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MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.
THURSDAY, J

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY MORNING,.....JULY 20, 1858.

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When we consider the mammoth size of our weekly impression and the vast amount and variety of the reading matter it contains, it may justly be claimed that, at these rates, it is the cheapest newspaper published in the South.

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Address McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL, Memphis, Tennessee.

Our country exchanges will do us a favor by giving this notice one or two insertions.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

TENNESSEE BANKING.

The currency of Tennessee can only be improved by the people becoming thoroughly aroused to the importance of radical reform, and by the determination on their part to insert a fundamental provision in their code of laws, forbidding the exercise of the power of creating banks, (and then only upon certain specified conditions) except with the consent of a majority of the people of the State. The creation of banks, with the power to furnish "currency," whereby the products of the country are bought and sold, is sovereign power, and its exercise should be reserved by the people in their sovereign capacity, in consequence of the reckless, ruinous and unscrupulous exercise of it by the Legislative power. This proposition needs no elucidation or demonstration. It is a patent fact, that stares every man in the face.

And, again, there is no question which more universally concerns every citizen than that of "currency." Every man, from the highest to the lowest, has a direct, palpable, personal interest in the currency of the country. There is no other question which more nearly affects the business, trade and prosperity of the country. Why then should not the people rise up, as one man, on the 2nd day of September next, go to the polls and vote for the Constitutional Convention? It will require a majority of all the voters of the State to carry the call for a Convention. *A majority of the votes cast will not suffice.* The people themselves must become aroused, and manifest that interest in their currency and other affairs, which will insure and guaranty an honest administration of the laws and healthy legislation. They must strike at the root of the evil at once. They now have an opportunity to remedy the enormous evils under which they have suffered. What say our brethren of the Press?

MEMPHIS AND GRENADA MAIL.

A contract has been made by the Post Office Department with the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, by which the Company agree to take the mail from Memphis to Panola for one year, but as yet nothing has been done with the stage route from Panola to Grenada. The consequence is that all mail matter intended for offices on the line between Panola and Grenada, is sent round by Holly Springs, and finds its way to its destination by this long and tedious route, to any nothing of the inconvenience to passengers who are compelled to go round by Holly Springs. Petitions from Grenada and other places supplied by this route, have been sent to the Department praying a daily stage line as heretofore, but with what success has not been ascertained. This line is important to Memphis, and the commercial ties between this city and that portion of our sister State are becoming stronger every day. We hope the Department will make a contract by which the mails between the two points will be carried daily in coaches, thus affording every facility to mails and passengers where it is so much needed.

☞ The signers of the Declaration of Independence, on account of their singular costume, seem to have been subjected, occasionally, to very amusing inconveniences. In the last volume of Randall's Life of Jefferson, the following anecdote is given as related by Mr. JEFFERSON: "While the question of independence was before Congress, it had its meeting near a livery stable. Its members wore short breeches and silk stockings, and with handkerchief in hand, they were diligently employed in lashing the flies from their legs. So very vexatious was this annoyance, and to so great and impatience did it arouse the sufferers, that it hastened if it did not aid, in inducing them to promptly affix their signatures to the great document which gave birth to an empire republic. The anecdote I had from Mr. JEFFERSON, at Monticello, who seemed to enjoy it very much, as well as to give credit to the influence of the flies. He told, with much glee, and seemed to retain a vivid recollection of the severity of an attack, from which the only relief was signing the paper and flying from the scene."

OUR FEDERAL FAMILY.—As the last Fourth of July was the first one after the new usage, of the adoption of the Federal number 32 for salutes and flags, we append the following list of dates for convenient reference. Since the original confederacy was formed, nineteen States have been added to the Union. Their names and the order of their admission have been as follows:

Vermont	1791	Missouri	1820
Kentucky	1792	Michigan	1836
Tennessee	1796	Arkansas	1836
Ohio	1802	Florida	1845
Louisiana	1812	Texas	1845
Indiana	1816	Iowa	1846
Mississippi	1817	Wisconsin	1848
Illinois	1818	California	1850
Alabama	1819	Minnesota	1858
Maine	1820		

WEALTH OF TEXAS.—The Houston *Telegraph*, in a notice of the State Controller's report, says:

"The total value of the taxable property in the State for the year 1852 was $80,754,184 For the year 1857 it was $183,591,205, or an increase of 125 per cent. in six years. In that time the taxable property in the State has risen an average of 87½ cents per acre to $1 47. Negroes have risen in value from $416 to $539, and in numbers from 68,799 to 402,240. These statistics are for 1st January, 1857. The present value of property in this State is not far from $210,000,000."

