Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, : : DECEMBER 6, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City

Reading Matter on Every Page.

REMOVAL---NOTICE.

The APPEAL office has been moved to our new building, corner of Union street and Front Alley, where all persons having business with the office, are requested to call in future.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Public expectation, so long on the tenter-hooks of an eager curiosity, has at last been favored with the views of the President touching the issues now threatening to despoil the integrity of the republic. The telegraphic synopsis which we have furnished our readers, is amply sufficient in its details to give satisfactory clue to the policy which will be pursued by the present Administration upon the happening of any contingency which the most significant portent of the times would possibly lead us to anticipate. Its tone is mild and conciliatory, but at the same time evidences a shrinking timidity in grappling with the complicated realities of the slavery question.

The repudiation of the doctrine of "coercion," which has been so zealously propagated by the less able and more ignorant portion of the Republican press, was nothing more than what the intelligence of an enlightened nation must properly expected, it being, as Charles O'Conor once so fitly characterized it, "utterly repugnant to our conceptions of police." The President demonstrates that the very thing upon which the revolting doctrine is based, is incompatible with the first and simplest axioms of constitutional law. It would be tantamount in its practical workings to a "declaration of war" upon a sovereign State by the Federal Government—a power which is not conferred among the enumerated grants in the Constitution.

This expression of opinion from the Chief Magistrate of the nation cannot fail in having a beneficial influence by way of moulding the now unsettled and plastic state of the public mind. The relation of the States and Federal Government is very imperfectly understood by the mass of American people, though the thoughts of our greatest statesmen have been directed in the channel of its investigation. Vain and fruitless discussions upon the abstract right of State secession may do for the speculative and the metaphysical, but practically they have nothing more to do with the case before the country than the rights and limitations of Indian power over Central America under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Buchanan has given a large attestation of this fact in denying the mere right and yet submitting to its exercise upon the principle of the wisest and most palpable expediency. It carried out in all of its abhorrent details, the coercive theory would at once exhibited its own inherent rottenness. Conquered provinces and subject dependencies may suit the ancient system of the Roman emperors, or the more modern programme of European despots, but the American republican form of government was never formed in contemplation of any such contingency. It was founded in consanguinity of feeling, from the free will and sovereignty of sovereign States, and cannot be maintained upon any other than the same liberal and comprehensive basis.

A not less important feature, in the document of which we speak, is found in the suggestion of the President regarding the remedy for the alleged grievances of the South, springing from the slavery question. He proposes explanatory amendments to the Constitution of the United States, of such a nature as at once to express all doubts and forbid further argument upon the "rugged issue" to whose settlement they would have an eye. We give these suggested amendments as taken from the message:

First, An express recognition of the right of property in slaves in the States which now exist, or may hereafter exist.

Second, The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout the territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe.

Third, A like recognition of the right of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, delivered up to him, and of the validity of the fugitive slave law, enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently null and void.

The first suggestion is both public and feasible, being a declaration where attainment would at once give stability and vitality to the thought that this government was destined by white men for their own posterity, and not for negro slaves. The second, though not deemed it both impolitic and unfeasible, would prove quite palatable to a large portion of the South, and we presume not unpalatable to the other portion. The last is one of gratuitous child, and in effect means little or nothing.

The more antiquated school of political fogies may be much averse to the Constitution being touched for purposes of amendment in the present crisis; yet such is the provision which the wisdom of its framers has incorporated in that instrument as the safety-valve of its own preservation. Though opposed to any unnecessary changes for "light and trivial causes," we cannot manifest a disposition to demur to proper innovations enacted by the exigencies of the crisis. In hoary antiquity may demand the most cogent of reasons for interference with its supposed deficiencies; yet, as a modern writer has remarked, "if mere antiquity were always to preclude scrutiny and investigation, the philosophy of Aristotle and the religion of popery would still enslave the human mind."

The chief obstacle to be surmounted in effecting constitutional amendments of this character, however, will be found in the extremely tardy process by which they will be accomplished. The only two instances of the kind on record show that the space of two years is the least possible time in which their consummation can be expected. The South is now at a pitch of exasperation too high to listen with calmness to any proposition for compromise that is not immediate in its operation, or at least she must have an earnest of redress for the past and of security for the future in the present conduct of the Northern States. She cannot rest satisfied with the bare reflection that the infamous statutes which disgrace their books of legislation, and override the Constitution, are null and void for reason of repugnancy to that instrument. The clash-headed spirits who, in full consciousness of that fact, would refuse to repeal them, are still to enjoy longer the blessings of the Government, or to remain in further political affiliation with men who are morally and socially their superiors.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON CITY, December 4.—The city is all alive to-day with excitement and expectation. The avenue was thronged before the officers with people moving toward the capitol. An hour before the time for meeting of both houses were closely packed with spectators.

