THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 112.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY FEO. R. M'CLANAHAN, THOMAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL, UNDER THE STYLE AND FIRM OF M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL, TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

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4.	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00
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6.	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	49 00	56 00	87 50
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M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL

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Drs. Brock & Spiegel

HAVE associated themselves for the purpose of practicing medicine in all CHRONIC diseases. We would call the attention of invalids to the numerous cures we are performing, where all other means, which we have tried, failed to cure. Permanently cured without the use of CAUSTIC or KNIFE, Old Sores, Scrofula, Tumors, Swellings, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Gravel, Dropsy, Liver, Lungs, Eyes, and every variety of the diseases of the Womb peculiar to females.

DR. D. S. BROCK has devoted much time and expense in collecting all the valuable medical experience and secrets that existed among the North and South American Indians, including the PARICA of the Tuchas, of Mahon, and the Mary Pe-Bonchas, or Medicine Women of the Shawnees, with the practical medical knowledge of over five thousand Botanical Plants, Barks, Roots and Herbs.

Those who have read the works of the services of Dr. Brock, are informed that his stay in Memphis will eliminated to this summer.

Being acquainted with all Modern Languages, our examination can made without an interpreter.

☞ Office corner of Main and Union streets.

Jun8-dawtf

H. H. & H. L. BEDFORD,
Attorneys at Law,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE south side Court street, first door west of Main, up stairs, will practice in all the Courts of Memphis, the Eleventh Circuit, the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims in West Tennessee and North Mississippi. jun2-dawtoe

DR. A. W. WRIGHT,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Office in Stewart & Pourie's Building, Main street, bet w Union. Residence, No. 2 S. Second, So. of Irene Madison street. jy3-3m*

DR. R. W. MITCHELL,

OFFICE corner Main and Madison streets, over the River Bank. jun30-dtf

NEW LAW PARTNERSHIP.

WM. H. POLK, and Smith P. Bankhead, having formed a partnership, will hereafter practice law together in the city of Memphis. nov1-1y

H. G. PEGUENOT.....S. P. BANKHEAD.

PEGUENOT & PARKELY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, Second street, Blythe Building, Northeast corner of Court Square. jy26-dtf

HARI CS SCOTT.....L. V. DIXON.

SCOTT & DIXON

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in New Exchange Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over River bank. Entrance on Madison street. jan6-tf

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.....WM. M. RANDOLPH.

GARLAND & RANDOLPH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Little Rock, Arkansas. The undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of Law. The name of Hon. Chas. Cummins and Cummins & Garland, is in our hands to be attended to. jun2-6m

DR. H. J. HOLMES, SEN.,

FORMERLY of Spring Hill, Maury county, Tenn., has located in Memphis to practice the various branches of his profession. For the last seventeen years he has devoted his attention more particularly to uterine diseases and accidents during parturition. He has associated with himself his son Dr. Holmes, Jr.

Marion Sims—Hon. Henry S. Foote, Charles Gould, L. V. Dixon, A. M. Feete, R. M. Avery and John Robertson, President of Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

OFFICE—Side Main street, between Court and Madison streets, below Third. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. my16-3m

DR. JAMES M. KELLER,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and its vicinity.

His residence is on McCall street, next to that of A. R. Penland.

Office in Gresham's Building, Main street, South of Union, second floor, where he may be found at all hours, unless professionally engaged. jun27-dtf

DR. ORVILLE R. EARLY

(Late of Mississippi,)

HAVING located permanently in Memphis, offers his professional services to its citizens and persons in the surrounding country. Attention will be given to Obstetrical cases and all diseases of women and children.

Residence on the corner of Hernando street and Brush's Avenue. Office, 26 Madison street. my2 1y

J. INGE WALKER.....W. L. M'CONNICO.

WALKER & M'CONNICO, Lawyers, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, No. 17 South side Court Square. apr16

E. M. YERGER.....JNO. C. FARRINGTON.....O. YERGER.

Yerger, Farrington & Yerger,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEMPHIS, TENN. apr15-6m

WM. R. ARICK,

PRINTER, Bolivar County, Mississippi, General Land Agent for Arkansas and Mississippi.

