THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 171.

Daily Appeal.

THE MARSHALS OF NAPOLEON I.

Napoleon III is wisely imitating the policy of Napoleon I, who, after he became Emperor, created his best generals, marshals and dukes and princes for particular acts or battles, and thus infused the ambition of genius and heroism. The number of marshals created by Napoleon I was twenty-six, of whom he also created a considerable number of dukes, generally from the name of some fold of battle, on which they distinguished themselves, as Lannes, Duke of Montebello, from the first fight after crossing the Alps in 1800. Of the twenty-six eighteen were created the same day after Napoleon's accession to the Imperial title, May 19, 1804. They were Berthier, Murat, Moncey, Jourdan, Massena, Augereau, Bernadotte, Soult, Brune, Lannes, Mortier, Ney, Davoust, Bessieres, Kellermann, Lefebvre Perignon, Surrurier, the last four of whom were then members of the Senate. Victor received his baton the 12th of July, 1807, in acknowledgment of his merit at Friedland; Macdonald, Oudinot and Marmont were appointed on the 12th of July, 1809, a few days after the battle of Wagram. Suchet's eleven St. Cyr's came on the 8th of July, 1811; and Poniatowski on the 27th of August, 1812—the former for services in Catalonia, and the latter on account of achievements in Russia. Poniatowski received this honor on the battle field of Leipsic on the 16th, 17th, 18th of October, 1813. Grouchy was created during "the hundred days"—the time of Napoleon's return from Elba. Of these twenty-six two were killed on the field of battle—Lannes at Essling and Poniatowski on the retreat from Leipsic. Bessieres, who was created Duke of Istria in 1809, was killed by a cannon ball from an advanced post on the day before the battle of Lutzen. Of the whole hand, who survives?

Some of Napoleon's most brilliant generals were not created marshals, because they were killed in battle before Bonaparte became Emperor; for example, the two greatest in one year, Kleber in Egypt, and Desaix at Marengo, of whom Napoleon said that he was the most worthy of all his generals to be his lieutenant. Of Kleber, who was a native of Strasbourg, and who commanded so brilliantly in Egypt, where he was assassinated in 1800, and succeeded by Menou, who was totally unfit for the command, Napoleon, to St. Helena, said: Kleber was an irreparable loss to France and to me. He was a man of the brightest talents and the greatest bravery. If Kleber had lived, Egypt would not have been conquered by the English.

On another occasion, in exile, he said:

Of all the generals I ever had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents—especially Desaix, in whom nature wrapped up in war and glory. He was a little-black looking man, about an inch shorter than I am; always badly dressed, sometimes even ragged, and despising comfort and convenience.

SOULT.

Of all Napoleon's marshals, Soult, created Duke of Dalmatia in 1808, is regarded, in popular opinion, as the greatest general, exceeding others when invested with the chief command, though not in all the military qualities, were equally, if not more valuable, when under Napoleon's own eye and direction; indeed, such was the genius of that wonderful man that he seemed to transfer the talents of his generals into good account in his grand and comprehensive plan. Soult rose from the ranks. It has been asserted that he was superior to Napoleon; but Napoleon possessed almost all the best qualities in a higher degree than himself, but combined in his own person the good parts of all his subordinates. In fine, rapidity and terrible energy Soult was not equal to Ney and Murat, while they were very deficient in the qualities in which he shone. He was almost the only one that could be safely trusted the fight on his own hook." At Austerlitz he was wonderful; and when Napoleon met him in the swearing on the field of that glorious battle, he said to him, "Marshal, you are the tactician in Europe. "Sire," replied Soult, with great felicity of compliment, "I believe it, since it is your Majesty who has the goodness to tell me so." Napier, in his "History of the Peninsular War," pays him the highest tribute.

LANNES.

