Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY.....600
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RATIFICATION MEETING.

We have been requested by a number of our Democratic friends, to call a meeting of the Democracy of Memphis and Shelby county, at Exchange Building, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of ratifying and confirming the action of the delegates from Tennessee at Charleston. All Democrats who are in favor of the purposes for which the meeting is called, are respectfully invited to attend. Several distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The citizens of Memphis who approve the platform reported by the majority of the committee on platforms of the late Democratic convention at Charleston and rejected by the convention, are invited to meet at the armory of the Southern Guards over the auction store of G. R. Locke & Co., on Main street, on Saturday evening, the 12th inst., at early candle-light, for the purpose of consultation as to the measures to be adopted in the present crisis of public affairs.

BELL AND EVERETT.

The telegraph has announced that John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, have received the presidential nomination by the Opposition convention, which recently assembled at Baltimore. These gentlemen have figured conspicuously in the history of the country, and have warm admirers in every State of the Union, but it is not to be doubted that they represent a party or faction, which is made up out of the small remnants of the old Whig party, who are now kept together almost solely by an undying hatred of the Democratic party. We cannot believe that at this time, when the country so much requires a relinquishment of mere party prejudices, and all the patriotism of all parties, this ticket will receive much favor from the masses in any section of the country. Like the Fillmore ticket in 1856, it stands no earthly chance of success, and will not probably carry a single State, North or South; and this being the conviction, it is not likely that the fortunes of the country in the great conflict with Black-Republicanism will be trusted to it rather than to the Democracy, who have some hope of success. The friends of the Constitution and the Union will have to encounter a common enemy, and they will no strength themselves by its division and destruction proposed by this ticket.

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It is hoped that one or both of the delegates to the Charleston convention.—McClanahan and Cardwell—will be present at the meeting, who will give a history of the proceedings of the convention, and of their stewardship, which, it is not doubted, will be acceptable to those whom they undertook to represent. We ask a full meeting, in order that their position and con ict may be thoroughly understood. It is understood that other gentlemen will address the meeting.

ADULTERATED LIQUORS.

The legislature, at its last session, passed an act to restrain the manufacture and sale of drugged or adulterated liquors. The subject is one worthy of legislative attention, and well will it be if the law made can and will be faithfully carried into practice. The amount of alcoholic liquors consumed in our midst is enormous. Notwithstanding the vast moral force the temperance societies kept in existence for some years, directing it with no small skill against the practice of drinking these beverages, that practice continues unchecked. The temperance lecturers, who found auditors in every city and village throughout the United States, are silent; the many newspapers and magazines started to oppose the monster alcohol are extinct; the vast processions that used to file along the streets at various intervals, with waving banners and triumphant music, are seen no more. It is generally taught by philosophers that where any large body of men continue for any considerable length of time any particular practice, there will be found a substantial reason why the practice should have been adopted and perpetuated.

Mere tastes, likes, and dislikes change with the passing time; that which endures has its roots in the very nature of man, as man has been moulded and modified by the peculiar influences surrounding him. Whatever may be the nature of the influence which leads to the custom of drinking intoxicating liquors, and whether we regret the existence of the custom or not, we must accept it as a fact, and provide such laws as shall reduce to a minimum the evils connected with it. Especially is it to be desired that the liquors drank shall be free from the intermixture of any deleterious ingredient. Fifty years ago the practice of imbibing strong drink was as prevalent as it is to-day, yet the awful disease of *delirium tremens* was then almost unknown. Now, crimes, suicides, and madness of the most awful character spring from this fiend of the bottle. The cause of the change is held to be that liquors, as now manufactured, are adulterated and drugged, for the purpose of adding to the profits of the manufacturer or vender.

