THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 39.

Daily Appeal.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

O, love, love, love, love, love, love love!
What poetry work you do!
From New Hampshire to New Year's Bill,
No end you seem to take.

The day of all the year the best,
That must you bright shine,
In February's fourteenth day,
Immortal Valentine.

Oh Hero what meaning of young love to?
What did I what meant I must cries?
And what of every kind and sort,
And value of every size.

No day makes such a stir as this
(Not even the Nation's Main)
O! all the FETES, O Valentine!
Thy fetes is the most fatal.

Love leads your month, sing a song,
Over hills and over plains,
The world seems like one vast castle,
The Space, "Leather chains."

There's not a trade or industry,
But love does mean to bind
The very blacksmith at his forge
Feels homesickness behind.

The miner, "hardest of the hards,"
Now speaks with quietly
His chosen—his heart, I mean to say—
Not Gold, pure—sentiment.

The beasts are lost in the same plight!—
The horse, the ass, the steer
The lion's found his lioness, yes love,"
The stag has got his deer.

The Bitlemouse, though small to be
Counts after his own fashion
The very mite's affiled to one,
That one's a lucky gambol.

The very birds are caught, the crow,
To strength Sequestered,
His carrion leaving, to carry on
A tender correspondence.

And while Mice — invisible as Bats
With her at her to wander
The gnome, whose chief also pretty words,
Is gone to meet her gander.

Slow birds and beasts don't die for love,
Tis more silliness than a groan,
Because I can't the hymen's end
To dance in a noose.

Fresh bonds I'll seek, tho' I should look
From Tennessee to Ohio,
And for my death (food for to-day),
Postpone it sine die.

SLAVERY—NUMBER 2.

EDITORS APPEAL: In our former article we were endeavoring to point out some of the benefits accruing to the negro from the institution of slavery. We wish now to show some of the advantages the negro has been as a slave to the white race, which, without the institution of slavery, would have been a great and positive loss to the world.

If with one fell stroke the four millions of southern negroes could be struck out of existence, either by death or liberation, the shock would convulse the world. The loss to the world would be more felt than the loss of the same number of individuals, either black or white, of any class of society upon earth. The ten millions of whites in the North who are mainly indebted to slave production for subsistence, would be ruined; for upon agricultural products our commercial and mechanical pursuits. The various professions are dependent upon the same source for their subsistence. This institution does not only touch our material prosperity, it strikes far deeper, and takes hold of all our social relations—is in fact the substance, upon which our entire society rests. Touch it lightly and suddenly, and you produce a social and civil earthquake. It extends far beyond our own limits. The fanatics of the North would feel the overthrow of this institution to their very center; would be, indeed, as great sufferers as the South.

The commercial prosperity and industrial pursuits are chiefly dependent on slave labor. England, too, would feel the stunning blow, until her immense commerce and trade, with her vast manufacturing interest, would reel and totter to its fall. With the crash her operatives, depending to so great an extent upon slave labor, would become a dangerous element to the stability of the government itself. France, and Germany, and other nations would feel the sad effect; all would feel that a power had fallen; they the while stricken would be conscious of its mighty vibrations. Am I dealing in imagination? Do I exaggerate the value and importance of our system of domestic labor? Or am I not rather speaking the language of soberness and truth? I do not wish to overrate its value to the world, nor to exaggerate the profit its overthrow would occasion to society. I am fully apprehend that any well-informed political economist will say that the above is overdrawn or too highly colored. I have not the time nor the statistics at hand to set forth the facts upon which I have founded my assertions, which would prove that I am borne out by figures and facts. Suffice it to say that one-third of the civilized world is fed and clothed by the instrumentality of the institution of slavery. This being true, am I not sustained in the assertion that the four millions of southern slaves are of more value to the world than the same number of human beings of any other class of society, white or black? [illegible]

What moral fanatic, then, of the mad fanatical spirit that is ready to strike the blow that would produce such disastrous results? Such a fiend spirit of madness and malignity would dethrone God himself, and attempt to govern the world in his stead, because it arrogantly thinks it could rule wiser and better than he. God's conception of human government, according to the sublime conceptions of the pure saints of abolitionism, is too imperfect and unequal for their sense of justice and equality. Therefore they make war upon his revelation and his providence, and cry out for "an anti-slavery Bible" and "an anti-slavery God."