Lannes, who was known as the "Orionis of the army," entered the service as a sub-lieutenant, and Napoleon first observed his ability and courage at the village of Millesimo, during the battle of Millesimo, and made him a colonel on the spot, 14th April, 1796. At Lodi, Bassano, Governolo, and above all, at Arcola, he was "the terrible child of war." At Marengo, in 1800, says Napoleon, he covered himself with glory. At Montebello, from which he won his title, he was covered with blood. In personal prowess and fighting qualities he was worth a dozen men. Napoleon said "for a long time he was a mere fighting man, but he afterwards became an officer of the first talents. I found him a dwarf, and lost him a giant." When he fell mortally wounded at the battle of Essling, Napoleon shed tears over him. He had been in 26 pitched battles, and three hundred combats of different kinds. Napoleon considered him as a superior "cribble superior to Soult." At St. Helena, Las Cases read for Bonaparte from his own memoirs, an account which he had written of the passage of the bridge of Lodi, and in which he was stated that Napoleon had passed the bridge first and Lannes after. "No," said Napoleon, "before me; Lannes passed first, and I only followed him. It is necessary to correct that error after the spot." "It was the passage of this bridge," said Napoleon, "that exalted in my mind the spark of great ambition." It was from Lodi that Napoleon was called by his troops the "Little Corporal."

MASSENA.

In the highest sense Massena, who was an Italian, born at Nice, was a greater general than Soult—that is, as a strategist, or in preparing beforehand those arrangements which make a battle decisive, and which compel the enemy to fight under disadvantage. Soult rose on the field itself in leading troops, particularly infantry, Soult excelled others. Massena contributed largely to the victories of Montenotte, Rivoli, Roveredo, Arcola, Aspern, Wagram and Essling. It was in acknowledgment of these services he was created Duke of Rivoli, and afterward Prince of Essling. He was a brilliant leader of cavalry. In the field, he acted always with most courage and best judgment when the battle was going most against him. He was wonderfully cool, and was great at retrieving a fight. His campaigns, when leading a whole army, were highly meritorious. He was spt, however, to neglect discipline. In reply to O'Meara, Bonaparte said on St. Helena, in 1815, that Massena was at that time "the first of French generals." His character was soiled with the vice of avarice, and his hands with peculation. "Massena," says Bourrienne, "loved two things—glory and money; but as to what are termed honors, he valued only those which resulted from the command of an army.

MURAT.

Murat was the son of an innkeeper. He early distinguished himself in the wars of Napoleon in Italy. At the passage of the Mincio, in 1796, his cavalry measured its strength with the Austrian cavalry, which it never dared to do before. He conquered, and thenceforward that arm of the service was cultivated and developed by Napoleon. At Aboukir he was superb. Under Murat the cavalry wrought wonders. In January, 1800, he married Caroline, sister of Napoleon.

Murat, as a commander of cavalry, was like the thunderbolt—as sudden, as quick, and as effective. At Marengo, at Ulm, and at Austerlitz, he dazzled the army. He was the handsomest of all Napoleon's generals. In 1808 he was made Governor of the Cisalpine Republic, and in 1804, besides being created a marshal of the empire, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris. He was appointed Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg in 1806, and he afterwards became King of Naples. In a strategem, he was miserable. Napoleon drew the distinction between him and Lannes thus:

"It was difficult, nay, impossible, to be more courageous than Murat and Lannes; but Murat had rendered himself timid and hesitating more. The mind of Lannes, on the contrary, had risen to the level of his courage; he had become a giant."

On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Murat embarked in a revolutionary movement in favor of Bonaparte, but was defeated by the Austrians, and was obliged to fly from his own kingdom. Napoleon was displeased with this premature movement, which did both of them much mischief. In the misfortunes of France he joined his enemies in their declaration of war in 1814, and Napoleon declined his services, which he tendered him before the battle of Waterloo. Napoleon afterward said:

"He might have enabled us to gain the victory. How fearful he would have been at certain periods of the battle? He would have broken three or four English squares; he was precisely the man for it."

He was afterwards captured by the Austrians, tried by court martial, and shot in cold blood.

BESSIERES.

Bessieres served originally as a private soldier. Take him all in all, there was no man whose good character stood so high with Napoleon. Such was his esteem for him, that when the regiment of Guides was organized, from which the Imperial Guard after several upsprings, Bessieres was appointed its commander. Napoleon lived him, and he almost worshiped his chief. He was killed May 1, 1813. In comparing him with Murat, Napoleon said:

"He and Murat were the best cavalry officers in the army, but possessed very different qualities. Murat was a good vanguard officer, inventurous and impetuous. Bessieres was better qualified for a reserve, being full of vigor, but prudent and circumspect."

