Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, : : : : : JUNE 16, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT,

WM. T. AVERY

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SHELBY COUNTY,

J. P. FARRELLY & W. T. FARLEY

FOR SENATE, FROM FAYETTE AND SHELBY,

R. G. PAYNE, of Shelby.

FOR FLOATER, FAYETTE, TIPTON AND SHELBY,

C. H. WHITMORE.

MR. CURRIN AND THE APPEAL.—Something over half a column of Mr. Currin's Germantown speech is devoted to a review and criticism of the course pursued by the APPEAL toward Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. What this has to do with the canvass in this Congressional District, we are wholly at a loss to divine. Suppose our course respecting Mr. DOUGLAS has been inconsistent—which we deny—how can Mr. CURRIN torture this into a reason for turning disorganizer himself?

Did we think it necessary, we could, in a very few words, vindicate ourselves from the charge of inconsistency preferred against us by Mr. CURRIN. When Mr. DOUGLAS, in the Senate, placed himself in opposition to the Administration and the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, we opposed him with all our energy. But circumstances alter cases, and when on the stump in Illinois, he planted himself in battle array against the Black-Republican army, we gave him the encouragement of our approbation and applause, because we believed that he and he only, could check the wave of Black-Republicanism that had already swept over the East and North, and threatened to involve the Northwest. We have never heard, by the way, whether Mr. CURRIN did or did not favor the election of LINCOLN over DOUGLAS. Judging from the character of his remarks relative to Mr. DOUGLAS, in his Germantown speech, we are led to infer that he did. We hope Mr. AVERY will draw him out on this point.

Mr. CURRIN furthermore construes our course toward Judge DOUGLAS in the Illinois canvass, into a covert attack upon the Administration. If Mr. CURRIN knows as well as he ought to, he knows very well that whenever we have occasion to make an attack, we never do it covertly or in the dark, but openly and in front. The head and front of our offending, in this particular, is favoring the election of DOUGLAS over LINCOLN, and we think Mr. CURRIN does Mr. BUCHANAN a very poor service, when he construes this course on our part into an attack upon his Administration.

Mr. CURRIN, moreover, thinks that we are estopped from further condemnation of Messrs. BELL and CRITTENDEN, so long as we occupy our present relations toward DOUGLAS. We take a different view of the matter. They are both southern men, both born and raised in the South, and they have never done a single act or deed to redeem them from the just censure of the southern people for their opposition to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, while Mr. DOUGLAS has made one of the most brilliant and effective canvasses known to the annals of political warfare, and has done more, as we sincerely believe, for the conservation of the rights of the South under the Constitution, than any northern man, living or dead.

These are all questions, however, which belong to the past, and have no relevancy whatever, to the legitimate issues involved in the canvass in this Congressional District, and Mr. CURRIN is not in a position to lecture any one, either for their incons stency or their disorganizing propensities.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SOMERVILLE.—The Democratic convention, which assembled at Somerville, on Tuesday, to nominate candidates for Senator and Floating Representative, has presented to the people the names of Col R. G. PAYNE, of this city, for Senator, and of C. H. WHITMORE, of Somerville, for joint Representative from the counties of Fayette, Tipton and Shelby. Col. PAYNE is so well known throughout the State as one of the ablest, most eloquent and reliable Democrats in our District, that a word in his praise would be supererogation. He has accepted the nomination with much reluctance, and with a great sacrifice of his personal interests. We need not ask the Democracy to rally around him. His clarion voice will be a sufficient signal for a general uprising of the people in his support. The Democracy are fortunate in being able to secure his services.

Mr. WHITMORE is a gentleman of excellent talents, and fine oratorical ability. He will bear the Democratic banner gallantly, and, we are satisfied, successfully through the contest.

He was the choice of the Democracy of Fayette, among whom he was reared, and we look for a large vote to be polled for him.

Mr. R. H. INGRAM, of Monroe, was also nominated, at the same time and place, for County Representative from Fayette.

We are not personally acquainted with Mr. INGRAM, but we learn that he is a worthy and cultivated gentleman, who will ably represent the intelligence of our sister county, if elected.

The ticket throughout deserves the warm support of the Democracy, and we trust there will be earnest work done from now until its success is assured.

