THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 8[illegible].

Daily Appeal.

HEAD AND REFLECT.

We most earnestly invite the calm attention of every reader to two articles which we publish this morning: A letter from Hon. W. H. DIMMICK, member of Congress from Pennsylvania and delegate to Charleston, and a letter from the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*. The views laid upon in these two documents cannot fail to strike every unbiased mind with great force. The time has arrived in the history of affairs, when blind prejudice, unreasonable hostility, and all personal animosity in the Democratic ranks should be laid aside. If the southern people are true to themselves and their section, they will for the future turn a deaf ear to the senseless twaddle about the "damnable heresy of squatter sovereignty," and give heed as to the best means of overthrowing the true and real danger that threats them. We mean the doctrine of SEWARDISM and HALE-RAISM. These, and not squatter sovereignty, are the quicksands upon which the ship of State is most likely to founder, and it is these which every true patriot will see every means in his power to avert.

In this view, the further continuance of warfare against Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends is insane and suicidal. They form a noble band of sterling patriots in the North, who have for twenty years stood by us, fought for us, and are still combatting face to face and hand to hand the fearful cohorts of the Black-Republicans. Strike them down, and the hopes of the Union are destroyed—strike them down, and the South can have no resource but in separation. Again we invoke the serious attention of every reader to the articles to which we have referred.

EAST TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITORS APPEAL: As it is pretty well settled who is to be the nominee of the Charleston convention for President, the question is now, who is to be the nominee for Vice-President—the companion of the "Little Giant?" In looking around over the vast number of southern statesmen, (for of course he will be from the South,) we are lost in doubt and uncertainty as to who is the most available, can command the largest amount of national popularity, and create, by his name and fame, the greatest confusion and dismay in the ranks of the enemy. Of our own State we have the faithful and indefatigable Harris; of Alabama, the courteous, able and conservative Fitzpatrick; of Virginia, the fearless, impetuous and enthusiastic Wise; of Georgia, the intellectual, eloquent and polished Stevens; and of Mississippi, the immutable, stern, yet bland and elegant Davis. Here are an array of statesmen who are among the most prominent, any one of whom could bring to his assistance an amount of talent, learning and experience fully and more than adequate to the task of discharging the duties devolving upon the presiding officer of the most august deliberative assembly of the world. The position could add no luster to the glory of their fame or names; on the contrary, it would be lost in the effulgence of their abilities. The name of either would inspire the Democracy with confidence and enthusiasm, and strike terror to the Abolition heart.

But there is one we have not yet mentioned, who, in our humble judgment, combines in a greater degree than any other, all the qualities necessary and requisite to insure the complete and triumphant success of the Democratic party. His principles obtain among the Democracy alike in Florida and Oregon, in Maine, and Texas, and California. His public record is without a blemish, and his private character pure and unsullied. The most vile and malignant slanderer would not dare to impeach the purity of the motives that formed the one, nor denounce the morality which makes up the composition of the other. Under all circumstances he has been the able and conservative ally of the friends of State's rights and not onal union.

"The instructions of our Parents
From earliest times delivered down,
Inculcate a love of country first,
And next to God, the first of all duties."
With all the entirety of deepest thought."

And while there is none would have the hardihood to say a word against the sincerity of his patriotism, all, both friend and foe, will, and have admitted, the superiority of his commanding abilities.

Besides, he has not been identified with any of the differences, which, to some extent, have lately disturbed the harmony of the Democratic party. This alone should insure him the nomination. It would silence the croakings of the Opposition about inconsistency, and make dumb the southern squatter sovereign. All could rally around him in harmony and friendship, and, forgetting the miserable, impracticable, abstract theories which separated them, claim him as their common leader, as the exponent of their common creed. Then, too, if South Carolina should take the lead, in casting her vote for the Democratic ticket, where is the Southern State that would refuse to follow? Where is the State that would say popular sovereignty is unfavorable to the rights of the South, when the jealous, ultra, and ever watchful Carolina would vote it is not? And who will say she will not support the most eloquent, able and distinguished of her gallant sons, if placed on the ticket with Mr. Douglas? with whom he holds in common those great cardinal principles, which form the foundation upon which the superstructure of Democracy stands, and which have gained for the cause so many times a triumphant victory. To doubt, in such an event, the course which South Carolina would pursue, would be to withdraw all faith in the integrity of man, and impute treachery and ingratitude to the sons of chivalry.

