Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

S. A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

H. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The Democracy of Fayette county, favorable to DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, are requested to meet in Somerville on the last Monday in August, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and for the purpose of organization. By that time the electoral ticket for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON in this State will be complete.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN TIPTON COUNTY.

The regular Democracy of Tipton county propose holding a DOUGLAS and JOHNSON ratification meeting in Covington on Saturday next, the 21st inst. All persons friendly to the movement are respectfully invited to attend. A friend writing us on the subject, says that the national Democracy of Tipton are thoroughly aroused, and that two-thirds of the Democracy of the county will vote the DOUGLAS and JOHNSON ticket. Let the ball roll on.

DOUGLAS RATIFICATION MEETING

At Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., the Democrats of Jefferson county, and the neighboring counties, are requested to attend a ratification meeting at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on the 24th inst.

Several distinguished speakers are expected. Thompson B. Flournoy and the Hon. A. Rust are invited. Come one—come all!

W. P. GRADY, F. MCNALLY, J. H. HAWLEY } Committee.

Pine Bluff, July 11th, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT LOUXAHOMA, MISS.

There will be a mass meeting of the Democracy of Louxahoma beat, DeSoto county, Miss., on Monday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, the nominees of the national Democracy. Also to appoint delegates to a county convention, which we suggest be held in Hernando on the first Monday (6th day) in August next. We would further suggest that our political friends throughout the county hold primary meetings in their several beats and appoint delegates to meet us in convention at Hernando, where we will take steps for the establishment of an electoral ticket.

WM. L. POSTER, JAMES GARNOTT, W. T. GOLD, S. R. BUFFORD, E. CARTER, S. F. LOWRANCE, ALFRED MCKINNY, JAS. M. EVANS.

LOUXAHOMA, July 14, 1860.

MESSRS. CURRIN AND AVERY.

A brief paragraph from us a few days since, has called out both these gentlemen, whose communications will be found in our paper this morning. There are many points in both to which we might reply, but having no disposition to engage in a newspaper controversy with either of the gentlemen, we do not care to do so. Besides, the intelligent voters of the district are as familiar with the positions they respectively occupied last year as we are, and hence we chose to leave every reader to discover for himself. A controversy with them on this subject could only raise a point of veracity between us as to whether they did or did not repudiate the doctrine of protection in their canvass last year, and we should be compelled to take proof on the subject, which is inconvenient and might result unpleasantly. For these reasons, we forego any controversy with them, and let their *ex parte* statements go to the country.

Any the prophecy of Mr. CURRIN, judging us in opposition to Democracy two years hence, we can only treat it as one of his favorite jokes, which he is at times fond of indulging off; and we would advise him to look after himself a little more closely, as he has twice belted the regular organization of the party, while we yet stand firm by its ancient usages.

NEW YORK GIVEN UP.

Our best information from the great State of New York, indicates the sale of that State for Senator DOUGLAS. A concentration upon him of the BELL and BRECKINRIDGE factions is beginning to be regarded as probable if it is found necessary in order to defeat LINCOLN.

The Chicago *Times* too, remarks that "from the most reliable information that we have been able to obtain from the East, we are satisfied that very few intelligent observers of developing events in that region expect or hope will elect LINCOLN. His friends in Illinois profess to believe that he still has some chance; but their policy is plain, and they want to keep the breath of life in their candidate a little longer. But it is certain that unless LINCOLN can carry New York he cannot be elected; and it is admitted now, pretty generally, that he will not get the vote of that State. We have before us, while we write, the confession of a Republican politician thoroughly acquainted with the politics of New York, and he says despondingly—'It is not too late, it behooves LINCOLN to secure the vote of New York. We are lost without it, and it is more than likely that it is gone past redemption.' We think, too, as an indication, that Mr. Wm. R. CARVER, editor of the *Wisconsin* at Milwaukie (who has spent recently a good deal of his time in political circles of New York), writes alarmingly of LINCOLN's prospects in that State. He says: 'It should be the chief concern of the Republicans to obtain the vote of New York.' And we judge from the tone of his article that he does not think it possible to 'secure' that vote. The editor of the *Wisconsin* surrenders—as we think—abandons the whole case, and assures at the politicians, when he says, as he does in the article referred to, that the sure way for LINCOLN to 'make up' with SEWARD is to tell him that he is a smart man, can make a good speech, and especially that his last speech on KANSAS was a capital effort. That is the way LINCOLN is told he can have the support of SEWARD's friends, and so of New York. The proposition is so extremely if not made in earnest, and so silly if it is, that it is manifest that the editor of the *Wisconsin* is of the opinion that LINCOLN cannot make terms with the disappointed Republicans of New York, and that he believes that the vote of that great State will be thrown for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. That, at all events, is what things are coming to."

