THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860. VOLUME XI—NUMBER 275.

Daily Appeal.

THE EVIL OF DISQUIET.

From the New York Tri Journal of Commerce.]

There are many who watch the daily report of the stock market, or the quotations for rates of interest in Wall street, as likely to afford a clue by which to unravel the future, and determine how soon we may be a-win in the full tide of prosperity. We do not regard the pasis, in the usual acceptation of that term, as likely to be long continued; nor do we think that the evil must to be deplored, will be the result of the present extraordinary excitement at the stock exchange. The fortunes which are lost by speculation, are not, in all cases, so much capital sunk from usefulness; and the changes of the stock market, however materially they may affect individual capitalists, do not necessarily exert a disastrous influence upon the prosperity of the community. It will good to be deplored is the unsettled state of the country, which paralyzes industry, and shuts up the avenues of employment. If A loses $100,000 in a simple speculation, and B gains it, the loss of the community, if it be a mere bargain and sale, is only the means of the capital employed, and the idleness of the two men, who will do nothing useful while thus engaged. But a general excitement spreading throughout a community, creating apprehensions, and thus checking enterprise in trade, manufactures and commerce, will throw thousands out of employment, and not only diminish the national wealth, but bring want and suffering to a multitude of homes where there would otherwise be peace and plenty. Whatever be the exciting cause, whether the fear of an epidemic, or of political trouble, the immediate result is the same, save that the former may be more clearly defined, because more local, or limited in its operation by time and seasons. We are now entering upon a disturbed period, when stagnation in trade and depression in manufactures are more likely to injure us, than the ill effects which may be felt chiefly in the stock market, or create a sudden pressure in financial circles. If all the values represented at that stock board receded beyond the low point of the last decade, such a decline would not produce the mischief which would result from a single season's suspension of employment for one-tenth of the people who are dependent on their daily wages for support. Those who have contributed, directly or indirectly, to bring this state of things upon the country, need not flatter themselves that their sin will be light because the penalty is felt in Wall street. "Blessed be nothing," say they, when fortunes are crumbling around them, and securities are incontrovertible. Such will soon learn that for every dollar thus jeopardized, there is a laborer somewhere thrown out of employment, whose family are wanting bread, and that in spite of the proverb, it is no, after all, so hard to lose, as to lack.

We make these remarks, not to excite alarm, but to direct attention to the point of suffering; and thus to stir up all who have any hearts to feel, to unite in devising an efficacious remedy. Three months of paralyzed industry will cover a winter of severe suffering to thousands of the labor population, not only in our large cities, but throughout all the manufacturing districts in the Northern States. It may not be felt as keenly at first among agricultural, but it will reach them sooner or later, and they will be longer in recovering from its effects.

The real cause of trouble is the impression which widely prevails that there is likely to be an open rupture of the bonds which unite the States of the Confederacy. It is easy to show by both argument and statistics, that any State which withdraws from the Union must suffer a loss of material prosperity; but when there is excitement and irritation, and a sense of having suffered wrong and insult, men do not always stop, either as individuals or communities, to calculate profit and loss. The North has been too much quieted with the assurance that the people of the South were not in earnest, but were only sharing indignation for political effect. Now that they are learning something of the reality of that emotion, the first step toward a remedy is fairly gained. We believe that a majority of the people in every Southern State are in favor of continuing in the Union; but they are unionists only because they trust to the sober second thought of the North for a redress of their grievances. If the alternative were placed before them of remaining in the Union with the continuation of the meddlesome, irritating, and unjust treatment which they have received from a considerable portion of the North for the last few years, or of leaving it forever, we believe that the vote would be nearly unanimous to go out of the Confederacy at once. But the Union-loving men in the South are willing to believe that the people of the North intend to force this alternative upon them, and this is all which binds the nation together at this moment. It is for the North, in the full view of the danger and its consequences, to decide upon the issue. For ourselves, we have an unshaken faith in the masses of the people in both sections. If they can escape the leadership of selfish politicians, and be allowed to think for their own honest convictions, they will be true, not simply to the Union, but to their constitutional obligations, the fulfilment of which, by both sections, alone can make the Union desirable to either. The wave of passion which has swept over the North, and carried so large a proportion of the people with it, has already begun its ebb; and, as the leaders of the excitement show their true colors, the far-thinkers will find that they have been led off upon a false issue, and the body of them will rally once more under a conservative standard. Before three months are ended, we expect to see a total revulsion of feeling throughout the North, and a returning disposition to live up to the requirements of the Constitution, and to make cheerfully whatever sacrifices may lie in the path of duty. That the wrongs which the South have suffered, have led them to commit wrongs in return, may very well be conceded. But that is no reason why we should provoke them still more, and trespass further upon their rights. Even if they were wholly wrong, we should not be justified in the course of action now being proposed to pursue; and certainly could not hope to remain united to them, while we were exercising such a strong repelling power. How much more reason is there, then, that our love should be changed, when their irritation is owing in chief to our own wrongdoing? If all our people were as ready to "do justice to others as to respect it of them," there would be no disturbers of the public peace, and no cause for national disquiet.