I suppose Satan and pretty much the same sort of notions when he and his angels rebelled against the moral government of God. The question now occurs to the ingenious inquirer of the divine will, inserting this matter of African slavery, (aside from its acknowledged existence in ancient times) as well as under the reign of Christ, and his immediate disciple without a rebuke from him or them) is, can a system of labor, founded on domestic slavery, of such vitality and moral, extending over all year civilization, keeping with it such manifold results to the world's progress and prosperity, be a "sin and a crime?" Especially when its subjects are incapable of progress and civilization in any other manner than under the yoke of domestic bondage? A people when left to themselves, are but little above the brute creation. It is not a singular historical fact, that the African negro is the only variety of the family of man that can be enslaved without detriment or deterioration—all other races (even the savage Indian is no exception) is dwarfed mentally and morally by oppression—but the negro is actually elevated by the process, and it develops his moral capacity. By the process of enslavement the African negro the institution becomes, in the hands of a overruling providence, one of the greatest instruments of civilization of modern times. It civilizes the negro, and the institution of slavery, would have been a great and positive loss to the world.

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RELIGION AND WOMEN.

One of the principal agencies by which this extraordinary revolution in the public sentiment of the North has been brought about is the church. The history of anti-slavery in this connection, however, is too extended to admit of anything more than a narration of general facts. It is sufficient to say that the abolitionists have had the support, without a portion of the religious sects of the free States ever since the year 1820, since which time their conferences, sessions, assemblies and meetings have been the theatres of the most rancorous discussion, abusive debate and irremediable discord. They have rendered the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches, and divided into antagonistic parties the American board of foreign missions, the American home missionary society, the American tract society, and every other benevolent organization which embraces within its scope the good of the common country. They have thus prevented the dissemination of the bible, the establishing of missionaries, the distribution of tracts, and interrupted all efforts that have been made for the Christian elevation of the slave or the welfare of the master. Instead of that feeling of attachment and devotion to the interests of religion which once formerly felt, they are now strayed against each other, two hostile bodies, whose sole occupation is individual abuse, political harangues, and the profanation of the sacred desk. Personal holiness has given way to party spirit, and while men's hearts around them are blazing with the sympathies of their own fallen nature, ministers have forgotten their vocation in preaching hever, subverting the scriptures and setting up as the God of worship the comfortable negroes of the South. Their sentiment is: "If the Bible tolerates slavery for an instant, away with it. And God himself—if he sanctions his hell-born monster—even he is unworthy of respect." The black portrait of southern slavery has been indelibly painted upon their imaginations until the pure, solid, consistent religion of our forefathers no longer exists. Those reversed Peckniffs can hardly bear to look upon a southern man without a feeling of resentment; they seldom look at a Bible without muttering a blasphemy, and cannot speak of the South and its institutions without letting out their dream of blood and desire.

Witness some of their effusions. The Rev. Henry Wright, pastor of a Congregational church in Massachusetts, said:

"Who is the God of Christianity? He is not the God of slavery. He is not the God of Moses Stuart and Leonard Woods. * * * Shame on the nation, shame on its politics, shame on its religion, shame on such a God. I scorn him. He is not my God. I will never bow to his shrine. My head shall go off with my hat when I take it off to such a God as that.

"If the Bible sanctions slavery, the Bible is a self-evident falsehood, an enemy of nature and of nature's God.

"The question is often put to me, would you believe slavery to be right if God should declare it right? No! I would fasten the chain upon the heel of such a God, and let the man go free. Such a God is a phantom, I declare."

The Rev. Daniel Foster, one of the chaplains of the Massachusetts legislature in 1853-4, said:

"He stood on that floor as an orthodox clergyman, but he would as soon exchange with the devil as one of those hireling priests—those traitors to humanity. The professed church of Christ is false, and its hireling priesthood unworthy of confidence."

