THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY MCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859. VOLUME X.--NUMBER 174.

Daily Appeal.

DOUGLAS AND THE POLITICIANS.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

We are informed by a Democratic editor residing at Lexington, Kentucky, that Mr. Douglas has been "expelled" from the Democratic party. In the name of all the gods at once, will it be pleased to tell us when, where and by whom? Not by the Democracy of Kentucky, surely; for, at their last Eighth of January Convention, they expressly refused to make any test of the "doctrine and abstraction" of Lecompton. This was done by an express resolution, in which all tests were discarded, except the Cincinnati Platform. Was he expelled by the Democracy of Ohio? The last State Convention unanimously endorsed admiration indorsed his position on the Territorial question. Was he expelled by the Democracy of Illinois? Let the unanimous Democratic vote by which he was returned to the Senate answer. Was he "excluded" by the late Democratic Conventions of Iowa, Maine and Vermont? Let their platforms respond, in which they incorporate the substance of his recent letter to Mr. Dorr, and indorse the entire position taken by him in the Senate debate of last winter, indirectly Expelled, probably, by the Bowmans, of the Washington Constitution; by the Sidells, of Louisiana; by the Ben Cooks and Liebs, of Illinois; by the Van Buntens, of New York, and the Bennett organ, the *Herald*; by the Robinsons, of Indiana; by the slave-traders of Mississippi; by the Charleston Mercury, of South Carolina; by the Bigbies, of Pennsylvania; but not by the honest-hearted Democracy of the country, and nowhere, we venture, less so than in Kentucky—never, never!

Probably our contemporary at Lexington might as well understand it now as at any other time—he will certainly learn it at Charleston—that there is no difference between the position of Mr. Douglas and that of the entire sound Northern Democracy on the question. Every blow struck at him for his opinions on this subject strikes them; and they think it would be manlier, more chivalric, more in accordance with ideas of southern frankness and fair dealing, to attack them than him. He is a solitary man—a brave, honest, sincere, straightforward man, it is true—but for all that, only one man. He entertains an opinion on this question not held by the entire body of the conservative Democracy of the North. Such has expressed the same views on the floor of the Senate. No Senator from the North dissented from them. No northern statesman, who values his political life or reputation, dares gainsay them—not a Democrat in the Free States can be carried after their discards.

This is all gospel. Douglas does no more than give voice to this sentiment. He has the boldness and honesty to do it—he does not shrink from the Democracy of the South at the rock they are trifling on—of the dangers that will result from its intervention at the Cincinnati Platform, violative of the solemn engagements of the party, entered into in 1851 and confirmed in 1856.

It may be thought easy to conspire, and combine, and kill off Douglas, as he is only one man. But the matter will not be mended. The conspirators will only then have succeeded in sacrificing the best friend and most able defender the constitutional rights of the South have ever had in the Free States—one who has more successfully combated Abolitionism than any man now living. If Douglas is laid low, the sentiment which he represents will still live but the stronger, and the more agitated by the outrage of his fate. It will find other voices just as bold—just as outspoken, just as manly and positive.

The northern Democracy cannot block this question—they cannot shor it over. It is one that concerns their manhood, their responsibility, their honor. They made a solemn engagement with their southern brethren—as solemn and as just a covenant as ever before was made. They have kept it. This compact to be overridden and disregarded; they cannot allow their public men, who simply stand up and say that it is stigmatized and denounced as "traitors," and read out of the Democratic party, without a complete sacrifice of their independence as men and their respectability as citizens—without, in one word, personal degradation. To suppose them capable of persistance one of their statesmen, who does no more than fearlessly announce their own opinions, to be cast down in their very presence, with a servility and an unspeakable cowardice that sinks them beneath contempt and to a level with those who hiss and whip and spit upon him.

