THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1861. VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 35.

Daily Appeal.

THE BONAPARTE ROMANCE.

An Interesting Law Suit Pending in France — Mrs Patterson Establishing Her Rights as Widow of Jerome Bonaparte — American Wives and French Princes.

After nearly half a century of quiet resignation to what seemed to be the decrees of fate, the first wife of Jerome Bonaparte is about to emerge from her retirement, and in the French courts of law, contest her claims to be considered his legitimate wife, and to secure for herself and her child part of the personal property left by the recently deceased prince. The history of Madame Bonaparte (formerly Miss Patterson) is too well known to our readers to need recapitulation here, and we will only now take an abstract of the details of the proposed trial, from the long account furnished by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*.

The case was to have come before the Tribunal of the First Instance, at Paris, on the 29th of last month, with M. Berryer and M. Legrand as counsel for Madame Bonaparte. They have drawn up a printed memoir of the facts, commencing with a recapitulation of the life of Jerome Bonaparte, and a history of his acquaintance and marriage with Miss Patterson. The marriage certificate reads as follows:

BALTIMORE, December 25, 1803.

With likeness I this day united in the holy bonds of marriage, in conformity with the rites of the holy Catholic church, Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the first Consul of France, with Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, Esq., of the City of Baltimore, and of Dorcha Spear, his wife.

J., Bishop of Baltimore.

This certificate was verified by the French vice consul, Henry Verneet.

The subsequent efforts of the Emperor Napoleon to break up the marriage are then recounted. With these efforts and their results our readers are familiar. Napoleon wrote to Jerome in May, 1805:

"Your union with Miss Patterson is null in the eyes of religion and the law. Write to Miss Patterson to return to America. I shall give her a pension of 30,000f on condition that in no case shall she bear my name, to which she has no right, by reason of the non-existence of the union. Inform her, of yourself, that you have not been able, and that you can not change the nature of things."

At the same time the emperor addressed a letter to his other brother, Lucien, (afterward Prince of Canino,) who, in his opinion, had formed a *mesalliance* by wedding Madame Jouberton. Lucien, more manly and honorable than Jerome, boldly replied:

"You conclude by trying out for me the line of conduct I ought to pursue, viz: to destroy the contract which has united us for the last three years; to bring back to Paris my wife, changed into a concubine; to separate her daughters from their mother, who have found in her their parent; to acknowledge my two children illegitimate. And you call that a simple conduct! And you think that after having divided a poor family, dishonored my wife, disinherited my children; that, after having deprived them of their name and their position—which is no longer theirs but theirs—I should find compensation for so much baseness in the graces and favors which you say would enable my illegitimate children to live honored and hated? Sir, I respect in you the organ of the emperor. Know, however, that rather than descend to such infamy, I would immolate my son and daughter with my own hand. * * * Moreover, I am again willing to his majesty—excepting the sacrifice demanded of me, I am ready to make all others that may be thought useful to France. My dignities belong to the emperor. The choice of the place of my retirel belongs to him. When he commands me to change it I will obey without a murmur; if he requires it I shall quit Europe, but I will not quit my wife and children except with my life.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

ROME, May 25, 1805."

Pope Pius VII, as is well known, refused to promulgate a bill declaring Jerome's marriage null and void, and had the Prince possessed even an ordinary degree of manliness, his wife would not have been obliged to contest her claims in court. But Jerome fell in with the ambitious scheme of his brother, and, in the hideous wedding a Wurtemburg princess, forsook his American wife.

On the first of June, 1806, the Archbishop of Paris issued a decree annulling Jerome's marriage on the ground that the marriage was "a melancholy monument of vices engendered by the servile weakness and the guilty condescension of ecclesiastical authority to the ancient of a government."

Jerome, when King of Westphalia, offered his first wife a residence and revenue, with the title of princess of Smalcalden, if she would come to Germany; but this offer was refused, and Madame Bonaparte obtained a divorce in the State of Maryland. In 1819 she visited Europe, and her son, the young Jerome, was received with every attention by his Bonaparte relatives in France and Italy.

The counsel in the coming case have embodied in their memoir a large number of letters, intended to prove that the Bonapartes recognized young Jerome as one of their family. The following are copies:

Madame Letitia Bonaparte to Jerome II.

