THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1859. VOLUME X.--NUMBER 198.

Daily Appeal.

LET THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HARMONIZE.

From the Somerville Democrat.]

In order to be successful in the next Presidential contest the Democratic party must harmonize. If discord is allowed to rise in hold rebellion, defeat will be the consequence. If we would succeed in the next Presidential contest, all warmen Judge Douglas and his supporters must cease. What can the Democratic party gain by repudiating such men as Judge Douglas? Nothing but inglorious defeat. If Douglas is ostracised, where will the Democratic party get a Northern State. We speak the honest sentiments of our heart, when we say that a repudiation of Douglas is equivalent to suicide. Let the free-soilers have control of the Charleston Convention, and it will be the last national convention of the Democratic party that will ever assemble. Let Douglas be ostracised, and the Democracy would not carry a single Northern State. These are truths that stand out in bold relief upon the signs of the times, and it is needless—aye, criminal—to attempt to shut our eyes to their import. Let us admit that they are truths; for they speak to us in the language of prophecy, warning us to be mindful of what we do, lest we should disgrace our own political graves. Let us listen to the voice of wisdom and profit by the prophetic language that we see blazoned athwart the political horizon. Why should we close our ears to the pleadings of reason and shut our eyes to the portents of the times? It were better to meet the exigencies in all of their fearful import, and shape our course in that way which will ensure the triumph of our cause. A haughty attitude of boastful invincibility will not do; there is danger of defeat, and in order to avert that defeat, it is important that we should admit the danger that exists. The true policy is to admit the danger, and then prepare to defeat it. There is danger of defeat to the Democracy in the next Presidential contest. Let this fact be acknowledged, for of most benefit would it be to deny its existence? A denial that it does exist, would be a falsification of truth itself.

Where does this danger exist? We answer, in the bosom of the Democratic party. If it is defeated, it will be by discords, dissensions and strifes in its own ranks. United and harmonious, it can of achieve a glorious victory; divided and discordant, it would go down in disgraceful defeat. Let it attempt to discard such men as Judge Douglas, and its glory will depart, amid the exulations of a victorious enemy. If the Democracy triumph in the next Presidential contest, it will first have to harmonize all existing differences. It is the part of fools to persist in a cause that will bring inevitable destruction.

Let the Democratic party choose the part of wisdom, and pursue that course that will ensure success. What is that course? The time has cannot see it, is hopelessly blind to the interests of his country. We can see it in plain characters, as bright as if it were marked out by the hand of divinity. We see it traced amid the mists of the future, and as in imagination we tread along the blazed pathway, we behold the resplendent banners of Democracy waving in triumph, and hear the loud peals of music pealing the results of victory. Is any one so blind as not to see that course marked out? Can it be that there are those who cannot see the path leading to victory, blazed as it is on each hand?

Let the Democratic party harmonize, re-adopt the Cincinnati platform and nominate the right man, and victory in certain. Who is the right man? Who is the man who is most certain to be elected, if nominated? We consider it unnecessary to mention his name; for every one will readily understand to whom we refer. He is the only man, in our opinion, who is certain of election, if nominated. Public opinion points to him as the man for the time. To nominate him would be but to decree a glorious victory. Can the Democracy fail to perceive the necessity of so acting, in order to check the onward march of fanaticism? It would be a masterstroke of political policy, calculated to preserve the Democratic party and redeem to the good of the country. There are those things that are necessary in order to insure success. First, a harmonizing of the party. Second, a platform of the Cincinnati platform, without innovation or interpolations. Third, the nomination of the right man.

Then let the party be harmonized. Let antipathies and animosities be buried and forgotten. Every Democrat should be willing to sacrifice his self respect and pride for the country. Unity of action is indispensable to success. Discord and dissension is certain to generate defeat. Quarrels and heart burnings in the ranks of the Democracy are the most fatal blows that could be aimed at its integrity. All such labor is performed for the good of the enemies of the Democracy. Let all dissensions be buried.

