Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City

Reading Matter on Every Page.

OUR MONETARY DIFFICULTIES, AND HOW TO MEET THEM.

That money is scarce and credit at a low ebb, are truths known in this community only too well. There is, however, no room for despair. Exciting questions of public policy have produced results that are obstructions in the way of commerce, but these results have not the devastating influences of war; they destroy no property, neither do they abstract from the tangible wealth of the country—our cotton, corn, bacon, flour and other products, are still in our possession and as saleable as before. What we suffer from is not an extinction, but a suspension of commerce, a decrease not of absolute wealth, but of the usual facilities afforded for bringing that wealth to a market. Under those circumstances the resource of the prudent man of business lies in those healing influences, time and patience. If we wait in all, in our hands, and if it be of a nature to make others desire to purchase it from us, recuperation, it is clearly evident, is certain. The first stunning jar caused by the changed and unusual aspect of political affairs once over, the minds of men will become accustomed to the mutations that are going on, and with its usual plastic ease, commerce will adapt itself to the changes, and business will flow on in its usual channels.

The difficulty we have actually to contend with is a superficial one, not penetrating to the elements on which commerce exists; it is therefore one that requires only proper treatment to become manageable in our hands, so that we can divest it of its harpier features at once, and gradually obliterate it altogether. The difficulty consists in the decrease of monetary facilities; the problem for us to consider is how to reduce this difficulty to its lowest point, and ultimately to entirely annihilate it. The ordinary method, in cases like the present, is the same *qui peut*—every one take care of himself, and "the devil take the hindmost." Let us see how this plan of "taking care of number one" would work if we were to act upon it just now in Memphis: The January payments will soon be due, and our merchants will most assuredly have "a trying time." Suppose one of them, whom we will name Mr. A, resolves to call in what is due him, that he may be prepared for the said trying time; he sends his collector round with instructions to admit of no delays, but to enforce payments wherever enforcement only will bring the money. Mr. B, another merchant, being thus pressed by A, finds it necessary to be equally severe on Mr. C and the rest of those owing him; Mr. C must act upon the same policy, and his debtors, among whom, let us suppose, Mr. A himself, are subjected to the same discipline. Mr. A now finds what "taking care of number one" amounts to; he is only a single number one, and none other number one wants to save himself, it may be at A's expense. What A did at first from a narrow, selfish policy, he is now compelled to do from necessity; now he must collect his debts, or sink. His collector must now use his utmost powers of coercion; so must B's, so C's, until A finds himself dunned as unrelentingly as he commenced with dunning others. In this way one party preys upon another; each merchant contributes to his neighbor's ruin; numerous and extensive bankruptcies are the consequence, and the city in which these catastrophies take place is degraded in the eyes of the commercial world. This mode of proceeding is suicidal; it is acting like a drover man who, when thrown by his opponent in the water, attempt each one to support himself by plunging his neighbor beneath and in the the struggle all perish; if each had exercised his powers of buoyancy for the benefit of the rest, all might have been saved.

We are now prepared to understand what a just policy, and the exercise of common sense and prudent foresight dictate to us at the present crisis. Each individual, if he would save himself, must be forbearing to those who owe him. If his debtor is not prepared with money to the day, lime must be given; the quality of the circumstances, may be considered, or the present exceptional nature, for the moment at least, of the existing difficulties must be taken into consideration. Men in business must remember that it is a time of public calamity, that a stringency exists against which individual energy, prudence, and rectitude can, for the moment, avail nothing, and they must act with that forbearance and indulgence which such a state of things requires, and which only a narrow, short-sighted policy, as well as a personal contempt for every generous sentiment and every manly impulse, could deny. If this be done, how different is the result from that brought about by the "take care of number one" plan. On this system Mr. A is forbearing with Mr. B, Mr. B with Mr. C, and Mr. C in turn with Mr. A, so that each out that forbearance will another in obtaining forbearance for himself. The whole mutually assist each other, and while mourning and ruin are pervading less wise and generous communities, that in which a well calculated kindness is substituted for an unreasoning and cruel selfishness, breasts the storm with a firm front, and comes out of it with colors flying and every plank safe.

