# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

MCLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1861. VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 69.


## Daily Appeal.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 4th of March, 1861, UNCLE SAM, in the 85th year of his age.

In chronicling the demise of Uncle Sam, we do so with a mixed emotion of sorrow and joy. His death was anticipated for some years, having fallen a victim to an "irrepressible conflict" disease, which combated successfully and rendered ineffectual the expert skill of the most learned Sewardite and prominent physicians of the day, and after a long, protracted suffering, lingering in its progress with a slow, certain and unavoidable end, he departed this life on the day and year named above, leaving behind many to mourn this sad bereavement.

Having witnessing gratification who deserved his fate, and the concluding pulse he Machine. The subject Letter's.

tion Machine, at the very low price of Hammer, Tucker and Feller, in the premises. following is a specimen of the letters we are receiving from planters and other heads of families:

BOLIVAR, Tenn., March 18, 1861.

MR. ROWIN DEAN—Dear Sir: The Letter A made the Machine of you for $40 gives the highest satisfaction which he struggled allowed made, but this wasn't characterized his indomitable heirs of liberty, and bravery.

Born on the 4th of July, 1776, the last century was signalized by unprecedented advancement, and as the legitimate offspring of the independence of America, his birth was hailed by freedom as a wonderful epoch in the history of the world. His terrestrial career advancing, it became evidently important that a generalissimo was required, and should be employed to superintend and guard his household affairs. George, of revolutionary fame, having established a good character, and being strongly recommended by letters of an innumerable number of brave hearts, was the chosen one. Tradition says he made an excellent and very trustworthy functionary, gained the admiration and confidence of his employer and the respect of all of his obedient servants.

Then when George's term expired, John, Tom, James, Quincy, James the second, Andrew, Martin, William Henry, John the Second, James the third, Zachariah, Millard and Frank, were employed successively in rotation, and are said to have given partial satisfaction in polling moderately well over the servants, and conducting the affairs of the White House with a discretion remarkable and peculiar to the times and circumstances. During the latter part of these Administrations however, Uncle Sam, laboring under the debilitating influences of the "irrepressible" contagion prevalent, manifested symptoms of insanity, and being unable, therefore, to give an unadulterated attention to the things of his Government, advantages were taken, powers usurped, and all manner of abuses tolerated and administered by reckless employees, with a keen, discriminating eye toward personal aggrandizement.

At this juncture James, surnamed Buchanan, was called in to preside. Powers extraordinary and plenipotentiary were extended to him, and behold an old horse in the harness, he very soon wrought the same privileges enjoyed by his immediated predecessors, into advantages which led him and subordinates to adopt the grab game, and before his term transpired, managed to oust from the treasury all of its contents, and created a debt inconsistent with legal expenditure, precedent was, and so totally consisting of nearly one hundred millions to be liquidated by Uncle Sam's dilapidated, disintegrated and moneyless federalism.

It is conceded, and believed by some who have not thought much upon the subject, and have had less opportunities whereby to form a proper opinion, that this dissolute, corrupt and jealous disposition made manifest in the admission of governmental affairs was the immediate cause of Uncle Sam's demise; but, an investigating committee of thirty-three, representing all parts of the public domain concerned, having been appointed, and detailed to examine into and ferret out the true circumstances surrounding this predicted event, and report the causes which tended to produce such an unhappy result, met in judgment and announced as follows: Whereas Uncle Sam has discovered that, during his physical derangement and lamentable sickness, many of his powers were misused, and immunities, never granted or contemplated, were employed by his employes to abuse and subvert the ends of his Government; and, whereas, his union of States was now in a manner disrupted, it became important and absolutely necessary to elect another presiding officer, more trustworthy and faithful in the discharge of incumbent duties, adhering strictly to precedent of his laws. Hence numerous applications were made, and through the counseling of leading and influential contemporaries, conventionally, Stephen, John, John C., and "honest old Abe," received the nominations, and went forth upon the campaign, canvassing for an election to this high, distinguished and responsible position.

Strong recommendations were voted each, but as a greater number appeared, testifying to the ability, capacity, and integrity of "Honest Old Abe," his claims were favorably and duly considered. Uncle Sam, however, had never seen him but once, and then cursorily, while the other candidates were familiar acquaintances, and knowing them well, was cognizant of their many faults. In view of these facts, especially after hearing that very impressive, popular, and inviting handle to his name, through the tantalizing importunities of supposed friends, Uncle Sam concluded to select "Honest Old Abe." Therefore, a dispatch was forwarded to Springfield, his place of abode, requiring him to repair immediately to the White House at Washington. According to order, "Honest Old Abe," after having delivered himself of the ignorant and insignificant phrase, indicative of his unsound ability, [illegible] the time and [illegible] arrived to assume the new duties assigned. The moment Uncle Sam beheld him, he was startled, agitated, and alarmed at his emaciated, imbecile, and abolitionized countenance, and was heard to exclaim: "He is not the right man in the right place, the times in Israel are in a rage, I am perplexed, mortified, and ruined forever." Thus as Uncle Sam's mental and physical ability was already nearly destroyed by the "irrepressible" disease of abolitionism, he could not withstand this sudden deception, and mortal shock, so fallingly prostrate, died.