After the party is harmonized, then the Cincinnati platform is bound to be reaffirmed. The great doctrine of popular sovereignty, so inscribed upon our banner, if we would gain a glorious victory. A repudiation of that doctrine would be a proclamation of certain defeat. Such an act would indeed mark the demolition of the American people. We have no hesitancy in expressing our candid sentiments; neither, we are free to say, that if the Democratic party should repudiate this doctrine, it would thereby write its own death warrant. This is a solemn fact; and we feel as well know it now as at any future time. Let us know it now, and be wise enough to avert it. Now is the time to prepare to defeat. Upon the broad platform of popular sovereignty, the Democracy can triumph; an abandonment of it would be an edict for inevitable overthrow. The Democracy can well afford to do without the support of those men who declare that they will not support it unless it abandons this cardinal principle of its creed. We would say to them, "Go! we can do without your journey! we are glad that you are gone, for you have ever been a stumbling block in our way. Go and dream about your black nightmare as the revival of the African slave trade, and sweat over such impracticable humbugs as the talk about Congressional slave codes. Farewell! you leave your party in your debt for good. You have been impressed with the idea that the whole South belonged to you, but you change this come over the spirit of your dreams." Go and soothe your sorrow if you can. It may be rather a sad thing to part with you, but we are glad to get rid of you."

Let the Democracy nominate the right man. It will not do to be a sted away from doing what is right. Reason points out the true line of policy for us to pursue. It will not do to be driven about by a few fire-eaters. Let them go on their way rejoicing. Public sentiment points out the man who should be nominated by the Charleston Convention; let not that public sentiment be disregarded.

Here then we rest. Let the party be harmonized, let the Cincinnati platform be adopted and the right man brought forward as the candidate of Democracy, and victory will be certain. These three things are indispensable to success; a disregard of either would be fatal to defeat. A repudiation of the Cincinnati platform would do the same, and so would the nomination of the wrong man. Harmonized, we can conquer; disturbed by discord, we can not triumph. On the Cincinnati platform, we could succeed; an abandonment of it would be sure to lead to defeat. By the nomination of the right man, we would ensure certain victory; by the nomination of the wrong man, we would hasten our order for our own destruction. This is the state of the case, and there is no use of denying it. A denial of it would be no less than an exhibition of a criminal carelessness in regard to the present condition of parties. We have expressed our sentiments candidly and without reserve. We believe that there is danger to the Democracy; but we also believe that danger lies in the party itself. It has the power to succeed by pursuing the right line of policy; it also has the power to ensure its own defeat by doing the things to which we have referred. Will it act the part of wisdom, or will it pursue the course of folly? We hope that it will reach its head to the right direction to grasp complete victory; if only has to reach in the other direction to clasp the most inglorious defeat. The way is plain. If the party will do its duty, the sun will rise to-morrow morning, the unfolding of the map of future events will prove the correctness of our position on this point. If we are not sure of all things, as we are of these we would be satisfied. Victory or defeat will come as we have said.

"Occasions that influence human action are of two kinds, those which are independent of man, and those which are dependent on the human mind. Of the latter class, the most important are those which constitute the character of man."

Why Steam-Boilers Explode—Interesting Experiments, Etc.

Steam boiler explosions are becoming every day occurrences, with results altogether too disastrous to be quietly acquiesced in. The uncertainty of the causes of these explosions seems hitherto to have rendered all "safety-valve" inventions of little use. Explosions are attributed by many to electricity, inasmuch as steam is known to be an electric generator. Scientific men, however, assert that steam when confined in a state of rest, is not electric, but only when in motion, and argue that therefore explosions cannot be caused by electricity. The recent explosion of a locomotive on the South Carolina railroad, by which five lives were lost, is exciting considerable discussion. A writer in the Columbia Guardian contends that the explosion was not caused by the expansion of the water in the boiler, through extreme heat, (the way such accidents are commonly accounted for,) but from electricity. He says:

When a boiler is half full of water, you will ingenuity an amount of electricity enough to kill one thousand men. Why did not the boiler explode when it was still, before starting? The reason is evident; the caloric on the water sublimated, or the particles of water, became so sublimated to make a dissolution of parts; but as soon as water was forced into the boiler, a positive electricity was in the ascendant, and when a sufficient quantity was thrown upon the foaming water, what could be the result but explosion? The force of expansion of water, in boilers but slightly filled, is very great; then fill it needed was the electrical shock to the explosion.