Who is this man that, forsooth, has been read out of the party and "expelled from its councils?" Who is this "traitor," this enemy of Southern rights, this vile wretch, this "renegade," this man deemed fit to be coupled, by Kentucky pimps, with the Van Burens and Cheves? Can it be the same Douglas who voted and spoke for the admission of Texas—who advocated it in advance of all men in the North?—the same Douglas who was the first Northern man to denounce the Wilmot Proviso in the floor of Congress—the same Douglas who stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the illustrious Clay in bearing the waves of abolitionist violence and in passing the Compromise measures of 1850? Can it be the same Douglas who, in the Nebraska bill, framed the Territorial Bill of 1854, and called the Compromise of 1820 "inoperative, void, and of no effect?" Can it be the same Douglas who, at a later day, applied the principle of the Compromise measures to Nebraska and Kansas, and repealed the hoary-headed Missouri Restriction? Can it be the same Douglas whose way home was again lit up by burning effigies, intended for sympathy of his treachery to the South? Can it be the same Douglas who, throughout his life, has been ever conservative and true to the constitutional rights of the South; who has free done the South justice, who has defended her through good and evil report, and shielded her from the shafts of the Abolitionists; who has never, up to this time, uttered a sentiment inconsistent with the sacred rights which he was sustained all through her limits in 1848 and 1856?

It is the same man. He entertains now the same opinions that he has entertained and freely expressed all the time. He stands now where he stood in 1856 and 1856, advocates the same views, without the slotting of an iota the crossing of a t. It was good Democracy then. It was as sound then that almost the entire South rallied on him as against Buchanan. He has not changed his position.

As for Lecompton, the least said about it the better. It is an extinct issue, and we agree should be made no test either way. Douglas did no more than what Hammond, of South Carolina, said ought to have been done. Hammond said it ought to have been kicked out of Congress. Douglas did it. We hear no denunciations of Senator Hammond at the South for this opinion. Jeff. Davis said at Portland that he had grave doubts about the property of Lecompton, and added, that by "a fraud" on the people of a territory might sanction slavery. Yet he is a saint with our Kentucky contemporary. He said that "the majority of the people of the Territories, by the action of their Territorial Legislatures, could decide the question of slavery." Still Cobb is not dishonored, but held to be a high-priest in the church. Orr, Stephens, Geo. W. Jones, Smith, of Tennessee, and at least twenty other Southern men, have expressed similar views on the floor of the House of Representatives. Still we are not informed of their having been read out of the party. Cobb said that "squatter sovereignty" was a purely theoretical issue, and afforded no ground of difference in the Democratic party. So spoke Hunter and others. Still Douglas is a "traitor" for holding the selfsame doctrine! Orr, Stephens, Cobb, and a host of other Southern lights have expressed without being molested.

People begin to suspect that this is only a heavy because Douglas holds it; and this is the truth. If Douglas was out of the way, we doubt whether we would hear anything of the question.

History utterly fails us a parallel to the persecution of this man by the politicians. Never after issue that the leaders of the Democratic party would never before entertain for an instant have been cotten up to all him off. Newspapers have been established to denounce him. His friends have been turned out of office; cross-road orators and Senatorial orators have set upon him. The big hounds and the little hounds have been put on his track. Still the "Little Giant" lives—what is more still, he grows. Day after day he gets stronger and stronger. The masses have taken him in their hearts. They have put on their shields to protect him from the politicians. The cabinet-maker's apprentice at seventeen years of age has become at forty-six the great tribune of the American people, and is destined hereafter to make his cabinet out of men and not of wood. This popular love is not bemmed in by river boundaries or sectional limits. It pervades the entire country. It exists in Mississippi and in Texas as well as in Maine and Ohio. Everywhere the popular heart leaps out with delight at the mention of his name. And the continued war on him by the politicians will only ripen this ardor into sectionalizing enthusiasm.

ALARM IN GREAT BRITAIN—FEAR OF A FRENCH INVASION.