☞ The Tuscumbia Ala., *Democrat*, of the 14th inst., says that the "Hon. G. H. HUNON, of Lawrence, and Judge SAMUEL WEAKLY, of Florence, delegates for the national convention at Baltimore from this district, passed through this place, on their return home on Wednesday last, and bring the most cheering news to the friends of the Union, and of Douglas, from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—States they have visited since the adjournment of the convention. They have attended many mass meetings of the Democracy, and report the greatest enthusiasm for Douglas and non-intervention. They will soon be found doing "good work" in their respective counties. We hope to see them with us on Saturday 21st."

We also clip the following from the same paper:

"Politics seem to be the rage in Lauderdale. Already many mass meetings have been held by the three parties in the county, and we are glad to say, that these old and reliable Democrats and statesmen, Patton, Posey and Weakley are doing "good work," and that Lauderdale will do her part to save the State from the rule of the disunionists and precipitators, by rescuing the majority of North Alabama for Douglas and Johnson, to a "figure" that cannot be overcome by the large vote claimed for the Yancey candidate in the southern part of the State. A mass meeting will be held at Rice's Foundery, on Friday, 20th inst. Free barbecue is invited.

THE ECLIPSE TO-DAY.

This morning at West Point, place which ought to attract the attention of every intelligent person—that of an eclipse of the sun. That this eclipse is worthy of attention will be evident when we mention that it is the only phenomena of the kind that will be visible here during the present century. The child born this year will be a man of over forty years of age before he can see, from his home in the United States, a similar eclipse of the sun. There will be an eclipse on the last day of next year, but it can only be well seen from the middle of the Atlantic ocean, from the great Sahara desert, or from the center of the Mediterranean sea. In 1870 there will another eclipse; it can only be well witnessed from the Azores, or Turkey. In 1877 a solar eclipse will occur; to see that under favorable conditions the student must go to out of the way places in Russia and central Asia. In August, 1886, another eclipse of the sun may be observed, but Greenland, Lapland, or Liberia must be visited for the purpose. It is not until the year 1900 that an eclipse can be witnessed under circumstances of equal advantage to the present one.

So important is this eclipse in the eyes of astronomers, that individuals among the most eminent have gone to various parts of the world, where the eclipse will be total, to observe it. In our own country the Smithsonian society, in conjunction with other associations, has dispatched expeditions to Astoria in Washington Territory, and to Labrador. The astronomer royal of England will go to Santander, and other parties will accompany him thither, to occupy stations at Portugalete, Bilboa, Pangelona, etc. The Bavarian astronomer proposes to place himself near the mouth of the Ebro, on the Mediterranean, and the French will occupy Palma, in Majorca, and Bugia, in Algeria, so that there will be near a hundred European observers stretched along the center of the shadow in Europe and Africa, a force ample to gather a rich harvest of physical results as well as of corresponding data for geographical questions. The reason why so much toil and expense are incurred in watching this phenomenon, which is little more as a total eclipse, their momentary, lasting at Astoria one minute and forty-four seconds, at Cape Chilley two minutes and fifty seconds, in Spain three minutes and a half, and in Algeria three minutes twelve seconds—is that the solution of questions of importance to navigation and science are materially assisted by the results of the observations. Total eclipses afford opportunities for many interesting observations on physical phenomena, and are of great use in correcting the assumed data of the calculation of the moon's motions, and the longitude of the places of observation.