DELUSIONS AND THREATS.

From the St. Louis Intell.]

Of all things in the world, it is most difficult to dislodge and conquer popular fallacies. Notwithstanding all our boasted progress in science; notwithstanding that the laws of induction and provision have been laid down with mathematical exactness, there are yet multitudes of intelligent men who believe that the moon influences the weather, and a storm of three days most rather in the vernal and autumnal equinox. *Mugsier dixit*; somebody said a thing once, it obtained credence at the time, and therefore it must be true. It suited the purposes of certain northern fanatics and cotton spinners years ago, when the numbers at the South in favor of withdrawal from the Union were few and inconsiderable—when, at any rate, no one State was united in this behalf—to represent the people of the producing States as a race of hot tempered blusterers, wholly without earnestness and tenacity of purpose, engaged only in the effort to bully and frighten the North, and capable of being awed into instant submission could a sloop of war deliver a few broadsides into Charleston. The long forbearance of the South with galling insult and wrong tended to encourage this traditionary delusion, until the disposition to sneer at "the chivalry," as they were called, became chronic, and all possibility of anything like resolute and independent action on their part, under any circumstances, was laughed at as the most absurd of all conceits.

That this hallucination has been in any degree removed, is owing to the fact that the pocket nerve of the North is now suffering some uncomfortable twinges. The tardy suspicion has made its way even into the Republican strongholds, that danger and disaster are hovering over us. But there is still in that quarter a wonderful lack of comprehension of southern character. The idea of coercion has not been dismissed, and to ridicule and incredibility have succeeded threats. Have those who constitute conspicuous means forgotten their studies in American history? A despotism, indeed, may crush out the life of a subject people; but when, after a republican education of the masses, any sovereign communities have come to the full consciousness of their rights and powers, can all the bayonets on earth force them into the condition of Helots and Parias?

Coerce the men of the South? Could Great Britain do it, when they were few and feeble? And now that their whole social constitution is danger, are they likely to forget fear of any kind, to falter in their resolution to obtain, in some way, the redress of their wrongs?

They are in earnest—there is no longer any doubt about that. If the Legislatures of the North which have nullified the fugitive slave law fail to invoke their unconstitutional action, secession is inevitable—that is equally certain. The whirlwind and the storm—the cannon's thunder cannot stop it, but the still small voice of justice and reparation might yet be effectual. Should the offending States manifest their vacated love for the Union by a prompt and immediate rescinding of their liberty bills, very much would be done toward the restoration of harmony. But have not these very States, by their late overwhelming Republican vote, practically reaffirmed these bills? Is there any symptom in the North of the subsidence of that fanaticism which has brought all this trouble about?

The North begins to see and feel the danger; but a large proportion of her population still greatly under-estimate both the resolution and military resources of the Southern States. The sons of Marion and Sumpter are no degenerate sons of revolutionary fathers. Had fanaticism understood this at first the Union never would have been in danger. It was from a total misconception of southern character, that the aggressionists were emboldened to proceed from one injustice to another, until no course consistent with honor and self-preservation was left for the oppressed, but to take a bold position on the defensive against the inability to resist, as in all other cases, led continually to new impositions and insults. The consequences of this long and insolent oppression are now upon us. And unless those who have occasioned the crisis find some means of averting the peril, they will be disabused of the fallacies which have so long deluded them, and acquire a teachable spirit—when it is too late.