The prosperity and progress of this Southern gem will contrast most favorably with that of any of our new and likewise growing Western States. It is a curiosity to regularly peruse the many well-conducted journals of Texas and see how general, throughout the broad limits of that State, population is increasing, the new soil is developing and public spirit is running into all the numerous enterprises of the times, which are essential to the building up of a great people.

CURIOSITIES OF THE HERMITAGE.—A gentleman who recently visited the Hermitage, the home of Gen. JACKSON, gives the following account of some of the curiosities he saw:

"Prominent among th... curiosities was a wooden pitcher. It was made of wood from the elm tree under which Wm. Penn made the celebrated Indian treaty. The pitcher was made and presented by the citizens of Philadelphia, and, although it is not larger than a common cream-jug, it contains 750 waves. The hoops, lip and handle are of silver; the bottom is a magnifying glass, by looking through which one is enabled to see the points, which are not visible to the naked eye. We will next notice "Old Hickory." This is a double cup—that is, two cups with one bottom, as that when one is turned up the other is turned down. It is, as its name implies, of hickory, and, what is more singular about it, has a natural handle. It is simply a block about one foot in length, with both ends hollowed, and was cut on long Island, from a hickory sprout, the parent stem of which was severed by a cannon ball in the war of the Revolution.

The next things we will mention are cabinet of stone, presented by some Indian chief; a bayonet with a large root grown around it, found near the battle ground below New Orleans; the cup and saucer out of which Gen. Washington drank his last tea, and a small piece of candle, found in the tent of Lord Cornwallis when he surrendered to Gen. Washington, and closed the Revolutionary struggle. The last named article was given to Gen. Jackson with the request that he would light it on each Fourth of July. Mrs. Jackson remarked that they had failed to do this for several years, owing to its shortness.

FREE-LOVE.—A correspondent of the Sandusky Ohio *Register*, writing from Berlin, Ohio, the nest of the Free-Lovers, says:

"The half has not been in the papers, neither is it proper. Their presence is a stench in our nostrils. The boys, young and old, watch the Free-Lovers, and the moment they see a movement towards the creek, it is a signal for them to hide away from their parents and visit the exhibition of their disgusting and abominable performances in the water. Men and women, naked, are more familiar in their mutual freedom than your city boys when frolicking in the waters of your beautiful Bay together."

NEWS ITEMS.

STICK.—It has been legally decided in Cincinnati that ice may be sold on Sundays.

MARKETS.—The Cincinnati they have a project before Council for abolishing the city markets.

FINED.—A male resident of Bristol, Conn., has been fined six dollars and costs for pinching his wife while in bed.

MUSIC.—A Boston publisher has just completed the order to furnish the national music of America for the army and navy of the Sultan of Turkey.

ANOTHER.—Denton Offutt, the tamer of wild and vicious horses, is operating successfully in Washington City.

BROKEN UP.—The bogus lottery concern of Yates & Co., at Pittsburgh, has been broken up by the Mayor of that city.

ASHES.—The verdict of a Buffalo jury, convicting Alice Finlay of a robbery, is to be set aside on the ground that one of the jurors got asleep while they were deliberating on it.

PYROTECHNICAL.—The New Orleans *Delta* proposes the word "pyrophagist" as a polite substitute for "fire-eater," a term now in decreasing repute.

BOATING.—Steamboating on the western waters has run down from dull to miserable. It is with difficulty that the best boatman makes both ends meet, financially, at the end of the year. Many are seeking more lucrative employment ashore.

ODE.—Madam Danvers, in the New Orleans *Courier*, offers to teach "by famous in the French and Spanish languages on the piano and in singing." Learning languages on the piano strikes us as being an odd way of doing the business.

THE INUNDATED.—In New Orleans they are getting up subscriptions for person who have been "drowned out" by the crevasses. A concert is to be given for the benefit of the sufferers in Algiers, the price of admission to be what the public pleases over twenty-five cents.

DROWNED.—Near Minden, in Louisiana, a short time since, seventy-nine horses and Mexican ponies drowned in attempting to swim the Dorchat Bayou. The loss is estimated at about thirty-five hundred dollars.

GOOD.—It is not what we earn but what we save that makes us rich. It is not what we eat but what we digest, that makes us fat. It is not what we read, but what we remember, that makes us learned.

HUSH.—The Mobile *Advertiser*, of July 17, says: At ten minutes past 12 yesterday, the negro boy who killed a creole boy with a hatchet, several months ago, expiated his crime on the gallows. This was a most wanton murder, and nothing but the youthfulness of the murderer could have excused the deed.

PURGATORY.—The "Purgatorial Society," says an exchange, is the title of an organization instituted by Archbishop Hughes, the foundation of which is the annual subscription of its members of fifty cents, to be expended in behalf of souls in purgatory; to procure an alleviation for their sufferings, and a final release from their punishment.