DEATH OF DR. W. J. TUCK.—We omitted yesterday morning to refer to the death of this worthy gentleman and able physician. He died suddenly on Monday night. Dr. TUCK has been, for several years, Secretary of the Board of Health—a position which he has held with credit to himself. In all the relations of life he was highly esteemed, and he died, as he had lived, a Christian. His death is deeply regretted by every citizen of our community. He was truly an exemplary man, useful citizen, and one of the most courteous, devoted and able of his profession. Irreverence with his friends and acquaintance, we deplore his early decease, for he lived to do good.

MR. CURRIN'S RULE.—Mr. CURRIN thinks that the Democracy have treated him very badly to make a nomination at all, because he was *first* in the field as a candidate for Congress. Such a rule as this, if recognized by the Democracy in practice, would enable the least acceptable man in the district to foist himself upon the party, and would place it in the power of any man, however objectionable he might be, to forestall the choice of the party, and thus defeat its will. Such a rule would reduce the question of choice to a question of time, and the man who should declare himself first as the candidate, would be entitled to the track. Let the rule be adopted, and Mr. CURRIN himself might be distanced every time by some alert antagonist, who should "take time by the forelock," and be first in the field. Mr. CURRIN himself would rail against its application if he were its victim, more loudly than he now does against conventions, whose favorite he has been for twenty years, but which he now attacks and scorns, simply because he has been unfortunate enough to lose one nomination.

THE BANKS.—The *Enquirer* continues to catechise the APPEAL touching the banks. We do not desire to be discourteous to our neighbor, nor do we regard our position on this question, at this late day, as in the least doubt full in the minds of any who have been readers of our paper. Our opinions have, from time to time, been freely and fully given, and if the editors of the *Enquirer* are truly anxious to inform themselves, they have only to examine our files. Any inference, therefore, they may form with regard to our motive in not gratifying their curiosity, cannot be legitimate otherwise than in connection with our known, unchanged, and oft-repeated opinions. These are of record, and we can see no reason in our being diverted from our usual course just to repeat what we have expressed clearly, plainly, and directly, many times in these columns.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Our Mr. ROSSELLE left on the cars for St. Louis on Tuesday morning last, on business connected with this office, but chiefly with the view of looking into the ease, advantages, nature and purposes of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. He has bestowed upon this subject a good deal of thought and attention, and on his return will give to our readers the result of his investigations. It is an institution the want of which is very seriously felt in Memphis, and we earnestly hope that the efforts of Mr. ROSSELLE, in this behalf, will be promptly seconded by all our merchants and business men, who are as deeply interested in the matter as we are or can be.

SOUND VIEWS ON CURRENCY.—We have been shown, by a friend, a circular letter from THOS. MARTIN, a distinguished citizen of Giles county, to his fellow-citizens of that county, declining a second nomination of the Democracy of that county for a seat in the Legislature. From the tenor of his letter, and the sound practical views to which he gives utterance, we are constrained to regret that Mr. MARTIN could not find it to his interest to remain a candidate. Mr. MARTIN possesses one of the best practical minds in the State, is perfectly familiar with financial affairs, and, in our judgment, is just such a man as is needed in our next Legislature to properly regulate, restrain, and subordinate to the sovereign will of the people and to a just accountability, our banking system. At the same time he is not one of those that would indiscriminately level existing institutions, so long as they can be so restrained and modified as to adapt themselves to a sound and solid standard. His views, as expressed in his letter, are such as ought to meet the approbation of every citizen, whether he be a bank or an anti-bank man; for no party or class ought to desire to charter or to continue a bank that make it less liable for the prompt liquidation of its liabilities than is a private citizen of the State.

The following extract from Mr. MARTIN'S circular, we commend to the close consideration of our readers, as comprehending the whole theory and object of the Democratic ideas, as promulgated by the late Democratic State Convention. It is perfectly consistent with Governor HARRIS' sentiments as expressed in his late message, and teaches the true doctrine on the subject of banks, in view of the circumstances that surround us:

"Having declined, for the second time, the nomination of my own political party, to canvass for a seat in the next Legislature of the State as County Representative, I regard it as a duty to my own political party, to say that none of the issues presented in the series of resolutions adopted at the State Convention, induces me to take the step a second time. Particularly is this the case in reference to the resolution touching the banking institutions of the State; none of which did I understand more clearly. The object aimed at in all respects met the approbation of my judgment and experience. To restrain the banks in the legitimate bounds of business, and to give increased protection and security to note-holders, as well as to guard against future frauds and failures of banks, constituted the main objects contemplated by the convention. And surely a great political party that has so long held the reins of Government and public confidence could do no less. No sudden reduction of banks, no abrogation of charters, was intended. Banks should pay their debts and redeem their notes promptly. Individuals have to do this, or their effects have to be disposed of for this purpose.