REFERENCES.—Gen. H. T. Poole, Memphis; Brooks & Sneed, Vicksburg. apr21-6m

EDWARD PICKETT, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office, Jefferson street, midway the Post Office Building. jun2-dawtoe

THEODORE C. CONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office one Main street in Gresham's Building, between Union and Jefferson streets. nov4-dtf

JOHN HALLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Collector for West Tennessee. Office on Jefferson street, Post Office Building. sep4

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over Planters Bank Building, Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. my19-1y

DR. CREIGHTON'S
OFFICE HOURS
For attending Diseases of the
EYE AND LUNGS!

ARE from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The balance of his time he devotes to the practice of general practice.

N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services must consult this arrangement. feb28-tf

DR. T. F. PETTON.

OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, in Turnbull's Building. jan23-1y

NOTICE.

DR. J. M. SLEDGE has returned from New York, after an absence of nine months, and has effected some astonishing cures in that city. He has taken an office at No. 87 Monroe street, between Second and Third streets, and will resume the practice of Medicine, where he has by sale he celebrated Compound. All visits attended to, day or night.

The immense healing permanently in Memphis, and from the great success he has had in the treatment of the various diseases, he think should have a liberal patronage from the citizens of Memphis. jan6-dly

DR. THOS. TATE,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office on corner of Second and Washington street. mar21-1y

ISAAC M. STEELE...R. T. MORGAN...WM. D. STEELE, Covington, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn.

STEELE, MORGAN & STEELE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn., will practice in the Courts of West Tennessee. Office on Main-st., in Walker's Block, No. 6, 2nd floor. Special attention paid to the collection of Claims. oct1-1y

M. D. WELCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jackson, Tenn. All business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. aug2-dtwtoe

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between C. C. Clowes and H. L. Guion, under the firm name of CLOWES & GUION is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. C. Clowes takes the assets of the firm and pays the debts, and is hereby solely authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation of its affairs, and to settle its outstanding business.

C. C. CLOWES,
H. L. GUION.

Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1858. jy4-1m

A Good Investment.

I WISH to dispose of one-half of the UNION FOUNDERY to one who is well qualified to take charge of the business and relieve me from the care and management of the concern. It has a good run of custom and is making money. I only want a partner for the purposes above stated, as I do love home repair and recreation.

Any business man wishing to engage in the foundery business could not do better than to take an interest in this concern.

I will expect the purchaser to put in an equal capital with myself.

By calling at the office of the foundry on Poplar street, I will make a fair exhibit of the business. If not satisfactory, or worse, I would not expect any one to take an interest. WATT C. BRADFORD, Proprietor.

Memphis, Tenn., June 22, 1858. jun23-tf

☞ Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist copy three months and forward bill as above.

DAILY APPEAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1858.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE U[illegible]

(For the Memphis Appeal.)

I am certain that no one can read the [illegible] of Senator Davis, at Portland, Maine, [illegible] having feelings of patriotism arou[illegible] bosom. It is a speech eminently national and conservative in all its sentiments. Every sentence is redolent with the love of country; throughout the whole speech the speaker expresses himself a true and devoted friend of the Union. I must confess, that while reading this speech, I could not refrain from shedding tears, because its beautiful sentiments struck a sympathetic chord in my bosom. It is a beautiful and eloquent production; and coming, as it does, from one of the leading statesmen of the Democratic party in the South, it is indicative of the sentiments of that party in regard to the Union. This speech and that of Mr. Choate, at Boston, on the fifth of July, indicate that the Democracy are for the Union as it was bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary sires. Here are two great statesmen that support the Administration of Mr. Buchanan—one from the North and the other from the South—both declaring themselves unalterably attached to the principles of the Constitution; both giving utterance to the identical sentiments; both proclaiming their devotion to this glorious Union. But these two great statesmen speak forth not only their own sentiments, but the sentiments of the entire party to which they belong. Their sentiments are the sentiments of the *Democracy* in every quarter of this broad Confederacy.