Lord Lyndhurst has made a strange speech in the British House of Lords upon the subject of the English national defenses. It is estimated by a great dignitary of the intention of the French Emperor, and a fear that he will turn his arms eventually upon Great Britain. We make one or two extracts from it:

Proceeding to inform the House what he considered necessary for the defense of the country, he stated that we ought to have a force in the Channel equal to that of France, and in addition to it a powerful reserve. This would not, however, be sufficient without a fleet capable of coping with any two navies, in case of a combination between Russia and France. In addition to this, a force would be required to control and keep in subjection the dockyards of the French fleets attacking but that outlet our commerce and colonies, and also enabling ourselves the control of the overland route to India, another fleet ought also to be fitted out for the protection of the West Indies. * *

While he rejoiced to find there was so disseat expressed to the principles he was enunciating, he could not conceal from himself the hostile feeling of the French people to his country, and the wisest course, therefore, for this country to pursue was to rely on her own exertions. If I am asked whether I would place reliance in the Emperor Napoleon, I reply with confidence that I cannot place reliance in him, because he is in a situation in which he cannot place reliance in himself. He is in a situation in which he must be governed by circumstances, and I will not conceal that the safety of this country should depend on such contingencies.

An army of six hundred thousand men, admirably disciplined, admirably organized, superior to any other force of the same kind in Europe, lies within a few hour's sail of our shores. That army is composed of brave troops, skilful, well commanded, eager for conflict, enthusiastic, fond of adventure, thirsting for glory, and, above all, familiar with glory. That is the power arrayed against you. France, with a peace establishment, with no preparation for war, no desire for war—a nation that could not reduce its establishment because it had never advanced it—so the Emperor told us, and I am bound to put faith in that statement—was yet able, in the short period of five or six weeks, to transport an army of one hundred and seventy thousand men to the banks of the Mincio, with two hundred pieces of cannon and a siege-train, gaining two great battles in its progress, besides other lesser fights; while she has a fleet of fifty war steamers in the Adriatic at this moment, with, I believe, an army of forty thousand men.

The London *Daily News*, the organ of the Liberal party and of the Ministry, makes the following comments upon the debate:

The House of Lords was last night again the scene of one of those intemperate displays which excite equal astonishment and pity here, but carry their indignation abroad, where their origin is understood. Irritated at parentage at the unanimous and unmistakable determination manifested by the whole nation, in numberless meetings a few weeks ago, a handful of Peers are determined to make an effort to provoke a hostility and jealousy with the great nation across the channel. Let those noble peerles be assured that they will find the people ready and willing to take up the gauntlet for them. For their own sakes, however, they might hold a more measured language. When they tell us that they feel no confidence in the maintenance of peace, they compel us to remind them that the nation is not infirm. We do not look to octogenarians for confidence, but we may, at least, expect that old age will bring discretion. The excuse for insulting France with intolerable imputations is the pretended importance of satisfying the people of this country of the necessity of submitting to those charges which the extension of our naval and military precautions require. But the pretext is frivolous.

There is no party in England prepared to offer resistance to any measures which may be brought forward on the responsibility of the Government to increase our forces for the defense of the country. The Duke of Somerset and Mr. Sidney Herbert have only to show the House of Commons what they want for the army and navy, and to have it. On whatever other subjects people differ, all agree that these shores must be provided with a complete and impregnable defense. But while the nation is prepared to pay any amount of taxes to protect the country from foreign aggression, we are much mistaken if it will be willing to bear heavy burdens in order that a few supercilious Lords may indulge in the luxury of hostile rhetoric saloons in the Imperial Parliament. To raise armies and fleets, that we may live at home or pursue our business all over the world in peace, is one thing; to maintain them, that we may feel insolently superior to the common obligations of neighborhood, is another; and we very much doubt whether the brilliant but incendiary eloquence of noble and learned orators will be thought an adequate compensation for the doubled premium it must entail. If speaking like those delivered in the House of Peers—such as those of Thursday, Friday and last night—are to be tolerated, our peace, while it lasts, will be no better than an armed truce.

Mr. Dallas' Speech.