Let South Carolina, then, be complimented with the honor of having to present to the national Democracy a national man, as the candidate for Vice-President. She will take the lead then in support of the ticket, and the whole South will fall gracefully into line. Nothing, in that event, would be able to withstand the enthusiastic and overwhelming charge of the Democracy. Abolitionism would be sunk into insignificance; fanaticism, both in the North and South, would be killed outright; the little squad of oppositionists would be sent to the uppermost settlement on Salt river, and in the smoke of the conflict would roll away, above the bleaching bones and putrid carcasses of the enemy would be seen, waving gracefully in the refreshing winds of heaven, the old Democratic flag, with these words conspicuous on its ample folds: "DOUGLAS and Democracy; Gas and Victory!" We mean Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and James L. Orr, of South Carolina. TEMPE.

TIPTON COUNTY SEAT.

EDITORS APPEAL: In glancing over the columns of the APPEAL this morning we see another communication from "Tipton County," in answer to "Justice's" article of March 17th. We shall not attempt an analysis of this last effusion, or bore the readers of the APPEAL with a long communication—for the simple reason, we see no use in further agitate this subject. The legislature has adjourned—they have killed both bills for locating the county seat of Tipton—and like whipped spaniels the citizens have no redress, save in tame submission. We cannot, however, in justice to ourself, fail to notice some of the pleasant vagaries of your facetious correspondent, who says when he read "Justice's" last article "he thought for a moment he had lost the place, and was reading an elegant extract from some beautiful novel." We take pleasure in informing our "venerable friend" that optical delusion is caused various ways in different individuals, owing to age and habits of life. Some by imbibing of the "ardent" too freely have such an opacity of the corneas as not to be able to tell the Memphis APPEAL from a sign board; while others there are, shielding themselves behind the infirmities of age, render that as a palliation for any defect of the organ of vision, while their tottering form and silvery locks speak plainly of a time when they could tell the difference between a plain unvarnished recital of facts, and a big ly wrought picture of the imagination. The known soberness of my "venerable friend" will protect him from imputation of the out, while his gray hairs will indicate the other as the cause of this strange freak of the organ of vision. We learned in our early boyhood that it not only was a Fundamental principle of our government that "majorities should rule," but one of the great cardinal principles of the Democratic party.

Tennessee is a great Democratic State, Tipton county a largely Democratic county, and my "venerable friend" himself the very personification of Democracy—which next to his religion he believes to be potent for good—seems in the excitement of the moment to have forgotten those truly Democratic principles that teach "majorities should always rule, and that all power is in the people"—principles which are to him on all other occasions the polar star of his life—why we ask such great inconsistency—religion that is practiced only at church of a Sunday is but poor religion, so Democracy that is obeyed in only one of its precepts is but poor Democracy. If the belief in the freedom of the elective franchise—and a conscientious opinion that "majorities should rule" everywhere both in regulating county matters or State policy without regard to a vacillating legislature, makes a Democrat as we are accused of being—then we bow in humble submission, and say that we are proud of the title. We confess we have no patience with a set of men acting in a legislative capacity who can disregard rights so sacred as to treat with scorn a simple petition which met with no opposition from any quarter as was the last bill for the removal of the county seat of Tipton. What more however could be expected of a legislature who would make laws and repeal them at the same sitting as the Tennessee legislature did in their State aid appropriations—such feebleness is worthy of singing girls and sixteen year old maidens—but never of men determined, bold and free. When the future historian comes to record the history of the noble State of Tennessee, and with it the proceedings of the Tennessee legislature, there will be one dark spot to sully its fair pages and over which the patriot will drop the tear of regret, and it none other deeper, darker, or more unjust, this one will linger forever upon its fair escutcheon.

Could the spirit of the departed Jackson, who sleeps in silent grandeur at his own loved "Hermitage," be permitted again to visit the earth, what a terrible rebuke would be administered to his degenerate sons, some of whom have just closed a grand carnival at Nashville. Methinks the old hero would gaze for a moment upon these embryo statesmen, and turn with loathsome disgust, and in the bitter anguish of his spirit exclaim—"God save my beloved Tennessee!"