Then all Union men should unite with the Democratic party for the sake of the Union. All Democrats should remain true to their time honored principles for the sake of the Union. The South should unite for the sake of the Union. The national men of the North should unite for the sake of the Union. In a word, the patriots all over the land should unite with the Democracy for the sake of the Union.

The citadel of the Constitution is beleaguered by the hosts of fanaticism; they threaten to trample that sacred charter of our liberties in the dust. Shall they do it? Methinks I hear an emphatic negative coming up from the people of every city and hamlet, college and farm-house in the limits of the Republic.

The enemy is marshalling his bannered legions and preparing for the conflict; and shall we remain in inglorious repose until he has passed the very intrenchments of our camp? No! let us "be up and doing"; let us *unite* for the sake of the South, and for the sake of the Union; let a unity of sentiment pervade the whole Southern people, in regard to those living, vital question that will present itself to them for their arbitrament in 1860. That question is, will we unite and elect a national Democrat to the Presidency, or will we permit ourselves to be divided, and thus aid in the election of a Black Republican to that position? Let the friends of the South and of the Union reflect upon this question. Let them consider the consequences that would result from the election of an Abolitionist to the Presidency, and I am sure they will unite to prevent so dire a calamity. Then let us unite. Let every one rally to the standard of the Democratic party, the only party that has ever proved true to the Constitution and the Union. Sustain it, and it will protect and vindicate the rights of the South. Stand by it in its efforts to preserve the Union. Its quarrel is just; it fights for truth; it fights for right; it fights for justice; it fights for the equality of the States.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just,"

and the Democratic party is sure to triumph. It cannot be destroyed as long as Freedom has a home and Liberty an abiding place. It is

"Vital in every part,
Cannot but by annihilating die."

Then let all parties assist this party to preserve the Union. Let us elevate a Dickinson, a Davis, a Brown, or some other statesman of this party to the Presidency, and all will be well for the country.

On the other hand, if a Black Republican should be elected to the Presidency, a disruption of the Confederacy would be the almost inevitable consequence. The golden chain that links these States together would be snapped asunder; the proud fabric that was erected by our sires would crumble into ruins; and instead of being one united country, we would be directed into two distant nations.

But this calamity will be averted by sustaining the Democratic party. The thirty-two States that gem our banner will be increased instead of being decreased; and the bright constellation formed by them will continue to shine with a resplendent lustre. The flag of the free will

"Still in peerless shine,
Though either's azure wash mayst be
Still very basil and heart rivine,
To sweep oppression from the world."

The great temple of liberty, erected by our forefathers and consecrated by their blood, will still stand out on the map of time, a beacon to the oppressed millions of distant lands to come and enjoy the blessings of civil and religious freedom. Though kingdoms shall pass away, empires crumble into ruins and principalities disappear, this Republic will stand out in bold relief before the civilized world, as the home of the exile and the asylum of the oppressed of all nations.

W. P. F.

Abolition Emissaries in Maryland.

The good people on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, having been grievously stung by the machinations of anti-slavery emissaries, at last subjected one of the tribe to the summary chastisement of a coat of tar and feathers. According to accounts, the ceremony was performed with all respect for the feelings of the victim. Nevertheless, his abettors have attempted to avenge his fate by personal outrage upon the individuals who participated in his punishment. At this stage of the business, the people met and declared their purpose to protect their property and the security of society. Among the speakers, Colonel Pearce was conspicuous for the firmness of his counsel. While he admitted the breach of law in the chastisement of the Abolitionists, he showed how the facts and circumstances which provoked it so modified its character as to justify and demand that the offended Majesty of the law should be appeased by a slight atonement, and that where there was no moral condemnation attaching to an act the penalties of the law were made as nearly nominal as could be, and that in such cases public sentiment always justified such a sentence. But in this case it was said that certain parties in the county, not remarkable as law-abiding people, had become so indignant on behalf of Bowers, and the violation of law on his person, that they talked of the propriety of lynching those who were engaged in this proceeding, and had threatened with violence many peaceable persons who had no connection with the affair, but were supposed not to disapprove it. On one occasion one young gentleman had been assaulted and knocked down because his father was supposed to be one of the party who tarred Bowers. Another, equally unconcerned, was violently beaten, and unusual threats had been made against others. These people were but few in numbers, not, as he believed, one-twentieth of the inhabitants of the county. It was to be hoped that their indignation would evaporate with their liquor, and that when free from the influence of John Barley Corn, they would come to their senses. But if they persisted in their course of violence, they would be met by violence, and the contest would not be doubtful—they would be crushed completely, promptly; and if they were not, it was time for conservative people to sell their lands to Northern men for what they could get, and look for homes where constitutional and legal rights were respected and enforced, and where it was not permitted that the corrupter of slaves—the emissary of the Abolitionists and the secret seducer, should find immunity in the practice of his infamous employ.