NOVEMBER 10, 1820.

MY DEAR GRANDSON: I have heard with pleasure of your marriage, as the person you have chosen possesses all the advantages one could desire. I earnestly pray that you may be happy in the married state, for on it all my blessing can contribute to it will be complete and lasting. I beg of you to present my affectionate wishes to your betrothed, though I have not the pleasure of knowing her. Your father is still in the country; he will not return before the 15th. He is well, as also your brother and your sister (the present Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilde). I embrace you tenderly. Your affectionate mother,

MADAME.

Princess Mathilde to the Elder Jerome.

NOVEMBER 17, 1840.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I believe you will learn with all the sincerity of a sincere friend, of the conclusion of my marriage. (With Prince Demidoff).

My new condition realizes all the hopes which I had anticipated. But while I am happy, I am not the less attached to all the affectionate sentiments which I professed before my marriage, any you know, my dear Jerome, that I shall always have the same feelings for my affectionate compliments to my sister-in-law, though I have not the pleasure of knowing her; assure her of my affection for her. A thousand compliments from the baroness.

Your most affectionate sister, MATHILDE.

Kiss my little nephew for me.

The Younger Jerome to Louis Napoleon.

When Prince Louis Napoleon went to Ancona after the "affair" of Strasbourg, M. Jerome Bonaparte offered him his house as his residence. The prince (the present emperor) replied:

MY DEAR COUSIN: In a month I begin my journey to the interior. I remember with pleasure the time we passed together at Rome and Florence.

Farewell, my dear cousin; receive the assurances of my friendship.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.

The Present Emperor to Jerome.

On the 1st of January, 1853, M. Bonaparte congratulated his cousin, on his becoming emperor, "on the foundation of his success—namely: the will of the people as expressed by universal suffrage." The emperor replied:

MY COUSIN: Notwithstanding the distance, and a very long period of time, I have never doubted the heartfelt interest with which you followed all the chances of my destiny. I have felt great pleasure in the letter which brings me your congratulations. I thank you for them. The news you give me of the vocation of your son for the military career, and of his entering a regiment of carbineers, has not been less agreeable to me. When circumstances permit, I shall be happy to see, and happy to see you. Whereupon, my cousin, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

Written at the palace of the Tuileries, February 9, 1853.

NAPOLEON.

On the 17th of April, 1855, M. Jerome Bonaparte was offered through M. Fould the title of Duke de Sartene, (a town in Corsica,) and invited to come to France. But this offer was declined. The latter feels connected with the case we give as they are related by the *Times'* correspondent:

Prince Napoleon and his sister, the Princess Mathilde, then demanded of the Emperor and the Conseil de Famille, that "MM. Patterson (Mr. Jerome Bonaparte and his son) should not exercise any of the rights which belong exclusively to the legitimate issue, and consequently M. Jerome Patterson and his descendant should be prohibited from bearing the name of Bonaparte." The Conseil de Famille decided in favor of their bearing the name of Bonaparte, but decided illegally, as the memoir maintains, that they should not have the right to avail themselves of the dispositions of the 304 and 2021 articles of the Code Napoleon relating to succession. The Conseil de Famille was composed of MM. Abbatucci, Fould, Troplong, De Morny, Baraguay d'Hilliers. The point is argued at some length in the memoir.

On the 16th of November, 1855, Marshal Pelissier, at his head-quarters before Sebastopol, named "M. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte" lieutenant in the 7th dragoons, knight of the legion of honor. This nomination was confirmed on the 24th of the same month. But on the 19th of June, 1856, a letter of permission to wear the decoration of the Medjidie of Turkey was addressed to M. Bonaparte, (as "M. Bonaparte Patterson." This permission, granted to him under a name which was not his proper designation, was not accepted. At the same time the proposition of the duchy of Sartene was received by M. Bonaparte, the father. Under these circumstances the latter addressed the following letter to the Emperor, dated July 25, 1856:

"Sire, I received the inclosed from my son a few days since. I hesitate to lay it on his counsels before? I should send it to your majesty. It breathes the sentiments of honor in which my son was brought up, and I pray your majesty to grant his request. It is no real dishonor to be born a bastard and in accepting the consequences. Had I been in that category, I should have long since accepted with gratitude the offers which your majesty condescended to make me. But as I was legitimately born—and as I have always been acknowledged as such by my family, by the laws of all countries, and by the whole world. It would be the extreme of baseness and dishonor on my part to accept a brevet of bastardy. I did not raise the question, neither do I fear it. As all the family connsel (*conseil de famille*) has rendered a illegal and unjust decision, it at least stopped a'wet of legitimiting me of the name I bore from my birth to the fifteen year of my age, without its having been contested.