Our Minister in England, George M. Dallas, made a speech at the Fourth of July dinner given by the American Association in London. We extract from it the following paragraph:

There was a regenerative stimulus for homogeneous populations in the very word "independence." It was at present infusing fresh life and rekindling energies, which had lain torpid for centuries, in one of Europe's fairest and most interesting regions. The sound had scarcely reached the ears of aspiration and hope, and was therefore almost magical in its effects. Where identity of race, of language, of literature, of sentiment, of thought, of manners, of faith, of traditions, of recollections, was the product of ages, there union and independence ought to be, and must be irresistable hopes, which was their case in '76, and such was lately seen, [Cheers.] He avoided allusion to the merits of the present war, or of its origin, or of its actors, referring to it only as to a symbol, which, in the course of time, by reduced ornamental and soul-restoring with for national independence. [Hear, hear.] Many and mournful differences in the two situations might doubtless be shown; but among those differences let them not rank the seemingly inconsistent and dangerous aid accepted from an arbitrary monarch. America could never disclaim the principle she owed to the land of France, under the rule of a Bourbon, whose success, in blood and treasure, were now, unfortunately, the theme of boasting, being similarly invoked on the plains of Lombardy. [Great cheering.] Independence, then, had lost none of its attractions since July, 1776. Why should I not, then, frankly recognize still incipient nationalities, however weak or however strong?

The Russian Policy.

The *Invalide Russe*, the official organ of the Russian Government, had, on the 24th day of June, a very significant political article. The purport of it is, that unless a congress of the great powers of Europe—which means France, Russia, Prussia, England and Austria—consent, to a congress, to be recast changes and conquests in Italy, the victories of the allied sovereigns will go for nothing. It says:

The voices of eight millions of Italians would not be sufficient to secure independence for their country; the complaints of the ten millions of Christians under the Turkish yoke will never be able to effect the destruc ion of the Ottoman Empire; nor will the Czechians, Hungarians and Poles be ever allowed to obtain national independence without the consent of the reigning powers. Any attempt to dispense with this necessary sanction would prove useless. We advise the Italians to remember the facts, which, indeed, have been hinted at in the proclamations both of the Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. These allied sovereigns, we are certain, do not base their claims on the fact only of victories won, but wait for the consent of Europe to sanction the acquisition of either territory or rights. It is, therefore, desirable that a congress should be called together as soon as possible."

The Commercial Power of Cotton.

At a recent meeting of the "Cotton Planters' Association," held at Macon, Georgia, an interesting paper was read on the commercial inform e of cotton, considered in its relation to the trade and industry of the world. The memoir was drawn up by a committee appointed at a previous meeting of Messrs. Reeves, Davis, Hillman, Rumph and Belvin. Taking for the basis of their calculations the estimate of Mr. Marcy, when, as Secretary of State, in obedience to a request made by the House of Representatives, he submitted a report in which he placed the average value of the annual cotton crop of the United States at $100,000,000, the committee add to this sum $23,000,000 as the value of the cotton crop produced in other countries—thus status the total production of the world at $123,000,000. Supposing that of the product thus raised in different countries an amount to the value of $33,000,000 is retained at home for the purpose of immediate domestic consumption—and this is about the amount, according to the best data attainable by the committee—they assume as the basis of their calculations in estimating the commercial power of cotton, that at least $100,000,000 worth of the raw material enters into the commercial exports of the world. As these exports imply an import of equal value in the way of exchangeable commodities, the commercial power of cotton in this its primary aspect rises to the sum of $200,000,000.

But the manufacturing countries which receive this cotton turn it into textile fabrics which acquire a greatly enhanced value above the cost of the raw material. This increased value is moderately estimated by the committee at six times the original price of the commodity. All of this manufactured cotton is not needed for home consumption, and, according to the best tables, it is estimated that more than one-half of the cotton imported into manufacturing countries is re-exported in the shape of the manufactured article, which thus sets itself free to the promotion of commerce. The skilled labor expended on the portion thus re-exported gives to it the value of at least $100,000,000, which, determining in return an import to an equal amount, adds at least $200,000,000 to the commercial exchanges of the world, insomuch that, in the light of these statistics, the committee estimate that the immediate influence of cotton in supporting and maintaining the commercial activity of civilized States is represented by a sum not less, in round numbers, than $500,000,000 per annum.