This will do for a gentleman who has been thought to be the most timid and submissive of conservatives. A practical application of the Abolition doctrine is a very different affair from its rhetorical exposition on the floor of the Senate.

The Hon. James B. Ricaud, who has been suspected of a still weaker regard for the interests of slavery, was even more intemperate in his denunciation of the Abolitionists:

"He had formerly defended the man who had made himself so offensive, when indicted for forging a pass to enable a slave to escape. Of course he did his duty, but he did not the less detest the crime, and he was prepared at any and every personal hazard, to take part with the slaveholders of the county—his native county where he expected to die. All his interests and feelings were bound up with its prosperity and its interests, and he would be the last to desert them

"If, however, it should ever be the misfortune of the country to fall under the rule of Abolitionists, it should be left, no other alternative but to sell out and go South."

The meeting adjourned after adopting a series of resolutions for the expulsion of anti-slavery emissaries. We are agreeably surprised to witness such an exhibition of Southern spirit among a Maryland community. *Richmond South.*

SHAD IN ALABAMA.—The *American Cotton Planter*, says that 1,200 live shad have been placed in the Alabama river this season. If they do well they will in time stock all the rivers that empty into the Gulf of Mexico.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, July 7, 1858.

The position, not less honorable than responsible, which you have been pleased to assign to us in the direction of your affairs, while it commands our unfeigned acknowledgments, imposes upon us duties from the performance of which we do not intend to be deterred. Your interests, and the prosperity of Texas, as resulting from the accomplishment of her liberal policy, will be the guiding star of our action. If in the course of events, any developments shall be made having a tendency to cast a cloud over the future action of your agents here or at New Orleans, or at New York, we shall not shrink from a thorough investigation, and full exposure, as well from a sense of justice to ourselves as of duty to the parties whose conduct may be under review.

We have been connected in the public mind directly or indirectly with the management of this Company from its commencement. This intimation, though it be the fact, does not define our proper position. The President, who was elected on the 8th June, had no active connection with the Directory of the Company since the year 1854, and ceased to be a Director in October, 1856, never having attended a meeting of the Board or of the Executive Committee after the organization of the Company at Montgomery, Alabama, and whatever *wrongs, errors, or frauds* may be chargeable to the old Company, he is not responsible for them to the public or the stockholders, and surely not to the managers of the Company. The Vice-President, although a Director, has never been a member of the Executive Committee by whom the affairs of the Company were chiefly conducted and by whom appropriations of money or stock were decreed. He has resided at a distance from the office, both at New York and New Orleans, was not made acquainted with its details, and confided in the general reports presented to the regular meetings of the Board. He has exercised no power in the disbursement of money and especially has he never voted money or stock to himself. He feels that he enters upon his new position without any responsibility for any unauthorized or injudicious acts of his former associates, which would impair, in the slightest degree, the reputation, he must be permitted to assert, is the hard growth of more than forty years, much of it in the national service.