It is with no small degree of pride and pleasure that we state that in our own city a noble, generous, and politic indulgence and forbearance extensively prevails. The banks are renewing notes upon the payment of interest, or other arrangements; creditors are giving time and accepting against notes and accounts due, what the debtor can pay, and allowing time for the rest. We think we have demonstrated above that if this system is pursued in, the happiest results will ensue, and Memphis come out of the furnace with honor to herself and advantage to her commerce. As we have said, the trying time of the January payments is approaching; let the spirit of forbearance, indulgence, generosity, and farsighted policy which we have endeavored to commend, and of which so many examples have been shown in this city, be exhibited on the occasion. Harshness and unpitying pressure will bring ruin to the debtor to the loss of the creditor; the opposite system will redound to the advantage of both; it will save groans of anguish from fathers, tears of grief from wives, and years of privation and misery from young children. The loftiest generosity, the noblest unselfishness, and the kindest indulgence are compatible with self-interest and promotive of it. In the present contingency, generosity is wisdom; let it be exercised without stint, and the gentle seed will bring a bounteous harvest.

NEW PAPER AT LITTLE ROCK.

We have received the first number of the *Southern States*, a new weekly journal just published by J. J. Gaines & Co., at Little Rock, in our neighboring State of Arkansas.

It seems to have been established for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of an organ for the extreme radicals, and promises from the earnest already given, to be quite equal with much spirit and ability. We clip the following paragraph from the editorial of Mr. Gaines, the editor: "Without regard to popularity of our views, we take the position boldly that the South can no longer remain in the Union with safety and dignity. On the other hand, her resources are ample, as we shall fully show hereafter, and the inexorable logic of circumstances urges her to assume a proud and independent position. Impelled by such a belief, we send forth the *Southern States* as the exponent of the sentiments which, at this crisis, we feel should animate every bosom and fire every heart."

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

M. W. Cleveland, Esq., in response to an invitation extended to him by a large number of gentlemen, will address the public upon the questions of the day, at Odd-fellows' hall, at ten o'clock to-night.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who has for some time been quietly enjoyed in Memphis, gives the following account of the "dreadful treatment" of a Lincoln at Friar's Point, Miss.—a hoax, which readers will remember has long since having ended:

No longer ago than Monday of last week, a black man, who lives at Friar's Point, 100 miles up the river, was questioned upon the subject of slavery, and on his answering unfavorably to the "peculiar system," he was seized and tied upon a cotton-bale, and his cabin, cotton-gin and 130 bales of cotton, belonging to the ringleader of this band of southern chivalry, was found to be in ashes. Upon this, the cowardly blood-hounds began to call the poor man who had been lynched so terribly by them, put him into a pen, with some stores, headed him up tightly, and tolled him into the Mississippi river.

☞ M. du Pont, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in the speech of yesterday in which it called special attention, was plain and pointed. Senator Wade, of Ohio, was spoken of in connection with Wigfall, of Texas, and would have something terrible if his Republicanism had not held him back. Mr. Seward was referred to the same disciples. Mr. A now finds what "taking care of number one" amounts to; he is only a single number one, and none other number one wants to save himself, it may be at A's expense. What A did at first from a narrow, selfish policy, he is now compelled to do from necessity; now he must collect his debts, or sink. His collector must now use his utmost powers of coercion; so must B's, so C's, until A finds himself dunned as unrelentingly as he commenced with dunning others. In this way one party preys upon another; each merchant contributes to his neighbor's ruin; numerous and extensive bankruptcies are the consequence, and the city in which these catastrophies take place is degraded in the eyes of the commercial world. This mode of proceeding is suicidal; it is acting like a drover man who, when thrown by his opponent in the water, attempt each one to support himself by plunging his neighbor beneath and in the the struggle all perish; if each had exercised his powers of buoyancy for the benefit of the rest, all might have been saved.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Washington, December 15.—Another day of apprehension has passed. The doubtfulness of the rumor of the resignation of Secretary Cass has had the effect to saddle the merits of all. Various rumors are about regarding the cause that led to this action on his part, but I am satisfied that its disagreement with the President and the Cabinet on the question of reinforcing Fort Moultrie was the chief cause. The old and honored premier no doubt wishes to be relieved of the odium which must attach to an Administration in which the country becomes dismembered.