We close with the "Tipton County Seat" forever. We raised our feeble voice in time, and warned the legislature of the great injustice; we failed in making ourself heard; the legislature stands adjourned, and for the present we advise its friends to let it sleep gently in the quietude of repose. We thank our "venerable friend" for his many kind aspirations, and hope he may never have cause to regret the "fatherly interest" he has seen proper to take in "Justice;" and he may rest assured that "Justice" will ever cherish the memory of his "purling streams and babbling brooks" as forming the happiest retrospect of his life. It would be a blessing to our country if Tennessee had many such clear-headed and eminently practical men as my "venerable friend" even in her legislative assemblies.

JUSTICE.

MEMPHIS, April 2, 1860.

LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM H. DIMMICK.

Mr. Dimmick was one of the four Democratic Representatives (including Mr. Bigler,) from Pennsylvania, announcing himself, as has Mr. Montgomery, for Douglas:

WASHINGTON, H. R., April 5, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d inst., I will reply with the utmost frankness, for at such a crisis as the present, it is due to each constituency that their chosen representatives should speak out boldly and explicitly without the slightest reserve, giving the reason which have led him to adopt them, pursuing a particular course of policy.

As you know, I have been a consistent supporter of the present national Administration, having always been, as I now am, an enthusiastic admirer of its illustrious chief; with whatever ability I may have, I have constantly sustained its measures and rejoiced in its triumphs. But Mr. Buchanan having indicated his inflexible determination to retire at the close of his present term of office, it became my duty to carefully survey the field in search of a candidate who possesses more the requisites for the present emergency than any other.

I saw before the swelling tide of Black-Republicanism, State after State in the North has gone down, which the Democratic party cannot be said to positively have a majority in a single one north of Mason and Dixon's line, unless it be Oregon. Nor does their even much prospect of carrying Illinois at present, the disastrous current. Even Connecticut, the most conservative of the New England States, has recently been lost in a battle which our forces fought under the banner of popular sovereignty. The candidate for governor was Mr. Seymour, who had already filled the office with great credit to himself, and now personally is the most popular man in Connecticut, without a single exception. In addition to his great individual strength, Mr. Seymour has recently returned from Europe, where he has been engaged the bitter contest upon the Lecompton Constitution and the other issues distracting the Democratic party. He was, therefore, in a position to unite the Democratic party, which he did, commanding its enthusiastic support.

The time, too, was propitious. To the still vivid remembrance of the John Brown raid was added the present example of the strikers throughout the East, giving practical proof of the truth of the Democratic warnings, that the Republican party is agrarian and revolutionary, injuring society and the Union in its pursuit of fanatical abstractions. Yet notwithstanding all these advantages, we were defeated in Connecticut, so that more than ever I am forced to the conclusion that we are in a minority in nearly every Northern State, if not every one. What, then, is the first point which presents itself to one seeking for the best candidate? Evidently our search must be for a man who can bring no outside votes. The candidate must not only be unexceptionable for abilities, for experience, for Democracy, but he must have the power to obtain suffrages from those who have, for some years past, acted against us. Without this letter, it appears impossible that we should succeed this fall; and the desire to succeed, is, at this conjuncture, a sentiment which is identical with true patriotism. Who, then, of the candidates can draw from the Opposition the necessary votes and win for us the great battle? In looking over the list of names that will be presented to the Charleston convention, I only discover one with which we can make an appeal upon this score. There are a number of statesmen who would receive the unanimous support of the party, but I can only discover in a single one, the elements which would obtain for us outside strength. That one, you have long since conjectured, I conceive to be Mr. Douglas. Among the other gentlemen named, there are those distinguished in war, in the Senate chamber, for tile or that particular talent, with this or that record, but for not one of them does his most enthusiastic friends claim that he can obtain more than a strict party vote—to elect any one of them we should have to rely upon the Democratic party, and it alone. But we require more, and we require precisely that which Mr. Douglas is able to give.