"The object and the victim of intrigues, calumnies and falsehoods, I only remain for me and my children the prayer I addressed to your majesty in my letter of the 20th of March, to go with my son and wait for evidence that justice which I am convinced heaven reserves for me, sooner or later, and to request that your majesty will be pleased to grant me an audience to take your orders for the future.

"J. N. BONAPARTE."

The memorial concludes by praying the tribunal to order that an inventory be taken of the property left by his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome, and that a partition be made of it.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this case, for on the decision of the tribunals will depend the legality of the first or of the second marriage.

THE COTTON SUPPLY AND THE WANTS OF ENGLAND.

Effects of our National Troubles — England Frightened and Looking to other Sources.

The English press continues to manifest much solicitude in regard to the future supply of cotton, on account of the apprehended troubles in the United States, and projects are already proposed looking to the investment of capital for the cultivation of the cotton plant in Turkey, Australia and Africa.

The Liverpool *Post* says the eligibility of Australia for cotton growing is confirmed by a gentleman, who, writing to the *Times*, states that the seasons in Australia afford three months longer for the growth of the plant than in America, that the cotton grown there is the best in the world, and that he looks forward to the day when cotton will be the great agricultural staple of that continent.

The London Saturday *Review* considers the question of cotton supply in its various aspects, and concludes as follows:

With opportunities at least equal to our dangers—with the whole tropical world open to our influence—and the most populous of tropical countries under our sceptre—it will be national suicide if we do not strain every nerve to emancipate ourselves from moral servitude to a community of slave-owners.

The London *News* treats the subject elsewhere, in the same general tenor, and concludes thus:

What, then, must we do? We must lose no time in promoting the growth of cotton where ever it will grow. The obvious method is to strengthen the hands of the cotton supply association, and of every society which can satisfy us of its ability to grow what we want, within our own dependencies or elsewhere. The case is in our own hands. Australia or India could give us all we want; but not without some pains on our part. We must take what we can get from America while preparing our own corps; but we must be ready to dispense with the assortment of American cotton which cannot be got to grow in an atmosphere of political and social revolution.

The London *Times* takes a serious view of the subject. It says cotton can be produced in fifty different regions of the globe, but adds—

This is not the secret of the matter. The real difficulty consists in this—that American has got fair possession of the market, and supplies us with cotton an excellent in quality and so nearly sufficient in quantity that only a narrow margin is left for fresh competitors. Last year was a remarkable year for the cotton trade. The imports exceed in amount any yet recorded; the consumption was proportionately large; and the stocks in hand at the close of 1860 were still considerable. Coming to figures, we may state that the weekly consumption of the kingdom was probably about 48,000 bales. Of these 41,000, as nearly as possible, came from the United States, about 2,000 from Brazil, 1,800 from Egypt and the West Indies, and 3,200 from Indian. There is the whole case clearly explained. America sends us six-sevenths of our entire receipts, and unless the supply ceases altogether or very materially diminishes, we must be able to get on successfully that the market is all her own.