Let his memory be revered as a monument to self-government, and the star-spangled banner remodeled to comport with the exigencies of the times, as a shibboleth of his glory to enshrine the hearts of all Exists.

It may be interesting to state that there was found among the archives of Uncle Sam's office, his last will and testa[illegible] something all of his earthly effe[illegible] bon[illegible] real or mixed, to be [illegible] between his two surviving bel[illegible]thern and South Carolina Confederacies.

The will is now being pr[illegible] and the executors will administer in due time. No apprehensions, therefore, need be had in regard to encumbered difficulties arising between the legatees, as the property involved must be distributed according to the law of the will. So be it.

LOUISGAZNOG.

CANE PRESENTATION.

JACK'S CREEK, Tenn., March 2, 1861.

COL. D. T. SEAIN—*Dear Sir:* We, the citizens of Jack's Creek and vicinity, in view of your noble and zealous efforts in the late election, to secure for Tennessee her just and equal rights in the Union, or her honor, safety, and independence out of it—and for the high regard we entertain for you as a man and a patriot, present you this plain silver-headed cane. We hope you will accept it, not for its intrinsic worth, but as an earnest of our sympathy and co-operation in the great cause of justice and equality, for which you so earnestly contended. Though doomed to defeat, we still have an abiding hope, that when the brave and generous people of Tennessee have calmly and dispassionately looked upon the circumstances by which they are surrounded, they will arise in their power and proclaim themselves—as they are and of right ought to be—an independent people.

We believe in the formation of the Government of the United States, it was the design of its founders that it should be a confederation of equal States, united by a Constitution guaranteeing equal rights and equal privileges to every State. We would furthermore say, when palpable violations of that Constitution assail the peace, safety, and equality of a State, that it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the State assailed, to declare herself an independent sovereign.

We wish, through you, to say to your fellow-citizens of the First district, that we congratulate them on their unanimous vote for convention, which we hope will be "as broad cast upon the waters," and a final triumph of those principles upon which they so unanimously voted.

Again we ask you to accept this cane, with the wish that it may support and comfort you in your declining years.

Very respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

Stephen L. Ross, E. B. Fuller, G. L. Ross, Tom Hart, John Barham, M. M. Jett, Crook, C. McCord, J. M. Hart, Jr., J. M. Hart, sr., James Hart, L. J. Rhodes, Stephen Massengill, William Thomas, P. B. Farmer, Dennish Crook, J. F. Hart, B. P. Hurt, Richard Barham.

LEXINGTON, Tennessee, March 25, 1861.

*Messrs. R. Rowin L. Ross and others:*

GENTLEMEN: Your kind and complimentary favor of the 2d instant, tendering me a "plain silver headed cane," in compliment to the services rendered by myself, and my fellow-citizens, in the late election, at the late election, in behalf of the great cause of States rights, has been received, in company with the cane. This approval of the course we took, is to me the highest and most gratifying draught with which I have yet drunk at the fountain of more substantial pleasures and gratifications than any that have taken place during the whole of my life. Accept, in an earnest sure of my indebtedness, that the labors of the humble [illegible] of the times in which I have lived, will be applauded, in this hour of [illegible] callant few" who [illegible] in Tennessee, who [illegible] to our beloved [illegible] "the brave [illegible] section. [illegible] will yet and [illegible] any state] to the [illegible] which they live, and [illegible] are and of right [illegible] people. Let us [illegible] asserted the sovereignty [illegible] States in the form and [illegible] between [illegible] fathers in the form and [illegible] brothers [illegible] and the [illegible] Northern and South Confederacies.

The will is now being pr[illegible] and the executors will administer in due time. No apprehensions, therefore, need be had in regard to encumbered difficulties arising between the legatees, as the property involved must be distributed according to the law of the will. So be it.

LOUISGAZNOG.

CANE PRESENTATION.

JACK'S CREEK, Tenn., March 2, 1861.