At the battle of Wagram a cannon ball tore a breach in his regiment of Guards; the thigh bone, running along the leg in a zig-zag form, like lightning. The same shot carried away his pistol. He was thrown from his horse, and it was supposed that he was killed, when a cry was heard from the whole Guard. It was, however, only stunned. He was created Duke of Istria by Napoleon.

SOULT.

Of this most complete military character among all lieutenants of Napoleon was Soulet, who died for a series of years the most distinct and the opposite departments, and attained in all when a surpassing and first rate reputation. 1813, at St. Helena, Napoleon said Soulet of then the first of French generals, but Masena had been the first. In civil administration he was not less admirable than in war. His Military Memoirs present one of the best studies that the literature of the camp exhibits. He rose from the ranks, and was created Duke of Albufera.

DAVOUST.

Davoust was one of the most distinguished of Napoleon's marshals. His valor contributed largely to the victory of Austerlitz. In the campaign of Prussia and of Poland, in 1806 18, he won immortal glory at Auerstadt and Eylau. In the fatal Russian campaign he also proved himself a stubborn and brave General. He was created Duke of Auerstadt and Prince of Eckmuhl. His qualities were such as made him an admirable commander on a doubtful field. For maintaining a difficult position against a threatening enemy, or driving back a formidable force by the ceaseless fury of his assaults, no General was superior to him. But as a high tactician his merit was not great. His sight was defective.

AUGEREAU.

Augereau was the son of a fruit merchant, and was a military man of great firmness and courage; but he had not capacity for leading a whole army. He's identified with the brightest glory of the Italian campaign. At Castiglione in particular, where he sustained the principal attack of the Austrian arm, he exhibited most obstinate firmness at the moment of most critical, perhaps, in the whole war. It was to remind him of that there he was created Duke. "That day," says Napoleon in his Memoirs, "was the most brilliant in Augereau's life," was the Napoleon ever forget it. He was an admirable general of division, and handled troops upon the field of battle with remarkable vigor and skill.

BERNADOTTE.

Bernadotte was perhaps the only man in Europe who was insensible to the fascination of Napoleon. The subtle fire of the Corsican's genius played in vain around the hard and solid independence of Gascony character. He married in 1798 the fourth daughter of Madame Clary, the widow of a rich merchant, and sister-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte, who thus thought to attach himself to the interests of Bonaparte. There can be no doubt that this marriage had something to do with Bernadotte's subsequent rise. Bonaparte feared him, for he said he had Moorish blood in his veins, and the promise of the command of an army would gain him over. At another time, after a failure of Bonaparte to bend him, he said he was a boy of iron. He plotted against Napoleon, and on some occasions was suspected of betraying his trust as a general. At the battle of Wagram he had command of the Saxons, after which he had the impudence to issue a lying order of the day, ascribing the principal merit of that great victory to them. Napoleon indignantly issued a counter-order, and removed him from the command. The sudden death of the Crown Prince of Sweden, in 1810, opened the succession to the throne to the Princes of northern Europe. The ambitious Bernadotte was successful, and was nominated by the States-General. He succeeded to the throne of Sweden and Norway. He afterwards defeated in battle two of Napoleon's generals, Oudinot and Ney.

PONIATOWSKI.

Poniatowski, nephew of Stanislaus, King of Poland, joined the French army in 1807. He soon won distinction, and on the first day of the battle of Leipsic he was created a Marshal on the spot. He was ordered to cross a bridge, when he was left behind with a handful of men, he rushed into the thick of the enemy, intending to die bravely. When they attempted to make him surrender, he spurred his through them, and plunged into the river, which he crossed in safety, leaving his horse behind him. He commanded rear guard, and, seeing the bank of the next river lined with Prussians, he leaped his horse into the flood, and in trying to climb the bank, which was steep, his horse fell on him, and Poniatowski was drowned. He was admired and lamented by all. It was the intention of Napoleon to make him King of Poland had he succeeded in Russia.

MACDONALD.