From what I can learn, his letter of resignation embraces a elaborate argument in favor of a Government policy which it is known President Buchanan will not resist. That is, in favor of initiating a civil war by the General Government to crush the secession of Southern States, thus he doubtless urged the better policy of so strengthening the troops in Charleston harbor as would enable them to resist any possible effort on the part of the Southern Confederacy to take possession of the fortifications there. That he made the acceptance of that policy by the President the ultimatum upon which he would remain in the Government. Of course it was not accepted, hence his resignation.

I believe that Attorney-General Black will, on Monday, be nominated to the Senate to fill the vacant Secretaryship, and I have heard it said that Edward M. Stanton, formerly of your State, but now of California, will be tendered the Attorney-Generalship in place of Judge Black.

In the last Cabinet meeting at which Gen. Cass was present a letter was received by Mr. Anderson, wife of Capt. Anderson, stationed at Fort Moultrie, was read, in which he said that he would defend the fort to the last, but feared that he would soon be overpowered unless he received reinforcements. This letter she presented to President Buchanan in person, and implored him for the sake of her helpless children to send aid to her husband. Secretary Floyd's opinion is that the fort will not be attacked.

It is rumored the Secretary Thompson has resigned to-day, but I have failed to trace its authenticity to any quarter.

The action of the southern caucus shows that they feared the conservative movement North in its effects in the southern people, and hence the manifesto.

I learned from a good source that Mr. Breckinridge will take strong grounds against secession, and will soon let his views be known.

Some think it would be well now, as resignations seem to be the order of the day, for Mr. Buchanan to resign and let Mr. Breckinridge take his place; then, having a Southern President, the secessionists would heed his commands.

The following is published in the *Constitution* of to-day:

To the People of the United States—A Recommendation.—Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fast and prayer, throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and in the sense of duty, I designate Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people on that day, according to their several forms of worship, address themselves to Almighty God. The States of the Union are at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distrust of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; business, employment, and consequently the food of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of alarm and dismay, and the worst counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

Gov. Brown of Ga., on Secession.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is out in a long letter in favor of secession. The mere fact of Lincoln's election, viewed only in the light of the triumph of a successful candidate, he does not deem a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. On this point, however, he remarks:

Mr. Lincoln is a mere nole, in the great political atmosphere of the country, which, as it floats, only shows the direction in which the wind blows. He is the mere representative of a principle. It is the triumph of a sectional party, composed of a great, triumphant political party the principles of which are deadly hostile to the institution of slavery, and openly at war with the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States. The rights of the South, and the institution of slavery, are now subjected to the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, as a man, but they are in imminent danger from the triumph of the powerful party which he represents, and of the fanatical abolition sentiment which brought him into power, as the candidate of the northern section of the Union, over the united opposition of the southern section against him. The party embracing that sentiment has openly and boldly denied, and still denies our equality in the Union.

He then goes on to show that in all human probability the North will in a short time have entire control of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, and continues:

The whole Government will then be in the hands of our enemies. The election of Mr. Lincoln is the first great step in the great drama. It is the triumph of the northern over the southern section of the Union; of northern fanaticism over southern equality and southern rights. While, therefore, the election of Mr. Lincoln, as a man, is no sufficient cause to justify secession, the triumph of the northern section of the Union over the southern section, upon a platform of avowed hostility to our rights, does, in my opinion, afford ample cause to justify the South in withdrawing from a Confederacy where her equality, her honor and the rights of her people can no longer be protected.