There is one circumstance that gives the eclipse of to-day a special interest; when the darkness attending this phenomena is greatest, four of the planets, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn, will be seen grouped into the form of a rhomboid. Where the eclipse is total, these planets will present a splendid appearance, being so near together that they can be taken in at a glance, and the geometrical figure seen as though it were in reality marked out in the heavens. There is no circumstance, however, in this connection more calculated to strike the mind than that of the rose-colored flames, as some have termed them, that are seen breaking from the sun at these occasions. It is at the moment of total obscuration, when the whole of the direct light is cut off from the observer, that protuberances, sometimes rose-colored, sometimes black, and on other occasions resembling luminous clouds, are witnessed as appendages, apparently, to the sun. To what cause is owing the existence of these flames or clouds, and what is their nature? Is the body of the sun surrounded by nebulous matter, which reflects in rosy tints his brilliant rays? Or, is the sun really a vast mass in a state of vivid combustion, and are these the mighty flames leaping from their intense bed far into space? Or is there everywhere in space itself diffused but still appreciable matter, of sufficient density to reflect to us the beams of the sun when his direct light is intercepted? If this latter idea is a correct one, then that matter will gradually but surely retard the motion of bodies revolving around their primaries, and satellites will in the course of revolving centuries be precipitated upon the planets with which they are connected, while those planets themselves must ultimately rush to full destruction in the very spot where they originated—in the body of the sun. It will thus be seen that questions of no small moment—questions of course that can effect no appreciable change in the condition of any now living, but which is of deep interest to us as affecting the fate of the human race—are intimately connected with the observations of solar eclipses.

The following particulars we find in a communication to the *New York Tribune*:

The center of the eclipse—that is, the center of the moon's shadow—will first touch the earth's disc in the Pacific ocean in lat. 45 deg. 21 min. N., long. 127 deg. W. of Greenwich, on the morning of July 18th. This point is about 70 miles southwest of the entrance of Columbia river, and here the sun will rise centrally eclipsed at 24 minutes past 4 o'clock, or 54 minutes past mean noon at Greenwich. As the shadow comes up over the precipitous side of the earth, in three minutes from the second of its entrance, it makes a stride of more than 650 miles, passing directly over Astoria, and with a gentle easterly curve, north-easterly through Washington Territory, across the lonely mountains, to the parallel of 50 deg. N. latitude, which it crosses in lon. 112 deg. 45 min. W.

In eleven minutes more it reaches a point near the south-western shore of Hudson's bay, in lat. 50 deg. 30 min. With lessening speed, in 19 minutes more it will have crossed Hudson's bay and the mainland of no thern Labrador, and arrive near Cape Chidley, the northern extremity, lat. 59 deg. 26 min. Thence slightly north of east, it sweeps off into the northern ocean with a velocity of 25 miles per minute, and almost touches the 60th parallel of latitude. Then, gently curving southwardly, in 283 minutes, it arrives at a point 96 miles southwest of Cape Farewell, in lat. 41 deg. 30 min. W., and with an increasing southerly curve, in 32 minutes more decreases the 50th parallel of latitude in lon. 16 deg. W., at 1 o'clock, 21 minutes, at local time at that spot. Thence passing south-easterly into the bay of Biscay, in 23 minutes more it strikes off a northern coast of Spain, in lon. 3 deg. W., at 2 o'clock, 44 minutes, local time. Then it will be 12 minutes in crossing the Peninsula, leaving its southern shore in lat. 39 deg. 40 min. Crossing the Mediterranean sea in 10 minutes, it enters the land of Africa, about 30 miles east of Thence passing south-easterly, in 283 minutes more it leaves the earth near the western shore of Madagascar, in lat. 13 deg. 49 min. N., lon. 38 deg. 45 min. E., at 7 o'clock, 43 min. Mt. Set, centrally eclipsed, at 6 hours 31 minutes p. m., local time. The central eclipse, allowing for the effect of refraction, will cross the earth's disc in 3 hours and 2 minutes.