"If we could all consider and comprehend alike the material, the uses, and functions of money, and the necessity of fixing its value by sovereign authority, it would be an easy matter for us to agree that none but sovereign authority should have its control. The people are the sovereigns, and they have secured liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness, by their own constitutional compact, both to themselves and their posterity. Do we not surrender a great deal when we give up to corporations the practical power to interfere with the standard of value? I think so, and bear my lot among the Democrats. "The greatest proof of the greatest number; no class legislation; no individual preferments; the places of honor and distinction are prizes to be won, not beons to be conferred." Whether in or out of public life, I am for the people and the country, the Constitution and the laws.

"I make the foregoing statement to correct misrepresentations or misapprehensions of my true position. If I had all the banks in the Union under my thumb, I would not hurt them, but demand the securities insisted upon by our Democratic State Convention."

THE JUNE FROST.—The frost on the night of the 4th extended, so far as we have learned, says the St. Louis *Republican*, through a large part of New England, western New York, north-western Pennsylvania, Michigan and northern Ohio and Indiana. It was severest along the lake shore and the highlands in its neighborhood. At some points, when the cold was most extreme, the mercury sank eight degrees below the freezing point, and ice formed half an inch thick. Vegetation in many south localities has been killed by the frost. The gardens look as black as if a fire had passed over them. The corn and all the growing vegetables were cut down and the leaves of many kinds of forest trees were blasted. Fruit of all sorts was destroyed. The wheat shared the same fate. But this statement applies only to the *damage zone* in places where rain and snow accompanied the frost, comparatively few. Corn has been cut down to some extent, and may in some few cases have to be replanted; vegetables and fruit have suffered; but there is no reason to suppose that the injury done to the wheat is extensive enough to occasion the slightest apprehension as to its effects on the crop at large.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—According to previous announcement the Democracy of Fayette, Shelby and Tipton assembled in large numbers at Somerville for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator, from the counties of Fayette and Shelby, a joint representative from the counties of Fayette, Shelby and Tipton, and a representative from the county of Fayette.

On motion, J. Knox Walker, of the county of Shelby, was appointed to preside over the Convention to nominate a candidate for Senator from the counties of Fayette and Shelby, and a candidate for Floating Representative from the counties of Fayette, Shelby and Tipton, and E. S. Tappan, appointed Secretary.

The President, in brief and appropriate remarks, announced the object of the Convention.

Hon. P. B. Glenn, of Fayette, after a short address, listened to and received with much applause, said there was no use of committees to nominate a Senator, for every Democrat in both counties had heard with joy within a few days past, that Robert O. Payne, Esq., of Shelby, would accept the nomination of Senator, and proposed the name of Mr. Payne as the Democratic candidate for that office. The nomination was received with acclamation and was unanimously adopted.

The Chair appointed Hon. P. B. Glenn and John W. Taylor to wait upon Mr. Payne and inform him of his nomination.

The Convention then organized for the selection of a candidate for joint Representative for Fayette, Shelby and Tipton. The Democracy from Fayette, and the delegates in attendance from Shelby and Tipton, asked and obtained permission to retire and consult, whereupon Hon. W. C. Dunlap, of Shelby, stated that the county of Shelby would give no vote for Floater, but would cheerfully acquiesce in any selection which Fayette and Tipton would agree upon. The Convention took a recess for thirty minutes.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, the counties were called, and it appeared that the county of Fayette voted for C. H. Whitmore, Tipton for H. B. S. Williams, Shelby county equally divided between Mr. Williams and Mr. Whitmore. Mr. Williams appeared, and in a short address, thanked the Convention for the support he had received, and said great applause asked that his name might be withdrawn. The county of Shelby then voting for Mr. Whitmore, he was declared nominated, and Hon. H. A. Smith, of Tipton, W. C. Dunlap, of Shelby, and J. D. Goodall, of Fayette, appointed a committee to inform Mr. Whitmore of his nomination.