COL. D. T. SEAIN—*Dear Sir:* We, the citizens of Jack's Creek and vicinity, in view of your noble and zealous efforts in the late election, to secure for Tennessee her just and equal rights in the Union, or her honor, safety, and independence out of it—and for the high regard we entertain for you as a man and a patriot, present you this plain silver-headed cane. We hope you will accept it, not for its intrinsic worth, but as an earnest of our sympathy and co-operation in the great cause of justice and equality, for which you so earnestly contended. Though doomed to defeat, we still have an abiding hope, that when the brave and generous people of Tennessee have calmly and dispassionately looked upon the circumstances by which they are surrounded, they will arise in their power and proclaim themselves—as they are and of right ought to be—an independent people.

We believe in the formation of the Government of the United States, it was the design of its founders that it should be a confederation of equal States, united by a Constitution guaranteeing equal rights and equal privileges to every State. We would furthermore say, when palpable violations of that Constitution assail the peace, safety, and equality of a State, that it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the State assailed, to declare herself an independent sovereign.

We wish, through you, to say to your fellow-citizens of the First district, that we congratulate them on their unanimous vote for convention, which we hope will be "as broad cast upon the waters," and a final triumph of those principles upon which they so unanimously voted.

Again we ask you to accept this cane, with the wish that it may support and comfort you in your declining years.

Very respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

Stephen L. Ross, E. B. Fuller, G. L. Ross, Tom Hart, John Barham, M. M. Jett, Crook, C. McCord, J. M. Hart, Jr., J. M. Hart, sr., James Hart, L. J. Rhodes, Stephen Massengill, William Thomas, P. B. Farmer, Dennish Crook, J. F. Hart, B. P. Hurt, Richard Barham.

LEXINGTON, Tennessee, March 25, 1861.

*Messrs. R. Rowin L. Ross and others:*

GENTLEMEN: Your kind and complimentary favor of the 2d instant, tendering me a "plain silver headed cane," in compliment to the services rendered by myself, and my fellow-citizens, in the late election, at the late election, in behalf of the great cause of States rights, has been received, in company with the cane. This approval of the course we took, is to me the highest and most gratifying draught with which I have yet drunk at the fountain of more substantial pleasures and gratifications than any that have taken place during the whole of my life. Accept, in an earnest sure of my indebtedness, that the labors of the humble [illegible] of the times in which I have lived, will be applauded, in this hour of [illegible] callant few" who [illegible] in Tennessee, who [illegible] to our beloved [illegible] "the brave [illegible] section. [illegible] will yet and [illegible] any state] to the [illegible] which they live, and [illegible] are and of right [illegible] people. Let us [illegible] asserted the sovereignty [illegible] States in the form and [illegible] between [illegible] fathers in the form and [illegible] brothers [illegible] and the [illegible] Northern and South Confederacies.

[illegible] Mr. Albert Pike and Judge Sutton, "old line Whigs," minutes before intention, canvassing the State in favor of secession.

[illegible] and see our State standing in sympathy and interest, beside her southern sisters.

This cane will assuredly "comfort and support me in my declining years," and I greatly regret, that my years are already so far spent, as to advise me that I cannot even hope, to fight with you many more battles, in defense of liberty and equality. However, when unable to engage in the service, and nothing is left me but recollections of conflicts past, the tender ties of memory will bind my heart inseparably to this manifestation of your favor. In the name of my fellow-citizens of the first district I thank you for the compliment paid them. They stand above the dictation of cliques and party leaders, and vote honestly and fearlessly, as their own judgements may advise. If loyalty to the South is the condition of your regard for them, they will never forfeit it, for come what may we are determined to follow her fortunes through gloom or glory, and to defend our homes and our rights against foreign or domestic invasion.

Truly your friend, D. T. SEAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA: A DAY IN THE CITY AFTER ITS FALL—THE TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF WAR.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who visited Gaeta after its capitulation, gives the following vivid picture of the riddled city:

There is now, and there has been for the last [illegible] days, a stream of people coming back to [illegible] deserted and sadly dilapidated [illegible] in Gaeta and the Borgo. The [illegible] class below the middle age last month [illegible] are to the spot where [illegible] for a fall, for in the summer [illegible] all who have the power to do so remove all their goods and chattels for a short sojourn, or country season. Imagine, then, the homes of at least ten thousand families turned inside out, and all moving in our line and in our direction, loaded on carts, mules, asses, men's and women's backs—wool and straw mattresses, chairs, boxes, handboxes, pots and pans, household and kitchen furniture of every description swarming in one confused mass along the road. I saw a man, an old man, closing a procession of half a dozen lusty fellows, in all likelihood his sons or grandsons, all of them laden with the insides of their gutted cottage, all of them treated with the conveyance of objects of the first necessity, the old man bringing up the rear with a huge crucifix, wrapped in a white linen cloth, and so heavy as almost to break the bearer's back bent under its burden. The new Archbishop had taken the household gods with him in his flight; he had no faith in their ability to protect themselves, let alone the dwelling which burnt incense or lit farthing lamps in their honor.

