Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, : : : : : JUNE 28, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT,
WM. T. AVERY

FOR SENATE, FROM FAYETTE AND SHELBY,
R. G. PAYNE, of Shelby.

FOR FIRAETER, FAYETTE, TIPTON AND SHELBY,
C. H. WHITMORE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SHELBY COUNTY,
J. P. FARRELLY & W. T. FARLEY

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

We, the candidates to represent Shelby county have agreed to fill the following appointments.

Fayette District (Hernando, Flank Road), Thursday, 7th July.
Raleigh, Friday, July 8.
Germantown, Saturday, July 9.
Collierville, Monday, July 11.
Fisherville, Tuesday, July 12.
Memphis Beat, Wednesday, July 13.
Hazel Flat, Thursday, July 14.
Wayne House, Friday, July 15.
Shelby Depot, Monday, July 18.
Vasalia Springs, Saturday, July 23.
Raleigh, Wednesday, July 27.
Colla, Wednesday, July 27.
Memphis, City Polls, Hall, Friday, July 29.

2ND. PAT FARRELLY,
WM. T. FARLEY,
ED. W. MUNFORD,
F. S. LATHAM.

POLITICAL ANOMALY.

The "spread-eagle" style in which the doctrine of Gen. Cass with reference to the voluntary return of naturalized American citizens to the country of their birth, in time of war, when they are subject to conscript military duty, is received by the American party, is one the most curious political anomalies of the times. Mr. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, has distinguished himself by his patriotic vindication of the rights of foreigners. He has written a long and eloquent letter in behalf of the rights of our naturalized citizens, which contrasts very favorably with the course that he is supposed to have taken in the first and second degree of Know-Nothingism, whose he pledged himself to resist the election of any but a native-born citizen to any office of honor or emolument. This letter also presents a most captivating antithesis to the platform of the Know-Nothing party, to their public declarations that "Americans shall govern America" and in the maxim, "put none but Americans on guard to-night."

Undoubtedly Mr. Botts will succeed, by this manœuver, by the elegantly naturalized sentiments which he now avows, and by his protestations of attachment to our foreign population, in inducing them to believe either that he was never sincere in his pretended hostility, or that he is very anxious to gain their votes for the party to which he now belongs. We cannot think so poorly of any considerable number of them, as to think that they will truly believe that he is in earnest in vindicating their cause and espousing their outraged rights. And so we think of the journals of the Opposition who have most zealously championed the rights of these unlucky adventurists that may choose to subject themselves to the penalties which they may possibly incur by voluntarily returning to their native land at a time they ought to remain in the country of their adoption, if they can possibly do so.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS THE UNION.

Archimedes once said that if he had a fulcrum for his lever he would raise the world. But it never seemed to occur to Archimedes that he had an adequate lever. Modern invention, however, has given man the lever, and it remains for those into whose hands it has fallen to discover whether this lever is not so constructed as to be a fulcrum also.

There is a vast amount of laudatory verbage expended upon "the press," and that, too, by many who never expend anything else upon it. By its aid, as we are told, we are the contemporaries of all ages and the citizens of all countries; it brings to our chest a reflex of the world, and guides us, at our pleasure, over the highways and byways of the entire earth. Nay, more, it is everywhere "the palladium of liberty," the very fulcrum and lever by which the world is to be lifted up, and looked at and remoulded.

But to the practical, laborious conductor of the press, whose midnight oil or midnight gas witness the gradual wearing away of mind and body in the public service, these flattering phrases sound very hollow and sepulchral as they roll over the graves of buried hopes and wasted years of toil.

Yet the organization of the press, the vigorous and intelligent concentration of its powers, the successful resistance of every encroachment upon its dignity, and the commensurate enhancement of its usefulness are clearly within its scope, and, as we are happy to find, are attracting the attention of its conductors, and already leading to satisfactory results.

It is now about three years ago that the Democratic editors of New York voluntarily assembled together at Syracuse for consultation in reference to the approaching fall election; and from that interesting gathering evolved an organization whose salutary influence has been seen and felt in every succeeding contest. General HAMILTON, of the *Troy Budget*, and S. H. PARKER, of the Geneva *Gazette*, the president and secretary of the association, are both practical printers and life-long Democrats, who have not taken up the profession through necessity, or as a convenient pastime, but whose entire lives have been devoted to it, and to the inculcation of Democratic principles.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, in speaking of the last annual meeting of this association, says:

We may not refer to the confidential consultations in relation to political subjects, beyond the assurance to our readers that they disclosed on the part of the Democratic editorial fraternity of this State entire and remarkable harmony of views, and especially a most emphatic and resolute determination unitedly to discountenance and resist every approach to disunion in the Democratic ranks. The impulse and power of the press, it was unanimously felt, should, not only in self-defense, but also as a matter of duty and patriotism, be exercised against disorganization and division. The bitter experience of the past has taught, on this subject, an impressive lesson for the future.