Every person concedes that Mr. Douglas has a personal and peculiar strength among men who have not been acting recently with us; while at the same time, his long and consistent Democratic services would ensure the warm and energetic support of the whole party. His recognized great ability, his bold and manly bearing, his defiance of the combined assaults of jealous foes, his consistency and tried and persecution, have won for him a place in the popular heart which cannot be eradicated. His nomination would probably be equivalent to an election; the nomination of any other would, to say the least, leave the contest exceedingly problematical. Hence, I favor the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and influenced by the same course of reasoning, many of my colleagues from the Southern States are joining in the movement which promises to carry him triumphantly over the bitter hostility of men who prefer the defeat of the Democratic party, to the success of a rival.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. H. DIMMICK.

Alarming Indeed—Louis Napoleon's Huge Army.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, who gets into a furious rage whenever the name of the French Emperor is mentioned, tells, under date of Paris, March 15, the following story of Louis Napoleon's military schemes:

Louis Napoleon is about organizing an immense army in addition to the regular army. He knows that before he attains the objects he proposes, he must confront all Europe in arms. This new army will be something between the regular army and the National Guard. Every year 150,000 men will be called out to serve the country for seven years—that is, there will be enlisted 1,050,000 men, one-half of which, or 525,000 men, will be actually in the ranks of the regular army; the other 525,000 will be allowed to remain at home, but will be liable to be called into active service, and drilled into the regular army whenever it may please Louis Napoleon. In ordinary times, these men who will be allowed to return to their homes, will be assembled once a month, and thoroughly drilled by officers of the army. When their seven years of service expires, they will be drafted into the National Guard, where they will serve until forty-five years old.

The national guard is to be re-organized. No person will be appointed officers in it except half pay officers in the regular army, and no person will be allowed to enter the ranks except discharged soldiers of the army, and all discharged soldiers of the army will, upon their discharge, be drafted into the national guard, and be of service until they are five and forty years old. By this means Louis Napoleon will have, ready to take the field at any moment:

Reserved soldiers of service	525,000
National guards (all old soldiers, never more)	1,500,000
Regular army	450,000
Total army	2,475,000

These figures, even after every allowance is made for invalids, inefficient men, and all the other deductions which make military arithmetic, certainly present a force which is sufficient to alarm Europe.

Alarm Europe? Why, it ought to alarm all the world, and the rest of mankind.

A TRUTHFUL AND CHEAP BAROMETER.—Take a clear glass bottle and put in it a small quantity of finely pulverized alum. Then fill the bottle with spirits of wine. The alum will be perfectly dissolved by the alcohol, and in clear weather the liquid will be as transparent as the purest water. On the approach of rain or cloudy weather, the alum will be visible in a fleecy spiral cloud in the center of the fluid, reaching from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed within the reach of all who wish to possess one. For simplicity of construction this is altogether superior to the frog barometer in general use in Germany.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is generally understood that the committee which meets here on the 5th will not take the responsibility of changing the place of the meeting of the Democratic convention from Charleston. They do not, however, doubt their power to do so, but consider it inexpedient, in view of the arrangements already made, and in the absence of any general expression of opinion in favor of the change from the southern delegates. The meeting on the 5th will therefore be unimportant.

While the prominent position of Judge Douglas before the convention naturally singles him out as the object of attack on the part of the friends of all other less conspicuous candidates, his friends claim that the violence of these assaults simply prove his strength. The expression of opinion against Douglas, on the part of the ultra southern members of Congress, is less important, when it is remembered that it is the practice of the Southern States not to elect members of Congress delegates. The dictation of members, therefore, is not calculated to have any weight with the delegates who regard themselves as acting in an independent position, and in many instances are the rivals of the sitting members for re-election to Congress. The delegates who have visited this city do not partake of the bitter hostility toward Douglas which the southern members exhibit. On the contrary, nearly all of them express the conviction that if Douglas' friends are true to him the South will yield. In the meantime, North Carolina and Georgia will probably go for him from the first.

The great fight in the termination will be upon the platform. Whilst is is conceded that the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, should be reaffirmed, Douglas' friends will insist that if this is done it must be viewed as a concession to him. They say that the opposition to Douglas is based upon the fact that he does not consider that a Congressional slave code is Constitutional for the Territories, and that the Constitutional power of territorial legislatures over the regulation of slavery, as all other property, is a judicial question. If because he holds these views he is to be struck down, they will insist that the platform shall contain a clear and direct exposition of the views of his opponents—slave code and all. If not, then they hold he stands as well before the South as any of his rivals.