Macdonald, who was descended from an eminent Scottish family, was appointed a subordinate in the regiment of Dillon in 1787. As a general, he was more remarkable for heroism in leading troops amidst carnage than for skill in tactics or strategy. The moral grandeur of his character, in the battle of Wagram is perhaps without a parallel in military history. Napoleon having crossed the Danube, the broadest river in Europe, in the face of a powerful army, and posted 100 pieces of all the most destructive engines of war—crossed it with such skill and rapidity—to meet the enemy in equal numbers on their own ground—was now about to give them a decisive battle. His plan of action was an attack by Davoust on the flank of the left wing of the Austrians, at the time of the battle. Macdonald, while a powerful force were to pierce the center like a wedge, and turning round, cut off that wing and destroy it, then turn round and despatch the other. The plan was well and wisely laid, and Macdonald's infantry advanced with its bayonets fixed, and the Austrians were driven away from 16,000 to 1,500 men, and as far as the eye could reach behind, its path could be traced by the dead. Ten out of every eleven had fallen. Here the hero looked back to where the Emperor stood, and immediately saw the dark masses of the "Old Guard" in motion to assail the center of the enemy. Officers were sweeping to his side. "Forward," now he cries, and the remnant of his brave band dashes through the Austrian center, cutting it in two, after a march for three miles through the fire of cannon and musketry. The battle is won. At the same moment Napoleon had perceived the cannon of Davoust to pass the bridge of Nemarchen, and the bridge being relayed in smoke. He knew the movement was successful, and he declared the battle was gained. Napoleon said to Macdonald, "I believe there had been a coldness between Napoleon and Macdonald. The Emperor met his general and offered him his hand. The warmest friendship existed between them from that time forward. In all his battle Napoleon sent him his marshal's baton, and very soon after created him Duke of Tarento and Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor.

OUDINOT, MORTIER, VICTOR MOUCEY AND GRUCHY.

Oudinot, who rose from the ranks and became Duke of Reggio for his services, distinguished himself in numerous battles. His son, the Marquis of Oudinot, made himself famous in Algiers, and was sent to Rome by the present Emperor in 1849.

In 1804, Mortier was created Duke of Trevise. He was killed in Paris in 1835 by Fieschi's infernal machine.

Victor, a brave soldier, also rose from the ranks, and was created Duke of Belluno.

Moncey was one of the finest and purest characters among the Marshals of Napoleon. He was created Duke of Conegliano.

Berthier, who was created Prince of Neufchatel, Vice Constable of France and Prince of Wagram, afterwards became faithless and treacherous to Napoleon. He retired to Bavaria in the Emperor's difficulties, but fell from a window, June 1, 1815, and was killed.

MARMONT, LEFEBVRE AND KELLERMANN.

Marmont, who was created Duke of Ragusa, failed miserably in Spain, where he contributed in a high degree to the reputation of Wellington and the downfall of Napoleon, whom he deserted at last. His father was a knight.

A glorious contrast to this man was Lefebvre, the son of a miller, who shed his lustre upon the title of Duke of Dantzig, conferred upon him by Napoleon. His wife was said to be the daughter of a laundress.

Kellermann was an able general, and was created Duke of Valmy for his heroism at that battle. He died in 1820, aged 85 years. He left a son more celebrated than himself, the general who made the decisive charge at Marengo, and distinguished himself in Spain and at Waterloo.

NEY.

Ney was the son of a cooper. At the head of his hussars he was like the winged lightning. He gained his peerage fame at Elchingen, on the 14th of October, 1814. From this he was created Duke of Elchingen, and the honor has been perpetuated in his family. For his bravery at Borodino, on the Moskwa, he received the title of Prince of Moskowa. It was this great battle in Russia which opened the road to Moscow. At the close of that disastrous campaign he was intrusted with the command of the vanguard of the Grand Army, which entered Russia upwards of 400,000 strong, with 1,200 pieces of cannon. The horrors of that retreat are without an example in history. But with it the immortal days of Michael Ney begun. He had at first two thousand men, then one thousand, then five hundred, and finally 60, when at last, at Eve, he found himself alone. During his march for five days there was no intelligence of him, and all thought he was lost. When Napoleon heard that he re-appeared he leapt for joy, and exclaimed, "I would have given three hundred millions from my treasury sooner than have lost such a man." By his heroic exertions 30,000 men of the wreck of that army threw themselves into the garrisons of Prussia. He was the last man out of Russia, and he left it alone. He marched into the house of General Dumas, in a town of Prussia, wrapped in a large cloak, with a long beard, half burned by fire, and his face begrimed with gunpowder. "Who are you?" cried Dumas. "I am the rear of the Grand Army," replied the uncouth stranger; "I am Marshal Ney!" At Waterloo he performed unrivalling prodigies of valor, but two days before committed a blunder which had the worst effect upon that action, next to the conduct of Grouchy. It will ever be a blot on the escutcheon of Wellington, and on the national honor of England, that he permitted this hero to be shot in cold blood in Paris. He died like a soldier, with his hat in his left hand and his right on his heart. He said to the company appointed to execute him, "My comrades, fire on me." He fell pierced by ten bullets.