The Rev. Mr. Griswold, of Stonington, said: "For the church which sustains slavery, wherever it be, I am ready to say I will welcome the hell, whether it come from heaven or from hell, which shall destroy it. Its pretensions to Christianity are the boldest effrontery and the vilest imposture."

The Rev. Mr. Howell says, when speaking of the Bible arguments in behalf of slavery: "Give up my reliance of abolition? Never. I will sooner, Jonas-like, throw the Bible overboard, and exercise it as the Newgate Calendar, denounce God as a slaveholder, and his angels and his apostles as turnkeys to slave-drivers."

The Rev. Mr. Blanchard, in a speech in the Detroit convention:

"Damned to the lowest hell all the pastors and churches of the South, as they were a body of thieves, adulterers, pirates and murderers—that the Episcopal Methodist church is more corrupt and degrade than any heathen house in the Union—that the southern ministers of that body are desirous of perpetuating slavery for the purposes of debauchery, and that every clergyman among them is guilty of enormities that would shock a savage."

This same Rev. Mr. Blanchard, in a discussion in Cincinnati, 1845, in reply to Mr. Bates, who held up to the abolitionists' imitation the example of the "angel of the Lord who adored Hagar, the slave of Abraham, to return to her master and submit herself to her angel did no advise her, I think he was a ruffian."

We might quote sentiments like the above ad libitum, but these are sufficient to show the drift of a portion, at least, of the clerical mind at it's work.

What has been the influence of these clergymen, and their sympathies, have contributed to the formation of revolutionary societies throughout the length and breadth of the land, and invited all men to join in the holy crusade. Appealing to their congregations, they have worked with hooked phrase and flattering caresses upon the tender imaginations of women, until they have learned to look upon a slaveholder as a monster of moral monstrosity. Seeing parties have been turned into abolition clubs, while little children in the Sunday schools have been taught that A. B. stands for abolition, from books illuminated with graphic insignia of terror and oppression; with pictorial chains, handcuffs and whips, in the shape of scourges, to the naked and crouching slaves. This latter remark is truer of the past than the present generation; but we see the influence around us in the millions of young men now constituting the bulk of the Republican party, who may trace their opinions upon the question of slavery, to the early prejudices thus acquired.

John Randolph, of Roanoke, once said, that the worst government on earth was a government of priests, and the next worst was a government of women."

The Russian Treaty with China.

The London *Times* thus describes the advantages which Russia gains by the treaty which she has just concluded with China:

If the frontier line which it settles be traced upon a very good map, we shall find that it takes a very thick part off the west and north east of China. To us China is the oyster which by our sword we open; to the Russians China seems to present itself under the image of an onion, which, peel by peel, they propose by themselves to devour. They now by this treaty push forward their frontier line considerably eastward in the provinces lying at the foot of the mountains of Central Asia, and they advance very close even to the densely peopled portion of the country. But their great advance is upon the northern side, where they have actually come twelve degrees south of their old boundary at the mouth of the Amour, have taken on the whole of the shores of the Gulf of Tartary, bringing out their frontier line into the Sea of Japan. Of course the great desire of Russia is to creep south to get seaports which would give her free outlets to the world, and which are not for half the year blocked up with ice. Now, at the mouth of the river Tsou-mien, by enlarging the already existing town of Hwan-chiu, they will have a port directly opposite to Hakodadi, and commanding the islands of Japan. A very slight knowledge of the map of China is sufficient to convince any one who hears that the Russian frontier, in Mongolia, does south to the city of Tu-chiu, that Russia, with a naval station at that point, must be practically master of Japan.

The Russians, by the fourth article of their treaty, obtain that "on the whole frontier line established by the present treaty trade, free of all duty or restrictions, is established between the subjects of the two States; and the local authorities are bound to give special protection to such trade and to those who exercise it."