It is to stop this nefarious and guilty proceeding that the legislature is spoken of, and seeks by pains and penalties to stop a practice that is injurious to public morals, and that strews the graveyard with its victims. The act to which we refer provides that the adulteration of spirituous or vinous liquors by the use of strychnine or other poisonous liquids or ingredients, shall be a felony. Persons guilty of adulteration with poisonous ingredients, or of knowingly selling liquors so adulterated, shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years. It shall not be lawful for persons to sell liquors within this State until they have made oath before the county clerk of the county where they intend to sell, that they will not mix or adulterate their liquors with any substance whatever; and they must give bond and security in five hundred dollars for the payment of all costs arising from prosecuting for violating the provisions of the act. It shall not be lawful to rectify or manufacture any liquors in this State until the persons so engaged shall, in similar manner, make oath not to adulterate, or suffer to be adulterated, any liquors manufactured or rectified by themselves or agents. Druggists and those engaged in the manufacturing arts are permitted to mix and adulterate for their special purposes. The seventh section reads: "That no spirituous or alcoholic liquors shall be imported and sold within this State until the same shall first be inspected and tested by a competent chemist, to be appointed upon the application of the person or persons desiring to sell the same, by the mayor or circuit or county judge of the town or county, the applicant to pay all costs arising from such inspection."

Persons violating this provision are liable to a fine of from one hundred to one thousand dollars. When the grand jury may be of the opinion that parties have violated the provisions of the act, they have power given them to send for persons and papers. Persons selling or manufacturing without taking the prescribed oath, will be liable to a fine of from fifty to five hundred dollars.

The Boston Commercial *Bulletin* says the great manufacturing interests of New England never stood better than at present, and this is some or many of the mills there will make such exhibits in June, as will surprise people, and remind them of old times.

PARAGRAPHS POLITICAL.

BY AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

The *Enquirer* speaks disparagingly and contemptuously of the proceedings of the Charleston convention, and contrasts them with the proceedings of a certain Opposition convention—namely, old Sam Houston's grand "stage-trick" affair at "the battle-ground of San Jacinto!" Now, the truth is, the Democracy have some principles and some "prospects ahead;" is wrangle about, while the Opposition have neither principles nor "prospects." Like Wilkins Micawber they're only bobbin' around, "waiting for something to turn up."

It is dishonorable to secede from a convention, and, after being treated fairly, go out and kick up a row because you are outvoted!

The Union forever! The "seceders" will be crushed out in 1860, as in 1851, by the people's love of the Union. The Union can *whip out any party or faction that ever rose, or reigned, or set up the standard of rebellion. Let the Yanceyites and the E-dillians remember that!*

John Shidell, the glorious hero of Plaquemine and of Havana, was one of the most active agents of discord at the Charleston convention. He freely confessed that his course there was not dictated by political principle, O, no—it was merely, he said, a matter of personal animosity on his part toward Senator Douglas! Candid Mr. Shidell! Patriotic statesman! Pious engineer of the Houmas land grant and the Oregon war debt!

William L. Yancey, the leader of the Charleston secessionists, bolted from the national Democracy in 1848, and opposed Gen. Cass. No longer ago than 1858, he gained immense notoriety by his celebrated disunion scheme for a "Southern League." For twelve years a bitter malcontent and disunionist, he is not the man whom the Democratic party of the South will follow into the dismal bogs and amphitic vapors of fanaticism.

Some few of the "seceders" at Charleston probably acted from principle, but Gov. King, of Missouri, and other delegates whose veracity cannot be questioned, distinctly charge that a majority of them, after withdrawing, expressed a perfect willingness to give the national Democracy any sort of a platform—*popular sovereignty or what both—about as pleased as they would* "if put Douglas upon it as the *candidate for President!*" This is the key to the whole imbroglio. The *Enquirer* knows that the Charleston Democrats thought they had sinned against Douglas past forgiveness. The May masses in any section of the country. Like the Fillmore ticket in 1856, it stands no earthly chance of success, and will not probably carry a single State, North or South; and this being the conviction, it is not likely that the fortunes of the country in the great conflict with Black-Republicanism will be trusted to it rather than to the Democracy, who have some hope of success. The friends of the Constitution and the Union will have to encounter a common enemy, and they will no strength themselves by its division and destruction proposed by this ticket.

