, that she is going into a bankruptcy court to be released of her liabilities, and desires to make the process pleasant by coming to terms under the rose with the principal creditor. Austria is willing to give a constitution to the Hungarians and amelioration and gain to other portions of her clamorous and angry people. She is anxious before entering on the perilous enterprise of bearding France and Piedmont, to make the best terms she can with her disaffected at home. Hapsburgs for sincerity and fair dealing is not much and to give Austria credit for it would be an experiment. The people will be pretty certain to help themselves when they have the opportunity, and a long arrear of unliquidated debt will doubtless be added to the account for way. Rights so vital and liberties violated make a people anxious for the opportunity of vindicating their rights to inheritance, and if the course of events will shortly afford the subjects of Francis Joseph the means of showing that the interests of crowned heads and the people at large have arrived at a stage of divergence. France and Sardinia may be weakened by the impending struggle, but for Austria there is nothing but ruin. The nobles in Russia may be anxious to restore the supremacy over the Czar, and strip him of some of his attributes, and Prussia will survive to feel the mistake she has committed in subscribing during the Crimean war to the principles of liberty and rational government.

EUROPE.

(From the New York Times.)

The Adriatic, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings us three days later news from Europe. It is rather important. A somewhat lengthy summary of it will be found on another page.

The census of Russia reveals the suggestive fact that the Czar's empire contains no less than 70,000,000 souls, of whom the nobles and higher grades constitute a million. Thus, in a monarchical country, are the one seventy-ninth part of the inhabitants the lords and masters of the other 78 parts. It is true that we need go to Russia for examples of this sort, as "Merrie England, just over the channel," confides to the governing caste of 10,000 aristocrats the destinies of the thirty millions of people whom the limited area of herself and her sister islands enables her to afford dwelling room for. Siberia, Kajan, Astrakan and Orenburg have 4,000,000.

From France we have another lengthy letter of explanation, evidently the handiwork of Napoleon. Considering that the objects touched upon—the recent intrigues of the Paris Cabinet—are of a very delicate nature, the imperial pen is as successful as usual. But, seriously, the emperor feels the difficulty of his position. In all Europe, while the voice of the church, the most popular "organ," it was may use the term, in France was with him. It is now in a tone of the sharpest censure against the pinhold policy which he has been pursuing, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to calm the tempest it has excited. That the dangerous consequence of the commotion which the clergy have raised in the minds of calling forth is appreciated at the Tuileries is evident from the suppression of the *Gazette de France*, a journal remarkable for its loyalty to the papal cause. This muzzling the public press will make all freemen look with disfavor on the policy which dictates it. Nowhere sign of a despot could be given than the suppression of a newspaper for expressing the sentiments of its editor and others.

The most interesting item in the intelligence brought by this arrival, is the announcement that again numerous remarkable reforms are to be inaugurated in Austria. Henceforth the legislative power will only be exercised with the co-operation of the provincial diets, as well as of the Reichsrath. The number of the members of the latter is to be increased to one hundred, by councillors elected by the Provincial diets. The ministries of justice, religion, and interior, as universal central authorities, are suppressed. Hungary again receives her court of chancery; and one is to be established in Transylvania. Other valuable concessions to the wishes of the people are promulgated. These changes in the organization of the Austrian empire will form a most important topic for comment by the historians of the nineteenth century. They distinctly mark the era in which the proudest royal house of Europe acknowledged the natural rights of the masses. The London *Times* sneers at the action of Francis Joseph, of Austria, as the act of a frightened sovereign who, seeing the approach of the day when they, too, must succumb to *par pesoli*. The now successful method of keeping the people out of sight cannot last much longer. Landlords—even queens themselves, have no leases of their authority.

The royal meeting at Warsaw was progressing, but no definite account of its doings had been published. Newspaper surmises, however, anticipate peaceful results from it.