Alas! for the dark side of war! These poor wretches had heard that the siege was at an end; they laid hold of what each of them held dearest, and are all eager for their return home! Some of them, I fancy, had not stopped us on the road day before yesterday, and addressed the staff-officer in my company, with whom he had struck up something like a friendship, and inquired, with a doleful look that said as plainly as possible, "What shall I do?" "Well, how is it, Felice?" said my companion. "Did you find much damage done at home?" "Nothing!" was the pithy answer, "I found nothing!" "Ah, well, you had better luck than many of your neighbors, I'm sorry for them, but I'm glad for your sake!" rejoined the officer. The poor wretch, loaded out of his spiritless consternation by my friend's misconception of his meaning, "I tell you I found nothing! my house, and land, and property, is nowhere!" Hundreds of human dwellings will be found equally annihilated, many more rendered utterly inhabitable within this week, and so little, in number also fallen or falling in the Borgo. Ten thousand francs have been sent in by Government, and other sums to no very high amount have been subscribed by private charity, with a view to relieve the most urgent wants of these sufferers; but a million of francs would be a little more than a drop of water in the sea. Luckily there are a light-minded people, accustomed to build their huts on the ruins of the hovels the earthquake scatters about their ears. To escape from a calamity is for them to forgive it.

I arrived there in time to witness the entrance of the returning population, but I was too late to witness the exodus of the scarcely less wretched garrison. The night was by no means less heart-rending, but, I am told, far more disgusting. The Neapolitan soldiers dragged along with them swarms of women and children, as they were not only freely allowed to carry and burden themselves with families, but even, in spite of such incumbrances in the middle of all the straits and horrors of the siege, notwithstanding the means and opportunities, and even orders, given them of removing the non-combatants to a place of safety and comparative comfort. The adhesiveness of these southern Italians, their instinct of family affection—feeling almost more animal in them than human—is, however, one of the most amiable features in their character, and may be turned to the best purposes, though it is to be regretted, in this instance, that it should have been indulged to the sad detriment of the objects themselves of this unreasonable attachment. Men and women, grown up persons and infants, all bore the traces less of the unavoidable distress of the siege than of their own incorrigibly filthy habits; and of the brutal neglect, of the criminal mismanagement to which they had been subjected. The place was amply provisioned to the last; but the brutal use of the worst description, the most was suffered to rot, the channels were sinks of indescribable foulness; nothing could exceed the disorder, the filth of the crowded hospitals, whatever may be said of the soldiers—and there is, indeed, evidence that they stood to their guns or that they returned to them, even after the most destructive fire, or the most appalling explosion—whatever may be thought of the soldiers, nothing can excuse the incapacity, the laziness, the inhumanity, of the officers. Between the latter and their men there seems to be no link of understanding or sympathy.

While the mass of the common prisoners filed off, haggard, starved, sickly, drunken, broken down, the spendthrift dandies strutted out, sleek, serene and unconcerned, with the same cool nonchalance, the same vain-glorious swagger, the same triumphant look I witnessed among their fellows when 8,000 or 10,000 men used to lay down their arms to one-fourth or fifth their number of undisciplined Garibaldians or even unarmed Calabrians, and still put a bold countenance upon their losing game—and in the same contrast by dereliction of duty, and the most utter loss of honor, were for them matter for a signal triumph. Truly, neither Asia nor Africa ever exhibited a more melancholy spectacle than this ignominious dissolution of the Neapolitan army. I have seen it melting away like rotten snow from the opening scene to the last denouement of this drama; from the capitulation of Capua years and an large a treasure to forge and to temper, should have proved but so worthless a broken reed in the hands of those who put their trust in it.

* * * I went yesterday for the last time to take a long and minute survey of the battered place. I had hitherto found pleasure rather in viewing batteries, roads, trenches and parallels, than in contemplating the havoc and desolation which were the result of those ingenious contrivances. I went over the grounds with all diligence, nevertheless. Gaeta is not Gibraltar, the hill is not so steep, the rock not so firm, the batteries not so cunningly screened from view—above all things, the lodgment is not so much the point of attack not so far removed, yet there is enough in the insulated ground, in the cramped up town, in the sandy isthmus, in the general look of one place to remind one of the appearance of the other.