The moon's shadow, could it fall perpendicularly on the surface of the earth, would form a circle of 70 miles in diameter; but as it passes over the northern verge of the earth, it will form an ellipse, variously elongated and distorted, according to the declination of the surface and the direction of the central path. When the eastern edge of the shadow touches Astoria, its eastern edge will reach a point 450 miles westwardly on the central track, nearly as the great of the Rocky Mountains. The transverse diameter will then be about 140 miles. When it passes the neighborhood of England, into the line of Rome and through Spain, the shadow will form an ellipse 75 miles wide on the central path, but elongated 60 to 70 miles on each side, nearly at right angles. At all points the edge of the shadow the sun will be totally eclipsed.

Parents should call the attention of their children to this eclipse, as so long a time will elapse before a similar opportunity will arrive. To see the eclipse with advantage, and without injury to the eye, pieces of broken window glass should be held slanting over the flame of a burning candle until they are covered with a coat of smut through these the sun can be looked at without inconvenience, and the eclipse observed. In Boston city the phenomenon commences at two minutes to six o'clock in the morning, and ends at quarter past seven. From three to five digits will appear to be eclipsed in the southern States; that is, supposing the sun to be divided into twelve portions, from three to five of those parts will be hidden from the spectator by the moon coming between him and the sun. The upper portion of the sun will be the part eclipsed. The disappearance of the body of the sun will commence from the western and at the eastern direction. The middle of the eclipse, when the effect will be greatest, will be at a quarter to seven o'clock.

THE NEWS.

Col. Cuprisal, *aid-de-camp* to "since Napoleon, arrived in this country by the *Vanderbilt*. He came to perfect the necessary arrangements for the reception of his Royal Highness, Prince Napoleon, who will shortly visit our shores in his new and superb steam yacht *Gassard*.

The Pacific telegraph line of wire reached Van Buren, Ark., on Friday last. The event was celebrated by the firing of guns.

It is stated that the directors of the *Great Eastern* are to be asked by the Grand Trunk railroad company, for breach of contract. The agreement to bring the ship to the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk was specified, it is said, and on the faith of it the railway company made a large outlay for harbor accommodations at Portland. The council of that city also expended $60,000, and an immense amount of capital was invested by private citizens.

In most of the Southern States measures are already taken to give unusual interest to agricultural fairs. The time for these festivals in our sister States, as far as advertised, is as follows: Alabama, at Montgomery, October 29, 30, 31, November 1 and 2; Georgia, at Atlanta, October 23, 24, 25, and 26; Fair of the Georgia Cotton Planters Convention, Macon, December 3 to 29, inclusive; Kentucky, at Bowling Green, September 18-22; Mississippi, at Jackson, November 6-9; South Carolina, at Columbia, November 13-16; St. Louis, at St. Louis, October 24-27.

The *Monitor* publishes the official report of the jury upon the recent trial of French and American reaping and mowing machines at Vincennes. Speaking of the American implement, the report says, "The machines which have incontestably proved the best, are those of the American system of Wood & Allen. The jury ranks the system of Mr. Wood first, and that of Mr. Allen second. The machine of Messrs. Brigham & Richerton of Berwick (Great Britain) holds the third place. That invented by Mr. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., is remarkable for its small dimensions, for the facility with which the moving scythe is removed, and for the little room it occupies: it moves along almost any path a horse can follow.

The West India mail steam-packet company are at present making arrangements to carry out a regular steam communication between Panama and British Columbia, calling at San Francisco.

The Honolulu *Advertiser*, brought over by the last overland mail, shows that cannibalism still exists, and that missionaries yet run the risk of being cooked. That paper says that a missionary, on a late excursion among the Marquesas islands, found that the natives of Hetaani, the station of Pohaku, attacked a village of the Typees in September last, and killed six men, one of which they brought to their home, cooked and ate, under the eyes of the missionary. They also took captive a boy, whom they burned alive. Pohaku says they made a large fire, over which the boy was suspended and roasted, after being bound hand and foot. Captives are always sure of a terrible fate; nothing short of extermination, root and branch, of their enemies, is thought of.

There is a movement in Philadelphia to pay the expenses of the *Great Eastern* coming to that place, demonstrating the navigability of the *Delaware* for ships of that size.