INDEPENDENT.—The French journals publish a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, which states that an independent State, composed of white men, has lately been established in Southern Africa under the name of the Republic of Trans-Vaal. Its citizens are composed of men from various parts of Europe, who were chased away from the Cape in revolt, and made a settlement where they now are as far back as 1836.

OATS.—The occurrence of rust in oats is rather rare in considerable speculation. "Doctors disagree." Big words are fulminated in plenty. One party says the phenomenon is vermicular—caused by worms. Another is satisfied that it is cryptogenous fungus of vegetable origin. At all events, it is agreed, both by vegetable and entomological physiologists, that it is certainly parasitical.

SUNDAY LAW.—A meeting of Germans to protest against the Sunday law was held in Newark, New Jersey, a few days ago.

BRIDGE.—The authorities of St. Paul, Minnesota, have contracted for a bridge across the Mississippi, at a cost of $150,000. It is to be 1,570 feet in length.

FEES.—By an act of the last Legislature of Ohio, jurymen's fees have been increased from $1 per diem to $1 50—with mileage of five cents per mile from the place of residence.

SAVANNAH.—The papers in Savannah rejoice that they have not a single case of yellow fever.

POISONING.—Two abandoned women at Detroit have been arrested, charged with poisoning a man named Chauncey Johnson, and removing his remains to Canada for burial.

LONDON.—The heat in London during the last week in June, was greater than in the corresponding week for forty-three years. The thermometer rose to 94 degrees in the shade.

HERRINGS.—The Dutch Government has, with a laudable desire to improve the interests of science, taken measures to obtain a more perfect knowledge of the "natural history" of the herring than is yet possessed.

ALGERIA.—The Paris *Presse* advocates the construction of fortified ports in Algeria, in order that France may be "mistress of the seas in the period, which cannot be far distant, when the last act of the grand drama entitled 'the Eastern Question,' will be brought to a close amidst a terrible struggle."

A BABY AND A HALF.—Mrs. Severe Duval, residing at Three Rivers, lately gave birth to a child having four legs and feet and three arms. The lower part of the child is composed of two bodies joined near the chest, or rather, the one inserted into, or growing out of the other. The child is of the female sex, in apparent good health, sixteen days old, and weighs about eight pounds.

CANNON.—The Boston *Advertiser* says that at the armory of the Foniers may be seen a 6-pounder cannon recovered from the deck of 84-ninghip *Chesmas*, of the Russian navy, sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol. A 13-inch shell, taken from the Malakoff Tower, accompanies them.

A Card from Col. Blount.

To the Editor of the New York Express:

I see in your paper of yesterday an article purporting to be copied from the Cleveland *Herald*, which represents me as deranged.

Whoever the "lady, a resident of Cleveland," may be, it is evident that she is familiar with brochures of "yellow-covered literature," and it is not an unfair inference that the pollution which her mind has imbibed, has colored the reminiscences of the school-girl days of Mrs. Blount.

I pronounce the whole article a mendacious fabrication, built upon the smallest foundation of truth. Those who know Mrs. Blount best will be most ready to present, in her, one who, deploring the present mental hallucination, which has afflicted her at intervals for the last five or six years, and which is the result of disease—know that the article embodies a libel of the deepest atrocity.

There is no lady living who is more beloved in the city of her residence—none in whom all the gentler virtues which ennoble, dignify, and adorn the female character shine with purer lustre. As a wife and mother, her conduct (outside of the present hallucination, that in marrying her daughter to a French adventurer she would be marrying her to a peer of France,) has been and is irreproachable. The very efforts that she has made, with unblushing perseverance, to accomplish this purpose, show the depth of her maternal affection, and her desire to secure for the child of love and devotion an elevated position in life.

I do not envy the heart that could conceive, much less publish, the foul and scandalous libel to which I refer. The peace and happiness of a distressed family should have restrained any person of the slightest sensibility from inflicting such a wound. I pity the author. I leave to the women fend, whoever she may be, all the satisfaction she can derive from having injured those who never injured her, by resorting to the store-house of her own polluted, depraved and mendacious imagination for her facts.