Nothing is talked about but how the Union is to be saved or destroyed, and rumors, plans, exercises and suggestions are plentiful. The northern members generally express themselves in favor of all reasonable concessions to save the Union. The southern members are more reserved, especially those from the Gulf States.

The members from the border States are firm in demanding the rights of the South, but condemn the precipitancy of South Carolina.

The most important, as the most thoroughly authentic report, is that Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, as well as other national conservatives of both parties, have had an interview with the President, and it is believed a thorough understanding has been established between them. It is said that the recommendations of the President will be sustained by Mr. Crittenden and other statesmen who have the confidence of both the North, Northwest and South.

Hon. John Schenck, of New York, has arrived, and is chock full of Union saving propositions. He intends proposing a committee of one Senator and one Representative from each State, who shall report within thirty days.

The South Carolina members count affirmative on compromise, and are likely to lose ground by the present Administration upon the happening of any contingency which the most significant portent of the times would possibly lead us to anticipate. Its tone is mild and conciliatory, but at the same time evidences a shrinking timidity in grappling with the complicated realities of the slavery question.

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[illegible] will sell for the next ninety days WAGONS, or anything in our line, at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN C. [illegible]

CARRIAGES, [illegible]

☞ LOW FOR CASH—On time to prompt parties.

J. F. CLARK & [illegible] 176 Main street, Opposite the Worham House.

SAVES [illegible] Quality Boots.

DUTY OF CONVENTIONS.

From the Free Citizens Progress.]

A large number of citizens, at least of the cotton States, regard the convocation of a popular convention as inevitably to be followed by the dissolution of all their relations and duties to the Federal Government. The expression of the popular will, they think, can only be a complete repudiation of the federal compact. No inquiry whether all constitutional means of safety have been tried and successively failed; no consultation with the people of other States, nor any attempt to secure concurrence of action on the part of the communities endangered, is even desirable. To get rid of the Union, as the worst of possible evils, is the only object sought.

Such is not the legitimate object of the State conventions about to be called, unless a greater unanimity of thought and feeling exists than can be found in any community outside of South Carolina.

The first purpose of calling a convention is, that calm and dispassionate deliberation may be had, in view of the present condition of public affairs, in regard to the mode and time of action to secure public safety. Its duty is not simply to record and announce the sovereign will of the people, but to deal with plenary powers, the members of such a body are bound, by the most solemn obligations, thoughtfully and seriously to inquire whether we have exhausted all rational remedies; whether secession on the part of offending States, and vigor on the part of the Federal Government to execute the laws, are the last, or, if not, what and whether, if these are regarded as furnishing no reliance for the future, some new covenant between the States cannot restore to running order by this time next year.

FAIR AT VICTORIA.—The Fair at Victoria has proved a pleasing success. A large concourse of people gathered together, and the specimens of home industry exhibited, show well for the progress of Texas in material wealth.

BUSINESS AT LAVACCA.—The business of this flourishing gulf town is brisk, notwithstanding the general depression. Cotton continues to arrive in considerable quantities, and evidence is now given here, as well as in other Texas ports, that the crop will be greater than was anticipated.

POLITICAL FEELING.—In all parts of Texas political feeling is warm and cool at. A strong disposition not to be behind any State in taking action in the present crisis is manifested, but we find indications in several of our exchanges that if secession be finally determined on, it is for the purpose of establishing an independent republic, not to join a southern confederation, if such a thing should ever be effected.

GEN. Walker's Death in Nicaragua.—We have been permitted to make the following extracts from private letters received in this city, from reliable sources in Nicaragua, showing how Gen. Walker's death was received there:

"I had no conception of the number of Gen. Walker's partizans in this country, until the announcement of his death. Such is the general discontent with the present Government, that when the first exaggerated account reached us of his landing at Truxillo with seven hundred men, the most evident satisfaction was evinced by the natives. This was not only the case in Leon and Managua, but in Matagalpa, Granada and Rivas. Night after night fifty or sixty collected, shouting "Viva Walker! Mueran el gobierno." On two occasions they actually went so far as to fire shots into the guard house. The government was powerless to chastise them. Its forces had all gone away into the woods, and it was obliged to keep the few soldiers it had about us in their quarters to prevent their joining Rikaxter. I thought at the time that these soldiers were not only intended to provoke and bedevil the authorities. When the news of Walker's execution came, hundreds openly expressed the deepest sorrow, and anger and disappointment were generally visible."