GROUCHY.

Grouchy was the son of a marquis, and served with considerable distinction in the wars of Napoleon. He fought heroically when under the immediate guidance of Napoleon, or some other able general; when left to himself, he was feeble and helpless. In 1809 he gained great reputation at the battle of Raab; also at Montbrun, where he broke a terrible column of Hungarian cavalry, 7000 strong. At Wagram his valor was conspicuous. At the battle of Borodino, says Segur, "Grouchy on his side, by sanguinary and repeated charges on the left of the great redoubt, secured the victory and secured the plain." Grouchy retreated from Moscow, all the officers of the cavalry, amounting to 500, who were around Napoleon's person, and whose he called his sacred squadron, were commanded by Grouchy and Sebastiani. His name is most associated with the defeat of Waterloo, and his conduct on that occasion has given rise to much discussion. He has been accused not only of blundering, but even of treachery, and he has not been without able defenders who have acquitted him of both. Napoleon having routed Blucher and his Prussians at Ligny, sent Grouchy after him to keep the enemy in check, with 32,000 men, and prevent his uniting with Wellington. Grouchy observed his instructions in the letter but Blucher, by an arrangement with Wellington, gave him the slip. The Prussian general had his whole army of 75,000 at Wavres on the night of the 17th of June. Grouchy advanced there, and intended to engage them next morning. He did engage them; but instead of 75,000 there were only 15,000; and two corps, of 30,000 each—one under Bulow and the other under Blucher—marched early in the morning to Waterloo, to unite with Wellington, who had fallen back from Quatre-Bras, both to enable Blucher to effect a junction and to have his choice of a battle field. Grouchy believed he had the whole Russian force still before him, and if that were indeed so, he was right to keep his ground. But he was deceived, and nothing could indeed him to mend. He attacked the corps left behind to deceive him, and drove it back, imagining he had routed the whole Prussian army.

The cannonade at Waterloo, only a distance of two hours' march, was plainly heard, but Grouchy persisted, he heeded, in obeying orders. It appears several dispatches never reached him. In these messages he was urged to come at once to Waterloo. He has either come before the battle was lost, or kept the Prussians from coming, the fate of the day would have been changed. While Wellington wished that night or Blucher might come, Napoleon wished that he had the power of Joshua to make the sun stand still. But when Blucher and Bulow appeared, then Bonaparte prayed that night or Grouchy might come. It was perhaps risking too much for Napoleon to detach so large a portion of his troops from the main body, which was already too small for the enemy—seventy thousand against one hundred and forty thousand. The sixty thousand fresh Prussians turned the scale of battle after it had inclined in favor of Napoleon. But the battle was virtually lost by Ney, who, on the night of the 15th, not only failed to obey his order to secure Quatre Bras, but deceived Napoleon by sending him word that he had done so, whereas he was only near it, and lay down to rest, while Wellington, by a forced night's march from Brussels, gained the position, to the horror of Ney when he awoke next morning. Ney's duty was to surround Blucher, cut him off from Wellington and destroy him, that thus the whole French army might at least fall on the English general. Instead of this, he had to fight Wellington at great odds all day on the 16th. Ney bitterly reproached himself with his disobedience of orders. As for Grouchy, his name has continued ever since under a cloud. He was deprived of his baton by royal ordinance, August 1, 1815. He came to America, and spent some years here in a kind of disgrace. Under Louis Philippe his marshal's baton was restored to him. He died in 1847.