WAS ST. PAUL A WIDOWER? — A bit of pleasant controversy has recently enlivened the columns of the Box on Transcript as to whether marriage or celibacy is more desirable for men. The Benedicts in dispute rub the bachelors of the support they have heretofore derived from the reputed single life of St. Paul, by making the following statement:

"Paul seems to have been peculiarly sensitive on the subject of matrimony, and dwells upon it in his epistles. The truth is, that he was a husband and father, that he took the "better" alternative and knew the dear experiences of love, matrimony and parentage. Whether he was happy in domestic life is to be known only inferentially, but he was earnestly opposed to second marriages. His late biographers, Conybare and Howson, conjecture that he must have lost his family in early life, and quote the eminent German authority, the Chevalier Bunsen. The judicial position held by Paul among the Hebrews is considered by these biographers as proof that he was married as bachelors were disqualified to hold the office.

Sick of their own Prescriptions.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Previous to the October and November elections, we took occasion to refer to the injury which abolitionism, and the rant and fanaticism, had done our city. We called attention to the extensive business that was formerly—before abolitionism had taken so strong a hold on the northern mind—done in our foundries, machine shops, our factories, our steamboats, and our shippers, for and on account of the South. We also referred to the immediate falling off in those branches of our industry, since abolitionism had become so prevalent in our city. We referred to one location to show that the South was the great mart for our manufactories; that it was our interest to be on good terms with her, as she was our great customer; that we were not responsible for her institution of slavery, and should not permit our business and our peace, with what did not concern us; that such a course was the dictate not only of interest, but of fraternal regard. These suggestions were not only ridiculed, but we were set down as venal politicians, who were willing to sacrifice principle and independence, to secure the favor of slaveholders. Our course was denounced as truckling, unmanly and unworthy of public journalists. That was done by Republican papers, who now shrink from abolitionism as from the touch of a leper.

After the election was over, still anxious that our city should not bear the reputation of being an abolition city, we took special pains to show that the combined Democratic and Union vote in our city outnumbered by some thousands the vote given for the abolitionist, Brinkerhoff, for judge, and that, though Mr. Gurley, who had voted for the abolition resolution of Hale, in Congress, and for Sherman for Speaker, had been elected, yet his election, owing to circumstances well known here, could not be regarded as an evidence that a majority of the district favored his views—indeed, we showed that a combination of the Democratic and Union vote outnumber the votes cast for Mr. Gurley several hundred. While we were doing that for the credit and benefit of our city, the *Commercial* and *Gazette* were claiming this to be a Republican city—well knowing that, at the South, no distinction is made between abolitionism and Republicanism. And for that they hoped to injure our city. Their mischievous course is being gathered by our citizens, they attempt, in the most cowardly way, to shift the responsibility from their own shoulders upon those who are SOUND AND SAFE THAT THEY SHALL DO IT. The lash of public indignation, quickened and made heavy by an injured and deceived people, shall make them dance to their own music.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.—"Sir, please, don't you want a cabin boy?"

"I do want a cabin boy, my lad; but what's that to you? A little chap like you ain't fit for the berth."

"Oh, sir, I'm real strong. I can do a great deal of work, if I ain't so very old."

"But what are you here for? You don't look like a city boy. Run away from home, boy?"

"Oh, no, indeed, sir; my father died and my mother is very poor, and I want to do something to help her. She let me come."

"Well, sonny, where are your letters of recommendation. Can't take any boy without those.

Here was a damper. Willie had never thought of its being necessary to have letters from his minister, or anybody else, from some proper person, to prove to strangers that he was an honest, good boy. Now what should he do? He stood in deep thought, the captain meanwhile quietly watching the workings of his expressive face. At length he put his hand into his bosom, and drew out his little Bible, and without one word put it into the captain's hand. The captain opened to the title page and read:

"Willie Graham—presented as a reward for regular and punctual attendance at Sabbath school, and for his blameless conduct there and elsewhere. From his Sunday school teacher."

