THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 156.

Daily Appeal.

THE GREAT AERIAL VOYAGE.

Proposed Passage from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Seaboard.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 2.]

A very large number of the citizens of St. Louis witnessed a novel scene yesterday—that of the ascension of two balloons from Washington Square, corner of Clark avenue and Twelfth street. The project of navigating an air ship from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard has been, within a week or two past, extensively discussed by the press and those of our citizens in whom a lively interest in the matter had been awakened. The speculation in regard to the probable result of the enterprise has been great, and many persons left Washington Square last evening, sanguine of its entire success.

The men who have embarked their interests in this undertaking, are all of them gentlemen of excellent judgment, and two of them, Professor John Wise and Mr. John La Mountain, are experienced aeronauts. Mr. A. Gager, the third, furnished the means by which the experiment has been made, and has, as may be supposed, every confidence in its feasibility. We should feel complimented by the fact that St. Louis was chosen for the beginning point for this expedition, and all will feel gratified if it should terminate successfully.

THE GROUND.

Was not the most favorable that could have been selected, as some accounts. It is central, it is true, but it admitted no close a view of the proceedings inside the enclosure, from without.

It was proposed to defray the expenses of the gas used for inflation, by the sale of tickets at the gate, but the inside paying spectators were scarcely a unit when compared to the hundreds without. This was a natural consequence, however, from the location, and we do not know that, all things considered, Carr Place or Hyde Park would have been better.

THE CROWD

Commenced gathering within and without the inclosure at 5 o'clock, p. m., but the unusual heat of the day deterred the majority of spectators from reaching the ground until 4 or 5 o'clock p. m. The spectators continued from 600 to 800 people, and the stretch, open lots, board piles and house tops, were filled for squares around, as soon as the monster balloon "Atlantic" began to lift its magnificent proportions into the air, by the process of

INFLATION

At 4 o'clock, p. m., we entered the grounds, and found the inflation far advanced. It was the intention to fill the balloon in only one half its capacity, or 60,000 cubic feet of gas, leaving plenty of room for expansion in the rare atmosphere of the upper regions. This was likely to be accomplished before 6 o'clock, p. m., and the flow of gas was decreased. During this process the liveliest interest was manifested by the spectators in attendance, and the aeronauts, sanguine more than ever of success, were kept continually busy in discoursing with their friends and parties pertaining to the air ship and the long voyage on which they were about to embark.

The swelling volume of the balloon, and its perfect proportions and shape, and the beautiful boat which was soon to carry the daring voyagers, was examined minutely. The operation of the wheels to be used in the management of the vessel was explained, and all was inquiry, animation and satisfaction.

WHAT THE CAR CONTAINED.

A peep into the boat or car, revealed a strange medley. The most noticeable article was an India rubber bag, labelled as follows:

"*T. B. Marsh, Agent United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, New York.*

This bag is sent from St. Louis, by the aerial ship *Atlantic*, July 1st. Please forward to destination from landing of balloon by Express, as above directed.

C. W. FORD, Agent, St. Louis.

Besides this business-like package, there was $30 worth of provisions furnished by Gunsmalon, mighty bottles—supposed to contain champagne and other refreshments, sausages, blankets, overcoats, gloves, anchors, flags, and cards of mercantile houses and candidates for office at the coming election. There were also pickaxes, letters and newspapers, a telescope, thermometer, barometer, and all the necessary scientific paraphernalia of ballooning.

BUSINESS PROGRESSING.

Time flew, and half past five o'clock arrived. Expectancy was on tip-toe, and the balloon was pronounced sufficiently inflated—orders were given for the ring to be cleared—and two men were placed at each of the ropes connecting with the network of the balloon (so numerous were these cords that occupation was thus given to more than one hundred strong men)—the sand bags were cut loose from the sides—and the buoyant vessel rose from the ground. The aeronauts stepped into the ring beneath it, and Professor Wise made a few appropriate remarks, stating that he was not certain of success, as the ascention depended as much upon the friends around him as upon the aeronauts themselves. He requested them to prevent the cheer of the balloon to follow orders, which they all agreed to do. The air ship was then towed to some distance from where it had been inflated, and the boat was brought into the ring and made fast. Above the boat was suspended the car, a capacious wicker basket, and about 1,500 pounds of ballast were placed in the boat, and basket, in addition to the articles they already contained.

THE BALLOON COMET.

Mr. S. M. Brooks, an aeronaut of this city, who constructed the balloon, the Comet, which was seen swaying in the air, impatient for a start into the blue either. Mr. Brooks had volunteered to act as escort, and his slight basket-car appeared somewhat attached, and in the space of half an hour from the time the inflation commenced the Comet, with Mr. Brooks in his car, was mounting upward in beautiful style. It was pronounced by all a very fine ascension, and Mr. Brooks was highly complimented by the passengers of the Atlantic, now ready to follow in the airy track. The eyes of the crowd rested on the Comet until its lone passenger was no longer visible, and then turned with eager gaze on the Atlantic and her passengers, about to let cut loose from the earth and waftel away to the unknown.