Napoleon never believed him guilty of treachery. What Bonaparte did believe we know from O'Meara. "Had it not been said," said he, "for the Embassies of Grouchy I should have gained that day." O'Meara asked him if he thought Grouchy had betrayed him intentionally. "No, no," replied Napoleon, "but there was a want of energy on his part. There was also treason among the staff. I believe that some of the staff officers whom I had sent to Grouchy betrayed me, and went over to the enemy." Afterwards, in speaking to O'Meara of Hoche, the conqueror of La Vendee, in connection with Grouchy, he said, "Hoche was one of the first generals I had seen since I produced. If Hoche had landed in Ireland he would have succeeded; but by some inherbility he was placed on board a 74 frigate which never reached the Irish coast, while the rest of the expedition, of about 18,000 men, got into Bantry Bay, where they remained for some days, perfectly masters of the means of disembarkation; but Grouchy, who was second in command, did not know what to do; so that, after having lost it by his power to land and send the ships away, as there ought to have done, they remained a short time, did nothing, and then departed like inberites. If Hoche had arrived, Ireland was lost to you." This, like Waterloo, twenty years after, exhibits the true character of Grouchy.

INTERESTING MEMENTO OF THE PAST.—We were shown the other day an interesting relict in the shape of a fine gold watch, with the history of which are connected some interesting incidents.

The history of the time records the fact that Captain William Rogers made the first trip across the Atlantic by steam. He sailed from Savannah, we do not remember the year, for Liverpool, and in due time reached that point in safety. His appearance in that harbor in a ship that moved without sails, caused a good deal of surprise and some little alarm. It is said some armed barges were sent to meet him, and to demand what manner of man he was, or rather what of his vessel; his answer to which was made by thundering puffs of steam through the safety valve, which so frightened those on the barges as to cause them to keep at a respectful distance.

After his arrival, however, and when the success of a steam voyage was realized, there were great rejoicings, and, as a manifestation of the estimation in which the successful experiment was held, a purse was made up and an elegant gold watch purchased and presented to Capt. Rogers.

Some years afterwards, Capt. Rogers navigated the first steamboat up the Pee Dee to this place. He not long afterwards died here or on the river, and his effects were sold in this place, and among other things the watch. It was bought by James Colt, Esq., one of the most prominent merchants in this place. Some years after this, Mr. Colt died in this place, leaving a widow and one son—an infant. She returned North with her son and the watch, but eventually settled in the Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where she again married. The watch was kept for her son until he reached manhood, when after which he was drowned in the Mississippi. The watch is now worn by the second husband, who showed it to us and gave us the above brief history of its eventful existence.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

THE MARSHAL OF FRANCE.—General Niel created Marshal of France for his brilliant services on the Mincio, in command of the troops in one of the Paris papers, not more than fifty years old, and looks much younger. He was a student of the Polytechnic School, which he quitted to study engineering at Metz. His early promotion was not extremely rapid. We find him a lieutenant of engineers in 1827; he became a captain in 1833, and attained his chef de battaillon's epaulette on the field of battle of Constantine (1837.) He was made a colonel in 1849, and with that rank he took part in the expedition to Rome in 1849. He had of late a engineer's staff. While at Rome, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and shortly afterwards was charged with the mission of carrying the keys of the city to the Pope at Gaeta. On his return to France he became a member of the Superior Committee of Engineering and Fortifications, and was appointed director of the engineering department in the Ministry of War, and Councillor of State on Extraordinary service. As a general of division he commanded the troops in the Baltic, and took part in the siege of Bomarsund. Subsequently he commanded the engineers in the Crimea. His reputation as a scientific officer has always stood remarkably high. He is a tall, handsome man, and very distinguished in his appearance and manners. It will be remembered that he was selected, in January last, to go to Turin to make the official demand of the Princess Clotilde's hand for Prince Napoleon. *New York Post.*

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.—The following is the complete Congressional Democratic ticket for the State of Mississippi:

First District, L. Q. C. Lamar; Second District, Reuben Davis; Third District, Wm. Barksdale; Fourth District, O. R. Singleton; Fifth District, J. J. McRae.