It is obvious that this calculation may be indefinitely extended in its industrial application and connections, in order to show in all its relations and bearings the political-economical importance of cotton, considered as an element in the great web of human affairs.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞ The Paris gossip of the Liverpool *Journal* contains the following story, which, unlike most of the tales of Paris, is fit to be told:

"A certain young Irish beauty, engaged to a desirable young Englishman, went to the French capital on a visit to her aunt about five months ago; with her went her lover and her sister, and a gay season was enjoyed by all parties. As for the bride elect, she found a certain Polish Prince, who frequented her aunt's salon, so agreeable, that she actually told her affianced bridegroom; and what was astonishing, the bridegroom quite agreed, and thought so too. Some weeks passed on thus, the Polish prince became more and more delightful, the bridegroom more and more willing to own it, until one fine day, upon some kind words by the Polish prince, the bride informed her English lover that she did not think their marriage a desirable thing. The lover, with wonderful alacrity, agreed with her, and, the engagement being broken off, he at once offered himself to the sister of his former fiance, who readily accepted him. Everything was going on smoothly, only the Polish Prince did not propose as promptly as he was expected to do; however, the young Irish girl was strong in hope that, at the approaching marriage of her sister to her lover, the laggard would propose to her. Meanwhile, the wedding took place, and the fair girl, as bridesmaid, leaned on the arm of the Prince, who officiated as the groomsman. Coming out of the church, the Polish Prince sighed heavily, and, turning his eyes upon the bridegroom, exclaimed, as he pressed the bridesmaid's hand, looked at that moment with his own, 'Poor fellow, how I pity him!' 'Why so?' said the lovely bridesmaid, half offended. 'Why, for marrying. How can a man be such an ass? I, for one, would never think of tying myself, with 60,000 ducats in each pocket, were offered me.' A heavy mass fell upon his arm as the bridesmaid had finished, and 'I' carried her back to the anxiety, wondering what on earth had taken possession of her just at that moment, and grinning horribly at 'he ides of the tardy nonchalance, and a obligation to that conventional sensibility which bridemaids are compelled to exhibit."

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

J. W. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE.
J. W. DILL.

UNDER THE STYLE AND FIRM OF

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum.....$10 00
Tri-Weekly.....6 00
Weekly.....3 00

☞ All Daily advertisements will be considered due and Tri-Weekly 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

SPACE.	1 W.	2 W.	3 W.	4 W.	1 M.	2 M.	3 M.	4 M.	5 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00
2	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	30 00	37 50
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	50 00	62 50
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	60 00	75 00
6	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	52 50	63 00	70 00	87 50
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	72 00	80 00	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	56 00	67 50	81 00	90 00	112 50
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	62 00	75 00	90 00	100 00	125 00

☞ One square, recievable weekly, per annum.....$40 00
" " twice a week, " 27 00
☞ Two squares, recievable weekly, per annum.....60 00
" " twice a week, " 40 00

☞ All advertisements required to be displayed, or set in sort type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for exceeding space 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 Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Semi-Monthly, Co-Partnership Notice, Tri-Weekly, &c.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper should be in regular advance in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every case.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Religious Societies, Meetings of Benevolent and Funeral Societies or other advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Constant Advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Marriage Notices in Local Columns will be charged 50 cents per line.

☞ Deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

M. M. PLUMMER.....W. ELDRIDGE.....W. C. ANDERSON
Pulaski, Tenn. Memphis. Memphis.

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
(At the sign 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,
PAINTS AND OILS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles, Such as are usually kept in a first class Drug Store,
Physicians' Medicines,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
(for medicinal purposes,)
Garden and Field Seeds,
and all other articles in their line of business. They respectfully solicit the attention of Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and the public generally.
☞ Country Merchants and Physicians, keeping in our mind the idea of the most careful and skilful prescriptions, will be pleased to have us fill their orders for Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors, &c., &c., &c., &c.
☞ Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.
1859-Yearly.