Capt. McLeod was not a pious man, but he could not consider the case before him with a heart unmoved. The little fatherless child, standing humbly before him, was willing to bow to the testimony of his Sunday school teacher, as it was given in his little Bible, touched a tender spot in the breast of the noble seaman, and aspired Christian heroism in the little boy. He said: "You are the boy for me, you shall sail with me; and if you are as good a lad as I think you are, your pockets shan't be empty when you go back to your mother."

SENSITIVENESS IN ENGLAND.—Quite a controversy is now going on in the London papers with regard to the merits of Home and spiritualism. A gentleman, who appends his name to the communication as a pledge of the truth of his statements, sends to the London *Star* an extraordinary account of the performances of Home. He says:

"I distinctly saw the accordeon moving, and heard it playing when held only at one end, again and again. I held it myself for a minutes, and had good reason to know that it was vehemently pulled at the other end, and not by Mr. Home's toes, as has been wisely surmised, unless the gentleman has two legs three feet long, with toes at the end of them quite as marvelous as any legion of spirits. For, be it stated, that such music as we heard was no ordinary strain; it was grand at times, and at others distant and long drawn, to a degree which no one can imagine who has not heard it. I have heard Blagrove repeatedly, but it is no libel on that master of the instrument to say that he never did produce such exquisite distant and echo notes as those which delighted our ears. The instrument played, too, at distant parts of the room made a few yards away from Mr. Home, and from all of us. I believe I am stating a fact when I say that not one person in that room could play the accordeon at all. Mr. Home cannot play a note upon it."

MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES IN GERMANY.—Marriage in Prussia is preceded by the following ceremonies: 1st, formal publication; 2d, betrothal; 3d, a public family dinner or supper of announcement; 4th, the protocol sig., or memorials required by the government, being—1st, a certificate of nation; 2d, a week-day school-ticket, in proof of regular attendance there; 3d, a certificate of attendance upon a religious teacher; 4th, a certificate of confirmation; 5th, a baptismal certificate; 6th, a service book; 7th, a wanderbuch (this refers to the compulsory travels of their handiworks, bunchen, or handicraftsmen); 8th, a vaccination ticket; 9th, a permit and made and substantiated as to property, which, if not considered satisfactory, according to circumstances, destroys the wholething; 10th, a permission from the parents; 11th, residence permission tickets; 12th, a certificate as to the due performance of militia duties; 13th, an examination ticket; 14th, a ticket of business or occupation at that time. The higher classes have even more difficulties than these. Thus a Bavarian officer cannot marry until he has provided £40 per annum for his future family.

SPOILING THE FUN.—Mr. Edward Quincy, the Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a letter written immediately after the recent election, said "the defeat of Anson Burlingame spoiled all our fun for Tuesday night. The grand results everywhere elsewhere throughout the country were only partial compensation for this loss."

On which the New York Journal of Commerce thus comments:

"So writes one of the most virulent partisans of Lincoln, to the *Tribune*. And so too would the New Jersey Republicans say of the defeat of Pennington. It spoils all their fun.

"But this is not all. That twenty-one Opposition majority in the House of Representatives, is likely to spoil all their fun for two years to come. The victory of the sectionalists is a barren one. It spoils their fun in it."

By the way, there was a charge brought of unfairness or illegality in making up the returns, by which Hon. William Appleton was elected over Burlingame. This was referred to ex-Chief Justice Shaw for his decision thereupon. That decision was in favor of the election of Appleton.

LETTER FROM GOV. MOORE, OF ALABAMA.—A dispatch from Montgomery says that Gov. Moore, of Alabama, has written a letter, which was to be published yesterday morning, upon the subject of calling a convention of the people:

The Governor, in his forthcoming letters says he regrets he cannot consider the law empowering him to call the convention immediately.

He will await the election of Lincoln by the electoral college of the 5th December, when the election for delegates to the convention to take place on the 24th. The convention will be called to meet on the 7th of January.