It is conceded that not a single Northern State could be carried upon a platform insisting upon the all-pervading existence of slavery as a natural institution, which requires positive enactment to forbid it, and which, spreading to the north pole of our territories, extends so far, most continue, no matter what the wishes of the people of those territories, so long as they are Territories. Add to this also the plank of a Congressional slave code—the logical and proper conclusion insisted upon by southern men.

The mere question of the presidency, it is contended, is of little importance compared to the consideration that unless some Northern States are carried next November the Democratic party will find itself for the first time in a minority in both houses of Congress. Open and avowed secessionists and disunionists would be delighted with such a position of affairs, which would give the South a material cause for secession movement, but the cooler and reflecting men, both of the South and North, are alarmed at the prospect, and will hesitate ere they permit a mere personal hatred to Douglas to force them into a position where a Northern and a Southern Confederacy become almost a foregone conclusion.

The Northern States now represented in the Senate by Democrats are Oregon, California, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Minnesota and Ohio. Of these Ohio has already elected a Republican in Pennsylvania elects next winter in Bigler's place; Indiana elects in place of the two anti-Lecompton Senators, whose terms expire in 1861 and 1863; New Jersey elects one, Minnesota one and Oregon two. Add to these Republicans from Kansas, and we find that unless the Democrats carry seven of the Northern States now fell, the only Northern States which will be represented by Democrats in the Senate will be, Illinois one and California one—in all two Democrats from the Northern States, thus giving the Republicans a majority in the Senate as well as in the House. If this be the result of the next election the success of the Democratic nominee, on ea he can carry Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana, would in fact be a defeat—his victory would turn to dust and ashes on his lips, while the republicans would have him tied down as securely in both houses as ever Gulliver was by the lilliputians in Swift's authentic narrative.

The statements that in any event on the adoption of any platform, however obnoxious, Douglas will refuse to abide by the decision of the Convention, is false. He openly avows his determination to support the nominee, no matter who he may be; reserving to himself the same right exercised last presidential election by members now of Congress, to any portion of the platform he may not acquiesce in. At the last election many Southern States protested against the Pacific railroad plank of the platform, but supported the nominee notwithstanding.

Precisely such will be Judge Douglas' course, and all speculations to the contrary are mere waste of time. He would accept of a nomination from no other party or set of men than the regularly organized Democratic party to which he always belonged, and to aid in building up and sustaining which he has devoted his whole brilliant public career, from the time when as the subaltern aide-de-camp of General Jackson, he received the thanks of that illustrious man, down to the present moment, when he is cacaped as eloquently and as conspicuously in battling for principles which will enable the Democracy of the country to maintain their position as a national party, instead of by the introduction of sectional doctrines and personal animosities, making it a mere geographical party, defeated, despised, and soon to be obliterated. If, on the contrary, it is conceded that this territorial question is a judicial and not a legislative subject; if the Democracy of 1860 are content to fight the battle upon the principles of 1856 the prospect will be far different. The Democracy of the North can successfully resist Seward and his irrepressible conflict. Abe Hansen in all the phases will be vanquished. The contest now is to defeat the odious doctrine of Seward and Helper, and it is, therefore, no use for the South to trifle with its safety and its interests, by striking down the Democracy of the North, who alone can stem the flood. Douglas may be defeated, but with him closes the hopes of the Democracy in the North. They will continue to struggle, but they will lose both the Senate and the House, and the "irrepressible conflict" will triumph.

IMPORTANT FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE BY A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Monday last, comes to us with the following narrative of the capture and insulting treatment of an American merchantman by a British man-of-war on the African coast.

The case is so aggravating a one that we should almost be inclined to think it overstated, at least, did it not come to us on such undoubted authority.