After discussing the subject at some length, he recounts harmony among southern men, and concludes:

If we must fight, in the name of all that is sacred, let us fight our common enemy, and not each other. Let us, in my opinion, act as one people should and their wisest and best men in the convention, without regard to party distinctions, and should agree upon some other good reasons for dissolut. Let us do what they must. They may then have new lights before them, which we do not now have, and they should be left free to act upon them.

Letter of Secretary Cobb to the People of Georgia.

Ex-Secretary Cobb has issued his letter to the people of Georgia. He says:

The Union formed by our fathers was one of equality, justice and fraternity. On the 4th of March it will be transformed into a Union of sectionalism and hatred. The one was worthy of the support and devotion of freemen, the other can only continue at the cost of blood. Under the former, our safety, our liberty, our independence, our prosperity, our happiness, and our hopes, were all secure. The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger, panic and distrust of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; business, employment, and consequently the food of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of alarm and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

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A Man Buried Alive in a Well.

The Bradford (Vermont) *Telegraph* of the 30th ult., furnishes the following particulars of a sad calamity at that place on the Saturday previous:

A Mr. Obadiah Gage, a man about fifty years of age, was employed by John Merrill in repairing an old well. The well having become dry, Mr. Gage was sinking it deeper, and had reached a depth of about twenty-four feet. A small branch in the lower part of the work had already given indications of danger, and he had been warned to abandon the work; but intimating to those above that there was no present danger, and that he would soon come up, he proceeded with his labor until quarter before eleven o'clock, a.m., when all of a sudden one side of the lower portion of the well gave way, commencing at the bottom and rolling up some seven or eight feet, closely followed by the quicksand outside the brick, then completing the entire destruction of the lower portion, burying Mr. Gage, and leaving about fifteen feet of the upper part of the well uninjured.

The news was soon brought to the village, and crowds of people immediately hastened to the scene of the accident with shovels and spades. When we reached the spot, about a half hour after the disaster, a man had descended the well and was digging up buckets full of sand, which were drawn up by three above. It soon became apparent both from the nature of the situation and from the fact that the sand rushed through the brick as fast as it could be gathered up, that some other method must be adopted for the release of the unfortunate man, although at that time his head was probably not more than two feet under the earth. Force or fifty pounds were immediately at work, and a rumor that sounds had been heard from Gage added not a little to the zeal with which the laborers applied themselves. For an hour and a half the endeavors to reach the sufferer were continued, making an excavation of about a dozen feet in depth and thirty feet in diameter, the brick in the mean time being removed down to within a few feet of the bottom. The occasional falling in of the embankment impeded the progress of the work somewhat, and rendered it so dangerous to allow all work below that a curb was finally made, by nailing boards to the inside posts, and inside of this the work progressed, until the body was finally reached. It was found in an upright position, completely wedged in with the sand, and that it was necessary to dig down as far as the knees before it could be extracted, and it was not until four o'clock in the afternoon that the dead body was raised from its living sepulcher. The body still retained some warmth, and no bruises of any account were found, but the mouth and nose were completely filled with sand. It is a together improbable any sound was ever heard from Gage after the earth came closed over him. It is much to be hoped that all life and consciousness were extinct in a very few moments after the accident occurred.

Letter from the Hon. J. L. Pugh, of Alabama.

Eufaula, November 29, 1860.