In conclusion, the writer makes the following suggestion:

If it is a known truth that the boilers are in good order, and rested throughout by water free—we say when, by misfortune, a sufficiency of water is not in the boiler, let the steam that is in the boiler be wrecked of water, let the safety valve be lifted up; let a portion of steam off, and if you have your contrivance so arranged, let her waterside forced into the boiler, instead of cold from the hand pump, then in very small quantities in the beginning, upon the foaming water in the boiler, there would be but very little danger of an explosion.

The Charleston Courier states that an examination of the relics and fragments of the exploded engine has been made by a number of experts in the management and manufacture of locomotives, and the balance of their conclusions and opinions is thus stated:

It is believed and concluded by the examining board that the water in the boiler was rather low when the explosion occurred, being below the line of ordinary safety, but so as to allow the tubing and surrounding steam to become overheated. On leaving the depot, the locomotive was on a descending grade, and from this fact but little steam was required or released from the boiler. The retention increased the overheating. On reaching the point of ascending grade, in order to move on a larger delivery of steam from the boiler to the machinery was required, and this caused an agitation and upheaving, or "foaming" of the water, and rousing with it the over heated tubing, and generating suddenly such a volume of super-heated steam as to cause the fatal result.

At a meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. Hyatt, of New York, presented what the Springfield Republican believes to be the true cause. The Republican gives Mr. Hyatt's theory, which seems to be founded upon the principle that the pressure of steam increases very rapidly by only a slight increase of heat. A table is given, showing that the pressure is doubled by the addition of thirty six degrees of heat above the boiling point. The pressure at the boiling point is fifteen pounds to the square inch.

At 212 degrees of heat,	30 pounds to square inch.
248 "	60 " "
267 "	120 " "
284 "	240 " "
294 "	480 " "

It was stated by Mr. Hyatt that, from experiments he had made, this great increase of pressure could be obtained in six or seven minutes with an engine at rest. This degree of heat, which produces 7680 pounds pressure to the square inch, is not much of a heat after all, for lead does not melt till the thermometer indicates 630 degrees. This rapid doubling of pressure with but a small increase of heat is due to the conversion of what is termed latent heat in a steam into sensible heat. If we immerse a thermometer in boiling water, it stands 212; if we place it to steam immediately above the water, it indicates the same temperature. The operation then arises what becomes of all the heat which is communicated to the water, since it is neither indicated by the water nor by the steam formed from it? The answer is it enters the water and converts it into steam without raising its temperature.

One thousand degrees of heat are absorbed in the conversion of water into steam, and this is called its latent heat; and it is the sudden conversion of latent heat into sensible heat that produces the explosion. If an engine is stopped, even if there is but a moderate fire, if the escape valve is closed there is a rapid absorption or accumulation of latent heat. The pressure rises with great rapidity, and when the engineer thinks everything is safe the explosion comes. That this is the true cause of nearly all the explosions which occur will be plain to every one who will look at the relations between latent and sensible heat. Prof. Henry and Prof. Silliman, Jr., have shown the value of a "safety valve" as a security against explosions? We know of no security but these—a sufficiency of water in the boiler, and the reduction of the steam at high pressure when the engine is at rest.

A safety invention for boilers on electric principles, made by the late Richard L. Lloyd, is brought forward by Mr. Perry, in New Orleans. The new instrument is very simple in its construct on, consisting of a vertical rod connected with a rough a mortar, which screws into the top of the boiler. Attached to this vertical rod, inside of the boiler, is another rod with points, to ensure electrical attraction. At the top of the vertical rod is a ball and chain to carry off the current.

BAYARD TAYLOR ON HUMBOLDT.

Messrs. Redd & Carleton, of New York, are about to issue a carefully-prepared life of Alexander Humboldt, to which the following introduction by Mr. Bayard Taylor is prefixed:

A biography of Alexander von Humboldt, which shall contain a full and consciencious account of his life and labors, written in a style sufficiently clear and attractive to meet the popular tastes, has long been a necessity in our literature. Those biographies which are already in existence, on examination, prove this character; they are rather chronicles of his achievements in the various departments of natural science, than stories of a life almost unexampled for its wealth of experience, its labors and successes. The "Lives of the Brothers Humboldt," by Klencke, which is by no translated into English, is in very frequently in this respect; it passes over unnoticed many episodes in the life of Alexander von Humboldt, which are of great interest to the general reader. In fact, it has not been the object of the editors of the work to give the excellences of his character, as a man, apart from his distinction as a savant, have received full and general acknowledgment.