Such annual gatherings as this are not only very agreeable, but also profitable, both to the press and the political party which it represents. When editors know each other, and understand each other's personal views and shades of opinion, they can more efficiently the work of a campaign more efficiently, and there will be more unity and harmony in the efforts of the Democratic press, as a whole.

We have reason to believe that the association in New York is in a flourishing condition and exercising a highly salutary influence. Pennsylvania and some other States have since followed the example, and we hope to find it successively followed by the Democratic editors of every State in the Union. The benefits to result from such an organization would be incalculable. We trust that the State association already formed will at least send delegates to Charleston, at the time of the sitting of the National Convention, with a view to inculcate upon the editors present from other States the importance of effecting similar organizations.

The foregoing remarks are taken from the Washington Constitution. They harmonize with our views and ideas exactly. Let the Democratic editorial corps of the Union be well and fully represented at Charleston, and with harmony of action among them, it will be impossible for Presidential aspirants to produce disorganization in the Democratic ranks.

A Young Lady in a Trance.

The Peoria (Ill.) Union of the 6th inst., learns from Mr. R. D. Story, of Medina, in that county, that his daughter Elizabeth, a girl of about sixteen, had a veritable trance a few days ago. The only premonitory symptom seems to have been that on the previous morning she "felt like she had not slept all night, and yet she was not conscious of having been awake." She was listless and spiritless through the day, (that sit.) retired early, and seemed so soundly asleep when her sister came to bed that she hardly could rouse her. In the morning she was found apparently dead. In a few hours preparations were in progress for the burial of the body, and Thursday was set for the funeral. The neighbors were called in, and all hoped that it was best to bury her at the time suggested—as our considering it necessary to call a physician.

On Wednesday evening, however, before the coffin had been brought, while the younger brother was looking on the face of his dead sister, he thought he saw the lips move, and, in fright with fear, communicated his suspicions to his mother. She was just entering the front door, receiving some friends from the country, and at the announcement offered a sad spectacle of surprise. This was soon suddenly followed by one from the chamber in Elizabeth was jumping and when her mother and friends entered the room she was on the ceiling board, as much surprised at the alarm of her friends as they were at her sudden appearance. She thought she had only fainted, but Mr. Story's statement stands in her family reading over him. On Thursday morning she was in perfect health, but she does not yet, will not explain her sudden and superficial state of trance. She is quite in the

EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

EDITORIAL APPEAL.—Another school year has closed; another annual examination is finished, and as many of your readers were not permitted the pleasure of being in attendance, permit me, through your columns, to speak of the present condition of our public schools, and of their examinations which have just closed. The public schools have evidently some warm friends, but there is a lack of general interest among the masses. It is a matter of great regret that so much apathy pervades the community upon this vital subject—a subject so intimately connected with our highest prosperity as a State—a subject affecting so deeply our most important interests. It is time that parents awake to the importance of the subject of education, and rouse themselves to the better discharge of their duties to the schools. Something has been accomplished the past year, yet much, very much, remains to be done before our system of graded schools will be perfected. The examinations this year were much better attended by parents and friends than former examinations. Parents take too little interest in the schools. Strange, indeed, it is that parents can permit their children to be under the instruction of a teacher for months, and even years, and not even know the person to whose care and guidance they have entrusted their immortal minds (a mind as easy sent his well. Were parents aware of the unlimited influence a teacher may exert over the pupil, they would occasionally be seen in the school room. The examinations, as a general thing, were creditable to teachers and scholars. The examinations commenced with the boys' senior school, taught by Mr. L. G. Marshal. Having expressed in the *Evening Argus* of last week our opinion of this school, we will merely say that it passed an excellent examination.

The other school of the scalar grade was examined on Friday. Teacher, Mrs. E. L. Richards. The examination of this school was well attended. The scholars were examined in Reading, History, Arithmetic, Chemistry, Astronomy, Phisology and Grammar. All did well, but the first classes in the studies named above, are deserving especial notice. The teacher has labored to have her pupils thorough as far as they advanced, and she has succeeded beyond her most sanguine expectations. Could those persons who sneer at the system of free schools have listened to the examination of this school, they would have been compelled to admit that private schools are very scarce, whose scholars are as thorough as those in this school. A number of original composition were read by members of the school—all were very good.

Mrs. Richards is a teacher of more than ordinary talent. She possesses in a high degree that quality essential to a good teach—aptness to teach. Prizes were awarded by the teacher to three pupils, for scholarship, *deportment and punctuality*. Miss Abbie Alexander took the first; Miss Rebecca Yancey the second; Miss Hattie Frain the third.