In another, of a little more recent date, we read:

"Whatever may be the case in the other Central American States, all attempts to get up public demonstrations of satisfaction at Walker's fate have been dead failures. On the contrary, it has caused a wonderful sensation. Some even who opposed him formerly, call it an assassination—many, in fact, who were afraid of him while living, speak up for him now. He has gone, and whether a hero or a demon, You may depend upon it that the liberal party in Nicaragua will not stand the intolerable tyranny of the present government much longer. If they cannot get Honduras and Rivas to aid them, they will try it single-handed, and meet the fighting than endure it. But for their having been so carefully disarmed they would have upset the government before. They are however, very confident of being able to get possession of Nicaragua, and they dread the interference of the other States, unless they can secure assistance from the Gulf States. Walker's apotheosis speech before execution is known here in no rare incentive; it is said, on the contrary, that he warned his captors and executioners "Thus perish all other Walkers behind him!"—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Letter from Ex-Governor Hammond.

BEAUFORT, November 21, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your dispatch. It is impossible for me to comply with your flattering request. South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union on the 17 instant or 17 December next. She intends to go it fully at all costs. No more compromises of any sort. She will take no guarantee, but will go out of the Union high and dry forever. If Georgia will have her, there will be little or no trouble. I only wish she had called her convention for the day before and gone on first. We don't want to lead. We will gladly give Georgia the lead and all the honors. I'm sparing for both her hand and grasp them. She is and must be the Empire State of the South, and South Carolina will have, perhaps, a hard time without her assistance.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND.

Committee of the main meeting, Columbia.

THE BOSTON LIBERATOR ON THE REPEAL OF THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.—The *Liberator* is indignant at the cowardice and servility of the Republican party, which have intimated a willingness to have the "personal liberty" repealed. It believes them after this fashion:

"The *Revised Journal*, *Tribune*, and *Springfield Republican* are busily urging the entire repeal of the personal liberty bill in this State, and the most abject obedience to the accursed fugitive slave law, as a peace offering to the Southern slaveholding banditti! Such shameless villainy and dastardly cowardice should excite the popular indignation from one end of the Commonwealth to the other."

The closing appeal of the *Liberator* to the people of Massachusetts is significant of the policy and purpose of the Abolitionists in that and other States. It is as follows:

"People of Massachusetts! as to the unnetlessness outrages on the part of the South, be in this spirit:

"Have they enraged us? Let us then
Another hand our swords are present;
How they shaked our freedom—can
Let us shake our union!"

SECESSION MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The legislatures of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas are now in session.

South Carolina election for members of convention, December 6.

Louisiana legislature, (special session,) to meet December 10.

South Carolina State convention is to meet December 17.

Alabama election for members of convention December 24.

Georgia election for members of convention January 2.

Alabama State convention is to meet January 7.

Virginia legislature, (special session,) is to meet January 7.

Georgia State convention is to meet January 17.

A QUEEN WHO LOVES HER PEOPLE.—The London correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes the following:

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 each 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 the 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 overheard hearty praise of her from all affectionate respect.

MRS. LINCOLN A PRO-SLAVERY WOMAN.—Will it not seem strange to our readers, says the Charlottesville (Va.) *Review*, to hear that Mrs. Lincoln is a pro-slavery woman? Yet we were recently informed by a gentleman, who is a bona-fide lover of slavery, and who is himself from a slave State, that such is the fact. He knew her in Kentucky, where they both formerly lived, and on seeing her some two weeks since, he asked her if she had modified the opinions she formerly entertained in favor of the institution? She replied she had not; that, on the contrary, her convictions in favor of it had strengthened since her residence in Illinois.

SITTING IN PRAYER.—The *Congregational Journal* and Boston *Recorder* have published articles against the irreverence and impropriety of sitting during prayer. They state as a fact that the custom in the New England churches is all but universal, and that the custom has "no example in sacred history," "not even the countenance of propriety"—"is a modern innovation"—"has been conducted to carpet and cushioned seats" "not reverential" nor "becoming," and "has nothing to commend it but its congeniality to our natural love of ease."

THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN MAILS.—Our readers will be glad to learn, as we do from authoritative reports, that the repairs on the Jackson railroad are nearly completed and the great northern and eastern mails will soon resume their accustomed course. The only late repairs still existing, in fact, are at the Chattahoochee and Magnolia bridges, which it is thought will be fully repaired by Wednesday next. The trains will then pass, without interruption, over the whole line of the road.—*N. O. Picayune.*

FLORIDA NEWS.—The Florida legislature convened on Monday. Gov. Perry is decidedly for separate State action, as well as General Milton, Governor elect.

Judge McDonald, of the United States district court of Northern Florida, intends sending his resignation to the President as soon as he can dispose of certain judicial matters now pending before him.

☞ The members of Congress from the Pacific propose calling a convention in the States and Territories of New Mexico, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington to establish a western confederacy. Such a result is to be expected.

RESCUE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Chicago *Times* says that about forty persons, of that city have organized a military company under the name of "Freedom Guards." One of the objects of their organization is to rescue fugitives from the hands of Governor's officers wherever any such shall be captured.

Mysterious Powers of a Polish Lady.

Strange stories are afloat in Paris respecting the so called supernatural powers of a Polish countess, recently arrived in that city, who, it is said, by the extraordinary effects she produces related of her better, seems desirous to fill the status in the Parisian spirit rapping community created by the retirement or disappearance of the famous Home. By a mere natural effect she rules the movement of any and all sorts of clocks; sets them back, puts them forward, or brings them to a full stop. Thus, if she receives in her drawing-room the visit of a tedious or disagreeable person, she waits until her patience is quite exhausted, and then glances imperceptibly at the clock on the mantle piece. The hands, instantly taking the hint, turn several times silently round the dial (without affecting the striking apparatus), and, when the unwelcome visitor happens to glance at the clock, he is astonished to find the hour so much later than he had imagined.

"My dear Madame," he says, "your clock is certainly too fast."

"Indeed," replies the countess; "pray have the goodness to look at your watch."

He complies, and finds that his watch and the countess' clock are exactly in accord; whereupon he hastens to take his leave.

On the contrary, should the visitor be agreeable, the countess, at the proper time, causes the clock and the visitor's watch to stop or to lose a couple of hours; thus prolonging or shortening the ensuing interview even more.

These are marks the Parisian ladies who could not be sorry to acquire this charming little knack of the Polish dame, and the American lady, if she could, would refuse an convenient a talent, if some affectionate spirit should generously confer it on them. As for the Countess, such is her fame and the curiosity to see her, that the mistresses of salons visited by her are overwhelmed with petitions for invitations to their receptions.

WHAT MY WIFE SAYS.—Kind reader, don't for a moment think that I am going to print all she says. I would not do it for the world; but she says one thing that I am going to tell you, and that is this: that after considerable experience in the working of sewing machines, she rally thinks, taking all things into the account, and that, too, in spite of some little prejudice she has against the sex, the Clark's revolving looper machine is the most satisfactory of any that are offered in market; and judging from what the machine does, and how it does it, I am compelled to say that I think she is right.

And, reader, you will think so too, if you could see what I have seen. Just imagine to yourself a family of six or eight children, whose clothes are altogether too well ventilated for public propriety, and who cannot go out for state occasions without borrowing of each other, and then only one at a time; and then see that family, almost in a single week, all fitted up with over coats and under coats, cloaks and dresses, large clothes and small clothes, caps for the boys, and shoes for the babies, beautifully stitched collars and embroidered sprouts, and in fact, with an entire wardrobe, and that, too, with no apparent increase of other household work, and with only a little skill at the school.

And then what is more, see how, after the new cloth is all made up, old, cast-off cloaks, old dresses, etc., are brought out into the light, and made up into nice and comfortable garments, many of which are sent out to comfort the children of the poor; and you will feel, if you are a man, and can feel anything, that such a machine in the hands of your wife (if you have one, and if you have not shame on you), would prove the best investment you ever made, and would make you quite the happiest woman in town.

BENEDICT.

LIGHT HOUSES AND LIGHT VESSELS.—The number of lighthouses and beacons on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific coasts, in charge of the United States is 325, exhibiting 360 lights; the number of light vessel stations on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coasts is 42, and the number of lights exhibited by them is 56, making a total of 365 light stations and 416 lights. Of the lake coasts of the United States there are 91 light stations, exhibiting 115 lights, making a grand total of 456 light stations on all the coasts of the United States, and the number of lights exhibited at all those stations 539.—*New Orleans True Delta.*

MORAL EFFECT OF FLOWERS AND GARDENS.—An English writer gives the following hint to "poor folks":

Keep a vase of flowers on your table, and they will help to maintain your dignity, and make for you consideration and delicacy of behavior. For the same reason, it is not surprising to learn what they who have been in the habit of awarding prizes in various parts of the country, find it to be a fact, that in almost every instance where they found a good garden, they have observed that the women, the children and the house are also neat, orderly and well kept.