No task could have been pleasanter to me than that of attempting to bring home to the familiar acquaintance of the intelligent reading public of the United States the history of the great man, with whose friendship I was honored; and, had not the literary labors I had already on hand prevented me from undertaking such a work, it is all the more gratifying to me to know that it has been faithfully and conscientiously done by one as much capable of the performance. Having examined the biography which follows, I can testify to its excellence and completeness, and therefore—though the subject of the book is its own sufficient recommendation—cordially accede to the request of the author, that I should add a few words of introduction, embodying my own impression of Humboldt's character.

When I first saw him he was in his eighty-eighth year, and, even in the presence of the most slow step, showed scarcely any signs of bodily decay. A portrait, painted nearly forty years before, at which time his head was already gray, showed that time had occasioned but little change in his appearance, while its only effect upon his mind was, perhaps, a lack of that power of concentration which enabled him to master so many various departments of natural science. He was still every inch a king, with no faculty apparently dulled, no sympathy blunted, no hope for the increase of human knowledge or aspiration for the good of his kind less earnest than in his prime of life. A few months before, he had fallen, broken, indeed, in bodily health, yet still capable of sixteen hours of continuous mental labor; and his last letter to me, written but a short time before his death, bore no sign of failing faculties, (though the hand which traced it was evidently weak and trembling.

In his study at Tegel, where he was born, and in the park of which he now sleeps beside his brother, hangs a portrait of him, painted at the age of thirty-five. He is there represented as a young man of the Berlin type of stature, but firmly and symmetrically built, with a full, keen, ardent face, firm lips, clear blue eyes, and thick locks of chestnut hair, clustering about his square, massive brow. He wears a green coat, knee breeches, and a heavy cloak lined with red. He is represented as leaning against a rock, on a slope of the Andes, the snowy dome of Chimborazo filling up the background of the picture. In comparing this picture with the man of eighty-seven, I found that the shoulders had stooped, leaving the head bent forward, as if weighed down by the burden of its universal knowledge; the hair had grown snow-white, and was combed smoother; the mouth had lost its clear, sharp outline, and the eager, energetic expression of the face was gone; but the eyes were as keen and searching, youthful as ever, and the skin as fair, smooth, and ruddy, almost, as that of a young man.

The first impression produced by Humboldt's face was that of its thorough humanity. The blood which fed his restless brain never weakened the pulsations of his human heart. Benevolent sympathy contains no quality which is illustrated by the labors of 75 years, burned steadily and unwaveringly the flame of sympathy for his kind. Probably no man who ever lived has received and deserved so much at so great a number of aspiring and deserving men. I know instances of persons in humble life having sought his assistance for themselves or their friends, and in no case was it refused. The applicants returned from the interview cheered, inspired, and full of affectionate veneration for the man who, in the midst of his immense labors, could yet give an hour to themselves and their plans. No rational appeal to him was ever slighted, and the vast influence which he possessed in latter years was always exerted in the behalf of science and her earnest votaries.

Jealousy of his fellow-laborers formed no part of his nature. His enthusiasm was too pure and ardent to be allayed by any personal consideration. Not his own fame—not his supremacy as an observer or a theorizer—but the advancement of human knowledge, the discovery of grand general laws—the footsteps of God in creation—was his aim and ambition. What he has done is not to be measured by his own individual achievements: the generous impulse which he gave to others cannot be estimated. The vast results which have followed scientific research, since the commencement of this century, were initiated by his example, he pointed out to others the tracks which he could not himself follow, and, even when acknowledged as a leader, never hesitated to follow the lead of others. In this respect his character presents an almost ideal excellence.