The Japanese princes presented $20,000 to be divided among the police of the four cities they have visited, which has been done in the following proportions: Washington, $2,250, Baltimore $3000, Philadelphia $3,500, New York $13,750. The money goes into funds for aiding the widows and orphans of policemen who die in service.

Capt. E. Pendleton, who was convicted last year of cruelty to seamen, on board the bark *Sarah Park*, on the voyage from Liverpool to San Francisco, has been discharged from custody, having served out his term of one year's imprisonment in the county jail and paid $175 fine.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON RATIFICATION MEETING IN HAYWOOD.

EDITORS APPEAL: In obedience to a previous call, the Democracy of Haywood county assembled at Brownsville to-day for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Douglas and Johnson, recently made by the Democratic convention at Baltimore.

The meeting was large—more numerous under the circumstances than could have been expected, as there was a quarterly meeting of the Methodist church actually in session in town, and two large religious meetings of another denomination in progress within six miles, east and west from this place. I will not attempt to estimate the number present; enough that it was all the friends of Douglas expected.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Charles Ivy Beard, a life-long Jackson Democrat, to the chair, and appointing Robert H. Taylor, James Whitelaw, James W. Moore and George Kelsoe, Esqrs., vice-presidents, and William M. Walker and H. J. Hendren, Esqrs. secretaries.

On motion, the president appointed Dr. A. J. Barbee, W. P. Bond, J. A. Taylor, Wm. M. Walker and Dr. J. G. Haywood, a committee to draft resolutions appropriate to the object of the meeting.

The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, by the Democracy of Haywood county, That we hereby cordially ratify and approve the conduct of our late Democratic national convention at Charleston and Baltimore, in upholding and sustaining the time-honored usages and principles of Democracy, in reaffirming and adopting the Cincinnati platform, and the principle of non-intervention by Congress in the domestic affairs of the people of the Territories, as the only true and solid basis of national concord and peace, and in the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas and Hershel V. Johnson for President and Vice-President at the approaching Presidential election.

2. That we bitterly deplore the secession from the Charleston and Baltimore conventions; that we earnestly deprecate the formation of a sectional southern party; that we venerate the memories of Washington and Jackson, whose living voices were those of solemn warning, to frown upon all attempts to echo sectional hate and strife; to regard as our worst enemies those who would sow the seeds of discord and disunion, and to cling to the "Federal Union as the sheet-anchor of our liberties.

3. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the Democracy of the Union, to use all honorable efforts and to employ all honorable means to give success to our national Democratic ticket, and triumphantly to bear into the Presidency and Vice-presidency Stephen A. Douglas and Hershel V. Johnson.

4. That A. J. Halliburton, H. J. Hendren, Dr. J. G. Haywood, John J. Read, Sam. Oldham, jr., Joshua Hutchison, James Walker, N. S. Burroughs, Dr. James Weaver, W. H. Owen, W. P. Bond, Joseph H. Smith, Dr. P. Archer, Dr. W. T. Wells, Jas. F. Allison and W. K. Bond, be appointed an executive committee for Haywood county, with power to appoint subordinate committees for their respective civil districts, whose duty it shall be to circulate, to purchase documents for distribution in the county of Haywood, and to use all honorable Presidential canvass, and to use all honorable efforts to promote the election of the Democratic candidates, Douglas and Johnson.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Col W. H. Carroll was introduced to the people, and for nearly one hour engaged their attention, by his lucid, faithful and deeply interesting history of the proceedings of the convention at Charleston and Baltimore. No one who heard his statements could for a moment doubt the design of the men (Wm. L. Yancey leading) who seceded from the convention at Charleston. Col. Carroll is a son of Gen. W. Carroll, the bosom friend of Jackson. Upon the heroic page of our gallant Tennessee, Jackson and Carroll run parallel with each other, Castor and Pollux, twins in fatly daring and noble deeds. How it wrung our hearts to behold the son of so gallant a sire the victim of official tyranny, because he dares to think and speak for himself, as all men in this land of freedom have a right to do.