We are frank to declare that in the examination of the papers since they have been in our custody we have been surprised to find many documents, which do not meet our approbation, and it is our purpose to make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, from its commencement to the present time, and to submit that result to your inspection whatever that result may be and especially defining the acts of each administration and of each responsible officer or agent. This course we regard as due to all parties, and as having a better tendency to disarm public prejudice than the existence of vague rumors everywhere which have affected the credit and embarrassed the efforts of the Company. We regret to add, that thus far the examination exhibits a course of policy which neglected to cultivate the public sentiment of Texas, and which failing to advance the work on the great enterprise, seems, in many instances, to have consulted individual interests at the expense of the substantial claims of the stockholders and of Texas. We shall study to avoid the errors.

We are gratified to find that the public feeling in Texas highly favors this enterprise, and is in direct conflict with the recent movements of a few who have most unjustly, in our view, attempted to sacrifice the interests of the great body of stockholders of the Company. Information of the most satisfactory character assures us that eight-tenths of the people of Harrison and adjacent counties condemn the action of the few, and are espousing the cause of the old Company. Gentlemen of high character and large fortune, who have heretofore had no connection with the Company, have voluntarily tendered the most generous aid in the effort to vindicate the rights of the stockholders. We find that parties directly and actively managing the affairs of the Company in Texas, have not commanded the confidence of this community, and hence many prominent citizens have not identified themselves with the enterprise, and the jealousy and distrust pervading the whole State.

In thus animadverting cursorily upon our predecessors, we owe it to them to suggest, that their path was early beset with difficulties. The friends of adverse routes over the Isthmus to the Pacific, induced the press to underrate the effort; the undertaking was gigantic and all in expectancy, until far-seeing Texas secured the route by her grants—a route which, until the heavy expenditures by this Company, was yet problematical. All being in expectancy, and with little real capital, services were compensated by the issue of stock in amounts which, were held in the public mind as extravagant. It is not, then, a matter of surprise, that the indebtedness of the Company in stock, predominates so largely over the work completed on the road, though this forms no apology for mismanagement by heavy grants for insufficient services, as well in Texas as in the other States, where the chief stockholders reside.

The salaries of the Company to officers and employes, have been large beyond all precedent, and wholly unwarrantable from the nature and value of the services rendered. These high salaries and the smallest duties possible, followed by a rigid collection out of a Company struggling for its existence, seem to have characterized its policy and past history—not less injurious to the Company than to the public interest. It has been our policy to fix these salaries upon the basis of the strictest economy, until all the debts and liabilities of the Company shall be discharged, and until means shall be provided for pushing the work forward with renewed energy. The cost to the Company in officers, agents, superintendent, office expenses, at New York, New Orleans and Marshall, have been reduced to about $80,000, which have been reduced and are now covered by an expenditure not at present exceeding $10,000.

It is already known to you that the annual adjourned meeting of stockholders was held at the office of the Company in New Orleans on the 23 of June, which, after adjourning from day to day, elected, on the 8th of June, the Board of Directors, with the requisite number residing in Texas. Prior to the 19th of June the organization was completed and the papers and necessary officers are now in Marshall, but the work on the road is arrested by a new Company, organized under a sale made 1st of June, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed unwisely and without legal authority, on the 19th of October, 1857. We do not doubt the result of this controversy. Our counsel, Messrs. Jennings, Adams, and Murrah, gentlemen of the first standing socially, intellectually, and professionally in Texas, have given a written opinion, that the Deed of Trust and sale under it, in parts no title to the purchaser, and this opinion is fortified by the judgment of every distinguished lawyer in other States, whom we have consulted on the subject. In this confidence, we beg leave to remind the stockholders that an instalment of one-half of one per cent. on each share is due, and payable at this office, and we hope those interested will strengthen our efforts to free the Company from debt, and all in building the road by prompt compliance with their obligations to the Company, whose debts do not amount to $500,000, while the assets reach nearly $700,000, in addition to twenty miles of road finished, and the grading, cross ties, and iron sufficient by an expenditure of $5,000, to extend the road to this place, which will enable the Company to dispose of more of land. These assets consist of bonds and mortgages for $380,000 ultimately secure some $40,000 of notes and real estate, and $270,000 of unpaid instalments, which have been withheld in consequence of the Deed of Trust of 19th October, 1857.