The Governor urges the selection of candidates at once, with full assurance that the convention will be called. He advises the separate secession of Alabama.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PRUDENCE.—The London correspondent of the New York Sun says:

"I was told the other day, an anecdote of the Queen, which illustrates her good sense and real desire to promote the welfare of her subjects. She had agreed to have her photograph taken for the gratification of such of her subjects as might desire to possess the counterfeit presentment of their ruler.

She presented herself in a plain black silk without a particle of ornament. The photographer ventured to suggest that she should send for some jewels. "No," said the Queen, "this photograph is to go among my people, and I wish to do all in my power to discourage extravagance." It is such little anecdotes as these that have secured the Queen a high place in the regard of the people. I have everywhere heard her spoken of with affectionate respect."

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers the tomato an invaluable article of diet and ascribes to it various important medical properties. First, that the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is probably one of the most effective and least harmless remedial agents known to the profession. Second, that a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supercede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. Third, that he has successfully treated diarrhea with this article alone. Fourth, that when used as an article of diet it is an almost sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion. Fifth that it should be constantly used for daily food, either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup; it is the most healthy article now in use.

AN INCREDIBLE STORY.—The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* is responsible for the following:

We are informed by a citizen of undoubted veracity of a terrible accident, murder and suicide, which occurred in Adams township. It appears, a little girl, seven or eight years old, was nursing an infant, and for some reason or other she placed it in a churn. The mother, soon after, wishing to scald the churn, poured boiling water in it, causing the death of the child. Being greatly enraged at the carelessness of the little girl, she struck her on the head with a stick, killing her instantly, and then put an end to her own life by jumping in the well. We give the facts as they were communicated to us. While it seems very unlikely yet it is plausible, and our informant assures us it is a fact.

AN INCIDENT OF LIFE IN THE GOLD REGIONS.—Among the deep defiles of the Rocky mountains, lately, a small company of men stood around the new-made grave of a dead companion. With heads uncovered they listened attentively to the words of the preacher as he offered up a prayer. While in the midst of it, one of the company discovered "the corpse" in the earth at his feet thrown up by the wolves! He hastily threw the dirt back to make room for the remains of the deceased. In a loud whisper he communicated the rather exciting intelligence to his companion. All heard it, even the clergyman, who, suspending his prayer, opened his eyes to see his auditory scatter in every direction to stake off gold claims. Calling in a loud voice to them to stake him off a claim, he resumed his prayer, hastily concluded his prayer, and started off on a run to join his fellows in securing a claim.

THE EFFECT OF LINCOLN'S ELECTION IN TEXAS.—The news of the election of Lincoln has created a profound sensation in Texas. Great excitement prevails among its citizens, and the lone star flag has been run up at Fort Bend and Houston. The fact that the legislature does not meet the present winter, and that Governor Houston will listen to no violent counsels, prevents State action unless it comes up from the masses spontaneously.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JAS. E. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN P. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN & DILL,

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

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1 sq.	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$6 00	$7 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 sq.	1 50	2 00	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	15 00
3 sq.	2 00	2 50	3 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00
4 sq.	2 50	3 00	3 50	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
5 sq.	3 00	3 50	4 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00
6 sq.	3 50	4 00	4 50	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	30 00
7 sq.	4 00	4 50	5 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	35 00
8 sq.	4 50	5 00	6 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00
9 sq.	5 00	6 00	7 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00
10 sq.	5 50	6 50	7 50	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00
12 sq.	6 00	7 00	8 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00
15 sq.	7 00	8 00	10 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00
20 sq.	8 00	10 00	12 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00
25 sq.	10 00	12 00	15 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	125 00
30 sq.	12 00	15 00	20 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	150 00
40 sq.	15 00	20 00	25 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	150 00	200 00
50 sq.	20 00	25 00	30 00	60 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	150 00	200 00	250 00
60 sq.	25 00	30 00	35 00	75 00	100 00	125 00	150 00	200 00	250 00	300 00
70 sq.	30 00	35 00	40 00	100 00	125 00	150 00	200 00	250 00	300 00	400 00
80 sq.	35 00	40 00	50 00	125 00	150 00	200 00	250 00	300 00	400 00	500 00
90 sq.	40 00	50 00	60 00	150 00	200 00	250 00	300 00	400 00	500 00	600 00
100 sq.	50 00	60 00	75 00	200 00	250 00	300 00	400 00	500 00	600 00	700 00

Our square, reducable weekly, per annum. $40.00
" " " " twice a week, " 60.00
Two squares, reducable weekly, per annum. 60.00
" " " " twice a week, " 80.00

All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in before 9 o'clock.