But, unfortunately, this source of our new material, though so excellent, while it lasts, cannot be regarded with the confidence which on so vital a question we ought to feel, and, short as has been the interval since the appearance of our observations, it has been long enough to illustrate with a startling force the precariousness of the support on which we depend. The cotton States of America are actually on the brink of a tremendous convulsion, the consequences of so long threatening to be possible is now imminent, and if we should bear by any of the next mails that the cotton crop is in danger from the derangement of industry and business, we should not be surprised. Already the Americans themselves appear to be scared at the prospect. We are told that the price of cotton has fallen enormously, and the value of shares made on consignment, which are to be paid for in cotton, could hardly have been affected except through some misgivings as to slave property. At any rate, even if we assume, as perhaps we may, that the interests of the cotton grower will be strong enough to protect the cotton consumer against any very serious or immediate mischief, it can not be denied that our position is becoming unsafe in the extreme. We are holding on by a single anchor, and the strands of the cable seem actually parting. Nobody can tell what may be the effect of political disorganization upon the cotton States of the Union, and in what condition shall we find ourselves if the six-sevenths of our supply which these countries now furnish should be and tenfy cut off? Suppose the imports reduced even by a half, or a third, what are we to do? The distress at Coventry gives but a faint idea of the misery and ruin which would overwhelm us if our staple manufactures were abruptly stopped.

It behooves us, then, without an hour's delay, to inquire what is to be done. Except for the single difficulty we have described, it is a perfectly easy work. Three-quarters of the globe are actually competing for the favor of our orders. Man, silver, Coffee, Malts, Sugar and Tea, is invariably found, offers anything we want. Tea, flax, silk, linseed, cotton—whatever crop falls elsewhere is sure to be producable in India. As it is, India contents supply the cotton next to the American in point of magnitude, though with a long interval between, and it is already calculated that these imports will be materially increased the current year. There there is Australia bidding for notice. We are assured upon the evidence of excellent authorities that nothing would be easier than to make Australia good a cotton field as America is now. Invest the capital, organize the trade, invite Chinese laborers, and the desired results will follow with the most infallible certainty. Hardly have we mentioned our eyes to these agreeable visions, when the advocates of African civilization interpose their claims. Africa is the very land of cotton. In those regions the plant is not an exotic. It requires no naturalization. It grows there already, and is even cultivated, as far as the ignorance of the natives will permit the process. Then why not extend a hand to the struggling negro, and benefit an oppressed race by the same policy which would provide our manufacturers with interminable supplies of wool?

* * * "We have not made these observations in any spirit of alarm. Although the disruption of the Union seems more probable than at first sight may be said, indeed, to have been actually consummated by the secession of South Carolina, we will entertain hopes that the wisdom of the American statesmen may ultimately prevent over the unreasoning violence of the southern populace, and avert the calamity impending. Our present wish is simply to point the old moral by the new phases of affairs. Twelve months ago it might have been plausibly argued that the actual disunion of American States on the slave question, and the consequent danger to the planting interests, were contingencies which might, indeed, be contemplated, but which were by no means probable. We now see that such events may easily happen. The peril has been brought home to our very doors. It is certainly not impossible that the Southern States may form a confederacy of their own, and maintain, or even extend their commerce with this country. The American cotton supply may possibly be larger than ever. Such a result is doubtless within the bounds of probability; but enough has been seen to convince us of the reality of the danger. Whether Lincoln would follow his inaugural address, or organization it may be hard to say; but, at any rate, we have now learnt that the political convulsion may occur at any moment; and we know but too well, from the examples of history, how likely it is that such convulsions should be attended by financial and commercial ruin."

Death of the King of Prussia.

The latest arrivals from Europe bring news of the death of the King of Prussia. The poor old king, who has for three years been excluded from public affairs, died on the 2d of this month. He was about sixty years of age, and leaves no children by his wife, who was of that lordly family of Bavaria, of whom there were at one time three sisters—the Queen of Prussia, the Queen of Saxony, and the Empress of Austria. The two queens were twin sisters. Their father King Louis—who made Lola Montez a countess—is her brother. Queen Elizabeth, of Prussia, survives her husband, the late Frederick William IV. The successor to the crown is the king's brother, who has for several years governed the country as prince regent. His name is Frederick William Louis, and as prince regent, he has been called Prince Louis. He takes the title of Frederick William V. It is his son, Frederick William Nicholas, who married the princess royal of England, and is now Prince of Prussia and heir apparent.

The deceased king was the son of that beautiful Queen of Prussia whose charms and misfortunes made so large a part of the romance of Germany in the wars of Napoleon I. He was but a lad during those eventful times, but entered the army and displayed good qualities in the service.