As it is, we agree with the *Courier*, that "it must excite the honest indignation of all Americans who feel any regard for their country;" while at the same time it is to be hoped it will turn the attention of the Government to what has become an almost intolerable state of affairs on the African coast:

The brig Jehossee, Capt. D. B. Vincent, of and from this port, on a legitimate trading voyage to the coast of Africa, has been overhauled and forcibly taken possession of by a British war vessel, and her officers and crew treated with grown indignity and brutality by their captors. The particulars are given below, and are derived from letters received here by the friends of those on board. The Jehossee was owned by Hugh E. Vincent, Esq., of this city, is 226 tuns burthen, was in first rate order, and well supplied with stores. She was formerly known as the bark Como, and sailed between this port and Boston as a regular packet. She was valued at $6000. Her cargo consisted of 55,229 feet P. P. lumber, 5000 shingles, 100 bbls. rum, 45 whole and 1 half tierces rice, 50 bbls. flour, 12 wheelbarrows, 12 pickaxes, 12 spades, 20 cans soda biscuit, 20 cans Boston biscuit, 10 cases fancy sugar biscuit, 54 bbls. beef, 25 bbls. beef, 12 bbls. pork, 4 tierces bacon, 4 dozen buckets and 67 water casks.

She sailed hence for St. George de Elmina, coast of Africa, on the 25th of August, 1859. She has since been reported as sailed for New York on the 29th December, 1859.

She was captured off Adafin, west coast of Af ica, on the 12th of January, by the British sloop-of-war Falcon, Com. Fitzroy, who, having brought the Jehossee to, sent a boat, manned by two lieutenants and sixteen seamen, to take possession of her. This party was commanded by Lieut. Hunt, who at once demanded from Capt. Vincent his papers.

The latter, not recognizing the right of any British officer to make such a demand, positively refused to show anything but the register of the Jehossee. Capt. Vincent, with his officers and crew, were then transferred to the Falcon, and, while on board that vessel, were treated with the greatest indignity. They were all stripped entirely naked upon the deck of that vessel, and discourteous epithets applied to them. The commander of the Falcon ordered Capt. Vincent that he had been looking for him a month, and that there was a price fixed upon his head.

On the 18th of January the demand for the papers of the Jehossee was renewed, and a request made to Capt. Vincent that he deliver up the keys of the box which contained them. This was again promptly refused, accompanied with a denial of the right of a British officer to examine the papers of a vessel sailing under the American flag. Capt. Fitzroy then had the box brought on board the Falcon and forcibly broken open, and the papers taken therefrom. After their examination, Captain Vincent, with his supercargo, Mr. F. N. Bonneau, were again placed on board the Jehossee and confined in her cabin, and armed guard being placed over them.

On their return, they found their private stores and clothing had been taken out of the cabin, every thing indicating a thorough search, and an extensive appropriation of their effects. A portion of the articles stolen from the cabin consisted of different kinds of liquors. The free use of them soon rendered the prize crew unfit for duty, and the officer in charge of the Jehossee had to beg the assistance of Capt. Vincent and Mr. Bonneau in navigating the vessel during the night.

At daylight the Falcon was hailed, and a fresh crew sent on board, the others having been returned to her in a state unfit for duty. Both vessels then sailed for Whydah, at which port they arrived on the 14th January, at sunset.

A day or two after their arrival at the latter port, Capt. Fitzroy, of the Falcon, evidently feeling that he had committed an illegal and unjustifiable act, offered to return the Jehossee to Capt. Vincent, but this the latter refused most positively. His crew, however, were sent on board, and the Falcon sailed from Whydah. Previous to her sailing Capt. V. entered protest against the whole affair as illegal, unjust, and a deliberate outrage on the American flag. He also wrote full details of the affair to the commander of the American squadron on the African coast, which he dispatched to various points, and at the date of the letters from which we glean the above facts, February 3, was daily expecting the arrival of an American vessel of war.

The Falcon had not returned to Whydah up to the 3d of February, but her consort, the Medusa, had visited that port twice, remaining but a few hours.

All the officers and crew of the Jehossee were well, and had enjoyed uninterrupted good health during the entire voyage. They expected to leave for home at an early day.

A portion of the cargo of the Jehossee shipped at this point, was still on board. By this high-handed and illegal outrage, perpetrated by a British vessel, a legitimate trading voyage has been interrupted, and its enterprising projector compelled to submit to a present loss. That he must ultimately recover for all the injury done his business, we have no doubt. The prosecution of claims against governments for redress of grievances are usually attended with delay.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

JNO. A. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE,
BENJAMIN F. DILL.