The new treaty moreover allows the Russian merchants are to travel in China on commercial business with no further passport than a Russian certificate. Wherever they go, these Russian merchants are to carry the Russian law about them, and the Chinese local authorities are bound to respect the rights and to enforce the obligations of a Russian subject.

A Female Warrior.

A widow, whose name figures honorably in the history of France, recently died in the Hospital des Petites Menages, at the age of 87. Her maiden name was Therese Figueur, and she served as a dragoon in the 15th and 7th regiments from 1792 to 1812. She was known throughout the army by the name of Sans-Gene, and was so much esteemed by her officers that, when the committee of public safety demanded on excluding all women from the army, an exception was made in her favor. The history of her campaigns was published from her own dictation in 1842. She began her military career at Toulon, where that port was besieged by the English, in 1793. She was there put under arrest by Commandant Bonaparte for a delay of twenty-four hours in executing an order. Some years after, when her old commander had become first consul, he sent for the dragoon Sans-Gene to St. Cloud, and afterward gave her a good situation consisting of 200 francs. Sans-Gene remained in active service until 1812, when she fell into the hands of the priest Mar'no's guerillas in Spain, and was taken as prisoner of war to England, where she remained till 1814. In the course of twenty campaigns she had four horses killed under her, and was often severely contused. The first time being at Toulon, when a ball struck her left breast. She entered the hospice in 1840, and lived upon her pension of 200 francs, till the present emperor made a handsome addition to her means from his private purse.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF CLIMATE.—We have on record observations of the physical effects of the various climates of the United States, sufficiently extensive and accurate to warrant any positive generalizations. That there are striking differences between the inhabitants of the North and those of the South, and even between the people of contiguous States, is a matter of common remark; but the precise nature of those differences has seldom been clearly defined, and it is difficult, where so many other conditions are also disturbed, to determine to what extent the effects observed are due to climate influence.

According to our own observations which have extended from New Hampshire and Vermont on the North, to the borders of Florida on the South, the finest race of men in physique in this country are to be founded between the parallels of 34 deg. and 40 deg. north latitude, and particularly in the States of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky.

They are large, symmetrically formed, erect and graceful in carriage, have fine generous feeling, open and pleasant countenances. Between these parallels also lie our finest climates; and, although the concurrence of these circumstances does not prove that the relation of cause and effect exist between them, we are justified in considering some connection as at least probable. The more aristocratic origin of the early settlers of those States, their higher culture, less austere religious views, and stronger social tendencies; their abundant pleasurable exercise in open air, and their freedom from severe labor, have, no doubt, conspired with the genial influence of milder climate to produce the striking differences observable between their descendants and those of the New England Puritans.—*Hunt Toward Physical Perfection.*

GROWTH OF MISSOURI.—In 1850 the white population of Missouri, according to the Federal census of that year, was 592,004; the number of slaves 87,000, and of free persons of color 3,000. Returns from the several counties in the State show the present population to be: whites 1,056,133, slaves 112,587, and free persons of color 2,902. The population of Missouri exceeds 1,100,000. This increase for the decennial term has been over seventy per cent.; the whites have increased eighty per cent, and the negroes but thirty. The wide disproportion between the increase of the whites is owing to the exportation of slaves to the southern market.

PRETTY GOOD.—A party of negroes gave a grand ball near Albany last week. Six distinguished colored gentlemen were driven thither by a white coachman. In a spirit of courtesy they invited him to enter the ball. He accepted the invitation, and was a pleased spectator, until the aroma arising from the table waltzers became somewhat pungent, and as it grew more powerful he prepared to leave. Just at that moment one of the colored managers approached with much politeness, and said the ladies desired the coachman to leave the room. The manager regretted to make the request, but the ladies insisted, because, they said, he smell so much of the stable.