Statement of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company.
MEMPHIS, JULY 1, 1859.

Amount of Capital Stock (original as issued).....	$200,000 00
Amount of Surplus on hand July 1, 1858.....	28,969 33
Total.....	$228,969 33
ASSETS.	
Amount Cash in hand and in bank.....	$12,664 15
Bank Stocks, viz: 125 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y.; 10 shares Bank of Commerce, Memphis; 10 shares State Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on property in New York and Memphis, worth double the amount loaned, bearing from 6 to 10 per cent. more than loaned.....	121,450 00
Loans on approved notes, secured by stocks as collateral.....	27,700 00
Premium Notes and Premiums in course of collection, including interest accrued on bonds, etc., not yet due.....	1,937 00
Total.....	$163,969 15
LIABILITIES.	
Amount liabilities to Banks and others, due or not due.....	none.
Amount losses adjusted, due or not due.....	none.
Amount losses in course of adjustment or resisted.....	none.
Amount losses in suspense, waiting further proof, etc.....	none.
Amount all other claims against the Company.....	none.
The foregoing statement of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, is a true, and correct statement of the Company, so far as can be ascertained, at the date hereof, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
New York, July 1, 1859. JAMES LEE, President.
STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.
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 all the requirements of the laws of this State, and is authorized to transact the business of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Tennessee, and that J. S. CHALFANT is the legally authorized agent of said Company in the town of Memphis, State of Tennessee.
NASHVILLE, May 1, 1859. T. J. DUNLAP, Controller.
1859.