Girls' Junior School, taught by Miss H. Black. There was a good attendance of the friends of the school. The order and general appearance of the school was very good. The recitations were well conducted, without the least appearance of partiality, the teacher appearing to deem that the school might exhibit their true standing. Everything passed off so well that all present were constrained to acknowledge that it could not have been improved. One interesting feature of this school was the excellent feeling that existed between teacher and scholars. They seemed like a happy family. Four prizes were awarded for deportment, punctuality and rank in scholarship, to Annie Hewer, Alice Davis, Mary Hampton and Mary Perkins. At the close of the examination of this school the teacher was surprised by the presentation to her of a beautiful port-folio by her scholars. The presentation was made in behalf of the school by Miss Annie Hewer in the following neat address:

"Miss Black, at the close of another school term, it is fitting that we, as your pupils, make some acknowledgment of our gratitude for your kindness, your earnest endeavors to teach us, not only in the rudiments of science, but in all that pertains to politeness, and the principles of right. For all our negligences, we ask your forgiveness, hoping the lessons inculcated may result to our good and your honor, and before we part, in behalf of my schoolmates, I beg you to accept this port-folio, as a slight testimonial of our affection and regard, trusting that after a pleasant holiday, we may all be reunited in the capacity of a school."

Miss Black replied as follows:

"My dear pupils, this is very unexpected, and pleasant as unexpected. I thank you for this token of your love. 'Tis true that in the ten months we have spent together, I have had to labor hard with you, and had some trouble, but, upon the whole we have passed the time pleasantly, and I hope profitably, together. Believe me, I appreciate this present as a token of your esteem and love." Such pleasant surprises are not without their good influences. Would that faithful teachers could oftener have their hearts made glad, by such tokens of friendship. Miss Black has few superiors as a teacher.

Boys' Junior School at the Navy Yard, Mr. Wise Teacher.—There were but few visitors in attendance. The examination of this school was conducted by the teacher entirely. The school appeared to be thorough, but they were confined too closely to their text books. Permit me to suggest that those persons who try out against public schools, should spend one day in visiting them, and I am very sure his mind will undergo a great change. Many are doing great injustice to the teachers, and especially to the Superintendent. They think the school's are poor, and as a consequence of his inefficiency; whereas the truth is the schools are good, the result of his efficiency and untiring labor.

The present condition of the public schools proves beyond a doubt the fact that the Superintendent, Mr. Pope, has discharged faithfully the duties of his office. One thing is certain, if the schools have not had a thorough examination, the fault is not his, for he has taken an active part himself, and insisted upon all who may have been present to take a part. There has been on his part a disposition to show the schools in their true light, and he has reason to be proud of them, and of the happy result of his labors. I have extended my letter to a much greater length than I intended, and yet I have not said half I wish to say, but will reserve my thoughts on methods of teaching to a future article. FREE SCHOOL.

"Little Red" and the Editor of the Quid Nunc — Another Curryin' Down!

From the Quid Nunc.

In his opening speech at Germantown our eccentric friend, Mr. Currin, went out of his way to criticise the political labors of the editor of this paper, who was not present, not a candidate for Congress, and could have no fitting opportunity to reply. Substantially, he repeated the same criticism here. For the purpose of comment, we copy his remark in reference to us, as reported by himself for the Memphis papers:

"And in this connection he (Mr. Currin) was reminded that in looking over the proceedings of the late Somerville Convention which had nominated his friend (Mr. Avery) he had observed that his old and valued friend (in a personal sense, but ever in that only) John P. Pryor was not only a member, but was officiating as a deacon in the church—he figured as one of the Vice Presidents. Think of it! It was not necessary to add our syllable; and, therefore, as black were of the most concisely and simply perfect fit by examples, Mr. C. referred to this circumstance merely for the purpose of illustration, and by no means for indulging in personalities toward a gentleman who, in social life, he had ever possessed, and still had his respect and esteem.

But for one moment contemplate the picture. John P. Pryor sitting in a Democratic convention!—sitting in it, too, as a judge! Sitting upon Daniel M. Currin! He was not surprised that he saw smiles upon the faces of his audience. In this community, where both, with all their eccentricities, are well known, it was enough to make the very dogs in the streets laugh. But little more than two short years ago, his friend Pryor was the editor of the *Eagle and Enquirer*, one of the most devoted and thorough-going Know-Nothing papers which he had ever known. Indeed, according to his (Mr. C.'s) understanding of the position, Mr. Pryor had not yet entirely abandoned his Know-Nothing creed. Oh! but it may be said that there is another matter which is now deemed more important than the question of Know-Nothingism; that Southern rights are in danger. That is what Mr. C. always told him; and that the Democratic party was the only party that had the power to protect them. And yet, as late as the period to which he (Mr. C.) had referred, but little more than two short years ago, the *Eagle and Enquirer*, then under the lead of Mr. Pryor, was considered, as it had ever been, but the reflex and echo of the Louisville Journal, a journal in his (Mr. C.'s) judgment, more alien to the rights of the South than any other, with the exception of the Richmond Whig, that had ever been published within her borders; aye, even more dangerous than the Whig, because edited with so much more ability. The Whig was a mere bawler, that could scold, and take extreme positions; no more. The Journal could, and did, with more subtlety, pass off its dangerous doctrines into the Southern ear. If his time allowed, he would have occasion, in the course of his remarks, to refer his audience to some extracts from both, in a different connection.