Mr. R. G. Payne and Mr. Whitmore, shortly after, appeared upon the stand, and, in the most happy manner, accepted the nominations tendered them, affording full assurance to the large audience in attendance that they would render a good account in August next of the trust confided to them.

The convention for Senator and Joint Representative then adjourned.

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The convention of the Democracy of Fayette then assembled for the nomination of Representative.

Mr. W. A. Turner was appointed President, and E. S. Tappan Secretary. Upon motion, Mr. R. H. Ingram was unanimously selected, and, being called upon, accepted the nomination in an appropriate address.

Ordered that the proceedings of the several conventions be published in the APPEAL, *Avalanche*, Somerville *Democrat*, and *Quid Nunc*.

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THE FORREST AND WILLIS CONTROVERSY.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, presented to the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, now sitting in New York—through Worshipful Master R. D. Holmes—a check for $500, for the use and benefit of the widows and orphans of Free Masons, the same being the amount of a verdict recovered by Mr. Forrest against Mr. N. P. Willis in an action of libel. The donation was accompanied by a letter from Mr. Forrest, stating that he did not bring the suit for the purpose of recovering pecuniary compensation, but for the vindication of his character, and he therefore willingly devoted the amount of the verdict to this noble charity.—*N. Y. Herald, 9th.*

"ALAS! FOR ROSALOUS."

[For the Memphis Appeal.]

The Know-Nothings, Messrs Editors, continue to resort to their old game of writing and publishing the most unmitigated falsehoods, in order to accomplish the defeat of the Democratic party. There is nothing more vile, infamous and damning in the eyes of all honest men of both parties, than the writing and giving publicity to an article like that which appeared in the West Tennessee Whig of the 3d inst., over the signature of "Rosalous," purporting to have been written by an old and consistent Democrat of twenty years standing, who, for various frivolous and unfounded reasons, after hearing Harris and Netherland speak at Lexington on the 26th ult., concludes that he must vote for the Opposition in the coming election, and calls upon his friends to do the same, in order as he says, to "purify the party" and "save the country from the fate of ancient Greece and Rome." Bah! what does Mr. Know-Nothing "Rosalous" know about ancient Greece and Rome? Wonder if he ever heard anything of the infamous Jacobin clubs of France and the blood-shed and carnage that followed immediately upon the heels of their establishment. Now, if "Rosalous" has heard of these, we would simply ask him if he does not think that the similarity between his own party and that of the Jacobins most perfect. Just think of the dangerous dogmas of which his own variegated party have been the votaries and loudest advocates in this country, and were trading rapidly to the same unfortunate results to our beloved America, as the Jacobin heresy did to France. Does he not remember with what sacrilegious indifference they laid their vile hands upon the ballot box, and with God-defiant oaths and impious curses, swear that persons of foreign birth and Catholics shall not exercise the elective franchise—the dearest and most sacred right of which American freemen boast.

Have the frightful and bloody tragedies enacted in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Rochester, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans, been so soon forgotten by this chivalrous knight of Sambo-notority "Rosalous." These very beds of blood were the result of his own cherished American organization in this country. Who was it that stepped forward in this awful crisis of our country's history, and saved it from ruin? Who but the proud, the gallant, the brave, the conservative and patriotic Democracy? Who but the Democracy, by their own constitutional compact, both to themselves and their posterity. Do we not surrender a great deal when we give up to corporations the practical power to interfere with the standard of value? I think so, and bear my lot among the Democrats. "The greatest good of the greatest number; no class legislation; no individual preferments; the places of honor and distinction are prizes to be won, not beons to be conferred." Whether in or out of public life, I am for the people and the country, the Constitution and the laws.

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CLIPPNGS.

Only thirty thousand dollars remains to be paid on the Mount Vernon estate.

COLORED EMIGRANTS TO HAYTI.—On the 7th proximo, two small vessels will leave New Orleans for Hayti, with about 700 emigrants, (free men of color) who go to that island in order to better their social condition. Louisiana has already lost over 1000 of these people.

A Paris paper says that, during the absence of his Majesty from Paris, a volunteer guards notice will be organized among the young men of bottom noble fortunes. The captain is an English nobleman, of great continental reputation for wealth and eccentricity.