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THE RICHMOND RUMP CONVENTION.

Editors Appeal: It is now a palpable fact, worthy of record, and significant in its ultimate consequences, that the great national Democratic party has at last been completely purged of an unhealthy disunion element, which has been a foul and ulcerous cancer in its bosom for many years past. The contemplated meeting of the fire-eating, secession, rump of the Charleston convention at Richmond, Virginia, is a movement toward unification, not less patriotic in its purpose than was that exhaustive assemblage of political malcontents, who convened at Hartford, Conn., in the year 1814, and first suggested a crusade against the compromises of the Constitution. The one finds its base origin in the political pandemonium of an extreme southern radicalism; the other in the hot-bed of a misguided northern fanaticism. Governmental vandalism and disunion was alike the avowed design of the latter, as it is the ostensible purpose of the former. It was the dazzling crime of the one, and is the unerring index of the failure of the other.

But apart from all other cor-marks that attach to this insidious movement, one cutaneous fact stands forth in bold and irrepressible relief, which gives us an unmistakable clue to the secret and scheming purposes of its master spirits, and demonstrates them as madly bent upon a dissolution of this Union. Its prime mover—its grand hierarch and generalissimo—who first sounded the tocsin of alarm for the preconceived disintegration of the only political body of men in whose patriotism and integrity there yet lingers a hope for the permanency of our confederacy, was that embodiment of party hatred and firebrand of political discord, William L. Yancey, of Alabama—an ostracised and defunct political gambler, whose antecedents fall most horribly in bearing the test of an honest and scrupulous investigation—a man, whose refractory disloyalty to the Democratic party (of which he shamefully claims to be a member) proves him as out altogether desirable of that spirit of compromiseness, which the rebel Lucifer exhibits in the enunciation of his preference to "reign in hell rather than serve in heaven!" This is too, we believe, none other than the identical Yancey who once arrogantly to hinder the passage of the non-intervention doctrine, before it had been published to the world as part of the compromise measures of 1850. This is the same man, who, a short time back, was the bold organizer and blatant advocate of that grandest political fiction of the age, the disunion "southern league"—the veritable individual, who, less than one year ago, in a public speech at Columbia, South Carolina, called upon the honest and loyal masses of the people to "cut loose from all party ties and organizations," and henceforth fight for the South, each man "on his own hook!"—who in the southern commercial convention of '58, proposed a plan for the repeal or resistance of all restrictions upon the African slave trade, and in fact advocating its reopening. Such is the well known historical record of this congenial leader, and politically rotten nucleus of the Richmond Rump convention; a fact which of itself should consign it to "a political damnation so deep that the hand of resurrection will never reach it."

But, apart from all speculation as to the fate of this guest convention, this is no time for an irreconcilable division in the ranks of the heretofore triumphant and dominant Democracy. There is another consideration of paramount importance, which should act as a ligament of union to cement and hold together its conflicting elements. Abolition is boldly hanging out her banner, inscribed with bloody and treasonable devices. The arrogant encroachments and the defiant attitude of Black-Republicanism is one of the most significant signs of the times which bespeak the confident assurance of its myrmidons in its ultimate supremacy. It is idle to close the eye to the peril of the day. Sectionalism in the North, "still as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm," is arming for its last grand struggle of life or death. There yet remains a hope, however, to arrest the flow of its destructive tide. It is to be found in the bulwarks of the national Democracy, in whom our confidence remains yet unshaken, whether its constituents be from the North or the South. We be love it is reserved for them to give to sectionalism a stinging rebuke, from which it will never rally. There is too much sound judgment and practical sense in this Union to permit a sentimental abstraction to shiver into fragments the work of an hundred years. In a sober second thought of the yeomanry of the land is its hope, and will be its salvation. The "old guard" is up and doing. Strong in the inherent justice of their cause, they will gather themselves once more to throttle the demon of secession and discord. With unwavering step, in the confident expectation of certain triumph, they will press boldly onward, bearing in advance the time-honored banner of the republic, radiant with the gathered glories of the past, and augurative of the still more unfading glories of the future, emblazoned with the simple but august device: The Union and the Constitution. H. M. S.