It has been very much the habit of the press for a number of years to speak very severely of the old king, and to hold him up as in his time a brutal despot, and a man of very dissolute habits. It has indeed been said that the disease which prostrated him so long, and which finally consigned him to oblivion in his palace as a helpless lunatic, was brought on by his vices. There is a great deal of testimony that is all this he was greatly maligned by political enmity. He was neither a drunkard nor a debauchee, but personally a man of very sober habits and strong religious impressions. By education he was one of the most accomplished men in Europe. He was the patron and intimate friend of Humboldt, and deeply interested himself in the scientific theories of Cat great philosopher. His great defect was that of temper, and an obstinate adherence to his own notions, especially in government matters. He has been in his latter days classed with the chief enemies of popular progress; but in his earlier days he was disposed to adopt some measure of constitutional reform within his kingdom, and conferred a sort of charter on his subjects in 1847. But it did not satisfy popular expectation, and the troubles of 1848 forced him into a conflict with his subjects, which made him extremely unpopular with most of them, and created a repugnance toward him among liberals of all classes, which observed their sense of his good qualities, and led to the erroneous opinions vulgarly entertained that he was a mad blooded tyrant, when he was only a stubborn, well-intentioned ruler, who was ruled by bad advisers.

Had he not been a king, he would have been respected as an excellent citizen, and a devoted votary of science. Being a king, in times to which he was not equal, he will be written down as a very poor monarch, and may not escape the taint upon his name of being a bad man, which he was not. Prussia, under his reign, has, however, made great advances in population, wealth and influence.

The royal power has been far more than two years held by the brother who succeeds; thus the death of the old monarch will not probably cause any change in the administration. The new king is less than two years younger than the late one, and is nearly sixty-three years of age.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Arkansas Acting—The United States Arsenal to be Taken.

We are informed by telegraph that Governor Rector of Arkansas, backed by the people of Little Rock, made a formal demand on yesterday, for the U. S. arsenal at that point. The Federal officers in charge are given until to-day to give it up, or else it will be taken. Can it be that Tennessee, in view of the active movements of Arkansas and her other adjacent sisters, will continue to vegetate upon help? Is that the vital question now pressing upon her as it were but the chimerical suggestion of an idle fancy?—*Louisville of yesterday.*

☞ On Monday morning Jane Henry was brought before Justice Bagg, at Detroit, on complaint of a gentleman for whom she professed to have an affinity. She is one of the free-love stamp of females, who, about five years since, formed an attachment for the gentleman in question, and has followed his footsteps ever since he has been. She has gone to the same church, and seating herself in an adjacent pew, has unshrinkingly in the most loving style. She has followed him to funerals, and has been a decidedly unwelcome visitor at his store. Not only has she followed and visited him, but has also laid his friends of her unbearable love. Forbearance finally ceased to be a virtue. Jane was arrested, and in default of $300 bail to keep the peace for six months, was sent to jail for that period.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN'S PREDICTION ABOUT ATLANTA.—Thinking the following would be interesting to the people who are soon to be formed into a southern confederacy, I send it to you for publication in the Atlanta *Intelligencer*:

I visited Dahlonega, Georgia, in the fall of 1846, soon after Atlanta received its name. Stopped at the late Dr. Singleton's, who introduced me to Mr. Calhoun. I asked Dr. Singleton if this was the distinguished Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina. He said it was. Mr. Calhoun said he had been in the Federal Government more years than I have lived. On learning that I resided in DeKalb county (of which Atlanta was then a part), he said to me: "You may be proud of your country, for Atlanta is in DeKalb. Before you are as old as I am, it is probable that a southern confederacy will be formed, it will doubtless locate its capitol in Atlanta." F. M. HAYGOOD.

PENSFIELD, GA., JAN. 22, 1861.

POTATOES.

50 BBLS. LONDON LADY POTATOES;
50 bbls. California Mammoth;
100 bbls. Pink Eye Potatoes;
100 bbls. Mechanick Potatoes;
200 bbls. Independent Blue Potatoes;
300 sacks " " "
100 barrels Rockaway Potatoes;

Just received and for sale lower than they can be bought at the river or wholesale. Those wishing to buy in lots will do well to give us a call.