"His arguments, however, against Know-Nothingism, and in behalf of southern rights, and of the Democratic party as the only organization capable of preserving them, used to be unlooked by his friend Pryor, who seemed at last to have suddenly "waked up." Why, during his (Mr. C.'s) last hopeless and desperate canvass for Congress, (this was in 1855, in the very hey-day of Know-Nothingism, when Samuell was his principal opponent,) the call of his party, he (Mr. C.) seized the banner, and, as usual, threw himself into the conflict fearlessly, in the face of certain defeat, he expressed no opposition more fixed, steady, and determined, than that of his friend Pryor, who took the opposing side of Pryor and Sawyer, and now, not content with the long warfare waged against him (Mr. C.) in the Opposition ranks, he now comes over to war against him in his (Mr. C.'s) own party. Such a course had no parallel except in the case of his nominee, (Mr. Avery,) and he desired to refer to him in terms of unalloyed courtesy and respect—who seemed to him (Mr. C.) to be one of the strangest freaks of any place and position that he had ever known."

Mr. Currin commits several blunders, and lays himself open to legitimate misinterpretation in several places in the above passage, some of which we shall proceed to notice, in the order in which they occur.

He says we were one of the "Vice Presidents" of the Somerville Convention, and, as such, one of the "deacons" in the Democratic church. This is a mistake, as the official report of the proceedings of that convention will show. We were only a Secretary, and, as such, only a mere drudge, an humble servitor as it were, a "probationer" if you will, in the Democratic church.

He says, that as a member of that convention, we sat in judgment upon him, David M. Currin! No wonder his nakedness smiled at this, as he said, very distinctly, that every man and child in the district remembers well that Mr. Currin positively refused to submit his claims to the convention; scoffed at, scorned, and spat upon it many weeks in advance; and it would, therefore, in no conceivable sense, be said to sit in judgment upon the claims of the restless little "racer," who incontinently "drew the line," and, with head and tail up, was careering "proudly and wide" "through space," exulting in his unwonted freedom from party restraints and convention usages. No; everybody knows—Mr. Currin knew—that we could not sit in judgment upon a "free ranger," a wild young colt, like himself, who not only denied the jurisdiction of the convention, but could not by any means be coaxed into Court.

Mr. Currin, in his public speeches, frequently charges upon others "coarseness" of language, and sets himself up as a sort of standard of style in political discussion. Heretofore, and as a general rule even now, we have not been disposed to deny to him great courtesy of language and purity of style, but when he gravely states that the relative position of himself and the editor of this paper at the Somerville Convention, was "enough to make the very dogs on the street laugh," we think he precludes himself from criticising in future any supposed "coarseness" of speech in others. Mr. Currin and ourself occupied no relative position toward each other in that Convention, whatever, for the simple reason that he was not before the Convention. He had, of his own motion, put himself out of Court.

Mr. Currin avows that he "felt that we could have deemed Southern rights more important than what he elegantly terms "the mumeries of Know-Kothingism," and yet himself professes to have given every stump that the question of Southern rights overrides all others. In fact, he says he told us so all along; and, further, that the Democratic party was the only party that had the power to protect Southern rights. But now, wonderful to relate, when we have come to agree with him on this subject, he will "drop a tear!" He will "feel very sorry that we shall be a doorkeeper in the house of Democracy. After having, for aught he knows, been "instrumental" in our alleged "conversion," he would "feel sorry to see us go into the fold, even in the humblest capacity, unless, forsooth, we shall throw up our cap *for him*, and shout "D. M. Currin forever?"

The "fiery Little Red" charges that the *Eagle and Enquirer*, while under our control, was "but the reflex and echo of the Louisville Journal." As General Foote would say, this is a very "delicate" charge, indeed, and may require the indulgence of a little egotism in reference to our own "reflex and echo." We, therefore, beg to remind Mr. Currin that it was very generally understood at the time, and, indeed, was conceded by a majority of his own political friends, that the *Eagle and Enquirer* was! Has Mr. Currin forgotten how the Democrats universally used to say that the *Eagle and Enquirer* "out Heroded Herod" and, in point of ultraism, was the leading party, left the Louisville Journal far in the rear?