LITTLE ROCK CORRESPONDENCE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 7, 1860.

Editors Appeal: Your daily, to which I have lately subscribed, has proven to me a source of so much satisfaction and convenience that I cannot see how I could well dispense with it. During the sitting of the convention it was eagerly sought after, and some lucky devil always came in ahead of me for it at the post office.

You wish to know the pulse of the Arkansas Democracy. It beats true and steady. We have hope in ultimate adjustments of all difficulties. Impracticabilities should not be permitted to destroy this the last hope of the good man and the patriot. Preference for men is a test of orthodoxy here. Every true Democrat unites his voice in favor of the nominee.

The election of Johnson is a matter of no interest, since it is a foregone conclusion. The nominations to be made by the congressional conventions are the absorbing topics. Hindman will get the nomination in the northern district by a scratch, I expect. Mitchell will probably receive the nomination in the southern district. Both will be elected, or whoever is nominated, by overwhelming majorities. I think you can rely on the information above given.

We are deeply interested here in getting a railroad and telegraphic connection with your prosperous city. We are confident the next legislature will meet here determined to give substantial aid to this and other railroads, and we know that our nominee for governor, if elected, will lend every nerve, and use all the influence of his administration to carry the Memphis and Little Rock road on to Fort Smith, as well as behind and recommend other routes. Our State owes only a fraction over one million of dollars. The surplus revenue accumulating in our treasury at the present exceedingly low rates of taxation will, in two years, be sufficient to redeem all the State bonds issued on account of the State Bank, and the credit of our State will then be without a blemish or spot upon it. The railroad interest is becoming understood, and the day is near at hand when we will be able to embark in it with a hope and certainty of success.

The telegraph company are going ahead, having made arrangements with the railroad for right of way, etc. I wish we had it in operation while the convention sits at Baltimore in June.

The season here is remarkably dry. Nature wears the sunburnt garb of mid-summer. Crops are good, however, so far as stands of corn and cotton are concerned.

I am truly yours,

LUCKNOW.

THE TENTH DISTRICT IN THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The tenth congressional district of Tennessee occupies a proud position before the country, because of the course of its representatives in the Charleston convention. Carroll and McClanahan deserve the plaudits of the people for their course. After seeing that there was no chance for Andrew Johnson, they cast the vote of this district for Douglas. Independent, they carried out the will of an overwhelming majority of the Democracy of the district. We are glad that we live in a district which occupies such a proud position before the country. The unfolding of future events will vindicate the wisdom and sagacity of the course of our immediate representatives in the Charleston convention. If other has acted as they did, the success of he Democracy would now be a fixed fact. We say, a thousand cheers for the tenth district!—*Somerville Democrat.*

The northern side of Cuba has been visited by rains so heavy as to threaten serious injury to the sugar crop, while the southern side has been visited by such drouth that immense fires have burned up whole plantations.

At Chicago, last week, one of the first-class steamers that are laid up to rot at nearly every port, was bid off at $10,000, which is $5,000 less than the hull, boat, tackle, and engines.

Over five hundred head of horses were sold in the Cincinnati marks last week, at an amount exceeding $50,00.. The majority were taken for Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and California.

Judge Watson, of Missouri, though possessed of but only $100,000, was recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment for robbing the Charlton county clerk's office of $2000.

A girl, twelve years old, landed in Detroit, Saturday, who had two separate and distinct noses. Her father and mother were with her. They were going West, having just arrived from Scotland.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exclusive Dispatches to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Southern Secession—Mr. Latham's Speech—The American Convention in Baltimore—The Congressional Addresses—Senator Johnson—Douglas' Speech—To be New Orleans Meeting—Fugitive Slave Law—Mail Steamers, Minister to Guatemala—Editorial Excursion.