I feel that it is due to my constituents, as well as myself, to make public my reasons for quitting Washington, since the destruction of the Federal Government, by the election of Lincoln, and you will oblige me by stating them in *The Spirit of 1851*. The sole cause of my resignation is the fanatical spirit which has rendered the cause of southern rights hopeless in the Senate. The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger, panic and distrust of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; business, employment, and consequently the food of the means of earning their bread. Indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of alarm and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

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Look it in the Face.—Let the enemy of further fanaticism look to themselves. The breaking up of an abolitionist meeting last Monday in Boston—the hot-bed of that fanaticism—is a faint indication of what is to come. The continuance of this political excitement will turn into our streets tens of thousands of men, without work, without money, and fierce with want. Where are the leaders of the fanaticism that have brought this wrath on the working classes to hide themselves from the fury of the hungry mob? Are not the names of these leaders already by-words? Will it need a prompter to tell the maddened crowds who have been their tormentors? Beware! You have thought you were only exciting the blacks of the South against their masters. You will find the discharged white labor of our northern cities a far more instant and uncontrollable element, and you will be the victims of their fury. Quell the storm in time, if you can!—*Freeman's N. Y. Catholic Register.*

Movement in Maryland.—A call, signed by Richard Potts, Esq., and a number of other prominent citizens of Frederick county, Md., without regard to party, is published, for a county Union convention, to be held in Frederick City, on Monday next, at 11 a. m., "to consider all constitutional means of vindicating and securing our constitutional rights within the Union, and to petition the governor, if deemed expedient, to convene the legislature *for the sole purpose of passing a law for a State convention to take into consideration the present perilous condition of public affairs, to devise such measures as the exigencies of the crisis may call for, and to appoint delegates to represent the State in such general convention of the Southern States, as may be deemed necessary in the present political crisis.*

The Washington Movement.—The Jefferson society of the university of Virginia have contributed a block of marble to the Washington monument, with the name of the society cut upon it, dated January 7, 1860. A contribution of $20 from Granville, Ohio, and another from St. Louis, Mo., of $5,420 have been received.

A Novel Idea.—One of the guarantees required by the southern members of Congress, the Tribune and republican papers say, is an amendment to the Constitution providing for two commissions, to be chosen by the North and South respectively, both of whose signatures shall be necessary to all measures of legislation, in addition to that of the President.

☞ In so cursing the other day, a political discussion, rather grave in its tone, was turned into fun by the remark of an old man, who had been listening in silence for a quarter of an hour: "They DIE" said he above, "dissolution. For my part, I say—let 'em dissolute; let's all dissolute."

Speech of Senator Hale.—"We are pleased with the remarks on the President's message recently submitted by Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire," says the Columbia South Carolinian, so far as he says that neither section can compromise.

New Advertisements.

A Card.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to Wakefield & Co., for Sewing Machines or Fixtures, will please call and pay at 320 Main street, over Lovett, Monroe & Co.'s glass store. dec9-3t

Jailer's Notice.

Was committed to jail at Covington, Tipton county, Tennessee, on Wednesday, the 12th day of December, 1860, a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE, and that he belongs to George Cook, of Madison county, Mississippi. Said boy is about thirty years old, black color, full six feet high, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty-five or seventy pounds. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

DAVID C. McCALLUM,
Sheriff and Jailer,
Tipton county, Tennessee.
de19w3t

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Manager.....Mr Wm. C. Thompson.
Stage Director.....Mr. J. M. Jackson.
Musical Director.....Signor Carlo Patti.

☞ Last night but two of the eminent artists, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 19, 1860—THE FAIRY CIRCLE; or, Out O'Carlow's Dream—Pat O'Donovan, Mr. Barney Williams; Melodies, Mrs. Barney Williams.....AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—Miss Cassandra Vinton'y, Mrs. Barney Williams.....A Year in the Army.

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, 25c.

☞ Tickets can be secured from the record, and from 3 until 5 P. M. Tickets and Reserved Seats are admissible only on the evening for which they are secured. Attentive ushers will show visitors to their seats.

SMALL & FOUTE,
ATTORNEYS,

Have removed to the upper over store of N. Gulberg, Northwest corner of Main and Union streets, P. W. Gulberg's old stand. Will be found at same office as that of Small & Foute. de 8-1m

J. H. KUMP & CO.,
BROOM FACTORY,
Memphis, Tenn.

We have constantly on hand a full assortment of BROOMS, at Cincinnati prices. Factory on Alabama street, between Commerce and Market. oct14-dm

Notice.