The lesson of Humboldt's life is not without its special significance at the present day. Amid the thirst for wealth, and place, and power, seems hotter and fiercer than ever, With the advantages of his birth and inherited position, many paths of advancement were opened to him, but he disdained them all, sacrificing everything to his love of knowledge, until finally, in his old age, honors such as no statesman ever won were laid as voluntary offerings at his feet. The indifference with which he regarded them showed how little such rewards had entered into his plan of life. Yet, though the acknowledged equal of kings, he was never seduced by the splendors of courts to forget his character as a man whose sympathies were with the people rather than their rulers. So well were his political predilections understood among the monarchs who called him friend that at the congress of Verona, of which he was a member, when he proposed some temporary measure which had an liberal cast to it, Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, turning to him, said in a tone of mock reproach: "And is it you, arch-republican as you are, who proposes this despotic measure?"

This incident was related to me by Humboldt himself during my last interview with him. One could not help feeling the depth of that sixteen felt for him by the present and deposed king of Prussia, when the latter introduced Humboldt to the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, at Frankfort, some four or five years ago. His jesuitical majesty asked: "Who is the Baron Von Humboldt, that you present him to me with so much emphasis? I have never heard of him!" "Not heard of him!" exclaimed the king, in honest amazement; "why, he is the greatest man since the Deluge!"

Humboldt's large fortune was wholly expended in the prosecution of his travels and the publication of his works, and during the latter years of his life he was entirely dependent upon his diplomatic pension, and the copyright of his "Kosmos." To my friend Heine, the artist, he sent a fine copy (the original edition) of his "Vues des Cordilleres," containing some of his marginal notes. On learning that the same gentleman had been obliged to go to America through his connection with the events of 1848, he prevailed upon the King of Prussia to grant him the Order of the Red Eagle—through which recognition the official ban was removed. This is but one instance of the many acts of kindness so lisparit, with which I have to come acquainted.

His mind was so admirably balanced—his development was so various, and yet so complete in every department of science, that his true greatness is not so apparent as in the case of those who have risen to eminence by devoting themselves to some special study. Perfect symmetry never produces the effect of vastness. It is only by studying the details that we comprehend the character of the whole. Humboldt, however, may be termed the father of Physical Geography, and the accepter, if not the discoverer, of that system of the distribution of plants and animals which opens to our view another field of that Divine Order, manifested in the visible world. He strove to grasp those secrets, which, perhaps, no single mind will ever be able to comprehend—the aggregate of the laws which underlie the mysteries of Creation, Growth, and Decay; and though he fell short of the sublime aim, he was at least able to say, like Kepler, when he discovered the mathematical harmonies of the solar system: "Oh, Almighty God, think I Thy thoughts after Thee!"

The record of such a life, even in its external aspects, is pregnant with suggestions. It is a magnificent illustration of true success. A combination of the purest and nobler human character with splendid qualities of the mind is unfortunately rare. Without the former, Humboldt might have achieved the same success in his own personal labors, but he could not have given the same impetus to scientific research in all parts of the world. The satisfaction we feel in contemplating his life, arises from its completeness. In him the heart was the focus of warmth, whence radiated the light of his intellect.

The portrait which accompanies this volume, is copied from a photograph which I obtained from Berlin, and which is a perfect representation of Humboldt, in his eighty-sixth year. BAYARD TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, August, 1859.

Cotton Prices and Cotton Production—Fallacies of the Humanitarians and Cotton Supply Associations.

From the New York Herald.]

The cotton year closes on the first of September, and periodically, just before and for some time after that date, we always have a ratio of fallacious argument about prices and production of that staple, from Manchester, men, British cotton supply advocates, and theoretical humanitarians who look upon cotton as the corner stone of the institution of slavery in the United States.

It grieves these people to the heart that the civilized world will demand of the negro that he shall produce something for consumption, and that the American system of industry early is the only one yet discovered that can make him perform the labor necessary for that purpose. For years past we have been hearing of a cotton producing region in some other part of the earth which should rival our southern States in the production of this staple, and supply the philanthropic cotton spinner with a raw material at a cheaper price, and that had been grown in consonance with their peculiar notions of humanity.