Washington, May 9.—It is now very generally believed that the secession which Yancey effected at Charleston was the first movement towards that dissolution of the Union which has been so often threatened, but never accomplished. California and Oregon are also mixed up with the scheme, and hence left the convention with the others. Senator Latham, in his speech, just before the meeting of the convention, devoted a couple of pages to the advantages to be derived from such a calamity by the Pacific States. There is no doubt that the disunion feeling is stronger now than it ever has been.

There is but little caution at to-day about the split in the Democracy at Charleston. Public interest seems to be absolved by the Union convention, which met at Baltimore this morning.

We have heard nothing about the forthcoming address on the part of certain members of Congress to the seceders. It is very lik ly that it will not be published at all.

The mass meeting held by Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, meets with hearty commendation.

Mr. Brown now has a partner in insisting that practical matters of legislation shall be pushed to the attention of the Senate, instead of abstract resolutions, like those now pressed by Senator Davis.

Mr. Douglas will speak to-morrow, and it is anticipated that there will be an immense attendance. There are several Senators who do not feel comfortable in anticipation of what is to follow them.

The Constitution, for several mornings, has published private dispatches from Charleston that the Union demonstration in New Orleans, upon the news of the withstanding the call which appeared in the New Orleans papers of the 4th.

The meeting was held last night, and the unanimous proceedings indicate that the secession movement was denounced, and the meeting resolved to regard as enemies of the Constitution all who shall attempt to produce a separation of the States. This must be a very severe rebuke to Slidell and Benjamin, who have exhibited hatred by their recent efforts to influence votes at Charleston.

There is some talk of attempting to amend the fugitive slave law, so as to meet the flaw recently discovered therein by Judge Pettit, of Kansas, in deciding the fugitive slave cases growing out of the attempted rescue of the alleged slave Fisher, in January, 1859, that the fugitive slave law does not recognize or authorize a pursuit or reclamation by a guardian.

The naval committee of the House will report a bill soon for the establishment of Brownsville Mexican and Gulf steamship line. It is proposed to connect this line with the New York and Boston southern steamship lines, and it is understood that New York and Boston parties will oppose the bill.

Mr. Wilson, present United States attorney for Territory, and R. P. Flenniken are said to have been appointed to succeed Mr. Curtis.

General Scott is still in town, and is expected to remain till after the reception of the Japanese, in order to add grandeur to the occasion.

Calhoun Benham, Esq., has been appointed United States district attorney for California, in place of Mr. Debarrow, resigned.

The name of Henry M. Phillips, of Philadelphia, is mentioned in connection with the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Clark, minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

The visiting editors have had a good time, and are well pleased with the capital, the public buildings and the broad avenue. Their visit to Mount Vernon was very pleasant in all respects, and I have no doubt if they remain a week or two they will begin to value our famous legislators at what they are really worth. CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Adjournment of the Charleston Convention—How Received at Washington—Petersburg Meeting—The Baltimore Convention—The Seceding Delegates—Richmond Convention—Senator Davis' Speech—The Game of the Secessionists—The Republicans—American Convention—The Admission of Kansas.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washington, May 9, 1860.

The adjournment of the Charleston convention, without nominating candidates, has complicated political matters so as to admit of no present solution. All political divisions but one are at loose ends, neither knowing what to do or which way to turn. Never before were politicians so confounded. The *sweep de fat* of the friends of Douglas, in securing an adjournment to Baltimore, has produced very marked result. General regret is now expressed by all Democrats, except those who would rather the party should be broken up than that Douglas should be nominated, that the convention did not nominate the Little Giant.

At Petersburg, Virginia, there was a great meeting last night, at which resolutions were adopted by several delegates on their return home, and which was not adjourned until after midnight, and hardly a Democrat could be found who did not regret that the Virginia delegation had not made the nomination, as they had the power to do, when Mr. Douglas had received a vote equal to a majority of the electoral college. The same sentiment was expressed by leading Democrats of Richmond, Va.; and here in Washington, the regret with all, except the devoted friends of the Administration, is manifest, and it is feared the southern delegates had not made the nomination of Mr. Douglas, especially after adopting the Cincinnati platform. I have heard no Democrat, even among those most bitterly opposed to Mr. Douglas' views on the territorial question, declare that the convention owed it to itself and the country, to have nominated Mr. Douglas, but very many regret the minority report, and after the secession of the delegates from Mississippi, Alabama, etc.