☞ At Oskaloosa, Iowa, a young woman, who had allowed a camel to drink at her other day, took down an ox good and chastened him most gloriously, until he promised not to do so again. He laid the blame upon a friend who asked him to drink. She then whaled him again for not having stability to rouse.

☞ We learn says the Dalton (Ga.) Times, that the Tunnel on the Cleveland and Chattanooga Railroad caved in from the top one day last week. This accident, it is thought, will delay the completion of the road, which was in a measure finished at the time of the occurrence, for several months to come.

☞ Cotton was picked in Goliad county, Texas, last month.

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Notice.
THE firm of GOODIN & HOLT is this day dissolved. The Tobacco business, in connection with the Cotton Commission and Forwarding, and Commission business, will be conducted hereafter at their old stand, No. 348 Main street, in the name of GOODIN, HOLT & CO., under the firm and name of GOODIN, HOLT & CO., Tobacco, Cotton, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Jno. Brown is the partner who has been associated with us, and will give his undivided personal attention to all business entrusted to us, and we solicit for him the former members of the firm.
We ask of our friends, and the public a trial, with the assurance that nothing will be left undone by us that is within our power, to prevent our present friends being dissatisfied.
We are now receiving and shall be in constant receipt of fresh supplies of Tobacco and every description, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Salt, Whisky, etc., etc.
Liberal cash advances will be made on Cotton or other produce in store, on sale or for shipment.
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200 DOZ. GARRETT'S SNUFF, in bottles, 25 doz. Garrett's Rappee Snuff, in bottles, 25 doz. Garrett's Rappee Snuff, in tubes.
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227 Main street,
Opp. to Old Fellows' Hall.
1y8-2w

Removal.
CREWS & SHATTUCK, late firm of their former place, have now removed to a new and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. They will be happy to see all of their old friends, and as many new ones as will favor them with a call. 3d6

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☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.
☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.
DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.
For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion $1 00
For each additional insertion of same 50

	1	2	3	4	5	6	9	12	15	18	21	26
1 square	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00
2 squares	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	25 00	27 00	32 00
3 squares	5 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00
4 squares	6 00	8 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	55 00
5 squares	7 00	10 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00
6 squares	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	55 00	65 00
9 squares	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	55 00	60 00	75 00
12 squares	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	55 00	60 00	65 00	85 00
15 squares	15 00	20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	55 00	60 00	65 00	75 00	100 00
18 squares	18 00	25 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	65 00	70 00	75 00	80 00	100 00
21 squares	20 00	30 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	65 00	70 00	75 00	80 00	90 00	125 00
26 squares	25 00	35 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	65 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	125 00	150 00

☞ One square, remarkable weekly, per annum $25 00
Do. do. twice a week, do. 60 00
☞ Two squares, remarkable weekly, per annum 40 00
Do. do. twice a week, do. 80 00
☞ All advertisements required to be kept up until forbid, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third paper, a square over dated rates.
☞ Advertisements ordered to be displayed, or set in extra type, charged DOUBLE rates.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for overplus matter over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Writs, Bonds, Resources, C.—Partnership Notices, Tri-Monthly, etc.
☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 20 cents per line.
☞ No deviation or variation will be made from the foregoing rules.
M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

W. T. PLUMMER, W. ELDRIDGE, WM. C. ANDERSON
Pulaski, Tenn. Memphis. Memphis.
PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
(At the corner of the Eagle)
No. 261 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
HAVE in store and are now receiving a fresh and complete supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
PINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes and Powders,
Window Glass, Putty, Oils,
Pure Wines and Brandies,
(for medicinal purposes,)
Surgeon's and Dentist's Instruments,
Garden and Field Seeds,
and all other articles in their business. They especially solicit the custom of Planters, Physicians, Merchants and Country Dealers.
Our Prescription Department is complete, having in our employ two of the most careful and skillful prescription's in the city, who will be constantly in attendance on Physicians' Prescriptions of all hours of the day and night. 1y70-dw&y