MAMMOTH DRUG STORE
S. MANSFIELD & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
PURE DRUGS!
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS &c.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Nos. 281 and 283 Main Street.
WE are now prepared for the SUMMER TRADE, and shall keep our establishment in our stock. Every article sold under a strict guaranty, at the lowest prices.
S. Mansfield & Co.,
Drugists, Nos. 281 and 283 Main street, (Sign of the Lion and Mortar.)
Fresh Drugs.
WE have in store and for sale
350 lbs. Best Calomel.
400 lbs. Best Bluemass.
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. Pow'd. Ipecac.
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, 200 gross Vermifuge, assorted, &c.
For sale low by (1y19) S. MANSFIELD & CO.
Administrator's Notice.
HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL PRYOR, late of Shelby County, deceased, in the County Court of Shelby county, the undersigned gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
aug16-1m. G. BENTYN, Adm'r.
Dissolution.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of JENNY & BRADLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be only used in liquidation. The undersigned are authorized to settle up the outstanding claims.
JOHN JENNY.
Memphis, July 7, 1859.—(y5-1m)* J. R. BRADLEY.
Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, dated January 1, 1857, executed by JENNY & BRADLEY, to Nicholas Ridley, to secure certain debts therein specified, I will proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the door of Horse, Dog, in the city of Memphis, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 12th day of August, 1859, the following parcel of land, to wit: Lot No. 1 in Bradley's Addition to the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, bounded on the north by a spring and hundred and forty-eight and a half (148½) feet from the north side of Alabama road, on a line running thence south parallel with said northerly or south-westwardly; thence on the said line continued straight to the bayou, the southwest corner of N. J. Wilson's lot; thence with said bayou, to the east side of Fourth street; so continued; thence northeastwardly with the south line of said Wilson's lot to a corner thereof, and so in a straight line to the east line of said Wilson's lot; and thence northwardly with the said east line to a point on said west line, from which to and at right angles with the said Alabama road a straight line shall be one hundred and forty-eight and a half (148½) feet; and thence to the beginning. The title is represented to be good; but I will only sell as Trustee.
Should the above not sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt, I will sell, at the same time and place, Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Memphis Building and Loan Association, transferred to me as collateral security.
(y15-4t) C. GRIFFING.
Administrator's Sale.
I WILL have sold, on WEDNESDAY, August the 3d at 10 o'clock, at the residence of C. Coyne & Son, three wagons, one Horse and Dray, one Cart, one Watch, one Bedstead, two Milk Cows, two Cows, two Yearlings, and several articles in the way of Furniture, etc., etc.
TERMS.—All sums of $50, or under, cash; over that amount, a credit of eleven days, with approved paper.
D. M. STEWART, Jr., Administrator.
M. C. CATCH & SON,
(y12-4t) Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.
Furniture, Furniture
WE are still selling Furniture fast as cheap as ever. Our stock is well selected, and we have a fine assortment of our own manufacture. Purchasers of setting furniture of our own manufacture cheap. All kinds of work done to order, cut at 283 Main street, at G. HENSHAW'S, Memphis.
(y17-6m) S. O. O. NILES, Agent.
FASSMAN'S
IRON HOOP AND TIE.
HAVING become a settled point that iron is to take the place of cotton for bagging and ties, and that a demand for the planter to do, is to select the most economical, durable and fashionable article, we have made the most effective in quality, thus impeding the vital processes. The heart, is evidently the organ at fault, Bovine sudden succumbed under fatigue and exhaustion, though the head gives the first intimations of danger.
This premonitory symptom of sun-stroke mentioned in the first indication, has been recorded in history, which may be found in the Bible: "And when the child was grown, it fell on a day that he went out to his father, to the reapers, and he said to his father, 'My head! my head!' And he said to a lad, 'Carry him to his mother.' And when he had taken him and brought him to his mother, he sat on her knees till noon, and died."—2 Kings, iv, 18, 20.
Manasses, also, the husband of Judith, the heroine, (chap. viii, 2, 3,) died in a similar manner: "Manasses was laid beside his fathers, of his tribe and kindred, who died in the lusty harvest. For as he stood overseeing them that bound sheaves in the field, the heat came upon his head and he fell upon his bed, and died in the city of Bethulia."
Convulsions sometimes occur, and in the intervals there are tremblings of the muscles and limbs, not greatly unlike those of delirium tremens. These are very common in diseases of debility, where the nervous system is largely involved, but generally do not require specific attention, because if the patient survives the recovery, there is sometimes considerable mental aberration.
The precautions of an attack are readily recognized. There is a feeling of pressure upon the head, the blood tingles in the vessels, the air seems too hot and tenuous for breathing. A person who was since then affected before that he was cured by immediately bathing the head, arms and shoulders in water. While undergoing this process he experienced a sensation as if his entire body were immersed in cool water, but in less than an hour every oppressive symptom had passed away. A brother of the same gentleman, similarly attacked, was not so cautious—he fell to the ground, and expired while at labor in the harvest field, and after lingering two or three days, much of the time comatose, and with what is phrasing to be a likely termed and treated as typhoid fever, was suffered to die.
The remedies "laid down in the book" are alcoholic and ammonical stimulants; these being "diffusive" and causing an equable circulation of blood throughout the body, and particularly to the heart. The patient is advised to swallow the medicine, but if he is "out of his head" it can be given by enema. Washing the head with cold water, and rubbing Bonnets upon the surface with the hands, keeping up the friction as long as may be necessary, will generally answer the purpose. When much dullness or stupor remains, coffee and strong tea are efficacious.
The means of prevention are simple. Persons in sound health are seldom attacked; previous debility, general depression of the vital forces, unusual and excessive labor, exposure, violent gusts of passion, excessive drinking of cold water, or of alcoholic beverages, especially to expose to the summer sun or a hot fire, create the danger.
Careful moderation in these particulars will generally secure exemption. The Arab, wandering in an arid desert, subsisting on camel's milk and a few vegetables, usually enjoys immunity; his blood is not vitiated by stimulating food or unwholesome drinking. Sir Joseph Banks spent twenty minutes in an oven where beef was cooking, without harm. Fishermen sometimes fill their huts with moist sea weed; though any large leaves, or even wet cloth spread on the floor will answer well.—This is a valuable preventitive, and should be more generally observed by laboring men.
PURE DRUGS!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS &c.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
WE are now prepared for the SUMMER TRADE, and shall keep our establishment in our stock. Every article sold under a strict guaranty, at the lowest prices.
S. Mansfield & Co.,
Drugists, Nos. 281 and 283 Main street, (Sign of the Lion and Mortar.)
Fresh Drugs.
WE have in store and for sale
350 lbs. Best Calomel.
400 lbs. Best Bluemass.
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. Pow'd. Ipecac.
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, 200 gross Vermifuge, assorted, &c.
For sale low by (1y19) S. MANSFIELD & CO.
Administrator's Notice.
HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL PRYOR, late of Shelby County, deceased, in the County Court of Shelby county, the undersigned gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
aug16-1m. G. BENTYN, Adm'r.
Dissolution.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of JENNY & BRADLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be only used in liquidation. The undersigned are authorized to settle up the outstanding claims.
JOHN JENNY.
Memphis, July 7, 1859.—(y5-1m)* J. R. BRADLEY.
Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, dated January 1, 1857, executed by JENNY & BRADLEY, to Nicholas Ridley, to secure certain debts therein specified, I will proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the door of Horse, Dog, in the city of Memphis, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 12th day of August, 1859, the following parcel of land, to wit: Lot No. 1 in Bradley's Addition to the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, bounded on the north by a spring and hundred and forty-eight and a half (148½) feet from the north side of Alabama road, on a line running thence south parallel with said northerly or south-westwardly; thence on the said line continued straight to the bayou, the southwest corner of N. J. Wilson's lot; thence with said bayou, to the east side of Fourth street; so continued; thence northeastwardly with the south line of said Wilson's lot to a corner thereof, and so in a straight line to the east line of said Wilson's lot; and thence northwardly with the said east line to a point on said west line, from which to and at right angles with the said Alabama road a straight line shall be one hundred and forty-eight and a half (148½) feet; and thence to the beginning. The title is represented to be good; but I will only sell as Trustee.
Should the above not sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt, I will sell, at the same time and place, Twenty Shares of the Stock of the Memphis Building and Loan Association, transferred to me as collateral security.
(y15-4t) C. GRIFFING.
Administrator's Sale.
I WILL have sold, on WEDNESDAY, August the 3d at 10 o'clock, at the residence of C. Coyne & Son, three wagons, one Horse and Dray, one Cart, one Watch, one Bedstead, two Milk Cows, two Cows, two Yearlings, and several articles in the way of Furniture, etc., etc.
TERMS.—All sums of $50, or under, cash; over that amount, a credit of eleven days, with approved paper.
D. M. STEWART, Jr., Administrator.
M. C. CATCH & SON,
(y12-4t) Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