F. S. BLOUNT.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1858.

A SPREAD EAGLE TOAST.—At Prentiss Centre, Me., on the 5th, the following was the second regular sentiment:

"OUR NATION—Begotten amidst the storms of the Revolutionary war, its infantile movements were dimly and distinctly seen on board the *May Flower*, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela, and on the heights of Barahamo; the 'capricious squalls' of its infancy were heard in the tea party of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, on the plains of Lexington and Bunker Hill; in his boyhood he ran barefooted and bareheaded over the fields of Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Yorktown; whipping his mother and turning her out of doors; in his youth he strode over the prairies of the boundless West, and called them his own, paid tribute to the despots of Barbary in powder and balls, spit in his father's face from behind cotton bales at New Orleans, whipped the mistress of the ocean; reveled in the halls of Montezuma, straddled the Rocky Mountains, and with one foot upon the golden sand and the other upon codfish and lumber, defied the world; in his manhood, clothed in purple and fine linen, he rides over a continent in cushioned cars, rides over the ocean in palace steamers, sends his thoughts on the wings of lightning to the world around, thunders at the door of the Celestial Empire, knocks at the portals of distant Japan, slaps his poor old decrepid father in the face, and tells him to be careful how he peeks into any of his pickaroons, and threatens to make a sheep pasture of all the lands that join him. What he will do in his old age, God only knows. May he live ten thousand years, "and his shadow never grow less."

"ASKING PA."—I am not pleased with a paragraph which I read, to-day, in a paper of extensive influence and high moral tone. This exceptionable paragraph plainly intimates that if "pa" refuses his consent to his daughter's marrying the man she loves, then she is justified in marrying without this "consent," "at any rate, and in defiance."

Is that girl capable of securing to her husband a life of happiness, who can so far forget or ignore her moral obligations to her parent as to outrage his feelings when he is most solicitous for her welfare?

She who fails to give her duty to her father will soon lose keenness of vision in reference to her husband's happiness if the circumstances which affect his happiness conflict with her inclinations. No matter what the civil law says about it, her obligation to regard her parent's feelings is as binding now as it was ten years previous. And the man who counsels the violation of those feelings, lower though he be, is not a safe depository for woman's heart.

We have known many to act on the suggestions which this paragraph gives, and in after life either domestic bitterness and distrust turned their lives to gall, or trial and misfortune quenched the fire of their hearth, till they wished the grave to cover their woes. Then they cried in agony, "Thy judgment is just—thy laws, O God, are righteous!" Then they remembered their sin, and their advice was—"Wait: if it is good for you to marry that one, your father will, after a time, see it, and consent. But never marry in opposition to his expressed wish." Girls, listen! Be not deceived.

A Celebrity Snuffing Himself Out.

We have all heard of Lord Palmerston. Not half a score of men now living, says the New Orleans *Courier*, have managed to gain so much notoriety. In France, during the reign of Napoleon, we remember, as a boy, we were lulled nightly to sleep to the king-sour sound of two names, Napoleon le Grand and Lord Palmerston. In Egypt, Disraeli informs us that the chieftains in those days mentioned but two men, the late Sir Walter Scott and Palmerston—they were the personification of Great Britain.

Only one man now living—Prince Metternich—has attempted to do what Palmerston has done—rule Europe. Metternich became a signal failure ten years ago, and Palmerston will very soon be proclaimed the same. "After me the deluge," cried Metternich, an intellectual paraphrase of the sensualist George the Fourth's words, "the Constitution will last my time." To rule only for the sake of self, caring not one jot for the anarchy that must follow after them, seems to have been the rule alike with the famous Austrian minister and the vulgar English king.

Palmerston, although our contemporary, was also familiar with these men. He is said to have signed, as Secretary of War, the order for the banishment of Napoleon to the rock of St. Helena. He has acted and lived so as to become historical. Fifty years and more a member of the British House of Commons, he is conversant with every question that has agitated mankind during the past two generations. To hear of him now sitting through a debate, beginning at 6 o'clock in the evening and lasting till 4 o'clock in the morning, is something inconceivable, especially when we find that the next morning, at an early hour, he is discovered sauntering through some picture gallery and jeating with all around.

Since the death of George Canning, thirty years ago, it is evident that the foreign policy of England has been guided by Palmerston. He was the pupil of that man of genius, and he has persistently followed his instruction. Canning wisely opposed the Bourbons in their aggressive steps against Spain; Palmerston did the same through the pacific reign of Louis Phillippe. Canning looked to South America—poetically rather than practically, as time has proven—as the land to keep continental Europe in check; Palmerston has systematically schemed in Central America and Cuba, to retard the progress of the United States.

The accident of birth will stand out. Canning was born a plebeian, the son of an actress; Palmerston was born a patrician. He became doubly so through his connection with the Countess of Cowper, his present wife, who prided herself on nevlemeeness, even while she smiled on the vulgar crowd possessing votes in Parliament, because she knew that her idol, to reach the pinnacle of fame, must have stepping stones on which to tread.

Female influence is great with most men. Palmerston would not have been what he is but for his preceptress. He was designed for a gay man of fashion, and little more. Woman, however, decided otherwise; and consequently we have a diplomatist, of world-wide fame, attempting to thrust the British Constitution down everybody's throat, believing it to nothing good, caring not one iota for any catastrophe, to a nation jesting at religion and life and laboring to stand by "his order." Earl Grey, his colleague, when reproached by some short-sighted peers for supporting the Reform Bill, drew himself proudly up and said, "I stand by my order." So with Palmerston; when most liberal in speech he is most aristocratic at heart.