SERIOUS RESCUE.—AT GALLATIN.—A personal difficulty occurred at Gallatin on Saturday last, between Wm Kennedy, a shoemaker, and Capt. R. A. Bennett, in which the latter was shot in the breast, and so badly wounded as to imperil his life. The trouble, we learn, grew out of an insulting remark made by Kennedy to Capt. Bennett, and it is the impression that Capt. B. was in the act of making an attack when Kennedy fired upon him.—*Nashville Gazette.*

DR. J. B. WASSON, Dentist,

HAVING located permanently in the city of Memphis respectfully tenders the services of all who may desire his professional services in any of its various branches, and warrants satisfaction to all who may favor him with their confidence. All operations performed in the most approved and skillful manner. Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on suction or atmospheric pressure, thereby dispensing with the use of clasps or bands attached to the natural teeth. Fine gold will be used, or other kinds of artificial base if desired. Special attention given to the treating of all diseases of the mouth and gums, and the saving of natural teeth, millions of which are being lost annually for want of a little skillful and judicious treatment. Teeth extracted with the aid of local anæsthetic, preventing all nervous pain and suffering. Office on Main street, below Union, No. 371, in Jones & Tate's new block. [illegible]

TAYLOR & MCEWEN

Heavy 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Osnaburgs.
Heavy Cotton Drillings.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
Southern Stripes and Plaids—heavy.
Southern Ginghams—handsome.
Southern Cottonades and heavy Drillings.
Alabama Cottonades—cord and blue.
New style Calicoes—fast colors.
Grey Poplins—new.
Nubias, Head Dresses.
Wool Yarns, Coats' Spool Cotton.
Carpets, Rugs, Stair Linens.
Table Cloths and Covers; Towels.
Wire Cloths, Curtains, Curtain Damasks.
Bleached and Red Cambrics.
Cotton and Sheak Matting—very fine.
Pillows, Bolsters, Sheet, Cases.
Country Jeans; Feathers.
On hand and arriving as above.
Spinning Wheels, Reels, Hoops, etc., supplied to order.

TAYLOR & MCEWEN,
Main street, near Worsham House.

WANTED.

A VIRGINIA LADY, with health and some experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation immediately, in some southern family or public school. She has a well qualified to teach the English, and the usual English branches, as well as the French language; also, Music on the Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, and German Painting.

Best of references given if desired. Applicants, state the terms, etc., will please address Miss B. F. Ball, Germanville, Virginia. [illegible]

For Sale.

HOUSE and lot on Alabama street. The house contains three rooms, with kitchen. Inquire of [illegible]

PROVISIONS.

CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS.
DO BREAKFAST BACON.
PLAIN HAMS.
BACON SHOULDERS.
DO RIBBED SIDES.
DO CLEAR SIDES.
FAMILY PRIME MESS PORK, in barrels and kf. bbls.
DO LARD, in barrels and kf. bbls.
DO LARD, prime leaf, in barrels, in barrels, and 5 lb. tins.
CLEAR MESS AND W. O. PORK.
SULK MEATS, SHOULDERS, SIDES and HAMS.

The above are now in Stock, and will be kept constantly on hand through the season, from which Hotels, Grocers, Steamboat Messes, Chart Orders and the Trade generally, will be supplied at market rates by

FRANCIS WHITTAKER,
Packer and Provision Merchant, Seventh and Carr streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Refers to merchants of Memphis, generally who do a provision business. [illegible]

POTATOES.

50 BBLS. LONDON LADY POTATOES;
50 bbls. California Potatoes;
100 bbls. Pink Eye Potatoes;
100 bbls. Nockanotick Potatoes;
300 bbls. Baltimore Blue Potatoes;
200 sacks
100 sacks Nockanotick Potatoes;
Just received and for sale lower than they can be bought at the river of Nashville. Those wishing to buy to look will do well to call on or address

FLOURNOY & CRAWFORD,
[illegible]daw No. 14 Front row.

DR. J. B. SPEIGEL & REINACH,

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS,

AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

Cancer Operators

IN THE WORLD!

Eight Years in Memphis.

IT IS now the public to general that they are prepared to treat all diseases, but especially those which are pronounced incurable, and pronounce them so.

Their treatment of Cancers is without any rival, being acknowledged to be superior to any other system, with all their cards and there, any by one minutes treatment, without resorting and without the knife.