He was succeeded by Col. J. P. Pryor. With this gentleman the people were acquainted as a former most accomplished editor of the Memphis *Eagle and Enquirer*, and more recently of the racy *Quid Nunc*. Col. Pryor is decidedly a handsome man, of fine person, his manners fascinating, a charming voice, capable of a high degree of cultivation, and by practice he would assuredly attain to high distinction as an orator. His speech was short, but will not soon be forgotten by those who heard him. He reminded the seceders, "that the first great secession occurred in heaven."

"Thus fell secession (and it shall not revert)
The infernal serpent.
He tempted to have equalled the Most High,
If he opposed; and, with ambitious aim
Against the throne and monarchy of God,
Raised impious war in heaven's and battle proud,
With vain attempt. Him the almighty power
Hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition."

Hon. W. T. Brown, our Democratic elector for the Tenth district, then came forward, and for two and a half hours kept the crowd enchanted by one of the ablest speeches it has ever been my fortune to hear. And such is the universally accorded testimony of all impartial auditors.

It would be vain to attempt even a synopsis of Judge Brown's speech. I could not in a brief notice like this do it justice. He demonstrated beyond a cavil, that Douglas was the nominee of the party, having received 212 votes, and that Breckinridge was the nominee of a faction, having received 81 votes only of those who had been regularly accredited to any convention. He furthermore established to the satisfaction of all who were open to conviction, that the secession from Charleston and Baltimore was the egg that contained the germ of disunion. And here I must accuse your space by briefly reciting his argument. He said there had been for years a club of southern conspirators against the peace and integrity of the Federal Government, of whom W. L. Yancey was the head. These men had been secretly waiting, watching and plotting, often despondent, but never dispairing, until the events of the last winter seemed, most fortunately for them, to converge to the desired point.

The southern mind had been highly inflamed by a great outrage. Members of Congress from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Florida, declared in debate that if the Black-Republicans succeeded in electing a President in November, they would consider it just cause for resolution and disunion. All over the South the people were fired to the highest pitch of indignation. Now mark the course of the conspirators. The cotton States are pledged to disunion if Lincoln is elected. How can the election of Lincoln be brought about? How can that result be effected? For mark—that result is absolutely necessary to the consummation of the plot. How can the election of Lincoln be secured? What power or party can defeat Lincoln? Is there any known to the laws? None. But the political party in the country can defeat him. The Democratic party of the nation can do it. The united Democratic party will defeat him—no other power or party can. Then down with the Democratic party says Yancey; burst it up, prostrate it, shiver it to atoms, says Yancey. But how can that be done?

Break up the Charleston convention! How shall that be done? Tear up the Cincinnati Platform, demand congressional protection for slavery in the Territories—*yes, demand it and get it, or break up the convention*. It will never be contested by the northern Democracy—it should not, in truth—for non-intervention has been the bond of Democratic union for twelve years. But the cry of "protection" has been raised throughout the length and breadth of the South, with a view to the overthrow of Douglas; and while we join and swell the cry as I clamor for the overthrow of Douglas, we will also overturn the Democratic convention, and, in good time, the Federal Union. Thus reasoned Yancey and his coadjutors. The argument is conclusive. And I would here make one request of our electors—it is this: whenever you meet a seceder in debate, call upon him to state before the people whether he will regard the election of Lincoln as good cause for disunion. Allow of no evasion. Have it out everywhere, and on all occasions. Let the people understand beforehand the ulterior designs of these men.

Upon the subject of squatter sovereignty, the right of the people in the Territories, etc., to self-government; upon the subject of unfriendly legislation; upon the records of Breckinridge, Lane, Cobb, and the host of revilers of Douglas, Judge Brown was overwhelming in his argument. No man can efface the impression he made on the minds of his auditors. His argument was grand; his rebuke and sarcasm scathed like lightning; his fervid eloquence, as he recounted the noble deeds of our candidate in defense of southern rights, his march homeward from Washington in 1858, lighted all the way by the fires of his own burning effigies, and especially his visit to the Hermitage in 1856, when Old Hickory met said effigies, exclaiming, "Mr. Douglas, I always felt that I was right in declaring martial law at New Orleans, but never could explain it until I read your generous defense in the Senate," all wrought up the crowd to such a pitch of wild enthusiasm as could no longer be repressed, but burst forth in deafening shouts and hurras for Douglas, Johnson and W. T. Brown!