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HAVING PURCHASED THE RIGHT FOR SETTING GRATES by the above patent, I am now prepared to execute all orders with promptness. Grates set with the patent will consume two-thirds less fuel and throw into the room, and at the same time less fuel is required than by the old style fireplace.

Orders left at Morgan & Baldwin's, Walker's Brick Main Street, or at my shop, corner of Linden and Causey streets, will be promptly attended to.

H. LEMON.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned, have had our fireplaces set with Dodge's patent for setting Grates, and we find the room better warmed, with less fuel, than they were before its adoption; and we take pleasure in recommending it to our citizens generally for the comfort it insures and its economy in the consumption of fuel.

Thomas James Finnie,	Charles Potter,
J. L. Morgan,	James R. Cook,
G. Falls,	A. Schwartz,
T. F. Dill,	J. G. Finnie,
W. M. Cole,	J. J. Brumley,
J. S. Schoonover,	Morgan & Baldwin.

feb9-4m

"SAM'S HOUSE!"

THE undersigned has opened up a NEW HOUSE, recently completed, on the north side of JEFFERSON STREET, between Second and THIRD, where he will keep a first-class

EATING AND DRINKING SALOON.

I would respectfully ask of my friends and the public a call, as nothing but the best will be served.

My house will be known as "SAM'S HOUSE."

feb9-6m SAM HAMMON.

Cold and Warm Baths

ALL who enjoy the luxury of either Cold or Warm Baths, can be accommodated at the barber shop of JOHN MOORE, in the Bathing House. He has fitted up his establishment in superb style, and will take pleasure in attending to the comfort of his customers. feb11-1m.

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INFORM the public in general that they are prepared to treat all diseases, base-ness alty that are pronounced incurable, and called cirrous.

Their treatment is entirely without any rival, because they will be expelled from the system, with all their venomous virulence, by their mild, rational treatment, without sensible and without the aid of

They also treat with success, according to the most improved system of medicine, Cancer, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Ophthalmia, Fistula in Ano, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Rhinitis, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Torpid Liver, Gravel, Fits, Tapeworm, Piles, Dropsy, Diseases of the Skin, Bronchitis, Consumption, all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and give particular attention to all Female Complaints, especially those of the womb.

Persons who are afflicted with any of the above diseases will be cured, and can find good board and accommodations while under treatment at the doctors' in-firmary.

The doctors call attention of patients at a distance, that if a case be presented to them, they will prepare medicines, by writing to them, with an exact account of all the symptoms of the disease, medicine will be forwarded by Adams express.

☞ Consulting Rooms, No. 329 Main street, between Union and Madison streets. Infirmary on Union street, east of Bayou, at Dr. Spiegel's private residence.

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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, or of what nature.

All Dr. Spiegel sets from the afflicted is a fair trial, then ask the patient if he has not been made some one to them.

Thousands of testimonials, from the most reliable source, may be seen at the doctor's office. feb8-4m

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

WE, the undersigned sufferers by the fire of the 24th and 25th December last, destroying the Overton and Calhoun Hotels, and much of their contents, desire to express our entire satisfaction with the promptness and fairness with which the Ætna Insurance Company have settled and paid our losses, as shown in the policies. Losses paid to date are as follows:

W. R. Hunt	$4,000.00
Norvell, Snow & Co	2,934.47
James T. Mc	3,417.86
R. Mallory	800.00
Wm. P. Lewis	800.00
H. F. Farnsworth & Co	500.00
Jno. Hirsfeld	200.00
Memphis, January 2, 1861.	

The agent of this well-known and responsible company has been removed from Messrs. Chadwick & Wells, and the company is now represented by

STANDART & SMITH, Agents,
ja25-3m OFFICE JEFFERSON STREET.

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Country Undertakers furnished with Caskets and Cases at a reasonable discount. feb12-1y

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MESSRS. MATTHEWS & HUNT, late of Boyce and Scourers, Cook & Matthews, of St. Louis, have been induced to open an establishment for carrying on the above business in all its branches. Every description of gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pantaloons, cleansed and reduced to their original perfection. They certainly do remove every spot of grease, paint, wax and tar, together with all other troublesome and impossible to which such garments are liable, and warrant the spots not to reappear. Call and examine their specimens of Cleaning. If they fail to give you satisfaction they will be liable. Their office is on Jefferson street, between Main and Front Row.