They also treat all other diseases adopted to the most improved science of medicine in Europe, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Ophthalmia, Fistula in Ano, Scrofula, Syphilis, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Tumpid Liver, Gravel, Piles, Tapeworm, Piles, Dropsy, Diseases of the Skin, Scrofula, 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' 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 an exact account of all the symptoms of the disease, medicine will be forwarded by express.

Office and Consulting Room, No. 329 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets. Infirmary on Union street, east of Bayou, at Dr. Speigel's private residence.

Dr. C. Reinach has, in his thirty years practice, especially on chronic diseases, cured them with the signal success. He has in his possession over five thousand patents, herbs, barks, etc., which he can rely upon to cure diseases, which are the most pronounced incurable, permanently incurable.

He also makes it his especial study to treat diseases with the utmost care, and at a short time, at moderate charges. All Dr. Speigel's patients reside at home, then all the reference he will give is the cure.

Thousands of testimonials, from women, may be seen at the doctor's office. [illegible]

Hartford Fire Insurance Co,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $903,771.52.

Chartered in 1810.

Phœnix Insurance Company.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $553,122.83.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Tennessee Bonds deposited at Nashville by each of the above companies for the security of policy holders.

J. E. CHADWICK, Agent,
[illegible] BANK BUILDING.

FAIRFAX MILLS

CALCINED CORN MEAL!

(Will keep in any climate.)

FOR SALE AT THE MANUFACTURER'S AGENCY,

Second Street, near Adams,

[illegible] EDW. H. HALL, Agent.

"SAM'S HOUSE!"

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

The school will be known as "Sam's House."

[illegible] SAM HARMON.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Stationery---Stationery.

THE finest assortment of Letter and Note Paper ever offered in this city.

We invite particular attention to our new Mill assortment of Letter and Note Paper, consisting of the following styles: Samset Wove, Damset Retinella, Wove Cream, Wove Amber Laid, Window Retina, Laid, De La Rue Royal Note, De La Rue Rose Damask, French Paper, assorted Sizes; Magnum Vellum Bath, Martinez, Arabesque, Victoria, Quadrille. Also, Mourning Paper and Envelopes, of every description.

Call and make your selections.

TOWNS & BRO.,
[illegible] (Under Odd-fellows' Hall).

FOR RENT.

A STORE, 104 Front Row. Also a dwelling so stairs, containing 7 rooms with cistern. Inquire at 123 Main street. [illegible]

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY

JEO. R. M'CLANAHAN.....BENJAMIN F. DILL,

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN & DILL,

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

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum.....$10.00
Tri-Weekly " " 5.00
Weekly " " 2.00

All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.

DAILY RATES OF ADVERTISING

For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion.....$1.00
For each additional insertion of same.....50

SPACE.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	1 Year.
1	2 00	4 00	6 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	14 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	37 00
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00
4	7 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	20 00	25 00	31 00	37 00	43 00	62 00
5	8 00	12 00	15 00	16 00	24 00	30 00	37 00	45 00	52 00	75 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 00	21 00	29 00	36 00	43 00	52 00	60 00	87 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	56 00	67 00	78 00	112 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	62 00	75 00	87 00	125 00

One square, recevable weekly, per annum.....$40.00
" " twice a week, " 60.00
Two squares, recevable 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, CHARGED AS NEW BACK DAY, and on third page, at advance over stated rates.

Advertisements directed to be discharged, or set in large type, charged DOUBLE RATES.

Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for extra spaces ever contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates, for Wants, Rents, Remnants, Co-Partnerships, Notices, To Consignees, etc.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

Liberal compensation will 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 as all other advertisements.

All legal and transient advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

Business notices in local column will be charged 20 cents per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN & BILL.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between L. C. Norvell, G. C. Boone and William McKean, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

L. C. NORVELL,
G. C. BOONE,
WM. MCKEAN.

Memphis, February 1, 1861.

NOTICE.

Mr. G. C. BOONE is duly authorized to wind up the business of the late firm of Norvell, Boone & Co., succeeded by Mr. Thomas B. McKean. All parties indebted to said firm will please make payment at the office of Mr. Boone, where all debts due the late firm will be paid.