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.—A tribute to American credit, and a fact which does great honor to American merchants dealing in Europe, is mentioned in a London letter to the New York *Express*. It is to the effect that not a single piece of American mercantile paper laid over at the Bank of England during the late panic now remains unpaid.

A French magistrate, noted for his love of the pleasures of the table, speaking one day to a friend, said: "We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent, stuffed to the neck, tender, delicate, and of a high flavor. We left only the bones." "How many of you were there?" said his friend. "Two," replied the magistrate, "the turkey and myself."

With the prevailing fashion of evening dresses in his mind, a newspaper writer says if Austria should be too much for France, and the invaders should reach Paris, the patriotic and inspiriting ladies of the empire, according to survive its fall, would not find it necessary "to bare their bosoms to the weapon of the enemy," their milliners having saved them the trouble.

Mr. Murphy will probably visit Cincinnati on his way home, and the Chess Club of that city is making preparations to receive him. It is proposed that the celebrated blindfold player, shall meet him for a match at the game.

Miss Clark, the Queen's milliner, who lately died in London, left a fortune of $125,000 to be divided between three sisters. A vase wrought by Benvenuto Cellini, she left to the British Museum, and the "Old Beggar," a painting by the Belgian artist, Dyckmans, which formerly belonged to Lionel Redpath, to the National Gallery.

It is said that the late King of Naples has left a good deal of treasure behind him, some portion of which is securely stowed away in Dutch docats in the vaults of some of the royal palaces, either at Caserta or elsewhere, while the far larger portion is invested in the English stocks and securities, and in Russian, Danish and Dutch bonds.

It takes four things to make a thorough gentleman. You must be a gentleman in your principles, a gentleman in your tastes, a gentleman in your person, and a gentleman in your manners. No man who does not combine these qualities can be justly named a true gentleman.

An exchange speaks of a cow which, a few months since, broke from her stall in upon the store of Mr. Jones, and devoured five quarters and two quarts of tobacco and a. A few days ago, small brooms brushes commenced growing out of the cow's shoulders, and a thirty hill of potatoes came up between her horns.

A certain botanist constructed a floral clock by obtaining flowers that opened at different hours of the day, and arranging them in the proper order; but a friend has invented a vegetable clock which shows more ingenuity than the first. He says the best way to produce punctuality is to have the "get-up-at-eight-o'clock" (get a potato-clock.)

GEN. BONAPARTE, of BALTIMORE.—It is reported in Paris that Capt. Jerome Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, was in command of the Zouaves of the Guard, and performed such feats of prowess at the battle of Montebello and did wonders of valor, butting down two Hungarian hussars of the regiment of Prince Charles of Bavaria, with his own hand. But no official confirmation of this fact has appeared. It is not, however, improbable, as the captain was on reconnoitering service in that part of the country at the time of the battle.

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The Reopening of the Slave Trade—No Party Issue in the South—The Stand of the National Democracy.

(From the Washington Constitution.)

The zealots who get up agitation in favor of the reopening of the slave-trade, do not meet with the encouragement they expected from certain notable and influential quarters, to which no lack of loyalty to southern institutions can be imputed by the most unfair adversary. Not a few southern men, who may trouble themselves very slightly as to the moral question involved in the purchase and transportation of slaves from Africa, are plainly opposed to it on grounds of political and social economy, and a vast majority even of those who might deem it a reproach to be accused of "Unionism" manifest a decided aversion to the introduction of this movement into the field of party politics, State or national.

Of the latter class the Charleston *Mercury* has shown itself, in some recent articles, a plain-spoken and vigorous representative and exponent. It would indeed be madness to imagine such a policy into the creed of any faction, even, not to say of any high-minded and patriotic party. But if this is no fit time for northern men to be quarreling about the foreign slave trade, may we not go a point further, and ask whether the present is not also a most unfit time for the people of the South to be agitated about any subordinate questions, when a struggle is impending with the relentless demon of Black-Republicanism? for the very existence of their rights and their legitimate influence in the national councils, under the Constitution of the United States? If the argument of the Charleston *Mercury* is correct—that it would be dangerous to bring up such a pestilent issue as this about the reopening of the slave-trade, when all great and patriotic minds should be occupied with the care of the safety of the South—is it not a just logical sequence that the people of the South, laying aside all political concerns less urgent and less vital, should unite in a common prayer that the Lord of Hosts may, in His wisdom, frustrate the efforts of the Black-Republican party which is aiming at secession, and at the overthrow of the Union? And how can this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, be accomplished, except through the instrumentality of National Democracy? The *Mercury* says:

"We object to making the reopening of the slave-trade an issue in the politics of the country, and for several reasons.