The secession of the delegates from Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, etc., the adoption of the minority report—the majority report for Mr. Douglas—make it a question of manhood on the part of the friends of Senator Douglas. They must not surrender him without at the same time surrendering their manhood. Matters have progressed too far for any compromise of principle or platform. The Baltimore platform can be none other than a ratification assembling—a ratification of the platform adopted at Charleston, and a ratification of the virtual rejection of Mr. Douglas by the convention at that place. Without that she! be done, the whole affair will be a farce of the most ridiculous character. The minority will insist on a hard construction of proceedings of the Baltimore convention, of the 18th of June, should it yield its manhood by changing its platform or refusing to nominate Mr. Douglas.

The fire-eaters and their friends are now satisfied that the seceding delegates were too soon on the trigger. They are now in anxious suspense, and cannot decide here as to the best mode of retrieving themselves from the blunder committed by their several seceding delegations. They want to know what instructions will be put upon the resolution requesting the States whose delegates seceded, to take measures to fill the vacancies thereby created. The contemptible piece of this city which professed to be the organ of the administration, says, in this morning's issue, that the seceding delegates continue to represent their respective Democratic conventions, and in virtue of the exercise of their legitimate (?) functions, will assemble in Richmond on the 11th of June, or adjourn to this Government.

The House went into a committee on the tariff bill.

Mr. Vallandigham's amendment fixing the duty on flannel and linsey at 20 per cent, was agreed to—71 against 51.

Mr. Phelps' amendment to make salt free was rejected.

A debate of great length followed.

The original bill having been through and amended, Mr. Foster offered an additional section, not bearing the President to terminate the Reciprocity treaty of 1854. Rejected.

Mr. Florence proposed his substitute for the bill, but the chair declared it out of order.

Mr. Barksdale proposed to revive the act of 1824.

Mr. Sherman proposed the committee report to the House, and a vote be first taken on all the substitutes.

Mr. Branch objected. Adjourned.

Senate.—Mr. Davis introduced a bill to change the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau from the interior to the War Department.

The Homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. Grimes moved to extend its provisions to all actual settlers over twenty-one, as well as heads of families, and advocated his amendment.

Mr. Green opposed the bill as no Homestead bill at all, and Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, defended the present bill as one of concession and compromise, and therefore opposed Mr. Grimes' motion.

After considerable debate the amendment was rejected—27 to 28.

Mr. Fitch offered an amendment extending the present homestead system to soldiers who have served less than fourteen days. Rejected.

Mr. Green moved to table the bill. Rejected.

Mr. Wade moved to substitute the House bill. Negatived—26 to 31.

Mr. Clark moved to strike out the eleventh section, that he contended, those who were entering unsold after thirty-five years, to the states in which they are situated. Rejected—7 to 48.

Mr. Rice moved to amend the same section, to read five instead of thirty-five years. Not carried.

Mr. Clay moved to make it twenty-five years.

Mr. Hammond moved to adjourn.

Mr. Clay motioned about his amend to thirty years, and it was adopted—27 to 26.

The discussion continued on various amendments, and several motions to adjourn were voted down.

Mr. Rice offered an amendment extending the operation of the bill to lands not subject to private entry. Adopted.

Mr. Lane moved to postpone the bill to the first Monday in June and have the amendments printed, so Senators could understand it.

Mr. Wade said there must be an end of all things, and he hoped this bill would be finished to-night.

Several dilatory motions were voted down by the friends of the bill, and at seven o'clock the bill was reported to the Senate.

Further debate without action on the bill.

An exchange says that large quantities of sausages are made of horse-flesh. A friend of ours may be believed it, as he invariably has the night-mare when he has eaten them for supper.

To put a stop to the exportation of silver money beyond their Asiatic frontiers, the Russian Government have resolved to diminish the intrinsic value of their coin by fifteen per cent.