Under the style and firm of

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

To whom all Letters on Business, or otherwise, should be Directed,

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3	5.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	35.00
4	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	18.00	22.00	25.00	35.00	45.00
5	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
6	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	37.50	45.00	60.00
7	10.50	14.00	17.50	21.00	28.00	35.00	42.00	52.50	70.00
8	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	32.00	40.00	48.00	60.00	80.00
9	13.50	18.00	22.50	27.00	36.00	45.00	54.00	67.50	90.00
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☞ Editorial notices in local column will be charged double rates.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

MEMPHIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES! SPRING MEETING, 1860.

THE Spring Meeting over the Memphis Course will commence on Wednesday, May 2, and close on Saturday, May 5, inclusive, with the following programme:

MONDAY, April 30—Subscription Purse for all ages. Heats, two miles; subscription, $200; forfeit, $100. Closed with four members.

SAME DAY—Sweepstake for entire three-year olds. Heats, one mile; subscription, $100; forfeit, $50; to which the Club will add $400. Closed with three subscribers.

TUESDAY, May 1—Jockey Club Purse. Dash of two miles, for a Good Gelding. Worth $250; entrance, $15, added. Free for all ages. Three entries.

SAME DAY—Consolation Purse, $200. Mile heats, for all ages. Entrance money, $15 to name, $15 additional. Free for all ages. Four entries.

WEDNESDAY, May 2—Jockey Club Purse, $600. Heats, two miles. Entrance, $25.

THURSDAY, May 3—Jockey Club Purse, $600. Heats, two miles. Entrance, $25.

SAME DAY—Proprietors' Purse, $150. Heats, one mile; free for all ages; $15 entrance, no one added.

FRIDAY, May 4—Jockey Club Purse, $600. Heats, one mile, best three in five.

SATURDAY, May 5—Mile Jockey Club Purse, $1200. Heats, four miles; entrance money, five per cent., to pay the second horse.

☞ A walk over entitles a horse to the full amount of Jockey Club Purses. CHARLES STONE,
Secretary Jockey Club.

CHARLES H. STROTHER

HAS permanently located in Memphis, and will devote his entire attention to the practice of Law. Office in Exchange Building, on Front Row, next door to H. Hunt's grocery store. mr28-1y

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING.

Dolbear's Commercial College

NO. 196 MAIN STREET, in front of the City Building, Memphis.

Will be kept open the entire year.

Classes from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. in Book-keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic.

Persons from the country can complete a full course in writing in one week, if they wish.

Ladies class from 9 to 11 a. m.

Persons from 9 to 80 years of age will be received. feb19

New White Lead Agency.

HAVING been appointed Sole Agent in Memphis, for the sale of the various qualities of White Lead manufactured by Messrs. Wyman, Gerrish & Co., at St. Louis, Mo., I am prepared to supply the trade, and the trade only, at liberal rates.

The quality of this Lead is not excelled by any brand in the United States, and equalled by none in the West.

A. L. COMMINS, Agent,
Adams Street, Bradford Block.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE

FITTED WITH HALL'S CELEBRATED

Burglar and Powder Proof Lock,

IS NOW FOR SALE IN MEMPHIS, at the agency, No. 86 Front Row (Champagne & Cartwright's store,) next door south of post office.

FRANK W. ROBERTS & CO.,
Manufacturers St. Louis, Mo.
EDWARD B. HALL, Agent.

☞ AT NEW YORK PRICES ☜

Refer to R. Graham, Esq., Messrs. Wood, Gales & McLeigh, W. B. Miller & Co., Elliott & Atwood, and James T. Nix, Esq. m26-dawtfn

The Most Reliable, Efficacious and Scientific Remedy for

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA.

BAKER & Co's MEDICINAL TRANSPARENT COD LIVER OIL.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO ART OF CHEMISTRY.

This great establishment of this invaluable remedy, and the extreme facility with which it is borne and digested by the most delicate, has been the subject of favorable comment by the most eminent of the medical profession throughout the country.

For testimonials, see the pamphlets accompanying each bottle, and the agents prices only.

J. C. BAKER & CO'S

Philadelphia Cod Liver Oil,

Which is to be had of BRAMING & WETHERILL, all apothecaries, and from the proprietors,
BAKER & CO., 104 North Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by the trade by
BRAMING & WETHERILL,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
235 Main street, Union, corner of Madison,
mr27-dawtfn Greenlaw Block, Memphis.