Two acts of Palmerston's have exposed to all mankind his true character. First, his solicitation of the despotism of Louis Napoleon in France; secondly, his continual attempts to interfere with the progress of our glorious Republic. He is an abolitionist; not because he could tolerate familiarity with a buck negro—like the buxom Duchess of Sutherland, or the unconscious Earl of Shaftesbury—but because he thinks the question may be so subtly worked as to lead to a rupture of the Union.

Since his forced retirement from office, the crafty actions of Palmerston have been fully exposed, and we find that it was he who looked upon the Gulf of Mexico as a scene which might engulf two potent nations in war, while their best interests prompt them to maintain peace, when it can be done with honor.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.—The following interesting account of the recent earthquake in Mexico is contained in the dispatch from our minister to that country, Mr. FORSYTH:

"On the 19th ultimo the severest earthquake of the present century was experienced in this city, and, as far as heard from, in all parts of Mexico. I was walking in the street at the time with Mr. Fearn. My first impression was that I was seized with a sudden vertigo, and upon stretching out my hand to my companion for support I found him staggering in the same motion. The falling of the people upon their knees, their audible prayers, the violent slamming of the doors and windows of the neighboring houses, soon admonished us that it was a tremblor of unusual violence. We were arrested immediately under the tall spire of the Convent of the Profess. Looking up, and finding it swaying to and fro like the inverted pendulum of a clock, we moved away from its dangerous proximity and paused in the middle of the street. The motion was so great that it was not easy to keep one's feet, although bracing them apart and planting a cane to aid them. The motion produced upon the houses has precisely the effect of a sea-swell, the spongy soil upon which the city is built yielding to the electric phenomenon, in a series of undulating waves. It lasted a minute and a half, though not with the greatest violence all the time, for if it had, not one of the massive walls of which this city is built would have been now standing.

As it was, there is hardly a house or a church that has not been more or less damaged; some have fallen, killing persons and animals, while hundreds are only kept up by the props which have been applied to them. My own house has a crack in one of the inner walls from the roof to the ground, while a seam is opened the whole length of the *Azotea*. For several days all carriages were prohibited in the streets, lest some house should be shaken down. Several churches have been abandoned as unsafe. The palace is very much damaged. It appears to have been more severe on the Pacific than on the Atlantic slope, as we hear of several villages totally destroyed in that region. If Mexico had been built in the fragile style of an American city, it would now be a mass of ruins. With all its massive walls, it has had a narrow escape. The earthquake was unaccompanied by any noises except the creaking of beams and stone walls, and the furious banging of open doors and windows. The heavy masonry of the Chapultepec aqueduct was broken and twisting like a serpent for more than a hundred places within the space of a mile and a half. No living person remembers a movement of equal violence and duration. Houses which have stood unscathed a hundred years have opened their seams to the fury of this one; and, indeed, after experiencing its effects, one is amazed to look around and see any structure of human hands standing."

AMERICAN SCULPTORS—POWERS' STATUE OF WEBSTER AND CALIFORNIA.—The Florence correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, under date of May 22, writes as follows:

Powers' colossal Webster, recently lost on the voyage to Boston, is now in course of reproduction from the original model at the bronze foundry in this city. The process will require at least another twelve months, and the character of the founder warrants the hope that the second cast will be quite equal to the first, which would leave nothing to desire. Mr. Hart's marble memorial of Mr. Clay for the ladies of Virginia is also in progress and will probably be completed during the year. The same artist is further occupied with the model for a colossal bronze figure of Mr. C. for the city of New Orleans. Mr. Jefferson is also being commemorated here in marble for the State of Virginia, by an aspiring young sculptor of the Old Dominion, Mr. Galt.