In consequence of having been bowed out at the late Sale, we have rented the store next door to Jefferson street, over Gale & Hunter's fair store, and immediately opposite Myers, Fowlkes & Co., where we will be ready to wait upon our patrons and friends.

dec15-d1week&w2w NORVELL, BOONE & CO.

Negro Hirings and Administrator's Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of January next, I will proceed to sell, on the premises of the late W. A. Crenshaw, all the stock belonging to said W. A. Crenshaw's estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs and sheep, etc. I will, on same day, hire for twelve months, thirteen or twenty Negroes, men and women.

E. W. CALDWELL,
dec18-d1week&w2w Administrator de bonis non.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY, experienced in teaching, desires a situation as Teacher of Music, in the neighborhood of the best educable home. The best of references given and required. Address

VERNON, PARTEE & CLAY,
dec18-2week&w* No. 3 Pratt row.

Removal.

DOCTOR LOW has removed his office from Monroe street to 354 MAIN STREET, over Taylor & McNeal's, opposite the Western hotel. de16-1w

Caution.

ALL persons are warned against trading for a note made by M. Kaufman to Loeb, Hirsch and Meyer, for $136 86, at six months from December 12, 1860, as the consideration for which said note was given has failed.

dec19 1w* M. KAUFMAN.

On Consignment!

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS!

Will be sold AT COST, to close the consignment.

AT

CHAS. N. ERICH'S,
333 MAIN STREET.
de18

New Advertisements.

PLANTATION

Wanted.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE $50,000 worth of choice

SUBURBAN PROPERTY,

In the city of Memphis, and $50,000 worth of IMPROVED PROPERTY, in the city of St. Louis, for a well improved

Cotton Plantation,

Either in Arkansas or Mississippi, lying between Helena and Vicksburg, to have from twenty to fifty hands on it.

Apply to MONSARRAT, DUPREE & CO., Memphis, or to the undersigned at St. Louis, Missouri.

de19-6w J. W. POLK.

DECEMBER 19, 1860.

BY EXPRESS THIS DAY

DRESS GOODS,

VELVET CLOAKS,

CLOTH CLOAKS,

CARPETINGS,

RUGS,

CURTAIN GOODS,

MATTINGS,

SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE.

Calicoes,

Bleached Domestics.

Flannels.

Hoop Skirts,

Blankets.

Ky. Jeans.

Osnaburgs.

SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE

314 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS.

de19-dtwsw-3tip

J. W. WATSON & CO.

No. 2 Monroe Street,

Between Main Street and Front Row,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTERS

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

Gas Fixtures

in the city. Buildings fitted up at short notice.

STEAM WORK.

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

PUMPS.

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

BATHS.

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

SMART'S
PATENT FORCE PUMPS.

We have bought the State right for the sale of these extraordinary Pumps. We, and every mechanic that has seen them, pronounce them the most complete force pump that has ever been invented or ever will be for simplicity and durability. These pumps gained the prize at the New York State Fair, Pennsylvania State Fair and Ohio State Fair. Call and examine them

de19-1m*w

Royal Havana Lottery.

THE next ordinary drawing in the Royal Havana Lottery, sanctioned by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain-General of Cuba, will take place at Havana on

Friday, January 4, 1861.

$360 000!

SORTED NUMERO 648 ORDINARIO.

Capital Prize, $100,000.

1 Prize of.....$100,000 | 50 Prizes of.....$1,000
1 Prize of.....40,000 | 40 Prizes of.....500
1 Prize of.....20,000 | 151 Prizes of.....400
1 Prize of.....10,000 | 50 Prizes of.....300
1 Prize of.....10,000

A approximate to the $100,000 of $850 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $300 to $30,000; 4 of $200 to $20,000; 4 of $100 to $10,000.

☞ Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5. Prizes cashed in full at 5 per cent. discount. Bills of the Nashville city banks taken at par.