No part of the whole mass of town, fortress, and hill has entirely escaped the ravages of the artillery which thundered at it from the land side. Where the cannon ball did not hit point blank, there the household fell with dire effect. The besiegers reckon they fired, during the whole siege, about fifty six thousand, or thirteen thousand in one day alone, the 22d of January. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that every fifty feet is a shell (the effect of each projectile; you almost come to the conclusion that not one of them has been hurled in vain. The siege of Gaeta, is, I believe, the first instance in which rifled cannon has been applied on a large scale to the battering of walls and bastions.

The Piedmontese, as I told you, had reared eighty of these new war engines on their batteries, and no man who has not seen it can believe the havoc they have caused. I already reached you the condition of that part of the town I had already visited—that narrow slip stretching from the town gate to the royal palace. The houses in this part may be said to be either altogether blown away or struck up all of a heap; the batteries lining the sea, before these houses, and even, in some instances, the ground under them, are a mass of crumbling [illegible]. The royal palace, and the high and lower town before it, are still standing; but there is hardly a building, lofty or lowly, that has escaped rifling out or slighting back, that may be said to be unscathed. I saw several villainous holes through the roof of the Catholic church, and more than one of its windows smashed out of all shape. As I ascended the hill, the road, the ground, the fencing walls, the whole mass, nearly up to the summit, was torn, here and there, plowed up, leveled down, torn asunder, destroyed, with a violence exceeding all I could imagine as the effect of mere human contrivance. The whole hill, up to the foot of Rowland's tower, was strewn with projectiles. The round tower was hit in more than one spot, and although a small battery of four rifled cannon, reared by the Neapolitans on the hill-crest, had not suffered, yet there was no evidence that no inch of ground within the peninsula of Gaeta might be considered as safe from the enemy's fire. I walked half way down the hill to the Queen's battery, and there I may say one out of four of them were dismounted, and the parapets were everywhere grooved and battered; but I proceeded to the lower bastions, which had evidently borne the brunt of the attack, and there is no exaggeration in saying that the original design of the works is scarcely any longer to be recognized, so miserably gabions, sand bags, walls, parapets, cannon, affute, and the ground they stood on, have been blown, and, as it were, scattered together.

I have seen such havoc caused in an Italian vineyard or garden by some furious hail storm, where a few stumps of trees are all that remain of what was half an hour before a rank mass of luxuriant vegetation, but could not, I repeat, believe that a fortress, or part of it, could be "crushed up as an old colander" as I saw Gaeta yesterday. There is something bewildering, appalling in the sight of so extensive a wreck; the buildings, storehouses, barracks, sheds, chapels, fountains, small suburbs, convents, and churches, which are scattered here and there, between and behind these lower bastions, have to be seen, in order to form an adequate idea of the havoc, not only crushed and pounded to mere shapeless fragments, to atoms, but they have been actually swept away. Stone or brick, iron or timber, the effect on the broken material, equally gave way; the projectile seemed to bring contraction with it in the very wind that encompassed it. Its effect was not battering merely, but blasting.

Hon. Albert Pike and Judge Sutton, "old line Whigs," minutes before intention, canvassing the State in favor of secession.

The Old Dodge.

An aged looking female, poorly clad, and of humble countenance, but quite nimble of foot, was in various parts of the city yesterday, soliciting alms. She represented that New Orleans was the place of her nativity, but a transit son who had long since fled the paternal roof, now lay in the New York hospital, sick of a fever, and desired once more to gaze upon the features of his maternal parent, before going to "that bourne, whence no traveler returns." A quarter was specified in this all manchesant's appeal for aid, but if so large an amount was not convenient, she quickly added that a dime or even half-dime would not be ignored. Several feeling hearts responded to the pathetic solicitations, and her pile was fast augmenting; but unfortunately, she encountered a gentleman in front of the Bollingbrook hotel, who had seen her before. It was true as stated, that New Orleans was the place of her residence, but not true that she was an object of charity. She is the owner of a thriving fruit shop in the Cresent City, and her worldly goods are estimated there at a value of between $200,000 and $25,000. Much of it, he was very informed by this gentleman, has been accumulated in this way, the old woman having extended one of her begging tours as far as Minnesota, while she went to Memphis, Louisville and Cincinnati, in of monthly occurrence. She at first denied the charge of her unexpected New Orleans acquaintance, but when told of the locality in which she lived, and the number of her house was given, her pale cheeks became suffused with the blush of shame, and quickly drawing a tattered veil over her guilty features, she hobbled off, muttering to herself that she had been subjected. The gentleman who had seen her, and who had long known the fraud, and who thought it probable that her operations will be confined to the South ward to-day.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE FROZEN MAIL CARRIER.—During one of the severest snow storms of the present winter, (says the Boston *Journal*), Francis McNab, a stage driver, left Goodrich, in Canada, for Kincardine, with the mail, in a sleigh drawn by two horses. When leaving he told the postmaster that he was afraid he would not be able to reach the next post office. His presentiment was verified; he did not live to reach Lurgan, a post office distant about ten miles from Kincardine. He struggled bravely against the wintry element, however, as subsequent search revealed. After proceeding a few miles, he appears to have unhitched the horses from the sleigh. He then evidently mounted one horse, wrapped himself in the buffalo robe, and with the mail bag in front, proceeded, leading the other horse. In this manner he must have traveled some distance, when probably becoming benumbed, he abandoned the horse and still toiled on. Some distance further on the mail bag seems to have fallen; next, a little further on, the buffalo robe dropped from his cold, palsied form; and still a little further, and the dead body of the hapless mail carrier came down among the terrible drifts of snow.