The Italian war does not seem to possess the remarkable peculiar for engendering that character fitted its military events. Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel remain comparatively in statu quo. The former has not yet fought at Capua, nor the latter at Naples. What could have caused the Sardinian king's procrastination is not stated. The "miserable remnant of the Neapolitan army" was quietly holding its quarters at Capua, but its opponents hoped it would evacuate. This fact would almost warrant the conclusion that its imbecility and worthlessness have been exaggerated. The vote on annexation in Sardinia was being carried out with celat; but it is to be feared that professional agitators had control of the ballot box.

Commercial affairs in England and France possess no remarkable features of interest. Lord Derby's health was improving. The illness of the Duke of Richmond is announced.

Be Courteous.

True courtesy is not alone an observance of the conventionalities of society; it is in reality founded on common sense and manly feeling. An uncourteous man is always unpleasant—always a bore. He offends everybody, and instead of being treated with kindness and consideration by his neighbors, he is generally intensely disliked, and no language is sufficiently strong to express his demerits. To be courteous is simply to pay a proper deference to the feelings of others. A well educated man is generally courteous. The fact of his good-being liberalized teaches him the necessity of exercising the virtue. Benevolent men are always courteous, the desire to give pleasure to others is sufficient inducement for them to cultivate this good quality. It is just as easy to be courteous as to be rude. The time has gone by when bluntness is taken as a sign of honesty. It has been found that dishonest men can be blunt and rude as well as honest men, and instead of being treated with fawning of others has ceased to be considered a mark of honesty. A person who is habitually discourteous, generally possesses but little sensibility, and he cannot be made to understand the feelings of others, excusing himself by saying that he only speaks what he thinks. No man is bound by any law to speak what he thinks; that is, to put forth his own private opinion whatever it may be, no matter whether it wound the feelings of his dearest friends. Of course, if a personal opinion is requested, he must tell the truth; but even that can be done in courteous language which still wound no one. If courtesy were more generally practiced, it would be conducive of the best results. Mutual jealousy among all the different classes of society would be found a potent remedy for more than half the social evils that now oppress us.—*Nashville Gazette.*

Crossing a Rope on Stilts.

Blondin, the famous rope-walker, gave his last and most daring exhibition at New York, on Monday, by crossing a rope, elevated two hundred feet above the ground, on stilts. The *Herald* says:

The stilts with which he performed the last and most daring of his feats are about four feet in length, with steps at a distance of two feet from the rope, and provided with the straps necessary for firmly attaching them to his legs. The shaft is terminated by a prong shaped instrument of iron, with three teeth, two of which serve in grasping the rope, and the central one in guiding his movements along the rope. Resting for an interval of five minutes, he boozled on the stilts, and slowly, cautiously, and with the assistance of an attendant, elevating himself to a perpendicular, ventured out upon the rope, watched with breathless interest by the people beneath. A strong fresh wind was blowing from the west, interfering in some measure with the execution of this feat, which required so much delicacy of movement and firmness of nerve and muscle. But Blondin was not to be deterred. Advancing a few steps, he remained stationary on the rope for a few minutes, during which time he [illegible] his pole in acquiring an equilibrium, which he maintained throughout the rest of the exhibition. Thus assured, he again advanced, gaining confidence as he progressed to the other end. The guy ropes seemed to give him some little annoyance, and he crossed those portions of the rope where they were tied at a less speed and with greater caution than at the other parts. The time occupied in the passage was about twenty minutes, and his arrival at the terminus of the rope was the signal for an outburst of applause on the part of the spectators, who again drew their breath freely, in acknowledgment of which demonstration Blondin, from his elevated perch, gracefully waved his thanks.