L. C. NORVELL,
WM. MCKEAN.

Memphis, February 1, 1861.

NOTICE.

G. C. BOONE will continue in the Commission Business as heretofore, and we cordially recommend him to our friends.

L. C. NORVELL,
WM. MCKEAN.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

MADE to the Controller 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 in.....$500,000.00
3. The amount of capital stock paid up in.....500,000.00

4. ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank.....$27,321.06
Cash in transit, safety of remittances, course of transmission.....76,448.82
Bills receivable, for loans secured by personal and collateral security.....$3,055.94
Real estate secured by mortgage, and let 15 Front street, Hartford.....18,000.00
Stocks and bonds at values, viz:

	Par val.	Mar. val.
811 shs Hartford bank stock, Hartford.....	$81,100	$40,955
400 shs Phœnix b'k stock, Hartford.....	40,000	40,000
300 shs Connecticut river banking co. stock, Hartford.....	5,000	8,550
300 shs Bank's b'k stock, Hartford.....	10,000	10,500
150 shs Bank of Hartford county b'k stock.....	7,500	7,500
200 shs Charter Oak b'k, Hartford.....	20,000	21,200
200 shs Farmer Mec b'k, Hartford.....	20,000	29,128
150 shs Mechanics' b'k, Hartford.....	15,000	14,700
200 shs Manufacturers' b'k, Hartford.....	12,000	13,200
215 shs Ætna b'k, Hartford.....	21,500	34,310
50 shs City b'k, Hartford.....	2,500	2,375
200 shs Agric Ex b'k, New York.....	20,000	19,000
200 shs B'k of Commerce, New York.....	20,000	19,000
200 Hanover b'k, New York.....	20,000	20,200
200 shs Broad'y b'k, New York.....	20,000	20,000
200 shs Manhattan co'y, New York.....	10,000	12,800
200 shs Merchants' b'k, New York.....	12,000	13,002
200 shs Ocean b'k, New York.....	10,000	8,000
200 shs Union b'k, New York.....	10,000	9,500
100 shs B'k of N Amer, New York.....	10,000	9,530
200 shs Metropolitan b'k, New York.....	20,000	21,000
150 shs Market'ns b'k, Boston.....	10,000	10,200
100 shs B'k of Commerce, Boston.....	10,000	10,300
100 shs Granite b'k, Boston.....	10,000	10,300
100 shs Shoe & Leather b'k, Boston.....	10,000	10,100
100 shs Tremont b'k, Boston.....	10,000	10,100
100 shs Atlantic b'k, Boston.....	10,000	10,100
100 shs Safety Fund b'k, Boston.....	10,000	10,600
100 shs Republic b'k, Boston.....	10,000	10,600
100 shs Revere b'k, Boston.....	10,000	15,000
200 shs B'k of the State of Missouri, St. Louis	20,000	20,000
200 shs Merchants' b'k, St. Louis.....	20,000	20,000
87 shs State B'k of Wis consin, Milwaukee.....	8,700	8,985
125 shs State bank of Illinois, Springfield.....	12,500	13,000
100 shs Mechanics' bank, Montreal.....	10,000	11,700
120 shs Commerce company.....	12,000	9,000
20 shs Connecticut river banking co.....	2,000	1,400
100 shs Hartford & New Haven railroad co.	10,000	13,800
50 bonds Tennessee B'k' stock, 6 per ct., payable 1868.....	50,000	10,100
200 shs Ætna fire ins co, 6 per ct., 1875.....	20,000	20,000
2 bonds Ohio State stock, 6 per ct., payable in 1860.....	10,000	10,005
20 bonds Mississippi state stock, 6 per ct., payable 1861.....	20,000	20,300
20 Hartford city bonds, 6 per ct., payable 1876	20,000	20,825
25 Hartford city bonds, 6 per ct., payable 1877	25,000	25,700
	$720,300	$734,512

Interest and rents earned, mostly payable in January, 1861.....15,172.29

Total assets.....$749,771.52

NOTE.—Our stocks and bonds are held as permanent investments and not as the general practice makes a criterion of their actual value; but preferring to comply strictly with the letter of the law, we have taken the lowest cash sales on the 31st December, 1860, thereby making a difference of nearly $40,000 in our statement.