"1st. Because it would be hazardous, and under other circumstances, it might be wise and safe to revive the trade, it is not now, in the present relationship of the South and North.

"2. Because it is now impracticable and idle. The idea is based upon entire ignorance and a visionary misconception of the relative positions of the North and South. No man who comprehends the antagonism of sentiment and political interest existing between the sections—no man who appreciates the disposition of the North towards the South—can entertain the expectation of accomplishing the reopening of this trade so long as the Union lasts.

"3. Because it is not a question in which it is a subject on which there may well be a difference of opinion without blame. It is no test of soundness to southern institutions. It lowers the moral position of this southern people from one of high principles of liberty in defense of valued rights to a mere question of policy about which we are perfectly divided. The great question of a national President, elected by a party sworn to crush the South into provincial inferiority and social ruin, affords an issue upon which all earnest freedom in the South can rally. The great vital question of the rights of southern citizens in the common Territories which decides the institutions of the States in infancy—the question whether, on the part of the Southern States are delivered over to the unlimited control of the northern majority, to be regulated accordingly to their ideas of propriety, and to confiscate to their pecuniary aggrandisement and political power."

The *Mercury* closes its protest against the Vicksburg agitators in the following emphatic terms:

"The last question to unite us as a people for the achievement of the desired result is that of reopening the slave-trade. Its tendency is to alienate and kindle distrust among our own people. It is likely to drive many Southern States and Southern people to the overslaughs of men in all the Southern States into Unionism through fear of such a consequence of leaving the Union. Be a practical, living issue, on which to turn the fortunes of the South, we regard the reopening of the slave-trade as a very firebrand, fraught with mischief and danger. And, in this point of view, we are, and have been from the beginning, strongly and firmly opposed to its being mooted."

Abolition View of the Results in Virginia.

The *National Era* professes to regard Letcher's election under his commission as a "great victory." The Pittsburg *Gazette* claims that the appeals of Goggin in the Richmond Whig, did its effect, and the "slaveholders' rebellion, they also claim, was put down in Letcher in the end," and if the "west, the semi-free west," could have been "roused to take part in such a contest," his defeat would have been inevitable.

These are "idle words," vain boasting, without reason or facts to sustain them. There is not a sane man in Virginia, of either party, who believes John Letcher unsound on the slavery question. They know and believe that he is fully committed to the social and sentiment of old Virginia and the South. Against him, his course in Congress has placed this fact beyond controversy.

The great portion of the people of Virginia as being "semi-free" is a base slander. The local position and close proximity to "unfettered freedom" and the fact of property insecure in north-western Virginia; hence there are but few slaves in that section. But a more loyal and devoted people to the State and to the Union, than the people of that section, cannot be found in the Union then the Democrats of north-western Virginia.

A few facts will demonstrate the falsity of all these declarations. By the census of 1850 there were 472,528 slaves in Virginia. The counties that gave Letcher *majorities*, and the counties that gave Letcher *pluralities*, had 208,400 slaves. The counties in which Goggin had majorities, and gained over Flourney, had 204,028 slaves. The so-called "semi-free west," where Letcher gained so largely, had 50,668 slaves, while that portion of the west where Goggin's gains were so large had but 10,805 slaves. Goggin's vote falls short of Flourney's. Over-confidence on the part of the minority of Democrats, and "swapping votes" by Congressional aspirants, caused the reduction of the usual Democratic majority. The strength of the Democratic party is in the much-abused northwest. They are always true to their principles. The slavery issue had no real part in the contest. On this question the people of Virginia are "now and forever one and indivisible."—*Washington Statesman.*

The Austrian Rifleman and the French Outposts.

A letter received in Marseilles from Valenza bears testimony to the admirable qualities of the Tyrolese riflemen. It is said that they harass the French sentries and outposts incessantly. Day and night, it is said, their shots are whistling through the air. The gunner on the other side of the Po affords them good cover, and they are ever on the watch. The other day General Renault went out to reconnoiter, attended by his aid-de-camp, and followed by a trumpeter a few paces behind. The General thought himself beyond range, but while he was looking about him a sharp "ping" was heard, and the poor trumpeter fell forward mortally wounded, by a Tyrolese bullet, in the loins.