A SEMI-COMIC AFFAIR.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* relates the following laughable incident:

The other day three or four married gentlemen and their wives were visiting the residence of a mutual friend in the country. Among the other amusements indulged in was the erection of a swing, consisting of a rope attached to the limb of an overhanging elm. After an hour or so's exercise in this way, one of the gentlemen, who, though old enough to have outgrown anything of the sort, is excessively modest, got upon the swing, and when fairly under headway, lost his hold upon the rope, and was thrown violently to the ground, alighting upon his back. The parties, ladies and all, of course, rushed to his assistance, and attempted to raise him up, but the injured gentleman with the most excruciating agony ejected in his face, waved his friends away, and made the alarming announcement that his back was certainly broken. Three or four of the gentlemen started rapidly towards the nearest house for assistance, but the prostrate subject called them back, and implored them to stay and take care of him while the ladies called assistance. The suggestion was put into practice, and as soon as the ladies got out of sight, he jumped up, turned round and broke for the back door for the nearest thicket, while his friends roarer with laughter. He had only met with an accident to tight pantaloons and violent strains.

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☞ LADIES will be waited upon at their residences, if leaving their address at the Consulting Rooms.
L. C. CHURCHILL.....COTTON FACTOR AND WAREHOUSE MAN.
☞ Office, No. 4 Clay Building.
L. C. CHURCHILL & CO.,
(now permanently located)
No. 11 Exchange Building,
DEALERS IN
FEED AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No 12, EXCHANGE BUILDING,
Memphis, Tenn.

In Chancery, at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings had in the Clerk's office, Chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, Wednesday, October the 10th, 1860.
P. Wilson and P. Hanks, Complainants,
vs.
William P. Lewis, D. R. Lewis, E. F. Rick and others, Defendants.
It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants, James R. Bebb and Benj. F. Phillips, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered that they do enter their appearance herein before on the first three days of the next term of said Court, to be held on the second Monday in November next, (1861), 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 it is ordered that this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—Attest. JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.
John M. Carmack, solicitor for complainant.
[illegible]-tawlw

In Chancery, at Memphis.
STATE OF TENNESSEE—Proceedings had in the Clerk's office, Chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, Tuesday, October the 9th, 1860.
William R. Butler, Complainant,
vs.
Emarilla J. Carr, Rodnia Carr, Walter W. Carr, and others, Defendants.
It appearing from affidavit, filed in this cause, that the defendant, W. R. Butler, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered that he do enter his appearance herein before on 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 ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.
A copy—attest. JOHN C. LANIER,
Clerk and Master.
Pickett & Tarbed, solicitors for complainants.
[illegible]-1awlw

LINCOLN ELECTED PRESIDENT!
Dissolution and Civil War anticipated!!
HAVE $100,000 in Memphis City and Suburban Improvements, I wish to exchange for likely PLANTATION NEGROES at fair prices. $40,000 IN IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY immediately in the heart of the city, and rentable for $4,000 per annum, and $60,000 in UNIMPROVED SUBURBAN PROPERTY, beautiful Woodlawn, and some of the best and most rapidly improving neighborhoods surrounding the city.
[illegible] J. M. WOODWARD,
[illegible]-tawlm Memphis, Tenn.

Houses and Lots for Sale.
TWO Houses and Lots, fronting on Jefferson street, east of the Court House Square, and suitable for small families, will be sold at a bargain, if application be made soon. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor of the Appeal.
[illegible]

Cotton Factors.

A. S. BROWN, Grenada, Miss.; HENDERSON OWEN, Late of Somerville; MILES OWEN, Memphis Tenn.
BROWN, OWEN & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Monroe Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
ALL Cotton, Tobacco, or other produce consigned to us insured, unless otherwise instructed.
Bagging, Rope and other supplies furnished at the lowest market prices. Cash advances made on consignments.
[illegible]-dawlm

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 on account for cash for sale.
[illegible]-dawlm

NAPOLEON HILL.....CHAS. H. DORION, JR.
HILL & DORION,
Cotton, Grain,
AND
Tobacco Factors,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING,
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Office No. 18 Front Row,
Second door North of Hardy's new building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Store and sell at 75 cents per bale. Bagging, Rope and Bagging furnished at lowest rates. Will sell orders carefully, and give prompt attention to any business entrusted to them.
[illegible]-1awly-1w&m