We have endeavored to adjust all the difficulties existing between the Old and New Companies. We have offered and still offer to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States. We have offered and still offer to secure the payment of all legitimate claims against the Company, and we propose as the policy of the Company to place it under the control of the ablest, most competent gentlemen in Texas, and throughout the Union. Our office and our policy as included, have met with no encouragement from our adversaries. In the magnanimous spirit of our Tutelary bird, we have tendered the olive branch in one hand, it are reduced to the necessity of holding in the other the bundle of arrows. We understand our relative positions. We have scrutinized the plan of campaign and forced all our adversaries. We know our own strength, and shall hurl the arrows as our judgment shall dictate. Two thousand stockholders in twenty-five States have been attempted to be sacrificed—let not the sacrifice complain, if in the progress of the war, they shall be sacrificed in interest, in estate, and in position.

We will close this brief address by stating, notwithstanding the waste and extravagance which the public have attributed to the administration of our predecessors, the whole amount of stock issued does not exceed $2,850,000, as appears by Mr. Verger's report of Dec. 1857, being less than the debt with which the Central Illinois Railroad Company commenced operations, and whose managers, by a judicious system of finance on bonds at long periods founded on the comparatively small land grant from Congress, accomplished the work (704 miles) in five years. A destiny equally brilliant awaits us, if prudence, patriotism and fidelity shall actuate those connected with the management of this great enterprise. Our assets exceed our debts even when the Road shall be completed to this place; and when that occurs, and twenty-five miles more are graded, the 296,000 acres of land and $150,000 of State loan will more than build the next twenty-five miles, and thus constitute a self-constructing engine along the entire route to El Paso.

The resources of the Company, together with the State loan, derivable from the completion of the first section of 50 miles, are, in our judgment, sufficient to extinguish the present existing indebtedness of the Company, paying the cost of finishing the same, leaving the Company without debt, except for State loan, with a road of 50 miles, and 512,000 acres of land, worth, according to the estimates of our predecessors, $2,560,000, and a road worth at least $1,500,000; together with a charter worth many millions of dollars, which stand against a capital stock of $2,800,000, and a debt to Texas of $300,000. Fixing the price of the land at $3 per acre, our lands and road will be equal to our stock and monied indebted, with a charter and rights of incalculable value, upon the completion of 50 miles.

You have already been informed, that the purchasers at the sale, under the Deed of Trust, were restrained by an injunction granted by the Judge of this District, from interfering with the possession, rights, and franchises of the Old Company until the 19th of June. It is our duty to report to you, that the new Company took possession of the road and property of the old Company, and prior to the service of the injunction, and while we do not desire to offer any animadversions on the action of Hon. C. A. Frazer, we feel that under the operation of his facts, we are suffering a great denial of justice. We have made every proper effort, but in vain, to maintain the rights of the stockholders before the Judge; and we pledge ourselves to a firm and persevering prosecution of our just claims, and have entire confidence in the final result.

We beg leave to append hereto, the resolutions of the Board of Directors, recently adopted, while, at the same time, we ask to express our belief that there has been no fraudulent issues of stock:

WHEREAS, The office of the Company at New Orleans has been abolished, and the principal office has been established in this place, as the point for the chief operations and expenditures of the Company, and in obedience to the public judgment of the country which has heretofore been disregarded;

Be it Resolved, That the instalments due and to become due, are required to be paid at this office, to Thomas H. Wiley, Treasurer of the Company, or to the transfer office at New York.

WHEREAS, The public mind is stamped with the impression that large amounts of fraudulent stock have been issued, an impression which has received encouragement and sanction by our late predecessors in office, and it being deemed essential to ascertain the true state of affairs;

Be it Resolved, That all the outstanding certificates of stock, whether issued from the New Orleans or New York office, be returned to this office for examination by the 1st day of October next, and when found to have been regularly and properly issued, to be re-issued with new certificates from this office.

Resolved, That the officers of this Company be directed to enter into a minute examination of the stock books, in order to ascertain to whom, when, for what consideration and by what authority, the stock outstanding against the Company was originally issued, and report to us as soon as practicable. We desire to ascertain the precise liabilities of the Company, to whom, when, for what consideration and by what authority such responsibilities were created, and further that they shall ascertain and report all the property, assets and resources of the Company.