Mr. Currin has a great deal to say about "cleaning house" and "not be designated by Avery and ourself. He seriously objects to the Democracy making "class leaders and "deacons" of such "new converts" as he says we are. We answer, that we are not, and we are "eleventh hour men," and "new converts" and all that. What, after all, does it amount to? Does not the Good Book tell us, in the parable of the "laborers in the Vineyard," that the "eleventh hour men" received and were entitled to receive, equal pay with those who had borne the heat and burden of the day? Is it not lawful for the Democracy to do what they will with their own?

In conclusion, we would say of Mr. Currin not to distress himself any further about our "relative position" with "coarseness." We are hostile to him neither personally, nor in main, politically;—on the contrary, we like him hugely; we admire his ability, his courage, and his generosity; and we would be delighted to see him in Congress whenever he can get there by the fair, honest, old-fashioned road through a Democratic nomination. We have had part company with many of our former political friends because of what seemed to us their criminal indifference to Southern rights, and because of the still more criminal willingness evinced by them to coalesce with the Northern enemies of the South—some from a uniform hatred to the Democracy and some solely for the purpose of consuming the spoils of office. We naturally concluded to act with the Democracy. Really, there was nowhere else for us to go. That was the only national party left in the land that seemed to have the will and the power to protect the South from the gathering Coalition. We threw our fortunes into the common lot, along with the remnant of that party. Since our arrival in the camp, the entire Democracy, *except Mr. Currin*, have manifested a disposition to treat us as an equal, and nothing more. Being then a new ally of the Democracy, Mr. Currin must really pardon us if we find it inconsistent with our ideas of propriety to join the standard of rebellion which he has raised in our rear; it is altogether out of the question for us to assume the dangerous role of "disorganizer," by recognizing his right to "rule or ruin" the Democracy, simply because he thinks he has been sent to act with that party. We are too loyal for that. We desire to see the rights of our State in its prestige and acquire more. Our great idea—our ruling passion—is to see Old Shelby the Black-Republican-Opposition, and save the Union next year. To do this, the party must be harmonized and made better and stronger; and nothing must be put under arrest, deserters must be shot, rebels must be hung, and "disorganizers" must be court-martialed and hunted out of their boots.

Present from the Emperor of Russia to Mrs. Hudson.

In testimony of the gratitude of the Emperor of Russia toward Captain Hudson, of the United States navy, late commander of the steam frigate *Niagara*, for his attention and hospitality to the Imperial Prince during the trying of the Atlantic cable, his Imperial Majesty has presented, through his minister in this country, a magnificent diamond brooch to Mrs. Hudson. The following is the letter of evidence between Baron Stoeckl and Capt. Hudson:

SIR: The Emperor, my august master, has directed me to transmit to you the accompanying case containing a diamond brooch for Mrs. Hudson. His Majesty was desirous to offer you an acknowledgment of the hospitality and kindness you extended to the officers of his navy who witnessed the operation of the laying of the sub-marine cable on board of the Niagara, then under your command. But wishing at the same time to respect the constitutional law of this country, which forbids you to receive any external mark of favor from a foreign sovereign, he desires that you express his gratitude to you in a token of regard to your lady.

I regret that it is not in my power to deliver this present in person, and offer you and Mrs. Hudson my sincere congratulations. I requested Captain Schwartz, who has already the honor of your acquaintance, to represent me on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, with my sincere regards, your obedient servant. STOECKL.

CAPTAIN HUDSON'S REPLY.

June 10, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind and flattering letter enclosing so rich a gift from the Emperor, your august master, had directed you to transmit the accompanying case containing a diamond brooch for Mrs. Hudson.

That his Imperial Majesty, amid the multiplied cares of national import, should have bestowed a passing thought on the trifling hospitalities extended to his son, and that, too, while on board the Niagara, is no less gratifying to me than it will be to my government, whose orders alone I obeyed. I had the pleasure to obey, and I beg to assure you that this graceful present of his Imperial Majesty to the mother of my children is doubly grateful to me, coming as it does, in your own fulsome language, "with the utmost respect for the constitutional law of our country," as well as the pleasing and unlooked-for expression of gratitude toward myself in that splendid token of regard to my lady, who desires to join me in all becoming thanks, with the assurance it shall be handed down as her loom in our family, and the ever kind remembrance of its generous and imperial donor.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obliged and obedient servant.

HON. MR. STOECKL, U. S. N.
Baron Stoeckl, his Imperial Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D. C.

STATE OF TENNESSEE:

FAYETTE, Tuesday, May 3, 1859.

Proof before the Shelby County Court, at our Court at Somerville, at April term, A. D. 1859, to wit:

Hilliard Brothers, complainants, vs. Pat Cassidy, Memphis Steam Mill Company, defendants.

This cause was heard on this day, the Hon. Solomon W. Cochran, Special Judge, sitting in the room and stead of Hon. A. Wright, who is incapacitated to hear and determine this cause, upon the record of the proceedings and decree, had in the Chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis.