Professor John Wise, scientific director, ascended into the basket, suspended midway between the boat and the mouth of the balloon. Messrs. Lamountain, aeronaut, Gager, navigator, and Wm. Hyde, reporter for this paper, took their places in the boat. All arrangements being completed satisfactorily, and everything ready, the largest aerial ship ever built ascended with four passengers, amidst the cheers of the spectators, many of whom fully expected to hear of her descending on the Atlantic seaboard. And if this should not be accomplished, those who were least sanguine confident expected that a greater distance would be traversed than had ever been accomplished in the science of ballooning. The most noted endeavors recorded in aerial navigation, as regards distance traversed, is the ascension of Mr. Clayton, made in the year 1839, in Cincinnati. On the occasion referred to, that intrepid aeronaut was nine and a half hours in the air, and descended in the eastern Virginia three hundred and fifty miles from the Queen City. Mr. Wise and his associates have only to beat this exploit to carry off the palm in success and distance.

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THE ADMINISTRATION VIEW OF THE DOUGLAS LETTER.

The following editorial article appears in Saturday's *Constitution*. It may be regarded as the Administration comment upon the Presidential letter of Senator Douglas:

We publish to-day, in another column, a letter written by Senator Douglas to a gentleman in Iowa, in answer to an inquiry whether he would permit his name to be presented by his friends to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. The character of this letter, and the position Mr. Douglas occupies before the country, render it proper that we should accompany its publication by some words of comment.

Ordinarily, any reply to an inquiry such as that to which Mr. Douglas responds would be guided by two controlling circumstances: first the effect on the country and on the party which the expression or refusal to use his name would be likely to produce; and, second, the inferior or personal question whether it would accord with his wishes or interest or convenience to allow his name to be used. In such cases, every prominent member of a party assumes that the setting of his party in convention will be such as he will approve, and that the principles it will adopt, and the candidates it will select, will be the principles and candidates which will deserve and receive his hearty support; and hence is the fact that the question of allowing his name to be mentioned in connection with office is one personal judgment in reference to what he considers due to himself and to the party. To decline the nomination, either as to doctrine or candidates is to ignore the very purpose for which Conventions are held. Conventions are composed of representatives of the party from all sections of the Union, and their purpose is to reconcile conflicting opinions, and agree to a platform of principles on which all can stand, and to nominate candidates to sustain those principles whom all can support. Every reader of Judge Douglas' letter can easily determine how far he has departed from that usual course.

He says, before he can determine whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate, "it will be necessary to understand distinctly on what issues the canvass is to be conducted." The history of the Democratic party affords no precedent for the assumption of so arrogant a position by any aspirant for a Presidential nomination. Andrew Jackson did not impose such condition precedent to his acceptance of the nomination. Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce and Buchanan made no such conditions; nor did Judge Douglas himself, on two memorable occasions, in 1852 and 1856, when he sought the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, follow the course he now adopts. We seriously doubt that even General Jackson, with all his power and influence, and all the prestige that surrounded his great name, would have been tolerated by the Democratic party if he had assumed to dictate the terms on which he would consent to be their nominee.

The Judge states that "if the Democratic party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, as I reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election," he will permit his name to be presented to the convention. It is certainly not to be expected but the Democratic convention would recede from the principles described in the foregoing quotation from the letter of Mr. Douglas. It is obvious, however, that Judge Douglas intends to force a new reading of the Cincinnati platform, by substituting his peculiar notions of squatter sovereignty for the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as held by President Buchanan and the Democratic party of the Union. The language of the Cincinnati resolution, which we had occasion to notice some days ago, is distinct and unequivocal. We quote the resolution again:

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This language is in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court, with the action of the Democratic party in the last Congress, with the Inaugural of Mr. Buchanan, and with his celebrated Sillman letter.

If, therefore, Judge Douglas means that the Democratic party will retrace its steps on this subject for the purpose of meeting his peculiar views, his expectation will undoubtedly be disappointed.

In the closing paragraphs of his letter, he states that if it shall become the policy of the party to incorporate into its creed of the party, such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Territorial Legislature can lawfully establish or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say, he should feel that he could not accept the nomination if tendered to him."

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We regret, therefore, that he has thought it necessary to introduce the subject in the form of a defiance to the Democracy. It would have been more becoming to have trusted the convention on these and other topics. The assertion, that, "should the Convention declare that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property, I feel that I should be bound to differ with the Democratic party on this issue," is a gratuitous one, and calculated to create a false impression. We have observed that this doctrine is opposed to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the doctrine of the Democratic party, which is, that that question can only be determined when the incipient State forms its constitution, and seeks admission into the Union.

These are our views with regard to the contents of this remarkable letter—remarkable not only for the opinions it enunciates, but for the peculiar manner in which it is promulgated to the public. It purports to have been written to a gentleman in a distant State, but it was actually written for the benefit of Mr. C. Dorr, but for the purpose of being laid before the American people in all the newspapers. It bears date the 22d of June, and on the 23d it appeared in the Washington Union. Opposition paper of this city, and in a number of other distant papers to which it was communicated by telegraph. It was manifestly intended as a public declaration of Mr. Douglas' position.