Professional Cards.

J. & H. M. SOMERVILLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Calhoun Block, corner of Main and Monroe streets, first floor, up stairs.
DR. T. C. GAYLE,
DESIRES to thank the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years. With an experience of sixteen years in regular practice, and unsparing devotion to his profession, and by constant attention to the wants of his patrons, he feels confident of a continuance of the liberal patronage so liberally bestowed.
☞ Office on Court street, second door east of Court Square.
CHARLES SCOTT.....L. T. DIXON.
SCOTT & DIXON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and in the Chancery Court at Jackson, Tenn. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office on Court street, second door west of Main and Madison streets, over River Bank. Entrance on Madison street.
N. M. BREED.....S. HORNER.
DR. SNEED & HORNER,
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ALL operations performed with the best of materials, and in a workmanlike manner, for manner. Diseases of the gums and teeth successfully treated. Satisfaction guaranteed upon the most approved plan, with reasonable charges; either out or now, is refined to inspire the public with confidence in my skill, or at an honest of the fee. Call at my office.
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GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTERS,
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GAS FIXTURES of all kinds, Steam Pipe, Valves for Steam Boilers, Saw Mills, etc. Pumps of all kinds, from Hand Pumps to Force Pumps for Railway Connections, Tanks, Tubs, Cisterns, Water Closets, Shower Baths, Bells, etc., and keep pipe fitters of Steam, Gas and Water Work. Country orders promptly attended to.
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