And it appearing to the chancellor that he failed to establish any sufficient cause or ground for a divorce, from the bonds of matrimony under her bill.

It is therefore considered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, that the decree of the Chancellor be reversed, and that complainant's bill, so far as it is an application for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, be hereby dismissed, and that the injunction granted in this cause be modified according to the provisions of this decree.

And it is further ordered and decreed that this cause be retained and remanded to the Chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis, where it shall be the duty of the Clerk and Master of said Chancery Court take and state an account of the amount and value of all the crops and proceeds of the homestead, and the reasonable services and hire of all the slaves, if hired out or unemployed, in the pleading and injunctions mentioned, which came to the hands of complainant, Mary Ann Hilliard, since the September, 1857, till the date of said account, of the property ordered to be delivered to her, and paid by said Receiver in carrying out and managing said property, and an account of the proper compensation for the services of said receiver, also, an account of all the money and means furnished by him to such—the complainant and defendant—from the date of the appointment of said Receiver till the time of the account.

It is further ordered and decreed that the Receiver remain in possession of the plantation and property, and manage the same, till the 1st day of January, 1860, that the defendant may remove there, and have the use of a sufficient part of the family residence, servants, furniture and provisions grown upon the plantation for his necessary support, not interfering with the equal enjoyment of the same rights by complainant, and the rights of the Receiver to manage the property.

It is further ordered and decreed, that all of the costs of this cause be paid out of the proceeds of the property, and for lack or want of sufficient proceeds, out of the property in the hands of the Receiver, that the proper and necessary expenditures of said Receiver, and his compensation for services, when necessitated by the account to be taken, shall be deducted from or paid out of the aggregate amount of the proceeds of the property, and for want of sufficient proceeds of the property in his hands, and the balance of the proceeds of the plantation, slaves and other property placed in his hands as Receiver, shall be equally divided between the complainant and defendant, charging each with the amount of money or means of support had from the Receiver, or from the plantation or property placed in the possession of Receiver, so as to make an equal division between them, including the amount each has received since the commencement of this suit.

And it is further ordered and decreed, that similar accounts be taken, running from the date of the first account above ordered, till the end of the year 1859, and the same appropriation or distribution of the fund in the hands of the Receiver, or proceeds of the place for the latter term, shall be made, and that the fund be distributed upon the confirmation of each of the accounts.

A true copy. Attest: N. D. WELCH,
je28-22&wtf Clerk and Master.

FATAL AFFRAY.

A serious affray occurred on Saturday last, at a place known as "Bluff Creek," a few miles below this place, in which one man was shot dead and another seriously, and probably fatally, wounded. The facts, as near as we can gather, are about as follows: A Mr. Waits came to town in a quarrel with a gentleman (we have forgotten his name,) in the course of which Waits presented his pistol to the breast of his antagonist, but did not shoot, and they separated, and no further difficulty occurred. In a short time Mr. Waits became engaged in another quarrel with a Mr. Wallace, and it passed off without any damage being done. Soon after this, young Horace Summerhill became engaged in a quarrel with Mr. Wallace, (the same who had just been engaged in a quarrel with Waits,) and Summerhill knocked him down with a stick. Waits immediately approached Summerhill, and inquired the cause of his striking Wallace, at the same time drawing a pistol, which he presented to order, or something to that effect. It seems that Waits was talking to, and advancing on Summerhill at the time. He was ordered to stop, by Summerhill, or he would get shot. Waits stopped and told his antagonist to shoot; and if it occurred to him he was willing to obey command, for he drew his pistol and shot Waits dead on the spot.

Summerhill then ran to and mounted his horse, and was pursued by Mr. S. D. W. Ivey, the deputy sheriff, pursued and overtook Summerhill. In the hurry Summerhill's horse fell and threw Mr. S. to the ground. Mr. Ivey attempted to secure Summerhill, and in the scuffle Summerhill drew his revolver, which Ivey wrested from him—one charge exploding during the time. Summerhill then surrendered, but in the attempted to escape, at which time Ivey discharged the only remaining charge that was in the pistol, but missed his aim. Summerhill then turned on Mr. Ivey, and with a bowie-knife, stabbed him five times, and then made his escape.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, we learn from a brother of Mr. Ives, that he is in the hands of his friends, who believe in the Hippocrates of Shelby, that he was stabbed in some six or seven places. From what we learn of the nature and locality of the wounds, it is a very critical case.—*Florence (Ala.) Gazette, June 22.*

THE JACKSON MURDER.—We find the following paragraph in an exchange paper:

A bank counterfeiter several thousand dollars in Tennessee bank bills, was found a day or two since in Cohocksink creek, near Philadelphia. It is believed the money is a part of that taken from the bank at Jackson, where the clerk, George Miller, was murdered on the 24 of February last.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Memphis, Tuesday morning, June 7, 1859, of acute inflammatory rheumatism, CHARLES HANDY, Esq.