For a while India was to be this great cotton Utopia. It was a tropical country, was under British rule, had one hundred and eighty millions of heathens, did produce a little cotton, and no doubt could be made to supply any, even a fabulous, number of bales. The cotton humanitarians went at it with a rush. Association were formed, the press was set to proclaim the tidings, and a number of British evangelicals with Bibles, and Yankee nigger drivers with patent plows and cotton gins, were sent to plough in couples in the burning fields of Hindostan. Cotton was produced; but it came only in small quantities, and that was short in staple and poor in fibre. Somehow or other, the Hindoos would not take to the evangelicals, nor to the new fashions of the Yankee nigger drivers in cotton growing, even the load was so heathenish that it would not outnumber kindly the new Christian cotton seed that was sent in abundance, and numberless Brahminical hoes set upon the new-come plant as soon as it peeped from the bosom of the earth, and devoured it. The hopes in India were blighted, and it was given over to the "greased cartridge" and rebellious Sepoys.

Since then a new field has been found in which the seed of the cheap and the seed of cotton are to be cultivated with equally prolific success. Africa is now the chosen home of the humanitarians and be cot on supply advocates. The negro is there free, enlightened and industrious, is at once to be made to comprehend the inalienable rights of man, and to grow a staple which will sell at six cents a pound for the philanthropic British Cotton Supply Association. There, however, the missionaries and nigger drivers are not to be yoked together. Each is to be thrown aside, and their place is to be supplied with evangelists divested of their clerical functions, like Dr. Livingstone, and filled out as traders. The British Supply philanthropists are in ecstacies at the promises of the unpowned Doctor, of President Benson, of Liberia, and of Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston. Under their magic guidance the negro in the wilds of Africa is to do, through moral suasion, what he will not do except upon compulsion anywhere else.

Unfortunately, the hopes of these philanthropists are found in a false belief of the moral perfectibility of the negro nature, as set down in a critical examination of the requisites to produce good cotton at six cents a pound. They start with the fact that the cotton plant is perennial in Africa and the Southern States, docile and industrious of human creatures. It is no matter just now what the negro is or is not. But the cotton plant, they will find, if they will look into the subject, is perennial wherever rain falls in all the regions of the earth, but yet the increase of commerce is produced only in the United States. The reason for this is obvious. To produce good cotton a great many more things than land and negroes are required, and in these two adjuncts are. First, the negroes must have some motive to cause them to work with regularity and constancy and skill and harvest time. Nature is regular in her seasons, and man must be equally so in his labor to profit by them. Then, a cultivated intelligence must secure the plowing of the land, the proper season of the seed, the watchful care of its growth, and its rapid gathering the moment nature opens the bolls, and the sun, the rain and the dew have matured its beauty and quality.

To do all this it must have capital heeded, from long years of the same, and, for all this, it must have machinery to gin and pack it, railroads and steamboats to bring supplies and take the crop to market, merchants to distribute it over the world, factors to take care of the payments, and the thousands of mechanical appliances that are the great handmaidens of all industry, commerce and agriculture. These are not supplied by teachers of the moral law nor preachers of gospel tidings. And without them philanthropy will never grow cotton at six cents a pound, nor at twelve, nor yet at twenty, in any great quantity, in Africa or anywhere else.

We acknowledge the fact that the world must have more cotton. We can give it this year and next three and three-quarter millions of bales. Of these we use the old hundreds of thousands more than we used three millions of bales to Europe. England and France are the two great cotton using nations, and they consume four hundred pounds a head to their population. The consumption is extending rapidly in the other European countries. The two hundred and seventy-five millions of people in Europe, when they come some the same proportion of cotton that the English and French do, will require a supply of seven millions of bales. The time when they will do this is close at hand. The advance in the price of cotton that has been seen for some years past shows the pace at which it is coming. In its march it will overthrow all the humanitarian fallacies about cotton prices and cotton production, and increase the growing tendency of the general feeling in Europe and elsewhere to concede facts instead of philanthropic hopes, and to command more cotton and sugar and less humbug about the natural rights and duties of nigger worshippers and niggers.