All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be published 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, an advance over dated rates.

Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in a style not usual, charged at DOUBLE RATES.

Advertisements will be charged extra for a change from one contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside pages.

Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Notices, Removals, Co-Partnerships, Notices To Consumers, etc.

Personal Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless its insertion be ordered.

Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, are 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, firemen, meetings, balls and other public meetings, to be charged half rates.

Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations are charged as Advertisements.

All legal and business advertisements will be charged by the square, as above.

Editorial notices in local column will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Memphis and Ashland plank road, about 4 miles from Memphis, on the night of the 31 of September, the following slaves, viz:

JIM, a black mulatto, about five feet ten inches high, about thirty years old, is a blacksmith by trade, has a small scar on one side of his face, and a small cut on the ear of a very severe cut on his left thumb where it joins the hand, and I think the scar of a burn on the back of one of his hands, has a large chest and muscular arms, slow spoken, and is inclined to put the hand to his head when addressed, weighs 160 to 170 pounds.

BUDLEY, a mulatto boy, about twenty-six years old, about five feet six or seven inches high, bright color, has a little scar on one of his eyes, and is very much smaller than the other. It is probable that he has changed his name, and that he will strive to get his brother's, which is M. Tyler.

FRED, an orphan, fair complexion, thirty very much scarred on his face, and has a very bad scar on his forehead, about five feet four or five inches high, twenty-two years old. Fred is a good hand at a team, is a good ploughman and blacksmith, weighs 150 to 160 pounds.

I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement in jail so that I can get them; for each of said negroes; or the reward of $500 for all three, if taken out of the State. And I will give two hundred dollars for any one of them, if taken out of the state such that may have been induced with the escape of said slaves. H. H. SOUTHWORTH,

Office Memphis and Port Gibson, Carroll county, Miss.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated on Tom on Bayou and Horse Shoe Lake, Mississippi County, Ark., about 8 miles from Gaines landing, seven miles from Richmond containing 2000 acres, 1000 acres cleared, the improvements are 250 acres in cultivation, 1000 acres deadened, comfortable frame house, out-houses, negro quarters, new gin house 40 by 60 feet, with gin, press, and all the necessary fixtures, cribs, stables, 1000 acres deadened, comfortable frame house, out-houses, negro quarters, new gin house 40 by 60 feet, with gin, press, and all the necessary fixtures, cribs, stables, etc. I will divide the above tract, if desired, and sell about 1000 acres on the lake, with most of the improvements, and 1000 acres on the river, either tract can be secured from overflow by private levee at small expense. I am anxious to sell, and will sell for further particulars inquire of Buckner, Shaw & Newman, 84 Gravier street, New Orleans, Mr. Jas. A. Gordon, on the property, will show it to any one wishing to purchase.

oct21-eiawtimdw GEO. W. TURNER.

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that James A. Grant, holder of the following Scrip issued by the Great White Lead and Oil Works, issued April 14, 1860, as follows: No. 1 for 50 shares, No. 2 for 50 shares, No. 3 for 50 shares, No. 4 for 50 shares, No. 5 for 25 shares, No. 6 for 10 shares, and No. 7 for 10 shares, has this day sold and assigned all of said stock, and his entire interest in said Oil works, to L. V. Dunn, information of which is here given that they will move to the board of directors of said Great White Lead and Oil Works, and the said sale and transfer noted upon the books of said company, and this given to notice ordered; as directed in the charter of incorporation.

JAMES B. CHRISTIAN, President.
oct25-eiw1m Great White Lead and Oil Works.