The pony express route is one thousand eight hundred miles long, requires thirty-six men and one hundred horses, and goes through in ten days. Each man rides fifty miles.

The trial of Judge Terry for killing Senator Broderick has been postponed till June.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

THE Memphis Boiling Association will meet this evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, at the office of Wm. Wise, Main street.

M. T. DEWITT, Secretary.

apr12-1t

For Chancellor of the Sixth Division.

WE are authorized to announce WM. M. SMITH, Esq., of Brownsville, as a candidate for Chancellor of the Sixth Division, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Isaac S. Williams. Election Monday, April 30, 1860.

JOHN R. McNALTY,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

WILL promptly attend to surveying, subdividing of Land into lots, Drawing, etc. Measurement of all jobs attended to. Office, No. 321 Main street, with Scott & Hanson, over Mansfield & Co's Drug store.

apr12-1m

Strayed.

LEFT my plantation in Hardeman county on the 23d of April last, two fine mules, one sorrel, the other mouse mule and tail nicely trimmed. They are three or four years old, fine size, and well worth a good price. Any information will be gladly received. I think they will make their way to the river for Memphis or Kentucky. Address the undersigned at Hickory Valley post office, Tenn.

DAVID S. PULLIAM.

apr12-1m

Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PROPRIETOR FOR 1860.

THE Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware county, 18 miles north of Columbus, the capital of Ohio, on the Scioto river, in Kingston Township, five miles from White Sulphur station, on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad, and six miles from Lewis Center station, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad.

These delightful Springs are now in perfect order, and ready for the reception of visitors.

The gratifying experience of the past two seasons has fully confirmed the highest expectations of the proprietor, and encourages him to persevere in his efforts to make this second to no other in the country.

The large number of permanent cures which have been effected establish beyond a doubt the rare and valuable medicinal qualities of these waters. Their alterative, and adapted to the cure of a great variety of diseases. The Ladies' Ball Room, the Chalybeate, the Magnesia, the Sulphur Chalybeate, and the Sulphur Springs, are all within the lawn and vary of stores.

BATHS.

Nothing here by art, but all shaped to breathe into fair competition with that so celebrated Warm and Hot Springs. The water, heated in the bath-tub by steam pipes, the best bathing arrangements, and attendants to preside the cells, is adapted to the surface of the bather without the loss of any of its active properties.

The buildings are substantial and commodious. The grounds, embracing about 150 acres, divided between lawn and woodland, are tastefully laid out into walks and drives.

A Telegraph Office has been permanently established, connecting the Springs with all parts of the country.

A livery will shortly be stocked with horses and carriages, attached to the place.

For further information, apartments for rooms, etc., apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., Proprietor, White Sulphur, P. O., Delaware co., O.

apr12-2m*

MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE!

M. C. CAYCE & SON

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES,

ON THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17,

COMMENCING AT TEN O'CLOCK,

The following valuable described property:

FIRST SALE.—One lot corner Gray and Lauderdale streets, 50 feet on Gray by 190 on Lauderdale. Finely enclosed.

SECOND SALE.—One lot adjoining the above, 40 feet on Gray, near the Union in contemplation.

THIRD SALE.—One lot on Lauderdale street, 50 by 192 feet; alley on the south side, and a well built new residence, with four rooms, kitchen, hall, servants' rooms, closets, etc. Rent for $400 per annum.

FOURTH SALE.—A House and Lot on south side Hernando street, 50 by 124 feet; front new residence with five rooms, well and cistern, well built, and an excellent or unlimited fruit trees.

FIFTH SALE.—A No. 1 two-story Frame Residence, eight rooms, hall, kitchen, stable and other outhouses; front on south side Hernando, 100 by 124 feet; good well on lot; orchard of choice fruit trees. This is said to be the highest location in the city, and the house is well built, and without doubt a well built residence if it was built by John Brown.

SIXTH SALE.—One Lot on Georgia street, 50 by 125 feet.