MATTHEWS & HUNT.

The Memphis Appeal.

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2	4.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.75	22.50	27.50	40.00
3	5.00	6.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	50.00
4	6.00	8.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00
5	7.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	42.00	48.00	75.00
6	10.00	14.00	17.50	21.00	28.00	35.00	42.00	49.00	55.00	87.50
7	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	32.00	40.00	48.00	56.00	60.00	100.00
8	13.50	18.00	22.50	27.00	36.00	45.00	54.00	63.00	67.50	112.50
9	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	75.00	125.00

☞ One square, recievable weekly, per annum, $40.00
" " twice a week, " 60.00
☞ Two squares, recievable weekly, per annum, 60.00
" " twice a week, " 80.00
☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.
☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.
☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHANGE AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, in advance over stated rates.
☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in large type, charged at DOUBLE RATES.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for extra space over contract, and when MARKET TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates, for Waste, Route, Renewals, Co-Partnerships, Notices, Resolutions, etc.
☞ *Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.*
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.
☞ Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions, Notices of Meetings, Notices to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.
☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.
☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations are all other advertisements.
☞ All local and transient advertisements will be charged by the insertion.
☞ Solicitors and agents in local column will be charged 10 cents per line.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN & DILL.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

MADE to the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1861.

1. The name of this company is The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

2. The amount of capital stock.....$500,000.00
3. The amount of capital stock paid up in.... 500,000.00
4. ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank.....$37,951.08
Cash in banks of agent, and in course of transmission.....76,449.31 — $114,400.39

Bills receivable, for loans secured by personal and collateral security	63,055.84	
Real estate unencumbered, building and lot Hartford, United States	18,000.00	
Stocks and bonds as follows, viz:	Par val.	Mar. val.
211 shs Hartford bank stock, Hartford	$21,100	$31,905
400 shs Phoenix Bank, Hartford	40,000	40,000
100 shs Connecticut banking city stock, Hartford	5,000	8,700
250 shs Ruth's R'r stock, Hartford	10,000	10,000
150 shs East Hartford county, Hartford	7,500	7,500
200 shs Charter Oak R'r, Hartford	20,000	21,200
250 shs Farmington R'r, Hartford	25,000	28,130
150 shs Wrentnile R'r, Hartford	15,000	14,700
125 shs Meriand Man R'r, Hartford	12,500	12,200
115 shs Hartford R'r, Hartford	11,500	11,500
200 shs Colts R'r, Hartford	20,000	22,775
200 shs Aetna Ins. co's, New York	20,000	18,000
200 shs N'r Commerce, New York	20,000	19,000
200 Union b'k, New York	20,000	21,000
200 shs Bank of America, New York	20,000	20,500
200 shs Manhattan, New York	20,000	21,500
200 shs Merchants' b'k, New York	15,000	16,500
100 shs Ocean b'k, New York	10,000	8,200
200 shs Gallatin b'k, New York	10,000	9,500
100 shs B'k of N'r America, New York	10,000	9,500
200 shs Metropolis b'k, New York	20,000	21,500
100 shs Mechanics b'k, Boston	10,000	10,500
100 shs B'k of Commerce, Boston	10,000	10,500
100 shs Granite b'k, Boston	10,000	10,500
10 shs Suffolk b'k, Boston	1,000	1,200
100 shs Hide & Leather b'k, Boston	10,000	10,100
100 shs Shoe and Leather b'k, Boston	10,000	10,300
100 shs Tremont b'k, Boston	10,000	10,100
100 shs Atlantic bank, Boston	10,000	10,100
100 shs Safety Fund b'k, Boston	10,000	10,000
100 shs Boylston bank, Boston	10,000	12,000
100 shs Revere bank, Boston	10,000	10,000
200 shs B'k of the Republic of Missouri, St. Louis	20,000	20,000
200 shs Mechanics' b'k, St. Louis	20,000	20,000
87 shs State B'k of Missouri, Hannibal	5,700	3,355
100 shs Union bank, Alabama	15,000	12,650
50 shs Montreal bank, Montreal	10,000	11,700
110 shs Connecticut river railroad company	12,000	2,002
20 shs Connecticut river railroad company	2,000	1,895
100 shs Hartford & New Haven railroad	10,000	13,500
10 bonds Tennessee R'r stock, 6 per ct., payable 1892	10,000	15,100
2 bonds Ohio State stock, 6 per ct., payable 1860	1,000	10,000
20 bonds Michigan State stock, 6 per ct., payable 1868	20,000	20,800
25 Hartford city bonds, 6 per ct., payable 1876	25,000	25,825
25 Hartford city bonds, 6 per ct., payable b'ds, 6 per ct., 1872	25,000	25,125
	$728,210	$738,512 — 738,812.00
Interest and rents accrued, mostly paid in January, 1861		16,172.99
Total assets		$993,771.32