Valuable Plantation for Sale

I WILL SELL my Plantation, situated about six miles north of Hernando, Mississippi, three miles from the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, enclosed, miles from Memphis, together with stock, farming utensils, etc., thereon. The Plantation consists of 325 acres of land, 150 cleared, balance creek bottom; there is about 400 acres cleared. There is a Hydraulic Ram to supply the place, in excellent repair; a good Well, Orchard, and all necessary out buildings.

Any person desiring such a place is referred to Jones Brown & Co., Memphis, A. W. Snow, Hernando, Miss., or to the subscriber, on the plantation.

oct6-wtm* T. F. GRAY.

DEARING & WETHERILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

No. 335 MAIN STREET.

Below Union, west side,

GREENLAW'S BLOCK.

Of quality and price we defy competition. Complete stock in every department.

COD LIVER OIL, in the trade at manufacturers' prices.

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ARTISTS' AND BUILDERS' MATERIALS.

BRUSHES AND GLASSWARE.

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, etc., etc.

DEARING & WETHERILL.

oct23-dw 335 Main street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY deeds of the law sale of the County Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, I shall on appointed trustee, in the place of G. R. Leake, decd., the following described property, to wit: Lots 1 and 2, of John Cathey's subdivision of the Lots Nos. 27, 28 and 29, laid off by Willis Williams, by R. B. Todd, said Lots fronting on Jefferson street, south-east of the city of Memphis, for the purpose of paying debts.

Sale at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Title good. Redemption waived.

JOHN C. SAINT, Trustee.

Miscellaneous.

Eight Iron Safes,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale very low by

oct8-tf A. g. LEVY & CO.

B. HOWCOTT,

DENTIST.

OFFICE, WOODRUFF BLOCK, MAIN Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

All work guaranteed at moderate prices. oct6-3m

EYE AND EAR.

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

R. H. JOHNSON, M. D.,

South-west corner Poplar and Second streets.

aug1-dawtm Memphis, Tenn.

DR. J. B. WASSON, Dentist,

HAVING located permanently in the city of Memphis, respectfully solicits the patronage of all who may desire his professional services in any of its various branches, and warrants satisfaction to all who may favor him with their confidence. Memphis, Nov. 1, 1860.

Office—Second door north of the Post office.

All work done in the most approved and skillful manner. Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on suction or atmospheric principle, thereby dispensing with the use of clasps or bands attached to the natural teeth. Fine gold will be used, or other kinds of artificial base if desired. Special attention given to the treating of all diseases of the mouth and gums, and the setting of natural teeth, sufficient to which are added, a thorough knowledge of a little skillful and judicious treatment. Teeth extracted with the aid of local anesthetics, without pain. Plastic filling and stopping. Office on Main street, below Union, No. 227, in Jones & Tract's new block. 1y14-SMawly

E. S. HAMMOND,

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

Refer to Messrs. Brown, Owen & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Rogers, Bridges & Marshall, Memphis, Tenn.; E. Tom Peters, Real Estate Broker; Messrs. Green & Brickhill, Attorneys, Kirby, Miss.; Messrs. Jordan & Elliott, Merchants, Senn.

1860-1y

CHARLES H. STROTHER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Collector of Claims, Memphis, Tenn. Office on Bank avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

march-1y

JOHN A. MINNIS.....D. J. LEA.

MINNIS & LEA,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

jel3-dw Office Clay Building, No. 2.

J. A. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

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

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. Residence, opposite Jones' west of St. Mary's church, north side of Poplar street. jel3-dtu

DR. G. W. ACREE,

DENTIST,

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

A least possible pain, and in the most skillful manner. Diseases of the gums treated with the utmost success. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with exactness, and on terms as low as can be offered to require the public with confidence in my skill, of an enlightened dental art. mr1

J. P. CARUTHERS.—E. M. VERGER.—MOSES WHITE.

Caruthers, Verger & White,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in Fryfer's Building. jel7-tf

C. FAY.....WM. BROWN.....F. FOSTER.

FAY, BROWN & FOSTER,

ARCHITECTS,

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

Office, No. 4 Clay Building. oct7-y

LAFLINS, SMITH & BOIES,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GUNPOWDER,

OFFICE NO 36 FRONT ROW,

Memphis, Tenn.