5. Liabilities.

6. No liabilities to banks, or others, due or not due.
7. Losses adjusted and unpaid.
8. Losses in course of adjustment, or resisted.
9. Adjusted and not due.....$85,166.64
10. Losses reported, in course of investigation, not included in last answer above.
11. All other demands against the company, (dividends unpaid).....600.00

Total liabilities.....$85,766.64

12. The ratio of the amount of the company's net assets to its outstanding risks, exclusive of the risks, is as follows, to wit: Ratio of assets to risks, 150 per cent.
13. The amount insured in any one risk.....$10,000.00
14. The amount insured in any one block of buildings (against upon its size and construction, subject to the rules above referred to.
14. The seal of incorporation, in the same as her elsewhere filed.

F. HUTTINGTON, President.
TIMO. C. ALLEN, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
Hartford county.

HARTFORD, January 2, 1861.

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

JAMES RICHARDS, Justice of the Peace.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, TENN., January 21, 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 laws of this State, and is authorized to transact business in sections 1406 to 1407 inclusive, as well as the act of 24th of March, 1859, chapter 213, section 70, requiring a deposit with the chief clerk of treasurer thereof, dollars of six per cent. bonds of the State; and that James Mc. Cullough is the duly authorized agent of said company, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee.

J. T. DUNLAP, Controller.

Fire insurance and renewed, and losses adjusted and promptly paid.

J. E. CHADWICK, Agent,
feb1-tfm BANK BUILDING.

Mute! Mute!

THERE came to my place a few weeks back an old black HORSE MULE, which was taken up for his keep. Said mule is M. C. Mr. Sutton, on the 21st of March last. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay for this notice and charge for keeping, and take him away. [illegible]

New Hope Post Office, on Big creek, Shelby county.

VALENTINE WERNER'S

Blacksmith and Wagon Shop.

A LL kinds of work done, and all kinds of work warranted. Go and see at all times. Drays, Wagons, Carts and Plows. Horse-shoeing done as called by anybody. Prices very low, and will lower for cash. Shop on Jefferson street, between Court and Center streets, Memphis, Tenn.

Cotton Factors.

JAS. STEELE.....JOHN STEELE.....JAS. F. GREENE.

J. & J. STEELE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION AND

Grocery Merchants,

No. 1 Exchange Buildings,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We have on hand a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies, generally, which we will furnish on as low terms as any in the trade. [illegible]

J. J. RAWLINGS.....JOHN L. WEBB.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

(Successors to Webb & Rawlings.)

Cotton Factors

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office, 316 Main Street,

Near corner of Union, up stairs,

Memphis, Tennessee.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, selling Grain, Bacon, and all kinds of Produce. Orders promptly filled at the lowest prices. [illegible]

WM. S. PICKETT.....RALPH WORMELEY.

PICKETT, WORMELEY & CO.,

(Formerly Harris, Wormeley & Co.)

Cotton Factors,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Agents for

Eagle Cotton Gin Manufactory,

NO. 8 FRONT ROW,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

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, CHARGED AS NEW BACK DAY, and on third page, at advance over stated rates.

Advertisements directed to be discharged, or set in large type, charged DOUBLE RATES.

Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for extra spaces ever contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates, for Wants, Rents, Remnants, Co-Partnerships, Notices, To Consignees, etc.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

Liberal compensation will 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 as all other advertisements.

All legal and transient advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

Business notices in local column will be charged 20 cents per line.

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

M'CLANAHAN & BILL.

Cotton Factors.

JAS. STEELE.....JOHN STEELE.....JAS. F. GREENE.

J. & J. STEELE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION AND

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No 1 Exchange Buildings,

MEMPHIS, T