☞ The ladies of Paris have invented a new article of dress, called the *Zouave jacket*, which had but a limited run, and that among foreigners. This year we have the Garibaldi-sleeve. But don't imagine that it is a veritable Garibaldi-sleeve, it is not, by a good deal. It is simply an ordinary sack of cloth, of a color to suit the taste of the wearer, profusely decorated with braidwork; all down the front, which gives it a very hussar or rather military look. All it has of Garibaldi is the name.

The new Armstrong gun costs the English government £20 a piece, and requires for its construction a grant of ten million dollars had been made by parliament, of which the greater part has been expended, and four hundred and fifty-one guns of all calibres made. Some of these are the small guns, however, stood the test the naval authorities refusing to receive any over twenty-five pounders on board ship.

In the family of Lord Brougham several instances of remarkable longevity occur. The most singular is that of one of his collateral ancestors, born in 1689, and living in 1789, when Lord Brougham was eleven years old and connected in two individuals the reigns of Charles II and Victoria. His grandmother lived the age of ninety-three, and his mother to ninety-one.

CONSUMPTION OF PAPER.—At the beginning of the century the consumption of paper in Great Britain was 2.28 lbs. per head of the population. In 1801 it was 3.40 lbs. per head; in 1841, 9.30 lbs.; in 1851, 5.19 lbs. in 1849 it had risen to 6.80 per head of the total population.

A national subscription has been opened in Sicily to purchase a villa in the neighborhood of Palermo, as a gift to General Garibaldi. General Cardi is the originator of the project. The Sicilians in Paris are taking part in it.

Lorenzo Dow once said of a grasping farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for potatoes.

When Jenniss went to school, she was asked why he was bachelor was singular? "Because," she replied, "it is so very singular that they don't get married."

A young gentleman thus eulogizes his musical attainments at a party the other evening: "I know two tunes—one is Auld Lang Syne, the other isn't; I always sing the latter."

"Mister, I say, I don't suppose you don't know of nobody what don't want to hire nobody to do nothing, don't you?" The answer was, "Yes, I don't."

☞ The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* announces the sudden death from drinking among a number of families in that vicinity.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday 27th ult. in Moore county, Arkansas, at the residence of Col. C. W Richardson, by Rev. E. P. English, Maior. W. A. Brown, late of this city, to MISS ANN ELIZA GIBBS, formerly of Shelby county.

New Advertisements.

Regimental Order Number 8.

HEADQUARTERS 154th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

THE said Regiment is hereby commanded to assemble at the usual place of rendezvous, square right resting on Madison street, on Friday morning, Dec. 7th, 1860 at 9 o'clock, A. M., by order of Col. Fontaine.

J. W. RAMSEDON, Adjutant. WM. H. CARROLL, Adjutant. dc6-2t

General Order, Number 4.

HEADQUARTERS Harris' Battalion Cavalry.

THE above Battalion will assemble at our Armory on Friday morning, December 7th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., by order of Lt. Col. Harris.

C. H. CRAIG, First Lieut., Commanding.

T. P. PATTERSON, O. dc6-2t

TRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

I HAVE apple, peach, pear, cherry and pear trees for sale. Also, a fine lot of evergreens. Come one, come all, and suit yourselves and pocket-books. To be found at A. S. Levy's store, 196, Main street.

Memphis, Tenn. H. LYON SEGALL.

Attachment Notice.

BURNETT & CHURTE, vs. Original Attachment, W. D. HARPER.

THE defendant is notified that on the 28th day of January, 1860, the plaintiff will move the attachment against him before me, at my office in the city of Memphis, in a suit, commenced by an attachment, now pending in the ground that you are absent from the state of Tennessee, and that attachment was sworn to, if you see proper, in the case will be proceeded with, and judgment.

dc6-2t C. A. MALLORY, J. P.

T. A. FISHER.....A. AMIS JR.

NEW MARBLE WORKS.