All kinds of Gunpowder constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to. jel2-dly

L. C. CHURCHILL.....C. C. STARKWEATHER.

L. C. CHURCHILL & CO.,

(now permanently located)

No. 14 Exchange Building,

DEALERS IN

FEED AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

No 12. EXCHANGE BUILDING,

co9 Memphis, Tenn.

For Sale.

I WISH TO SELL—1st, My LACONIA PLACE, situated in Mississippi County, Arkansas, containing 1000 acres of land, and lies on both sides of the Memphis and Little Rock road, about 12 miles north of the Vicksburg and Devoupert railroad.

If desired, I will sell 80 NEGROES with this place.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance in two equal annual installments, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

2d. LAKE PLACE, also in Mississippi County, Ark., adjoining to previous.

3d. MY BOSS PLACE, also in Madison parish, Louisiana, and lies miles from the above place; contains about 2000 acres, of which 350 are in cultivation, and 700 more cleared. This place is on both sides Joe's bayou, and the quarter is just one mile from and north of the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad. In the warm, from its mouth to where it enters this parish, this bayou is overflowed within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Shipping facilities are equal to any in the country. Ditches of drainage, has about 150 acres of fine Cypress timber, and the balance is all in cane.

If desired, I will sell 45 NEGROES with this place.

Terms—One-third cash, the balance in one and two annual payments, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

Mr. Higgins, the overseer, will show the place to any one wishing to buy.

4th. MY BOSS PLACE, lies on the west bank of Bayou Bartholomew, in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, contains 1200 acres, about 600 of which are in cane and cultivation. On the place there are a large dwelling house and all the necessary out-buildings, a variety of fruit, a quarter, gin, stables, etc., etc. Steamboats land at the place during most of the season shipping season, and the cotton, if not ready for shipment, can be put on board at any time. Terms—One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years, or I will take a good Negroe, or by paying the 8 per cent. interest annually, and by securing the notes satisfactorily, I will require no cash, and if desired, will sell the place for Negroes, taking a long and four years time.

Mr. Hugh Wheaton, overseer, will show the place to any one wishing to buy.

5th. Thirty-six hundred acres of unimproved land in Carroll parish, Louisiana, lying between Boeuf River and Big Creek, and three miles distant from the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad. This land is very body, and on it there is a body of from 300 to 400 acres.

With this place I will sell, if desired, 47 NEGROES, now at Lake Bend place.

Terms—One-quarter cash, and the balance at one, two, three and four years.

GEO. C. WARDILL,

jel2-ediw Dallas, Madison Parish, Louisiana.

NOTICE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Nov. 11, 1860.

Order 1] THE disorderly condition of the public mind—the arbitrary, mutinous and unlawful assemblages of armed Abolition conspirators, in various parts of the South demand that the laws be enforced against all who bear arms of the State, the utmost efficiency and vigilance in the performance of their military duties. The following Orders, issued, are published for the information of all officers.

The Armory, 190 Main street, will be open every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock for Company drill.

The officers in charge on each night will receive applications for membership, which are earnestly invited. The attention of the public is specially directed to the fact that the laws of the State of TENNESSEE, and rights of Tennessee are to be maintained at all hazards.

By order of Capt. J. HAMILTON.

oct8-dtw R. B. HUTCHINSON, C. S.

For Sale.

THE TRACT OF LAND on which I reside, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, about one and a half miles northeast of Union Depot, and adjoining the New Brownsville road. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and all necessary out buildings. The tract contains about 300 acres, about 100 cleared, and the remainder well timbered. The place is healthy and the land is good for cotton, corn and small grain. TERMS CASH. I will then offer it to the highest bidder. Also, Cows, Fodder, Sheep, and Farming Utensils.

HARPER MCGOWAN.

oct6-2w*

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

JEFFERSON BLOCK, JEFFERSON, ST.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of

Bagging, Rope, Fassman's Iron Ties,

AND

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

Special attention is invited to our stock of

OCMULGEE MILLS OSNABURGS