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1	2 00	3 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	50 00
3	6 00	9 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	60 00
4	7 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	75 00
5	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	85 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	100 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	125 00
8	14 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	75 00	125 00

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M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Hopkins & Kirby.

J. W. HOPKINS & RICHARD M. KIRBY, DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE,

Office in the Calhoun Block, corner of Main and Monroe Streets.

HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, which we offer in small tracts to suit purchasers, and in almost any locality in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved lots in the cities of Memphis and Kentucky. Below we give a list of some of the localities of our lands. We will be pleased to have any one who has the pleasure of showing these lands to stay and all persons in search of lands are invited to call and examine our lists, as we feel that we are prepared to give as general information and as near terms as can be obtained elsewhere from any one, in reference to the character of the country and in the different divisions of the Mississippi valley. Annexed is a list of some of our lands:

No. Acres.	Township.	Range.	County.	State.
640	4 north,	5 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
320	4 north,	5 east,	"	"
2 0	4 north,	6 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	7 east,	"	"
1360	4 north,	7 east,	320 acres deadened,	"
115	4 north,	7 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
215	8 north,	6 east,	"	"
320	8 north,	6 east,	"	"
1700	7 north,	8 east,	500 acres deadened,	"
1700	7 north,	8 east,	500 " "	"
300	7 north,	8 east,	"	"
320	7 north,	8 east,	"	"
1200	8 north,	7 east	"	"
1400	8 north,	7 east	800 acres deadened,	"
340	9 north,	6 east	Crittenden,	Ark.
2700	9 north,	7 east	800 acres deadened,	"
8600	10 north,	6 east	Mississippi,	Ark.
400	11 north,	9 east	Mississippi,	Ark.
1200	12 north,	6 east	"	"
1600	12 north,	6 east	"	"
700	12 north,	4 east	Poinsett,	Ark.
250	12 north,	4 east	"	"
2000	4 north	3 west	Jackson and St. Francis,	Ark.—Cash river
1000	4 north	3 west	"	"
2000	8 north	4 west	Jackson,	Ark.
240	8 north	4 west	"	"
300	11 north	3 west	Drew co.,	Ark.
320	11 north	4 west	"	"
1120	11 north	4 west	White co.,	Ark.
2160	12 north	3 west	Chicot co.,	Ark.
1000	12 north	3 west	Chicot and Desha co.,	Ark.
1760	13 north	2 E.	Bolivar co.,	Miss.
160	21 north	1 west	Tallahatchie,	Miss.
			Near M'Neil.	
720	17 north	3 west	Washington and Mississippi,	Miss.
			Near Lake.	
320	18 north	3 west	Washington,	Miss.
300	21 north	2 west	Issaquena,	Miss.
320	21 north	4 west	"	"

961 acres half miles south of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cultivated, and 50 acres in meadow, with good cotton plantations in that part of Alabama. In reference to this last mentioned plantation, call on J. W. Sevier, Jackson county, Alabama, or on us.

Having the foregoing list, as well as many others unentered, we are able to show to purchasers a large range of our selection, and as it is about as easy to represent a good piece of land on paper as a bad one, we prefer to the public generally as agents to buy or sell, or lease, if required, any and all property intrusted to our care, either in the cities or in the country, and give satisfactory number of references, but deem references of less value than actual trial of our business capacity. We prefer our patrons should call and see us, and then inquire after our mode of business.

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For Sale or Rent.

A PLANTATION 36 miles south of Memphis, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, at Senobia Depot, known as the Senobia Plantation, containing 1,000 acres, of which there are in cultivation 600 acres, and 400 in timber. The place is believed to give a force sufficient to make a crop on the same.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

A beautiful Stock Farm of 1,000 acres, six miles north of this city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and the Mississippi River, and adjoining the Plantation. This tract is well adapted for gardening or orchard purposes. For information as to the above, call on HOPKINS & KIRBY, Real Estate Agents, corner Main and Monroe streets.

Crittenden County, Ark., PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THIS Tract of Land contains 900 Acres, 100 of which are in cultivation, 200 more can be put in cultivation, good cabins, gardens, orchard, &c.—all enclosed with a good fence, and divided into 4 fields. Also, a very fine order of land. Some Negroes and Stock will be taken in part payment, if desired. Every tract is good high-land road to the Mississippi river, and the distance to the river is eleven miles, at Mount City.

The terms will be made to suit purchasers.

—ALSO—

A beautiful Country Residence for sale, three miles north of Court Square, fronting on the Ohio Railroad, a little north of the Fair Ground. The residence has six rooms, with a large hall, and a good kitchen, smoke house, cistern, stable and good orchard. Everything in good order, and the place is one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of Memphis. Price, $4,000. This place has 8 72-100 of beautiful land, most of it in a good state of cultivation, fine and rich.

Terms easy. Call on us, at the Calhoun Block, corner Main and Monroe streets.

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Boys' do. Age 9 to 12 Years,
Youths' do. Age 13 to 18 Years,
Men's do. All Sizes,

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