The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY BY THE M'CLANAHAN, BENJAMIN & 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 " " ..... 6.00
Weekly " " ..... 3.00

DAILY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

| Spaces. | 1 Week. | 2 Weeks. | 3 Weeks. | 1 Month. | 2 Months. | 3 Months. | 6 Months. | 1 Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | $2 00 | 4 00 | 5 00 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 | 25 00 |
| 2 | 3 00 | 6 00 | 7 00 | 8 00 | 11 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 | 37 50 |
| 3 | 4 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 20 00 | 30 00 | 50 00 |
| 4 | 5 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 18 00 | 25 00 | 35 00 | 62 50 |
| 5 | 6 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 18 00 | 22 00 | 30 00 | 40 00 | 75 00 |
| 6 | 7 00 | 14 00 | 17 00 | 20 00 | 25 00 | 35 00 | 45 00 | 87 50 |
| 7 | 8 00 | 16 00 | 20 00 | 24 00 | 28 00 | 40 00 | 50 00 | 100 00 |
| 8 | 9 00 | 18 00 | 22 00 | 27 00 | 32 00 | 45 00 | 60 00 | 112 50 |
| 9 | 10 00 | 20 00 | 25 00 | 30 00 | 40 00 | 50 00 | 65 00 | 125 00 |
| 10 | 11 00 | 22 00 | 27 00 | 33 00 | 45 00 | 55 00 | 75 00 | 137 50 |

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40.00
☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60.00
☞ Three squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 80.00
☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in before Clerk's desk.
☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not this marked, they will be charged for till forbid, and discontinued at the end of that time.
☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHANGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, in advance over other matter.
☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in large type, charged at DOUBLE RATES.
☞ Every advertisement will be charged extra for a conspicuous space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, it will be charged in proportion to paper.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates, for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnerships, Notices, To Contractors, etc.
☞ All Yearly Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.
☞ All Transient Business and Transient advertisements will be charged for the insertion.
☞ Obituaries and tributes to local esteem will be charged 10 cents per line.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN & BILL.


### Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to the power and authority conferred on me by the terms of a trust deed, made to me by J. D. Montgomery, on the 21st day of December, 1858, and recorded in the Shelby county register's office, in Book No. 43, pages 212, 213 and 214, on the 30 day of January, 1861, to which deed reference is hereby made for particulars, I will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of April, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Cayce & Sun's auction house, known as the Grande, in the south side of Market street, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., have and expose to sale the following described land, to wit: Lots numbered and designated as follows, to-wit: Being and lying in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, and beginning at a point or corner tree, with the line of John Cobbins, thence No. 6, and running east and with Cobbins line forty-five (45) poles and fifteen (15) links to a stake south of a maple tree marked J. G.; thence north sixty-four (64) poles and twenty-one (21) links to a stake; thence east twenty (20) poles to a stake and corner of a thirty-two acre entry by McDaniel & Carr; thence south forty (40) poles to a stake; thence east fifty-two (52) poles to a stake; thence north forty (40) poles and fifteen (15) links, north of a black walnut tree, CHADWICK, Agent, Pointer's line; thence east twenty three (23) feet to the west side of a twenty foot alley; and thence south and with the line of said alley one hundred and twenty (120) poles to a stake; and thence west one hundred and twenty-one (121) poles and fifteen links to a stake; thence north fifty-five (55) poles and forty links to place of beginning, being fifty six acres, more or less.

I will sell said tract of land to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a certain note drawn by said J. D. Montgomery to J. M. Hart, on the 24th day of March, or thereabouts, in the year 1860, for seven hundred dollars, and the cost and expenses of said sale. All persons wanting to purchase said lot of land should examine the title, and be ready then and there to pay said amount it may bring.