The deceased was born on the 24 day of January, 1804, in Worcester county, Maryland. When quite a boy, he entered a mercantile house in Baltimore, and from a mere errand boy, he rose to a partnership. He resided in Lexington, Ky., where he resided several years, engaged in the mercantile business, where his sterling qualities, both of head and heart, soon endeared him to many friends. From thence he removed to New Orleans, where he also followed the same line of business, with varied success, and where, in the year 1836, he married the lady who survives him. He came to Memphis, and (long to be remembered,) he was prostrated by the prevailing epidemic, from which he barely escaped with his life, and there only was he spared a sufficient time for his recovery to enable him to make some harrowing disease, the rheumatism, which rendered him a cripple for life, and through at times partially suffered from it. It was only that it would return with the more intense pain and suffering, all of which he bore with heroic fortitude, until death gently put to rest his earthly pains and woes. This he met with the calmness and resignation which only those can do who are assured that they have acted with evangelical fidelity to God and to those of his friends who believed in the imparting doctrines of Christianity, it is pleasing to state that his last moments were not without hope, but gave promise of a happy immortality beyond the grave. Poor Charlie! can many a warm friend or dear relative, whose ears perhaps, may grow over this passing notice, will shed a sympathizing tear to the memory, in over one whose kind and genial qualities will ever dwell in after them, and whose stern fortitude and integrity, another affectionate and sympathetic, we can never cease to admire, and which will ever command our respect and esteem. Faults and failings then cannot have had too much in human bosom but "To err is human, to forgive, is divine." There, however, were a thousand and one redeeming qualities in the deceased, that must outweigh for the public benefit, for their good, and generous to a fault. Never did their tears away, with a dear ear, in the wants and wishes of a needy friend, or a suffering fellow mortal, but was ever ready, with open hand and willing heart, to administer to their wants. Thus wind over the circle, the kind and affectionate brother, the warm and devoted friend—one upon whose virtues our mourning ever dwelling in Death. So farewell forever, poor Charlie, farewell forever and ever! Peace to thine ashes.

[New Orleans, Baltimore and Lexington, Ky., papers please copy.]

DIED,

In Memphis, on the evening of the 25th inst., of congestive chills, GEO. R. FROST, aged twenty-four years and eight months.

[Cincinnati papers please copy.]

MARRIED.

In New Orleans, on the evening of the 21st inst., at the First Presbyterian Church, by the bride's father, Rev. Ashbel Smith, Capt. J. B. ARCHER, of the steamer South-ern, to Miss HELEN D. HARE, of Louisiana.

New Advertisements.

Wanted.

A COLORED FIDDLER, at Gallagher Hollow Academy. Wages will be paid weekly. jun28-d1w

DR. THOMPSON,
LAND AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 318 Main Street,
OVER THE BOOK STORE OF WATSON & BEARD.

SELECTS and secures good Swing Lands in Arkansas and Mississippi, and will receive and sell Cotton on reasonable terms. jun28-d1w

BACON, SIDES AND HAMS AT AUCTION,
By J. S. LEVY & CO.,
No. 10 MADISON STREET.

WE will sell, in front of the store, on TUESDAY MORNING, June 28, at 10 o'clock, three cases Bacon Sides, and one tub of mixed Hams to pay charges.
J. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a trust deed to me, executed on the 2d day of March, 1859, by R. J. North and J. Crosby, and duly recorded in the office of Morris & Lloyd, I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, in Memphis, Tenn., on the 5th day of July, 1859, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz: Lots numbered 1 and 2, in Block 1, situated on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, on the premises of R. R. Jones, to-gether with all the improvements, rents, issues, and profits thereunto belonging or appertaining to said lots. The title to the above is believed to be good, but I will convey only as Trustee. BENNET J. JONES, Trustee.

Pioneer Library Association.

THE Pioneer Book and Letter Concerts No. 2, will be held next Saturday in Texas, etc., as the different objects of the Association, and the entertainment will be given at their rooms to have, upon the proper basis, a Library and Reading Room, which shall be free to all members. Particular solicitations, can be at through either of the committees, or at the rooms. The first concert will commence with the approval and patronage of an appropriate address, we have the honor to remain respectfully, etc.

THOS. H. MALONE,
J. B. EDMONDSON,
J. B. LEGGE, Committee.

MRS. WILSON,
(FORMERLY OF 300 MADISON STREET),

HAVING opened the present and commodious house, No. 27 Lafayette Place, for the reception of private boarders, and having secured the services of a good and trustworthy cook, in search of a quiet, comfortable home, will find it to their interest to call.

The house is situated in one of the most pleasant streets in the city, near Beale street, rendering it convenient to business.

Memphis, June 19, 1859.—jun28-1w&w1

I will make you,
I will make you sweet,
I will make you the Greatest Novelty of the Age!
GILBERT'S FLY TRAP.