Harvard University may be congratulated on having secured another of Powers' matchless busts in his portrait of Mr. Jared Sparks, its late President, now nearly ready for delivery. It is conceded in Europe that the busts of this artist are unrivalled in ancient or modern art. His California, his latest effort in high art, is now completed and will be immediately shipped to New York for Mr. Astor. With no vain endeavor to "unsphere the spirit of the past," the artist has changed the gender of Mammon and enshrined his treacherous nature in the male form of classical beauty. Nothing in the whole range of modern art, at least, can surpass the exquisite finish of this native American divinity of wealth. It is *apropos* and certainly gratifying to remark that some portion of your increasing affluence is accorded to the beautiful arts; but one can scarcely repress a certain solicitude that the rather eager disposition toward monumental sculpture should be wisely directed. Assuredly some, at least, of these recent public memorials will not fairly represent the present taste and attainments of the country and time to those who are to come after us.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT IN INDIANA.—A prominent Democrat, who was in our office yesterday, brings us good news from our sister State. He enjoys a good opportunity for being well informed, and is thoroughly acquainted with the political movements that are on the tapis, and the elements that will enter into the ensuing contest. He is sanguine, from all that he can learn, and from the present appearance of things, that the Democratic party will be elected by a larger majority than it was in 1856, and that we shall choose quite as many members of Congress now as we did then. There is an excellent chance of superseding the Republican member of Congress in the Eighth District by a Democrat. Davis, the renegade Democrat, who is running against Secrets for Congress, in the Seventh District, he is confident will be badly beaten. Hovey will share the same fate in the First District. English will, doubtless, be re-nominated and re-elected; and also Hughes, in the third, despite the desperate efforts which are being made to defeat him. The Indiana Democracy are aroused, and are preparing to give a good account of themselves. Indiana is a very reliable Democratic State, having never since 1840, with the exception of 1854, voted against the Democratic party. She contributed largely to the election of Mr. Buchanan for President, by choosing Willard Governor in October, 1856, which, with the auspicious result in Pennsylvania, at the same time, virtually settled the contest, and made the Presidential vote a mere formality. It will rejoice our Democratic friends all over the Union to hear that our friends there are confident of maintaining, in the future, the laurels they have won in the past.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE HOTTEST.—A New York letter, of the 13th inst., says:

By common consent, after comparison at the prominent points of the country, 1858 is set down as furnishing the hottest summer that has occurred for many years. There have been thirteen days of heat above ninety-5 grees.

☞ Nebraska is our largest Territory. It will make about eighty States as large as New Hampshire, and in about one-sixth the size of Europe.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI LEAD OFF.—The election in Kansas on the Lecompton constitution comes off on the first Monday in August, the same day on which the Missouri State election takes place. Of the five Commissioners designated by the act of Congress to appoint and superintend the Kansas election, three are administration executive officers, and two Kansas Freesoilers—the presiding officers of the two branches of the Territorial Legislature. On the motion of one of these legislative officials to fix the Kansas election on the first Monday in August, it was adopted, the object being to take advantage of the day with the Missourians would be too busy with their own election to have any time to spare to assist in that of Kansas. The appointment of the day indicated, therefore, is a satisfactory proof of the desire of the administration to have a perfectly fair and free election in Kansas. In addition to this there can be no longer any complaint in the Territory concerning the army, for the army has been removed; and from the general good order which has followed the adoption of the English bill, we may conclude that border ruffianism has been played out, and that Kansas will bleed no more. Such are the results of a just, firm and decisive administration.—*New York Herald.*

FINE CHANGES TO MARRY.—One of the ministers, says the Princess Belgiojoso, in her Italian travels, in very good circumstances, had three daughters who had long reached a nubile age. The minister perceiving that no one made them an offer, thought it advisable to wait no longer, so he put in execution a thoroughly American idea. One Sunday he preached on matrimony; he developed the text, "Increase and multiply," declaring to his congregation that it was a command, and not merely a counsel. He dilated with eloquence and warmth on the chaste pleasure of wedlock, and ended his sermon by offering his three daughters, with three thousand dollars apiece, to any one person that were willing to marry them. He added that, after the sermon, he would receive the names of the offerers, and that his choice would fall on those who possessed the best moral character. A facetious Irishman, who was present (and where are they not?) did not await the moment indicated by the priest to raise his voice; he requested that his name should be placed on the list for two.

BOUNTY LAND DECISION.—The Commissioner of Pensions, has decided that Bounty Land Warrants due deceased soldiers will go to heirs of law, as provided for by the late Act of Congress, only when there is no widow or minor children.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THANKS.—We thank MCKEEVER, of Adams Express and H. C. LANDRUM, of the steamboat *H. D. Newcomb*, for late papers.

LITERARY.—W. R. STRANGE & Co., at their store under Odd Fellows' Hall, have received *Harper's Monthly* for August; it is a most interesting number. The finest engraving is "Loading cotton in Tennessee."

PENITENTIARY.—JOHN SULLIVAN, found guilty at Brownsville of killing his wife, and sentenced to twenty-one years in penitentiary, was placed in our jail last night by the Sheriff of that place, who takes him on this morning for his destination.

GRAVELING.—Mr. GREENLAW is busily engaged graveling Jefferson street, from the bridge to Fourth street is commenced; Adams street will be commenced as soon as Jefferson is finished. The gravel laid down is taken from a depth of twenty-five feet of water.