THE NOBLE BEHAVIOR OF THE ITALIANS. A correspondent, writing from Florence since the conclusion of the peace, says:

If ever human beings behaved nobly, generously, it has been the Italians. Overwhelmed with grief by the reported disposition of Venice, they yet restrained their feelings, bestowed all gratitude upon Napoleon for the aid he had given them, and refrained from any popular outburst. This from a people who are composed of an ardent passion and a part reason, as any the stranger wise! The disappointment really seems to have had a beneficial effect. It has made them more earnest, more determined, more thirsty than ever for the independence of all Italy. Liberty is often a long struggle, and the Italians are prepared for any more, grasp. We believe that their entire confidence, and if left to themselves, all will be well.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS IN ITALY.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times ridicules the statement that the French authorities had refused permission to several United States army officers to follow the French army in Italy, and observes the progress of the late war. The writer says:

Two American officers were on the field at Solferino—one Major Kearney, who had a nominal position on the staff of Gen. Morris of the French army, and the other Lieut. Carr, who had simply permission to "circulate" in the Piedmontese camp. Major Tower arrived the day after the battle, and three days afterwards Lieut. Major Crittenden, Capt. Todd and Lieut. Peachum at Brescia, on their way. Col. St. George Cooke arrived subsequently.

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" " " (twice a week, " 60 00

" " " (thrice a week, " 80 00

☞ All advertisements required to be kept or account, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on that page, to advertise over stated rates.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in over type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for inserting above 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 Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST 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 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 instance.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.

☞ Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations, charged as advertisements.

☞ All Local and Transient Advertisements will be charged by the square, as above.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ No deviation or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

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 number of valuable farms in Lauderdale, Madison, Tipton, Fayette and Shelby counties, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. Can furnish good tenants to any extent desired, and will sell on reasonable terms. Also, improved and unimproved lots in the cities of Memphis and Cairo. We will be pleased at any time to have the pleasure of showing these lots to any and all persons who may wish to trade for settlement in the Mississippi valley. We feel that the extraordinary inducements we offer to the public are as near correct as can be obtained elsewhere from any other agency in the country. Our knowledge of the character of our country in the different divisions of the Mississippi valley, also enables us to give information to persons who may be in search of a home.

No. 1. Twenty miles from Memphis, State.

600	4 cattle, 5 steel,	Crittenden, Ark.	
300	4 horses, 6 steel,	"	
110	4 horses, 6 steel,	"	
700	4 horses, 7 steel,	"	
1000	4 horses, 7 steel,	Crittenden, Ark.	
110	2 horses, 5 steel,	"	
210	5 horses, 6 steel,	"	
640	6 horses, 7 steel,	"	
1700	7 horses, 8 steel,	"	
1100	7 horses, 8 steel,	"	
800	7 horses, 8 steel,	"	
1300	8 horses, 8 steel,	"	
1400	8 horses, 8 steel,	"	
4400	9 horses, 7 steel,	"	
1000	4 horses, 7 steel,	800 acres deadened, Crittenden, Ark.	
1700	8 horses, 7 steel,	"	
1000	10 horses, 8 steel,	600 acres deadened, Mississippi, Ark.	
400	11 horses, 9 steel,	300 acres deadened, Mississippi, Ark.	
1130	10 horses, 9 steel,	"	
1500	12 horses, 9 steel,	"	
1000	12 horses, 9 steel,	800 acres deadened, Mississippi, Ark.	
700	12 horses, 9 steel,	Pulaski, Ark.	
200	15 horses, 9 steel,	"	
2000	4 horses, 7 steel,	Jackson and St. Francis, Ark.—Cash treat.	
1000	4 horses, 7 steel,	Jackson, Ark.	
510	4 horses, 6 steel,	"	
800	14 horses, 9 steel,	Dover, Ark.	
1000	14 horses, 9 steel,	"	
1000	10 horses, 9 steel,	White Co., Ark.	
1100	13 horses, 9 steel,	Choctaw, Ark.	
1300	10 horses, 9 steel,	Choctaw, Ark.	
900	11 horses, 9 steel,	"	
1000	10 horses, 9 steel,	Tallahatchie, Miss.	
200	4 horses, 10 steel,	"	
600	26 horses, 9 steel,	Coahoma Co., Miss. 320 acres deadened.	
320	26 horses, 9 steel,	Coahoma Co., Miss.	
1000	26 horses, 9 steel,	"	
2500	16 horses, 9 steel,	Tallahatchie, Miss.	
2100	22 horses, 9 steel,	Sunflower Co., Miss.	
1000	20 horses, 9 steel,	Sunflower Co., Miss.	
160	11 horses, 9 steel,	Sunflower, Miss. Near McNutt.	
700	17 horses, 9 steel,	Washington, Miss. Near Lake.	
600	18 horses, 9 steel,	Washington, Miss.	
700	21 horses, 9 steel,	Sunflower, Miss.	
1000	21 horses, 9 steel,	"	