A Circular will be forwarded as soon as the result is known.

All orders for Schemes, or for Schemes or Tickets, addressed DON RODRIGUES, care of city post, Charleston, S. C., will meet prompt attention. dec18-6w*

DRS. SPIEGEL & REINACH,
RESIDENT PHYSICIANS,
AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

Cancer Operators

IN THE WORLD!

Eight Years in Memphis.

INFORM the public in general that they are prepared to treat all diseases, but especially those which are considered incurable, and which

Their treatment of Cancers is without any rival, because they will be expected from the system, with all their roots and shoots, any by one visit, permanently, without caustics and without the knife.

They also treat with unprecedented success the most improved science of medicine in Europe, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Ophthalmia, Fistula in Ano, Scrofula, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Tumor, Gravel, Fits, Tapeworm, Piles, Dropsy, Diseases of the Skin, Scrofulous Complaints, Diseases of the Nose and Ear, and give particular attention to all Female Complaints. Healthy discharge in a month.

Negroes who are afflicted with one of the above diseases will be cured, and can find good board and accommodations with their owners, by applying at the Infirmary.

The doctors call attention of patients at a distance, that if they are not prepared to consult the doctors personally, by writing to them, with correct account of all the symptoms of the disease, medicine will be forwarded by Adams express.

☞ Consulting Rooms, No. 128 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets. Infirmary on Union street, east of Lauran, at Dr. Spiegel's private residence.

Dr. C. Spiegel has, in his thirty years practice, especially in chronic diseases, cured them with the utmost success. He has in his museum specimens of various plants, herbs, barks, etc., which he can only open to sure diseases which are by the most successful practitioners pronounced incurable.

He also makes it his special practice to treat all private diseases with the utmost success, in a short time, no matter of how long standing, nor of what nature.

All Dr. Spiegel asks from the patient is a fair trial, then all the reference he will give will be a speedy cure to them.

Thousands of testimonials, from the most reliable source, may be seen at the doctor's office. dec8-3m

WOOD! WOOD!

WE will furnish a good seasoned Ash, Hickory and other Wood, anywhere in the city, by the cord, good measure. Apply at the river, foot of Beal street.

dec15-2w R. ORMSBON, Agent.

HARDWARE!

FALL TRADE!

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A FULL AND complete assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE;

SPRING AND TABLE

CUTLERY;

Double and Single Barrel

GUNS

Together with a large assortment of

RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

To which we invite the attention of the Merchants of both this and adjoining States.

We still continue the agency for the sale of Stearns & Marvin's celebrated

FIRE PROOF SAFES;

HOWE'S IMPROVED

RAILROAD AND PLATFORM

SCALES,

CUMBERLAND, TENN., IRON.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

oc5 13 and 14 Front row.

Marshall Female Institute.

WHEREAS, strictures reports have been circulated abroad that this institution is to be discontinued, or changed into a male school, etc. It is due the public to state that no such thought has ever been entertained by the trustees.

It is now in successful operation, under the management of W. A. Watkins, A. M., a gentleman of unimpeachable character, thorough scholarship, and an experienced and popular teacher; and the patronage of ladies of high position is consistently ample testimony of the high merit for a substantial and thorough education.

The boarding department is under the supervision of the president and lady.

MARSHALL MALE ACADEMY

Is flourishing under the administration of J. J. Stover, A. M., and son. The Spring Session will commence on the first Monday in February. It is desirable, however, that pupils be entered the first of January.

As very few places offer such facilities, we invite the attention and patronage of parents and guardians.