J. L. VERSER,
(Successor to Verser & Bevin.)
COTTON
AND
Tobacco Factor,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
17 1-2 FRONT ROW,
Memphis, Tenn.
WILL give close attention to Selling, Rope, Groceries, etc., on the usual terms. All cotton in store and insured, unless otherwise instructed, will be insured, unless otherwise instructed.
[illegible]-1awly

BARNETT GRAHAM,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
GROCERY MERCHANT,
No. 4 Front Row,
Memphis, Tennessee.
☞ Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Cotton, Bagging, Rope, Groceries, etc., on the most favorable terms. Bagging and Rope always on hand for sale, and keep for sale a good stock of Bagging, Rope, Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies.
[illegible]-dawly

I. C. NORVELL.....O. 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 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 Paloopsco Osnaburgs;
50 bales Kentucky Jeans and Linseys;
50 bales Maryland Jeans and Linseys.
Particular attention will be given to storing and selling Cotton in this market. We will store and sell for 75 per cent.
We keep an open policy of insurance, and will insure all Cotton consigned to us, unless otherwise instructed.
[illegible]-dawlm

D. F. 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.
[illegible]-1dawly

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE
WE have associated with us Moses Winfield and Samuel Bowell, late of Memphis, and the future business will be conducted under the firm name of Farrington, Bowell & Co., at our old stand, No. 17 Front Row. With the property and business interests which we have conducted in this city for the past eight years, we return our thanks for the liberal patronage we have received, and solicit a continuance of the same.
FARRINGTON & WINFIELD.
Memphis, Tenn., August 12, 1860.
WM. M. FARRINGTON.....JAS. C. WINFIELD, Sr.
SAMUEL BOWELL.....WM. W. WINFIELD.
Memphis. Brownsville.
FARRINGTON, BOWELL & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 17 Front Row,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
WE will select stock of Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies generally, which we will furnish upon the usual terms.
All Cotton consigned to us will be covered by insurance against fire, while in store or in transit by steamboats, unless instructed to the contrary.
Our charge for storing, selling and weighing Cotton is 75 cents per bale, as formerly.
[illegible]-dawly

ASA HORTON.....F. S. JONES.....A. HORTON.
SHELTON, JONES & CO.
Cotton & Tobacco Factors
Commission and
FORWARDING MERCHANTS
NO. 40 FRONT ROW,
MEMPHIS.....TENNESSEE.
[illegible]-dawly

H. H. WEATHERFORD, R. C. LAMPSON, Memphis. J. C. SIMPSON, Memphis; WM. WEST, Grenada, Miss.
WEATHERFORD, SIMPSON & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
General Commission Merchants.
Produce Dealers & Cotton Factors
NO. 98 FRONT ROW,
Memphis, Tenn.
☞ Bagging, Rope and Twine, Whisky, Flour, Tobacco, Tea, Rice, Salt, Bacon, Coffee, Nails, Soap and Candles, keep always on hand a full stock of Plantation Supplies.
J. A. SIMPSON.....M. T. MITCHELL.....J. H. SIMPSON.
SIMPLE, MITCHELL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Madison Street, opposite Post Office Block,
Memphis, Tenn.
[illegible]-dawlm

CARD.
H. C. DAVIS became a partner in our house on the 1st day of July last, under the style of the firm of JONES, BROWN & CO.
T. S. JONES.....W. R. JONES.
W. N. BROWN.....H. C. DAVIS.
JONES, BROWN & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
GROCERS,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 180 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
OUR charge for storing, weighing and selling Cotton will be the same as the past season, 75 cents per bale.
We keep constantly on hand a large lot of Bagging, Rope and Bale Rope, which we will sell low for cash, or on a general assortment of plantation supplies, which we are offering at reasonable rates.
We will cover all Cotton consigned to us by insurance while in store or transit by steamboat, unless instructed to the contrary.
We are agents for Sayers' Claim and Hoop Iron Bands, an article of Cotton, which we will be pleased to furnish at the customary price.
[illegible]-dawly

J. T. STRATTON.....S. H. DUN