☞ Hon. ALEXANDER WALKER, former editor of the New Orleans *Delta*, and late of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has been sojourning in our city for a day or two. He left yesterday evening for Cincinnati. We learn from him that he will return to New Orleans in the autumn, which in future will be his permanent residence

☞ Messrs. GOODLETT & Co. are again before the public as candidates for business as cotton factors and commission merchants. They are extensively known as thorough and experienced business men, and we take pleasure in calling attention to their card in another column.

THE THOROUGHFARE.—We noticed in the city, yesterday, an unusually large number of strangers who were passing through bound for the watering places along our southern railroads. The Charleston cars went out yesterday, as we learn, filled with passengers. Nearly all were from localities south of this city.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday as Col. HINDMAN, of the Helena *Democrat*, who is a candidate for Congress, was journeying in a buggy, in company with Mr. CALDWELL, near Big Creek, Crittenden county, Ark., to fulfil an appointment to speak, a tree, which some negroes were cutting down, begun to fall as the two gentlemen were passing. Col. HINDMAN jumped from the buggy to escape the danger, in doing which his leg and thigh were broken and the joint dislocated. Mr. CALDWELL escaped without injury.

TWO SINS BETTER THAN ONE.—J. G. JACOBS was yesterday charged before the Recorder with having kept open his liquor house after 9 o'clock at night, contrary to the terms of his license. It was proved, however, that JACOBS had before been convicted of the same offense. By that conviction his license was forfeited. He was, therefore, carrying on his business without a license; therefore he had not acted contrary to the terms of a license he did not possess; therefore, having broken two parts of the law instead of only one, he was not guilty; therefore he was discharged. Oh, law! oh, logic! verily you are great and wonderful.

MARSHAL UNDERWOOD AND THE DOG LAW. It is proper to say in reply to our correspondent of yesterday, that Marshal UNDERWOOD has instructed his dog-killer (he will hereafter employ but one slayer) to deposit the dead in the river at a point below the corporation line. If we understand the plan which the Marshal wishes to carry out, it is not to slay indiscriminately every dog that may be found, without regard to its value, but to reduce, as far as practicable, the number of worthless curs which infest our streets. The dog law is a bloody enactment at best, and we trust to our humane Marshal so to enforce it, as to produce the least possible amount of mischief and dissatisfaction. But we would much prefer to see it repealed.

SWEARING AND DRINKING.—As a matter of economy, Council should lose no time in putting into a common sense form the swearing and drinking ordinance, called the Tippling Ordinance. Cases under its operation are appealed from the Recorder's Court every day, and will cost the city a serious sum in frivolous legislation. The city may have a right to impose a penalty for the infraction of its laws, but what right has it to require swearing for the past, present and future, as the following requires? Section 4 of the Ordinance: The applicant for a license shall swear "to do and perform faithfully and fully all other matters and things required to be done and performed by the various provisions of this ordinance, as well as all other ordinances now in force or that may *hereafter* be lawfully passed," &c.

MAN SHOT.—On board the *Langley* yesterday morning, the bar-keeper, a young man named JOHN CHILDS, a nephew of Mr. NELSON on Main street, was informed that JAMES HEATHER, the carpenter of the boat, had been discharged and was going away. HEATHER owed CHILDS' employer, the owner of the bar, a small sum, under a dollar. CHILDS followed him, and on the landing asked him for the amount. A dispute arose and CHILDS was pushed down over a chain; on getting up he sprang toward HEATHER, who ran aboard the *Resolute*. CAILDS followed, when HEATHER drew a pistol, and firing, shot him at the angle of the forehead, over the right eye. The ball passed under the skin to the back of the head and there lodged. The skull escaped fracture, or if fractured, it is very slightly. The wound is probably not dangerous. HEATHER was arrested by officers MALLORY and COPELAND and put in jail.

MAN STABBED.—At 2 o'clock yesterday, a dispute took place on board the ferryboat *Nashoba*, between Capt. SMITH, the pilot, and JAMES HERNON, who was employed on the landing-boat, and who had come aboard. Capt. SMITH took the man by the collar to put him off the boat when HERNON drew a bowie-knife and inflicted two wounds upon his right side. One was a flesh wound near the shoulder, the other a wound three and a half inches deep above the hip. The latter is a very serious, and may prove a fatal wound. The man was detained by citizens around and the police sent for, but before they arrived, by a considerable lenity, he was allowed to go. Officer SMITH arrived from the station house, and learning that HERNON had gone down the river, he set off in pursuit. Below town he came in sight of him at the foot of the bluff, making his way by the water side. The chase became hot the sun was burning—the flying man pulled off his boots and threw them into the river, that he might run the fleeter. Pouring with perspiration the officer kept up the race. HERNON reached a dug-out with a boy in it, and pulling out his watch, offered it to him to take him across the river. The boy refused. On reaching HY DOLLIS' place, the man sprang up the hill, the officer close behind, but the latter was astonished, on reaching the top of the ascent, to find his man had disappeared. Officers LOWRY and TAYLOR now came up, and the three searched a neighboring cornfield and other places, but without effect—their intended prisoner had effected his escape.