The General, having discovered his error, withdrew, and gave up his reconnoissance for that day.

On another occasion, a soldier of the Ninety-third French regiment, went down to the bank of the Po to wash out a few things. While engaged in this peaceful occupation, a bullet struck him in the chest, and he fell into the river, a bloody tribute to the murderous accuracy of their fire. "At every instant," says the letter, "wounded men are being brought in by the ambulances."

Enormous Lobsters Use.—As an evidence of what country persons can do, it will do, it may be stated that the Hon. Solon Borland and Hon. Jerre Clemens have risen, by successive stages, from United States Senators and Minister Plenipotentiary, until they have reached the editorial chair, and they are now associated in the management of the Memphis (Tenn.) Weekly *Appeal*.—*N. Orl. Sun.*

Last week, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, a child was born, perfect in all its proportions, and weighing ten pounds, but with a remarkable malformation—the head being formed in every particular like the head of a cat. It lived but a moment after birth.

New Advertisements.

NAPOLEON HILL, CHAS. H. DORION, JR.

HILL & DORION,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission, Receiving & Forwarding MERCHANTS.

OFFICE—NO. 18 FRONT ROW,

On Second Floor of Shelby & Hunt Building.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

BAGGING and ROPE and Plantation Supplies furnished at lowest market rates.

Consignments to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. jun16-2aeow

SEASONED LUMBER

AT AUCTION,

ON A CREDIT OF EIGHT MONTHS!

WE WILL SELL ON

Saturday, June the 18th,

COMMENCING AT TEN O'CLOCK, in front of our Office, on the corner of Madison street and Bank avenue, on a credit of eight months,

120,000 Feet Weatherboarding;
20,000 " Shelving;
40,000 " Scantling;
10,000 " Joists;
20,000 " Two-inch Stuff.

The Lumber can be seen in yard immediately on the west of the Gin Works, and the balance north of the Rope Walk, in the Dairy Yard.

Sale Positive, without Reserve.

jn16-6d MONSARRAT, DUPREE & CO.

New Advertisements

All Advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

All Advertisements published in the Weekly Appeal are charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

EXAMINATION

OF THE CITY SCHOOLS.

THE following is the order of examination adopted by the Board of Trustees:

On Friday, 17th inst.,

The Senior School of Mr. Marshall, corner of Jefferson and Second streets.

On Monday, 20th inst.,

The Senior School of Miss Black, and the Primary Schools of Mrs. Barbour and Misses Hutchins and Rawlins, at Navy Yard.

On Tuesday, 21st inst.,

The Junior School of Mr. Wood, and the Primary Schools of Mr. Smith and Misses Wood and E. Bullock, at Navy Yard.

On Wednesday, 22d inst.,

The Junior School of Mrs. McIlvoy, and the Primary School of Mrs. Cash and Miss Brown, on Linden street.

On Thursday, 23d inst.,

The Junior School of Mr. Brooks, on Center street, and the Primary Schools of the Misses Tinsley and Creighton, at the corner of Second and Gayoso streets.

On Friday, 24th inst.,

The Senior School of Mrs. Richards, and the Primary School of Miss Dorlon, on Court street, and the Primary School of Miss Baber and Mr. Hogan, on Orleans street.

☞ Hours of examination, between half-past 8 o'clock and 12 M.

Parents, guardians, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

L. POPE, Superintendent.

N. B.—The exercises of the week will be closed with an exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the Junior Schools of Mrs. Richards. jun16-d

FURNITURE

AT AUCTION!

On Thursday, 16th day of June,

We will sell at our

STORE HOUSE, NO. 302 MAIN STREET,

A large lot of

FURNITURE!

CONSISTING OF

Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood Bedsteads; Bureaus and Sofas, Chairs (Cane, Wood, Split and Hair Bottoms) Lounges, Bureau Bedsteads, etc., etc., etc.

Entire Spring, Moss and Shuck Mattresses. A large lot Books, etc., etc.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue until all is sold. Terms cash, our funds.

J. R. LOCKE & CO.

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

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