Title believed to be good, but I will convey only as trustee.

mr26-td W. S. BRIGG, Trustee.

### Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, to me executed by Marcus J. Wright, which is recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Book No. 43, pages 328, 329 and 337, which is made to secure a certain note therein described, I will, on the 12TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1861, proceed hereto for the highest bidder for cash, the real estate described in said trust deed, viz: All of said allotate, lying and being in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, described as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of Tennessee and Webster streets in the Overton division, adjoining the city of Memphis; running thence north with Tennessee street fifty feet to a stake; thence west one hundred and twenty-five feet to a stake; thence south one hundred and fifty feet to a stake in Webster street; thence east one hundred and twenty-five feet to the beginning; being the same conveyed to me by said deed. The right of redemption is waived in said trust deed.

Sale to take place at the south-west corner of Court square, in the city of Memphis, within the usual hours.

mr14td W. S. BRIGGS, Trustee.

### GOOD FISHING.

MR. E. CHEEK: I send you two dozen of fine perch, all which I caught in the bayou above your sawmill. I thought then all in about Athens minister, sitting at one place. I caught a large quantity yesterday. The fishing is better than I ever saw it.

Yours, respectfully,

Mound City, March 21, 1861. WILLIAM GRIDER.

mr2-1m*

### *Just Received.*

250 BASKETS Piper Heidsick Champagne;
50 cases London Porter;
10 bbls. German Whisky;
25 cases Hams, Sides and Shoulders;
100 bbls. Extra and Superfine Flour.

ALSO—Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, etc. For sale by

J. F. FRANK,
No. 36 Front row.

mr10

### *ICE! ICE! ICE!*

BEAL STREET ICE HOUSE!

CORREY & CO.

ARE now laying in their stock of ICE for the season. They have a much larger amount than ever before, and have always been able to supply their customers throughout the entire season. They solicit orders wholesale or retail. mr25-1m

### ICE, ICE, ICE.

MEMPHIS BOWLING, WILSON & CO. beg leave to tender their best thanks to their numerous friends for the most liberal patronage extended to them for the last thirteen years, and in soliciting a continuance of the same, bow them to state, with a view of preventing apprehensions as to a short supply of Ice, that they have put up fourteen thousand tons for this market, five thousand of which has been received. The facilities for bringing the balance of their Ice to market are very flattering, and they will leave nothing undone to avail themselves of them. They are now prepared to fill orders at wholesale and retail. mr30-3m

EDW'D H. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
*MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.*
SECOND STREET, MEMPHIS,
SPECIAL AGENT FOR
FAIRFAX MILLS CALCINED CORN MEAL, warranted to keep in any climate;
MAYSVILLE (Ky.) COAL OIL;
HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES;
FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES;
HARVEY'S COAL OIL GREESE.

☞ At wholesale, for cash or approved paper only. [illegible]

## Miscellaneous.

### VERY IMPORTANT,

CORNS,
BUNIONS,
CALLOSITIES,
DISEASED NAILS,
CLUB FEET,
ALL EXCRESCENCES AND DEFORMITIES
OF THE
FEET, HANDS AND FACE,

Will be EFFECTUALLY and PERMANENTLY eradicated and cured by

DR. WARNER,

RESIDENT
SURGEON CHIROPODIST,

No. 229 Main street, between Union and Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn.

DR. WARNER, with grateful thanks, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Memphis, that through the kind and liberal patronage which he has received from them, he has been induced to settle here permanently, and become a citizen of Memphis. He considers it unnecessary, in this connection, to publish the hundreds of

FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS

which he has received from Gentlemen of the HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY in this city and elsewhere. They are in his possession and open for the inspection of all, but the References below are of a nature that will abundantly satisfy all who pursue them.

REFERENCES.

T. A. NELSON, Esq., President of the bank of West Tennessee.
LEROY POPE, Esq., Superintendent of the city schools.
DR. P. S. JONES, (firm Sheldon, Jones & Co.)
S. M. TURGER, Esq., Attorney at Law.
J. KNOX WALKER, Esq., "
JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., "
R. S. CREW, Esq., "
T. J. PIERNE, Esq., "
R. S. HAMMOND, Esq., "

CONSULTING ROOMS,

GREENLAWS' BLOCK,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET,

Between Union and Gayoso Streets,

Memphis, Tennessee.

Office hours: From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Ladies will be waited on by leaving their address at the Doctor's office.

YOUNG & WELD

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

TO

No. 4 Union Street,

BETWEEN MAIN STREET AND FRONT ROW,

Opposite the Appeal Office.