We regret to report, the most culpable neglect by the officers of the Company to make a report to the Comptroller of Texas, in conformity with the law of February 7, 1853. We learned the fact on the 19th of June, and we have promptly discharged this duty.

J. FOWLER, *President*
C. S. TODD, *Vice President.*

The Loss of Illinois to the Democracy.

From the Philadelphia Evening Argus, July 20.]

However Senator Douglas may denounce all the Democrats in Illinois who oppose his erratic course as Black Republicans, and however much soever his partisans and followers may cry out persecution, there is one view of the question which honest and consistent Democrats will not fail to take, and which must relieve the Democratic opponents of Judge Douglas from the imputation it is sought to cast upon them; and that is, first, that the defection was on the part of Judge Douglas, who, not content with entertaining and expressing his own views, as a Senator, in the regular course of legislation, precipitated the question in Congress by a speech out of time and order, in which he put forth his manifesto, not only in opposition to the suggestions of the President, but in advance of any indicated action by his colleagues; thus taking upon himself, with an arrogance unrelated to Democratic principle, an antagonistic and dictatorial position, from which, by every influence in his power, personal and political, he strove to fortify himself with followers, and thus create dissention in the Democratic ranks. In the second place, the breach was not closed by compromise and settlement, instead of laying aside his opposition and seeking to heal the wounds of his party, and restore it to peace and harmony, as did Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of this State, which course involved inconsistency or surrender of principle, we find Judge Douglas holding out in opposition, and definitly proclaiming himself and his followers to be *the* Democratic party.

Now, under these circumstances, there is but one alternative—either the whole Democratic party of the nation must bend to Stephen A. Douglas, and thus establish the precedent that any bold and reckless politician, who has obtained such influence and popularity in his own State as to be able to control a majority of his party, may set at defiance the whole party everywhere else, endeavor to thwart their action on any great national question for his own private views, and even when defeated in his may hold out and compel the party to come to him, or those who may differ with Judge Douglas in his own State, and are persecuted and denounced by him for their fidelity to Democratic usages, must be sustained by the party, and Judge Douglas left to the consequences of his acts. We confess, that we do not think there is much difficulty in making the choice; nor does the consequence which is held up so threateningly of the election of a Black Republican Senator cause us the slightest alarm. No party organization will hold together when a single man is allowed to dictate his own terms. The old stale trick of saying "you must take me or nobody," has been tried too often with the Democracy to succeed, even when played by as bold a political gambler as Stephen A. Douglas. The traditionary policy is to preserve the moral strength of the party even at the hazard of a temporary defeat, rather than yield to dictation and terrorism which would crush out and destroy its vital principle.

This stands the case with Senator Douglas and the State of Illinois; it is better to sink both in this issue, not of our making but of his, than to suffer demoralization now and certain defeat hereafter; the one loss we can survive, however it may touch Mr. Douglas' vanity to hear it; the other we could not, for it would break up the very foundations of the Democratic party.

Trustee's Sale.

IN pursuance of the power and title vested in me by a certain Deed of Trust, executed by Jacob Steinkuhl, on the 1st June 20th, 1857, and registered in the office of the Register of Shelby County, Tenn., in Book No. 29, pages 282, 283 and 284, I will sell for cash, at public sale, on the 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1858, in front of the premises, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., all the right, title and interest of the said Jacob Steinkuhl, in and to all that certain messuage, being the same that the said Jacob Steinkuhl purchased of Conrad Shelby, situated on the original map or plan of Memphis as lot No. 157, as conveyed to me by the aforesaid Deed of Trust.

The sale will be made for the benefit of the parties at the lot, are the terms of sale limited in as a Deed of Trust.

J. WILDSBERGER.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing a general dry goods business under the firm and style of TAYLOR & McEWEN, to take effect on the 1st September next.

JOHN L. TAYLOR,
T. B. McEWEN.

Late with Pope & Brse.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 15, 1858. jy16 dawtw

CARD.