INQUEST.—We mentioned a few days ago that an inhuman mother in the north part of the city had abandoned her sick infant, and refused to give it a mother's nourishment. Yesterday Coroner HOANE held an inquest over the dead body of the little one, to whom its Father in Heaven showed a love unfelt by its earthly parents, and took her to himself. The parents had both left town, and suspicions were entertained that poison had been administered. At the request of the Coroner, Dr E. MILES WEBBY made a *post mortem* examination of the remains. He reported that the deceased, LAURA BELLE BROWN, was a beautiful child of ten months old, and would doubtless have been still living if it had not been deprived of the nourishment nature intended for it. He detected no trace of poison, but attributed the death of the child to *gastro-enteritis*, caused by improper artificial diet, teething, and general neglect. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

FINED.—H., or B. SCHOFIELD, the police tell us he gave both initials, a month ago took board at the Commercial, and honored the establishment with a three days' patronage, when he departed without "settling that little bill." On Tuesday, Gen. MITCHELL detected the same patronizing gentleman giving a share of his favors to the Gayoso. He had him arrested, and he was introduced to the Recorder as a vagrant. On taking an inventory of his personal effects, the police found a bowie-knife concealed about him. The Recorder fined him fifteen dollars.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Eight cases were before the Recorder yesterday. J. C. SAINT was charged with whipping an Irishman, but the case had so much of the "served him right" about it that the defendant was discharged. Two cases, JO FRANISTOLA and J. S. JACOBS, were accused of keeping open their liquor saloons after 9 o'clock at night, but in both cases the defendants were discharged.

MESSRS. E. M. APPERSON & CO.—We ask attention to the card of this long established and favorite house. Their large and increasing business in this and the neighboring States, which is believed as large, if not larger, than any house in Tennessee, fully attests the estimation in which they are held by their customers.

ACTIVITY.—The police seem disposed to be active in the discharge of their duties, and they deserve credit for it, but those who have arrested little boys for violating the pedlars' license law by selling a few peaches, were a little too zealous.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—It will be seen by the arrivals at the LOOKOUT HOUSE that several of our own citizens have taken refuge from the summer heat on Lookout Mountain. It is beyond all question one of the most delightful retreats in all the South.

Port of Memphis.

Arrivals and Departures.

WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1858.

Falls City, New Orleans to St. Louis.
Fanny Bullitt, New Orleans to Louisville.
D. G. Taylor, New Orleans to St. Louis.

River News.

The river continues to rise and a considerable quantity of heavy drift was floating all yesterday. The rise for the twenty-four hours up to last night was over six inches.

The popular boat, Kate Frisbee, is up for Napoleon, she leaves to-morrow; Capt. Mason, Folger and Harmond are ready to offer their best civilities to all who wish an agreeable trip to Napoleon or the Arkansas river.

The fine boat Lucas is the St. Louis boat to-day. The St. Louis papers, who know the boat and her gentlemanly officers well, speak of them in the highest terms of praise. Travelers bound up the river will find the LUCAS an agreeable, safe and speedy boat.

The Moses McLellan, a boat "not unknown to fame," which is admired by the ladies, praised by the gentlemen and patronized by all Ohio river travelers, is up for Louisville at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Champion is advertised for St. Louis at 10 o'clock this morning.

☞ The twelfth session of the Young Ladies' Model School, of Somerville, Tenn., will commence on Monday, the 6th day of next September, under the continued supervision of A. E. SLOAN. j20-1m*

TENNESSEE BANK MONEY.—Messrs. POPE & BARTRAM will sell goods at cost for Tennessee bank money at par. jly10-1m

New Advertisements.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

FRANKLIN'S CHIPS ROOMS, Defiance Council, No. 1, Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1858.

AT a Special Meeting of Solomon Lodge, No. 168, held on the third day of July, A. L. 5858, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe, to call from labor and from the walks of man—as we humbly trust to that refreshment at his right hand, kept in reserve for the people of God—our beloved brother, Jerry W. Rammond, President;

Resolved, That it is with the most profound sympathy that we mourn the loss of a worthy Brother, and exemplary Mason.

Resolved, That we, the members of Solomon Lodge, No. 168, tender to the parents and friends of the deceased, our most heartfelt sympathies in the irreparable loss of a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a faithful friend.

Resolved, That the members of Solomon Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish the parents of the dec'd a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, and that a copy be sent to the editors of the Memphis WEEKL