Statement of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company.
Amount of Capital Stock (all paid up in cash) $200,000.00
Amount of Surplus on hand Jan. 1, 1859 ..... 38,963.93
Total $238,963.93
ASSETS.
Amount Cash in hand and in bank $19,864.15
Bank Stocks, viz. 125 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y., at cost 15,000.00
Bank Stocks, viz. 100 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, at cost 10,000.00
Amount loaned on Bond and Mortgage, first lien on real estate in New York and Brooklyn, worth more than double the amount loaned 192,499.00
100 per cent. more than loaned.
Amount loaned on Bond and Mortgage, collateral 27,700.00
Amount loaned on Bond and Mortgage, collateral 1,000.00
Interest accrued on bonds, etc., not set down 1,874.18
Total $270,037.33
LIABILITIES.
Amount Liabilities to Banks and others, due or not due ..... $
Amount losses adjusted, due or not due ..... none
Amount losses in suspense, waiting further proof ..... none
Amount all other claims against the Company ..... none
The above is a true statement of the Company's business for the year ending on the 1st day of January, 1859.
New York, March 1, 1859.
We, the undersigned, Officers of this Company, have been examined $100,000 by subscription of the stockholders—the balance, $100,000, in cash—making a total of $200,000 Capital, all fully paid in.
(Signed)
EDWARD ANTHONY, President.
J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.
Edward Anthony, President, and I. R. St. John, Secretary, of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, do severally depose and say that the within is a true and correct statement of the business of said Company for the year of January, 1859, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
Witness our hand this 1st day of March, 1859.
EDWARD ANTHONY, President.
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Sworn before me this 1st day of March, A. D. 1859.
THOMAS S. THORNHILL,
Commissioner of Deeds.
STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
NASHVILLE, TENN., March 10, 1859.
This is to certify that the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, located at the city of New York, in the State of New York, has complied with the laws of this State, and are authorized to transact business in this State for the year 1859. J. S. CHAPMAN,
Comptroller of Public Accounts.
J. E. DUNLAP, Controller.

STORE
PURE DRUGS!
S. MANSFIELD & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUG & CHEMICAL
WAREHOUSE.
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS &c.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
MAMMOTH DRUG
Nos. 281 and 283 Main Street.
WE are now prepared for the SUMMER TRADE, having received numerous additions to our stock. Every article sold under a strict guaranty, at the lowest prices.
S. Mansfield & Co.,
Dynamite, Nos. 281 and 283 Main street.
(Sign of the Lion and Mortar.)
Fresh Drugs.
WE have in store and for sale
250 lbs. Best Calomel.
400 lbs. Best Rhubarb.
50 lbs. Iodine.
75 lbs. Iod. Potass.
1000 lbs. Gum Camphor.
350 lbs. E. J. Rhubarb.
500 lbs. Gum Aloes.
6000 oz. Sulph. Quinine.
300 lbs. Pyrol. Specac.
1000 lbs. Spirits Nitre.
200 lbs. Sulph Ether.
250 lbs. Chloroform.
25 bbls. Spts. Turpentine.
50 bbls. Linseed Oil, 50,000 lbs. Pure White Lead, 60 bbls. Alcohol, 250 gross Vermifuge, assorted, &c.
For sale low by (1y19) S. MANSFIELD & CO.

Administrator's Notice.
HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of Spencer C. Beatty, at the April term, 1859, of the Court of Probate for Shelby county, Tenn., I give notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for examination and allowance, or be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
1y19-1w G. DUNTON, Adm'r.

Dissolution.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Dunlap & Bailey, in the City of Memphis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used in liquidation. T. B. Dunlap alone has authority to settle up the outstanding claims.
JOHN DUNLAP,
T. B. DUNLAP.
Memphis, July 7, 1859.—1y6-1w

Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, dated January 1, 1857, executed to me by Marshall J. Miller, to secure certain debts therein specified, I will proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the office of J. Horne, Esq., in the City of Memphis, on the 20th day of January, 1859, the following parcel of land, to wit: Lot No. 4, in Block No. 1, in Hill's Addition to Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, to satisfy said debts and the costs of said sale.
T. M. LOGWOOD, Commissioner for Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas.
1y18-1w

D. M. DuBOSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the south side of Court Square in Stewart's new block.
1y6-1y

JOHN P. FARRELLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the northeast corner of Court Square, in Blythe's Building.
1y21-1y

DR. WM. T. BAILEY,
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, over Winston & Co.