SEVENTH SALE.—One lot on Georgia street, 50 by 125 feet. Both these lots are fastened and essential building sites.

TERMS:

All of the unimproved property will be sold for one-fifth cash, or sixty days' acceptable paper; balance in one and two years, with six per cent. interest. The improved property will be sold one-fifth cash, balance in six, twelve eighteen and twenty-four months, with six per cent. interest.

Gentlemen will be on hand at the Auction.

M. C. CAYCE & SON,
apr12-td Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

LEFFINGWELL'S

GAS REGULATOR!

The complaint in general that are bills in this city are high. Few men, however, take the trouble to ascertain the cause, and generally blame the Gas Company for it upon the Gas Company. This is unfair. It is undoubtedly true, that some mistakes are made by the officers of that company, and when they are convinced of it they make it satisfy be definitely correct, but we think the the cause of complaints may be oftener be found nearer home. Frequently gas pipes are leaky; these leaks often are confined to pipes between the walls, and the existence thereof the most of the time escapes the eye of the half-big to insure detection. Persons neglect to turn off the gas at the pipe when they leave the premises, partly of when the premises in the streets is so great as to require the Meter to be present at all times. Leaves the burner on, but this is far the smallest of the causes.

These evils can be remedied.

Leffingwell's Gas Reg., the very popular president of the Leffingwell company, in a pamphlet addressed to the gas consumers of Memphis, says, in the concluding one of six (page 8): "All large establishments where much bills is used, would save from 50 to 40 per cent. by procuring a Regulator, in order to prevent waste."

Mr. J. D. Leffingwell, of St. Louis, has recently invented a simple but valuable Gas Regulator, and can upon the pipes so as to be reduced at pleasure, and be made the same perpetually. After a patient and careful examination of the subject, he has discovered 24 truths by the water comes to the pressure best adapted to ensure perfect combustion of the gas, and that the pressure in our pipes varies from four to four, but in ours is from 10 to 20 tenths. He has invented a Regulator which is able to the pressure at 24 tenths, or any other figure we may choose, and it will remain for years without further attention, and will, of course, have more than one thousand dollars.

Id. It has secured combustion of all the gas that is passed through the burners, thereby producing both economy and light.

3d. By regulating the pressure from the street upon the gas pipes, it prevents the escape of gas through all small leaks, and prevents the annoyance of bursting of the service pipes.

4th. It saves all labor and trouble of attending the gas at the burners or at the meter, so as to adapt it, to the street pressure.

5th. Because as the number of the United States has an equal right to enjoy which their property in the territories of the United States and that, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution of the United States, slaves are to be ranked as property can be destroyed, by congressional or territorial legislation.

We refer the following certificates:

DYERSBURG, TENN., Feb. 20, 1860.

G. A. Wilson—Dear Sir: I have one of your Leffingwell Gas Regulators in use in the Revenue House, which is saving upwards of two dollars and a half per day upon my gas bill. Yours, etc.,

A. S. MERRITT.

ST. LOUIS, February 23, 1860.

G. A. Wilson—Dear Sir: I am using one of Leffingwell's Dry Gas Regulators, in the Revenue House, corner of St. Charles and Fifth streets. I find that it accomplishes all that has been claimed for it. It saves me much trouble in regulating my light; gives me a better and more uniform light than I have been having when regulated by hand, and my gas bill is diminished at full 25 per cent. in favor of the Regulator.

J. CONNELLY.

ST. LOUIS, March 17, 1860.

G. A. Wilson—Dear Sir: I am happy to state that I have one of Leffingwell's Gas Regulators, which is by me in use in our store, that produces a clear and steady light and proves so nearly correct. The saving in our gas bill, after the expiration of the first month, is 20 per cent. I would cheerfully recommend this Regulator to all gas consumers as being the most simple and efficient for economizing the consumption of gas that has ever been brought to our notice.

SELIGMAN, BRO. CO., 99 Fourth-st.

OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN R. R. CO., No. 20 Carondelet-st.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8, 1860.

F. Belcher, Esq., agent