WARD & M'CLELLAND,

Druggists & Seedsmen,

Nos. 175 and 177 Main Street,
Opposite Worsham House,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF

100 bushels Millet Seed;
'58 " Hungarian Grass Seed;
5 barrels Phelopsis Coal Oil;
10 " " DEALING.
mr28-2w

500 BAGS Clover Seed Meal, for sale at manufacturer's prices. 18 bbls to suit.
mr28 LEIGHTY & PICKLEN.

Announcements.

For Chief of Police.

REN. G. GARRETT is a candidate for Chief of Police at the ensuing June election. mr28tje

Chief of Police.

D. GROVES is a candidate for Chief of Police at the ensuing June election. mr29

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES MAY as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector, at the ensuing June election. mr28te

For City Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. SOWER as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. mr28te*

For Tax Collector.

Capt. A. B. HANCOCK is a candidate for City Tax Collector at the ensuing June election. mr28tdwt

For City Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOE BLEDSOE as a candidate for City Tax Collector at the next June election. mr28-1e*

For Wharfmaster.

TOBIAS WOLFE is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Wharfmaster. mr28-1e*

For Wharfmaster.

JOHN W. TATUM is a candidate for the office of Wharfmaster at the ensuing June election. mr28-1e*

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce Dr. P. M. DICKINSON as a candidate for City Recorder at the ensuing spring election. mr28-1e*

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce JAMES BANKS as a candidate for the office of City Recorder at the ensuing spring election. mr28-1e*

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We are authorized to announce TIPTON D. ELDRIDGE as a candidate for Attorney General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts. mr28-1e*

For Attorney-General.

We are authorized to announce EDWARD PICKETT, Jr., as a candidate for Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts. mr28e

For Attorney-General.

SMITH P. BANCHEAD is a candidate for the office of Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts. mr28-1e*

For Attorney-General.

We are authorized to announce N. D. COLLINS as a candidate for Attorney General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts. mr28-1e*

For Attorney-General.

We are authorized to announce W. J. HALT as a candidate for Attorney-General, for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts. mr28-1e*

For Attorney-General.

I. N. HARVEY is a candidate for Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Civil Districts of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing election thereafter. mr28-1e

For Attorney-General.

We are authorized to announce R. D. RAGLAND as a candidate for Attorney-General for the Fifth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Circuit Districts. mr28-1e

Professional Cards.

J. P. CARUTHERS, E. M. YERGER, MOSES WHITE.
Caruthers, Yerger & White,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in Rychers Building. feb29-1y

H. B. FOLK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Gives his attention to securing all claims intrusted to him, and remitting proceeds. Office north side to Court Square.
Refers to Hon. J. P. Caruthers. jn14-tue

E. S. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 8 Exchange Block, corner Main and Monroe streets. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Shelby county and North Mississippi.
Refers to Hon. Geo. S. Brooks & Co., Memphis Tenn.; Messrs. Bridges & Marshall, Memphis, Tenn.; Mr. Thos. Potts, Real Estate Agent, Memphis, Tenn.; Messrs. Attorneys, Bishop, Moss & Moses, Jordan & Elliott, Murfreesboro, Tenn. feb26-1y

S. W. HOLLAND, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR, most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis, and may be found at the Drug Store of Hedges, Chandler & Co., corner of Main and Monroe (Odd-Fellows' Hall, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., during the day, and at night at the residence of J. C. Halliday, Monroe street below Third. mr28-6tu

JOHN A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW with J. KNOX WALKER, Memphis, Tenn. Office in Walker's Building, Main st. mr28-6m

CHARLES C. FARRELLY.....JAMES W. FINLEY.
FARRELLY & FINLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Little Rock, Arkansas.
☞ *Office on Markham Street, next door to Jacobs's Book Store.* jn26-6tp

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,
Hot Springs, Arkansas.
PROMPT attention given to consultation letters from physicians or invalids abroad. A treatise on the peculiarities of the Springs, and the use of the waters, free on application. Refers respectfully to members of the medical profession in Memphis, Nashville, New Orleans and Louisville. mr28-1y

DR. G. W. ACREE,
DENTIST,
Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.
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