NOTE.—Our stocks and bonds are held as permanent investments and not for sale, hence our values (as a matter of their actual value) but preferring to comply strictly with the letter of the law, we enter them at the lowest cash rates in the 1st December, 1860, thereby making a difference of nearly $40,000 in our statement.

LIABILITIES.

5. No liabilities to losses, or others, due or not due.
6. No losses adjusted and due.
7. No losses adjusted not due.
8. Losses in course of adjustment, or other proof, included in 10, as shown above.
10. All other claims against the company, (dividends unpaid).....600.00
Total liabilities.....$35,706.49
11. The ratio of the assumption is, not to exceed $50,000 in any one risk, subject to loss by a single fire.
12. The amount insured in a city or village depends upon its size—generally all the insurable risks in it have subject to the rule last above named.
13. The amount insured in any one building or buildings depends upon its size and construction, subject to the rule above referred to.
14. The act of incorporation is the same as heretofore filed.

H. HUNTINGTON, President.
TIMO. C. ALLYN, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } SS.
Hartford county. }

HARTFORD, January 7, 1861.

Personally appeared H. Huntington, president, and T. C. Allyn, secretary, of the Hartford Fire Insurance company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by them subscribed, is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of said company, and exhibits, so far as can be ascertained at this date, its actual condition on the first day of January, 1861. Before me,

JAMES NICHOLS, Justice of the Peace.

CONSULTERS OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 31, 1861.

This is to certify that the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has complied with all the requirements of the code, on the subject of foreign insurance corporations, to sections 1496 to 1507 inclusive, as well as the act of 1854 of March, 1859, chapter 159, section 1, relating to a deposite with the controller of twenty thousand dollars of six per cent. bonds of the State; and that John H. Chadwick is the legally authorized agent of said company, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee.

E. BUFALLY, Controller.

☞ Policies issued and renewed, and losses adjusted and promptly paid, by

J. E. CHADWICK, Agent,
fel-1m BANK BUILDING.

YOUNG & WELD'S WANTS!

WE WANT TO BUY,

ONE Negro Woman, a good cook, washer, etc., (for Cash or Exchange for Younger years old.

WE WANT TO HIRE,

Three Negro Men, common laborers.
One Negro Woman, good cook, washer, etc.
One Negro Girl, about 14 years old, to nurse.

WE WANT TO SELL,

One Negro Man, a No. 1 hand for $1000.
One Negro Boy, about seven years old, but as efficient as two ordinary. The owner must have money, and will sell for $850.

WE WISH TO EXCHANGE,

Improved City and Suburban Property and Farming Land, in exchange, with or without agents.

We wish to exchange valuable Suburban Property for Dry Goods or Groceries.

Any person having such property, and wishing to make such an exchange, will find it to their advantage to call on us.

WE HAVE FOR RENT,

Several of the most desirable situations in the city. Among the rent memorandum, a large commodious Brick Building, corner of Linden and Deloche streets; a brick tenement on Lauderdale street, with an excellent garden, orchard, and five acres of land attached. Also, four tenement houses, on Jefferson, new and nearly improved, on Madison and Monroe streets.

WE HAVE FOR SALE CHEAP,

An element Watch, cost $400, will sell for $200.
A Lady's Watch, in gold case, and quite a keepsake at $2 per cent. less than their value.

YOUNG & WELD,
241 Main street,
Over Mansfield & Co.