161 acres four miles north of Point Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, with 40 acres in cotton, 20 acres in corn, and the balance in other plantations in that part of Alabama. In reference to this land inquire of Messrs. Dunn & Cook, which I intend selling for the same. An experience of fifteen years in the Mississippi valley, enables me to be informed me that the credit system will not do; that it is better to sell at ten to twenty-five per cent. lower for cash, and let each man pay for his own first. I therefore respectfully recommend the patronage of my old friends and customers, and as many more as may wish to purchase lands for cash, and save from ten to twenty-five per cent. by so doing.

Respectfully,

GEO. PHILLER.

aug21-3m

J. & A. WOODRUFF & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

—AND—

DEALERS.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Exchange Buildings, Memphis.

THANKFUL for our friends favors for the liberal patronage received during the SIXTEEN MONTHS we have been in business, we would now inform them that we are still at the old stand, and better prepared than ever to supply all their wants in our line. Our stock of

Carriages and Buggies

is large and well assorted, comprising every variety, built expressly for this market. Persons in want of any description of vehicles, will find it to their interest to call upon us before purchasing. We are also prepared to build any description of carriages to order at the shortest notice. All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

J. & A. WOODRUFF & Co.

aug24-2m

Professional Cards.

J. & H. M. SOMERVILLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Children's Block, corner of Main and Monroe streets, first door, up stairs. may17-1m-w-tf1y*

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

PRESENTS his thanks to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past seven years. With an experience of thirteen years in treating all Diseases incident to this climate, and by constant attention to the wants of his patients, he offers full assurance of satisfaction to all who may continue to favor him with their patronage. RATES OF CHARGES.

Full sets of teeth.....$20 00

For inserting gold plate.....5 00

For full sets of teeth, upon gold.....10 00

For detached teeth.....1 00

Extracting teeth.....1 00

may25-y*

DR. B. HOWCOTT,

DENTIST.

ALL OPERATIONS performed at the shortest notice, and guaranteed, At Moderate Prices.

OFFICE,

Post Office Building, Memphis.

1y19-ly

W. ACREE,

Dentist

Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.

ALL operations performed with the least possible pain and in the most skillful manner. Diseased or decayed teeth successfully treated. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved plan, with recently and in timely, either old or new. Is offered to inspire the public with confidence in my skill, or as an impossible to do so, or my office. 1y19

Business Cards.

J. W. WATSON & CO.,

GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

Plumbers and Bell Hangers,

Union Street, three doors east of Main Street,

Opposite Fishcity's Furniture Room.

GAS FIXTURES of all kinds. Steam Pipe, Valves, Cocks, Brass Work, etc. Pumps of all kinds. Iron Pipe for Water, Gas, Steam, Fire Engines, Tanks, Sinks, Closets. All kinds of Lead, Lead and Zinc Work. Country orders promptly attended to. Terms low. 1y19-ly-w-2m

J. W. WATSON & CO.

MEMPHIS STEAM

Furniture Manufactory,

CORNER OF

MAIN AND SYCAMORE STREETS,

WE come earnestly ask the attention of all patrons of home manufactures, and the public generally, to our extended in the welfare and prosperity of our fellow-citizens, and more particularly to our Steam Factory, purchased the Steam Factory known as the Variety Works on Main street, and with the determination of conducting on an extensive scale, and with the determination of supplying our customers with a good article, we feel that we may meet with the encouragement that such an establishment shall deserve. We shall begin operations with the best workmen we can procure, and will introduce machinery to and sufficient machinery to employ eighty hands in the trade. We shall spare no pains or expense in procuring the best lumber, and under no circumstances will admit of it in connection. Out for manufacture of furniture factory, we shall have in operation a very superior

Flooring Machine,

capable of dressing and grooving slab