HAVING associated with us Dr. D. T. SCOTT, formerly of Nashville, we are prepared to offer our friends and the public additional facilities in the conduct of our business, and with increased diligence in the discharge of our duties, we hope to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally extended to us. Below we present a portion of the property placed at our disposal.

ARKANSAS LANDS.

We offer for sale some 50,000 acres of choice Arkansas lands, improved and unimproved, and located at various points embraced within the best cotton growing regions in the State.

MISSISSIPPI PLANTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 370 acres | Coahoma county, | 200 cultivated; | |
| 640 " | " | 200 | " |
| 720 " | Marshall | 475 | " |
| 320 " | " | 200 | " |
| 400 " | DeSoto | 250 | " |
| 540 " | " | 190 | " |

TENNESSEE FARMS.

We offer a number of select and highly improved Farms in healthy county, varying in distance from Memphis from one to twenty miles. All of these lands are desirably situated, and ably adapted for Gardening and Farming purposes.

SUBURBAN AND CITY PROPERTY.

We have a number of unimproved and elegantly improved City and Suburban Lots, which we offer for sale or exchange.

YOUNG & WELD.

mr19

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ECONOMY IN GAS.

*REDUCTION IN GAS BILLS.*

BY using McHenry's Patent Gas Burner. These burners have been adopted by the city authorities of Louisville and Cincinnati for the purpose of lighting their streets, and were subjected to the most rigid scrutiny and test, as regards economy, the greatest amount of light for the smallest consumption of Gas, and were found to compare with all other burners next to the Gas Light Commissioner at those cities for their economy and adaption. These burners are guaranteed to all who use them, for the following advantages: 1st, Economy in consumption of Gas to the amount of from 1 to 5 per cent over the best other burner made, and from 50 to 80 per cent of the common Stitall or tadpole burner. 2nd, A perfect clear and steady flame. 3d, Perfect combustion and freedom from smoke. 4th, Freedom from blowing and wasting of Gas, common to the fish-tail and bat-wing burners. My long experience in the manufacture and consumption of Gas (having been superintendent of the Nashville Gas Works for the last seven years) induces me to say that they are the best burner that has ever been offered to the public, and are used by private consumers to the exclusion of all others, wherever they have been introduced. The burners can be seen at Chandler & Co's drug store, on the city fronts parts in front of the Appeal office, on Union street, and Dr. Merrifee's, on Madison street.

For sale at my shop, first door north of the Gas office, Main street, between Washington and Poplar.

JAMES MCHENRY,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter.

Sole agent for Memphis. mr5-1y

Notice of Dissolution

THE partnership heretofore existing between W. S. Freeman, of Nashville, Tennessee, and Smith Freeman, of Lynn, D. Freeman, of Memphis, Tennessee, under the name and style of Freeman & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1861. All Freeman's notes and accounts are in the hands of the undersigned, who hereby make the particulars, I will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of April, 1861, at M. C. Cayce & Son's auction house, known as the Grande, in the south side of Market street, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., have and expose to sale the following described land, to wit: Lots numbered and designated as follows, to-wit: Being and lying in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, and beginning at a point or corner tree, with the line of John Cobbins, thence No. 6, and running east and with Cobbins line forty-five (45) poles and fifteen (15) links to a stake south of a maple tree marked J. G.; thence north sixty-four (64) poles and twenty-one (21) links to a stake; thence east twenty (20) poles to a stake and corner of a thirty-two acre entry by McDaniel & Carr; thence south forty (40) poles to a stake; thence east fifty-two (52) poles to a stake; thence north forty (40) poles and fifteen (15) links, north of a black walnut tree, CHADWICK, Agent, Pointer's line; thence east twenty three (23) feet to the west side of a twenty foot alley; and thence south and with the line of said alley one hundred and twenty (120) poles to a stake; and thence west one hundred and twenty-one (121) poles and fifteen links to a stake; thence north fifty-five (55) poles and forty links to place of beginning, being fifty six acres, more or less.

I will sell said tract of land to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy a certain note drawn by said J. D. Montgomery to J. M. Hart, on the 24th day of March, or thereabouts, in the year 1860, for seven hundred dollars, and the cost and expenses of said sale. All persons wanting to purchase said lot of land should examine the title, and be ready then and there to pay said amount it may bring.

Title believed to be good, but I will convey only as trustee.

mr26-td W. S. BRIGG, Trustee.

## Miscellaneous.

DRS. SPIEGEL & REINACH,

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS,

AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL

*Cancer Operators*

IN THE WORLD!