SOUTH SIDE ADAMS AND UNION STS. BETWEEN MAIN AND SECOND,

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FISHER, AMIS & CO.,

DEALERS in Italian and American marble Monuments, Tablets, Head-stones, Mantles, Grates, Tablet and Counter Tops, and every variety of Marble and Stone work done to order at the shortest notice.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

Yet, in the course of a year, we pay thousands of dollars through agents who are located all over the South, to Cincinnati, St. Louis and eastern cities for marble work, and yet we are well served, here for the same money. The cost of this item to farmers and others, and the time lost in the transit, would of your express and money yet in various ways. If you will call at our works on Adams and Union streets, you can see specimens of our work and judge for yourselves. We keep constantly on hand the best Italian and American marble, and can furnish tablets and head-stones to order, with specific statements to the contrary notwithstanding! We will work cheap, be satisfied with small profits, and hope to be patronized by you. If we work does not give satisfaction, we will not have it taken away from our yard, but will have any alterations made and work put in order to suit purchaser. Orders and letters will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

FISHER, AMIS & CO.

ANTHONY AND JOSHUA MOTLEY

RESPECTFULLY solicit the patronage of the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of marble at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. Also, constantly on hand, a large assortment of the very best Quincy Granite. Shop on Adams street, or at our Workshop, Union street, near Front, ready to receive orders.

dc6-1y

New Advertisements.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee.....Mr. Wm. C. Thompson.
Stage Director.....Mr. J. M. Thomas.
Musical Director.....Signor Carlo Patti.

☞ Last evening but two of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. WALLACK.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 6—Fair evening Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack will appear in their original roles, Leon de Stanton, afterward the THIRD MARK; and Marianne de Passport in the extraordinary dramatic romance of thrilling interest entitled THE IRON MASK, written expressly for, and only acted by them. This drama occupies the whole evening.

NOTICE.—Alteration of Time: Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 precisely.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75c. Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 50c.

Box office open from 10 till 1 o'clock and from 3 till 5 P. M. Tickets and Reserved Seats are adjustable only on the night for which they are secured. Attractive subjects will show visitors to their seats.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

I INVITE attention to my new stock of

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PARIAN STATUES, BOHEMIAN GLASS

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which I offer at greatly reduced prices.

R. G. ERICH, 333, MAIN STREE.

dc6

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VELVET AND GOLD DRESS TRIMMINGS,

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1000 LEVER wheelbarrows (Grant Amos's ch sale) For sale at reduced prices and easy terms. Apply to R. G. CRAIG, Corner Second and Union streets. dc6-1w Memphis, Tenn.

HOME FOR THE HOMELESS.

DONATIONS of any article to aid in furnishing the Home will be thankfully received. Those desiring to have well grown wood in their subscriptions this week to the residence of the

Rev. R. B. Rudisill, Parker street
" W. S. Greenlaw, Union street.
" Wm. Hunt, Linden street.

Mrs. Hunt, Linden street.

New Advertisements.

FOR CONSTABLE.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN BULL as a candidate for constable in the 14th Civil District, in the place of A. P. McCullough, resigned. dc4-td

FOR CONSTABLE.

WE are authorized to announce W. M. BYRD as a candidate for constable in the 14th Civil District, in the place of A. P. McCullough, resigned. dc4-td

CITY ELECTION---SALE OF BONDS.

I HEREBY give notice that an election will be held on TUESDAY, the 8TH inst., at which the citizens of Memphis are requested to vote, "For the sale of National Stock," or "Against the sale of National Stock" to the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, owned by the city of Memphis. The vote will be taken at the regular places of voting in each ward.

dc6-td P. D. BARNES, Mayor.

Southern Interest.

WE will offer the next ninety days WAGONS, or anything in our line, at greatly reduced prices. We need ready money.

STREET & HUTCHESON.

Dissolution.

I HAVE this day sold my interest in the Real Estate Agency and Law House of Fontaine & Farrington to Mr. John C. Fontaine, late of Arkansas. In retiring from the concern, I cordially and sincerely recommend my successor to the public and my friends.

C. M. FACKLER.

Memphis, December 1, 1860.

N. J. FARRINGTON.....J. C. FONTAINE.

FARRINGTON & FREEMAN,

General Agents,

FOR THE SALE OF

REAL ESTATE, MERCHANDISE,

AND

NEGROES,

Corner Bayou and Shelby sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ For the sale keeping of Negroes confined to the care of consignees, we have a commodious yard, under charge of L. W. Rodgers, of Jackson, Tennessee.

dc6-1w

THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

AND

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