For sale wholesale and retail by

INGRAHAM & LEES,
Sole Agents for Memphis,
No. 313 Main street.

NASHVILLE CEDAR WARE.

A ASSORTMENT of the Manufactory, we are now offering CEDAR BUCKETS, a new innovation than Metal; CEDAR STAND STANDS; OAK BUTTER STANDS, all warranted or cured. INGRAHAM & LEES,
jun28-d1 313 Main street.

New Advertisements.

To the Voters of the City of Memphis.

BEING urged by many of my friends to become a candidate for City Recorder, I feel it my duty to state, that if a majority of the citizens think I am competent and well qualified to fill the place, their influence will be gratefully remembered.

I did not contemplate running for any office, and do not now, and would not compel to be voted, which have been made, counsel that my name shall go before the public. I have no time or opportunity to be discussed, if elected, I shall endeavor to discharge my duty, and discharge justice fairly and impartially.

The manner I serve will be proof.

jun28-2t HUMB. P. HILL.

Estray.

I HAVE in my stable a stray Horse, chestnut sorrel, with white in the forehead, white nose and both hind and one fore foot white; seven years old; cut had on a neck halter, with green lined and green sheet, strong leather, like he had been used to a hay Tobacco up with the tobacco; if not claimed by 1 will be ready to pay charges, on the 15th of July.

R. WHITNEY,
Mount Pleasant.

For Sale.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, thirteen years old, healthy, active and healthy.

jun26-d1w R. A. MONTGOMERY,
Planters' Ins. Building, up-stairs.

To the Physicians

WHITE PORT WINE.—Just received, a few dozen of pure White Port Wine, for medicinal purposes; it is very fine. Physicians will please call and examine it.

jun26-d1w E. S. FINN & CO.

We have for Sale,

OR in trade for City or Suburban Property, Eighty Acres of Land (clear) from the best of cultivation, at the office.

jun26-1w Real Estate Agents, 332 Main st.

WANTED,

A GOOD-MIND BUSINESS HOUSE, located at any point between Washington and Monroe streets, on Main. Apply to the subscriber.

jun26-1w* N. D. WITMORE.

Notice.

AT the great sale of Suburban Lots of Fried & Co., to take place on the great Street of the Bluff, on Friday, 1st to No. 192 Main street—and to select their lots, but to buy the finest and durable Furniture, which is now at the new Furniture House of GEO. REVERAN.

jun26-d6w S. G. O. NILES, Agent.

WINES! BRANDIES!

WE have just received—imported through Robinson, of New Orleans—the finest Brandy and Champagne Wine ever brought to Memphis. Amateurs of every description constantly on hand.

MORTON, HOLMES & CO.
jun26-d1

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my Grocery Store to Messrs. MORTON, HOLMES & CO., I take great pleasure in recommending them as gentlemen, and assuring for them a continuance of the liberal patronage with which I was favored.

jun26-d1 N. D. WELCH, JR.

DALY'S
AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY!
For Medical Use.

HAS now taken the place of all other Brandies, which formerly held the Property in Demand for it.

A SUPERIORITY UNRIVALED.

Prudence, as a tonic, is proven known only to the medical fraternity, and extensively used by them, which alone speaks volumes for its favorable quality in the Valley of the Mississippi, and Southern States. Its well-known medicinal virtues, it has acquired a reputation for purity and excellence, which, for some time past, the manufacturer has been in the constant receipt of unsolicited testimonials from all quarters of the country.

FROM PHYSICIANS OF THE HIGHEST REPUTATION, and testimonials which speak with such emphatic and unqualified approval of the superior excellence of the

AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY
AS A
MEDICAL AGENT

in all cases in which a stimulant in combination has been requisite—in order to reduce, repair or assist the functions and energies of the system, and to fulfill the duty, even at the hazard of which he has spoken, and is known to the world, in the most polite manner possible, these extraordinary and unsolicited testimonials of the efficacy of his medicine.

It is not his purpose to profile in detail a list of those diseases of the human system which have been known to be most favorably affected by the use of this stimulant. They are particularized in the various testimonials spoken of, which are open at all times to the inspection of the public, and which, if he may be allowed, without special permission of the distinguished persons who have sent them to us, to parade in the public newspapers.

Suffice it to say, that the disease alluded to comprise all such as are included in the

TROPICAL EXTIGENCY, TO A CHANGE OF CLIMATE OR DIET,

or to any other cause which disarranges or impairs the operant functions of the human system, including lassitude, languidness and depression, and the indispositions incident to the change of climate.

THE AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY ACTS AS A RESTORATIVE

assisting the natural energies in the accomplishment of which, both in character and degree, seem to be in all times most adaptable fitted to re-invigorate and to call back that tone and vig