JAMES MARSHALL,
THOS. JOYNER.
de13-w4t

Pulmonic Cordial;

FOR THE RELIEF OF

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

THIS delightful preparation, equal from fresh and carefully selected Roots, Herbs, is confidently recommended as a pleasant safe and reliable remedy for the above affections. Sold only by

S. C. Dugger & Co.,
Druggists and Chemists,
Beal street, Memphis, Tenn.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue and authority of a deed of trust, dated 8th day of June, 1860, made by David C. Orme to one or more trustees, to secure their promissory notes, and Robertson Topp, trustee, on October 1st, executed his certain deed of trust, registered in Shelby county, Tennessee, Book 67, pages 378, 379 and 381, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1861, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, M., proceed to sell, or offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Bank of Memphis, in the city of Memphis, to wit: Lot No. 7, in Block No. 30, in that part of the city of Memphis formerly known as South Memphis, as will be necessary to pay and satisfy the costs of sale, and the three notes now due and unpaid. Said lot fronts on the west side of Main street, and is 100 feet front by 100 feet in depth. I will sell, bargain and sell the said estate of said lot, as shall be thereof as may be necessary, according to the terms and conditions of said deed of trust.

The right of redemption is waived in said deed of trust. The title is believed to be good, but I will sell and convey as trustee.

de18-td J. P. WOOD, Trustee.

In Tipton County Court.

Joseph Collier, et ux., Sardinia F., vs. Frederic T. Collier, Winfield M. Collier, et ux., and W. J. Hall, ex., et al. Bill for partition.

☞ appearing to the satisfaction of the clerk of this court, from affidavit, that defendants, W. J. Hall and wife (Eliza W.), Ephraim H. Smith and wife (Elizabeth B.), and Frederick Taylor, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is, therefore, ordered by publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Daily Appeal, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Memphis, Tennessee, requiring said defendants to plead, answer or demur to bill of complaint of complainants, to the first Monday in January, 1861, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte, as to them.

A true copy. Attest:

nov29-w4t JOHN T. DOUGLAS, Clerk.

Good Cook, Washer and Ironer, for Sale.

WE offer a woman about 25 years old, with a child 3 or 4 years old for sale now. Also, a woman of about the same age. Possess cook, good washer and ironer, and good seamstress; is about short quarter thirty-five years; a very superior hand. Also, a man about the same age, not so good. All will be sold cheap.

YOUNG & WELD,
251 Main street, up stairs.
de13

Miscellaneous.

Valuable Standard

BOOKS,

IN FINE BINDINGS,

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas and Holiday

PRESENTS;

FOR SALE BY

CLEAVES & VADEN.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES. By Joseph Francois Michaud. Translated from the French by W. Robson. In 3 vols., 12mo., half calf.

HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the commencement of the French Revolution, in 1789, to the Restoration of Bourbons, in 1815. By Archibald Alison, LL. D. In 21 vols., 8vo., calf, gilt marble edge.

THE WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Edited by Peter Cunningham. In 4 vols., 8vo., half calf and full calf.

THE WORKS OF MRS. SHERWOOD. Uniform edition. In 16 vols., half calf.

HISTORY OF TURKEY. By A. De Lamartine. Translated from the French. In 3 vols., half calf, gilt back.

THE DIVERSIONS OF PURLEY. By John Horn Took. To which is annexed his letter to John Dunning, Esq. 1 vol., 8vo., calf. London.

THE MAY QUEEN. By Alfred Tennyson, Poet Laureate. Splendidly illustrated by E. V. B. 8 vo., mor., gilt.

THE POETRY OF NATURE. Selected and illustrated by Harrison Weir. Fine Turkey morocco.

POET'S WIT AND HUMOR. Selected by W. H. Willis. Illustrated with one hundred engravings; full gilt, cloth and morocco.

THE TEMPEST. By Wm. Shakspeare. Illustrated by Foster, Dun, Skill, Sieder and Janet. Quarto.

THE WORKS OF ROBERT HALL, A. M., with a memoir of his life. Originally published under the superintendence of Olinthus Gregory, L. L. D., in 6 vols., full calf, London.

THE WORKS OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDMOND BURKE. In 8 vols., 12mo., full calf, marble edge.

THE LITERARY WORKS OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, first President of the Royal Academy,