TENDERING my sincere thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the above firm.

In order to reduce my stock as much as possible, by 1st September, I am disposed to offer inducements to cash or punctual time buyers.

JOHN L. TAYLOR.

jy16-dawtoe Main street, near Wortham House.

$150 in Premiums,

For the best specimens of Sewing on the

Grover & Baker Sewing Machines,

Making the

Grover & Baker or Compound Loop Stitch!

Ladies' Dress, (Swiss).....$50
Childs' full Dress.....50
Ones Ladies' or Gentleman's Robe.....50

THE Lodge competing, will be required to sew it at the exhibition at the Autumn Fair at Memphis. The awards subject to the decision of a committee of Ladies appointed by the managers of said Fair. The work exhibited must be made on the premises, with the Machine on purchased of the Nashville Sewing Machine Company of the Memphis Agency.

We keep constantly on hand, a fine assortment of the celebrated and much commended GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, warranted to give better satisfaction, and do better and more substantial work than any Sewing Machine now sold. We also have Linen and Cotton Thread for sale. Office, 279 Main street, Memphis, over J. D. Williams & Co.'s Dry Good Store. (jy21 Y DAY, Agent.

ANDREW MERETO.....MARCUS ROJOUX.

MERETO & ROJOUX,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
CORNER OF ADAMS AND MAIN STREETS,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE are now in receipt of a splendid stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY, and will keep constantly on hand a full supply. Also we are still prepared to repair watches, &c. We are prepared to do repairing and cleaning at all times, and warrant to give satisfaction in all cases. Call and examine our stock.

may19-tf

Just Received.

100 CASES Ginger Wine, just received and for sal by H. H. POTTER,
may19 No. 173 Main street.

200 CASES superior Ale and Porter, in pints and quarts, just received and for sale by H. H. POTTER,
may19 173 Main street.

50 BASKETS of the celebrated Red Seal Cabinet Champagne, just received and for sale by H. H. POTTER,
may19 173 Main street.

50 BARRELS superior Champagne Cider, warranted to keep sweet, just received and for sale by H. H. POTTER,
may19 173 Main street.

100 BOXES superior quality Low Grade Tobacco, just received and for sale by H. H. POTTER,
may19 173 Main street.

50 CASES superior Lemon Syrup, just received and for sale by H. H. POTTER,
may19 173 Main street.

JUST received, Mackerel in kits and kegs: also, Hot Hominy in kits, for sale very low

ON consignment—a large lot of Plantation, Rebolled and Merchants' Refinery Molasses, which will be sold very low to close.

A FINE stock of old Rye, Bourbon and Rectified Whiskey, for sale by

J. G. FLOURNOY.

INSIGNE—A fine assortment of fair, prime, choice, clarified, crushed and powdered Sugars, which will be sold very low to the trade.

J. G. FLOURNOY.

COFFEE—50 bags prime Rio, for sale by

J. G. FLOURNOY.

CIGARS—All qualities and prices, will be sold very low.

J. G. FLOURNOY.

JUST received from St. Louis a lot of fresh baked Soda and Crackers and Crackers Biscuits.

jun10 J. G. FLOURNOY.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT
NO. 7 FRONT ROW.

10 GROSS superior Tenet Powders, for sale wholesale and retail, by

aug6 E. F. FARNSWORTH & CO

Business Cards.

J. B. SHARPE.....L. N. ESTES.

J. B. SHARPE & CO.,
WHOLESALE
TOBACCO FACTORS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 12 Front Row,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WE will duplicate any Northern or Eastern bill with the same, or trade equal to gold, from 1 to 1,000. jy8-dtm

M. GENSBURGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Trunks, Valises & Carpet Bags,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
324 MAIN STREET.

CUTT and Country Merchants and the Public generally, are invited to examine my stock, which, in quality and cheapness, is equal to any manufactory North or West.

Work done to order fully guaranteed. All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Bills and orders promptly attended to. dec8-1y

BRUCE PUTNAM.....JOHN M. STRESHLY.

**PUTNAM