When Judge Brown retired, Addison Douglass was called up, and entertained the people some thirty minutes, with argument, wit and humor, rarely excelled. He will make his mark this summer and fall, or I know nothing of men.

John A. Taylor was called up and was listened to, as he always is, with profound attention. No man in our community is more respected, or carries more weight of character than John A. Taylor. He said he was an out and out squatter sovereign; he should support Douglas; but not with enthusiasm, because he saw no hope of his election. Nor did he see the slightest prospect of the election of Breckinridge. He believed Douglas was the true, rightful Democratic candidate, and as such should vote for him.

John D. Cole (one of our county electors) was then called. He made a fine speech of fifteen or twenty minutes. Mr. Cole is a gentleman of fine personal appearance; has a good voice, is thoroughly posted, and we predict for him a brilliant career. The seceder, whoever he may be, that encounters Mr. Cole on the stump, will find in him—

A foeman worthy of his steel.

Thus closed the day. Let the ball roll on. Whether we conquer or fall, our cause is just and we trust in God. CURTIUS.

THE ALLEYS OF MEMPHIS.

EDITORS APPEAL: The sanatary condition of our city is a subject of such great importance, that it ought to receive more serious consideration of the citizens. Notwithstanding its gravity, either no notice is taken of it, or the subject is considered of no moment. I am not aware of any movement in progress, I do not even hear of one spoken of for the cleaning of our streets. Surely it wants it—I ought rather to say demands it. Look at most of our alleys, into which the refuse of every store, the slops of every household are emptied; pies, which would do honor to Porkopolis, lie sweltering in seething pools, basking themselves to the sun, in our very midst. Center alley, between Front Row and Main street, is from one end to the other no better than a continued dunghill. The lane running parallel to, and between Main and Second streets, is also in a terribly dirty condition. Even within fifty yards of Court square, one is glad to beat a hasty retreat from the noxious smell of these stinking alleys. And even this, bad as it is, is as nothing compared to the horrible state of the backyards and privies. I need not mention the terrible influence such a state of filth would have upon us were we to be seized with cholera or any other epidemic. Will no steps be taken in this matter? Will we suffer ourselves to be exposed to the ravages of disease, yet having the remedy, in a great measure, in our own hands? Memphis must be poor indeed, if she cannot employ a sufficient number of carts to take away the dirt and filth from her own doors. Has our board of health no power to act in this matter? Cannot we, to a certain extent, make every member of the police force a health officer, with power either to report upon or to cause those eye-sores to be removed? I hope this affair will receive at least a part of the consideration it deserves.

Yours, etc., OBSERVER.

MEMPHIS, July 16, 1860.

A CIRCULAR FROM THE PRESIDENT TO HIS OFFICE HOLDERS.

BUCHANAN ON BRECKINRIDGE AND DOUGLAS.

(From the New York Leader.)

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1860.—I have just managed to procure a copy of the famous circular addressed by the private secretary of the President to all collectors, postmasters, United States judges, district attorneys, marshals, and all other Federal officials in the Union. It reads as follows:

"The President has directed me, his private secretary, to notify you and each of you, in your official capacities, that although a civil war has been declared against this Government by a majority of the delegates to the late national Democratic convention—said majority being in favor of Stephen A. Douglas, and opposed to the disunion secession candidate whose claims our illustrious President favors.

"The design of this factious and obstinate majority is to overthrow the government by defeating the government ticket for President and Vice-President, nominated by President Buchanan, with a view to the perpetuation of his own dynasty, and the dynasty of the illustrious senatorial clique; and to the perpetuation in office of all the present office-holders who may display in the office the requisite pliability. This amounts to treason, as the President regards matters, and should be promptly punished.

"I have, therefore, to request that each head of department under the federal government will cause to be asked, in presence of his subordinates of every degree and condition, the following test questions—detailing one reliable monitor to every ten subordinates, the duty of said monitor being to demand and register specific answers to each question. The following test-questions shall be propounded:

"1. Can you say that you believe James Buchanan to be the greatest statesman, purest patriot, and most incorruptible President that has ever existed; and that John C. Breckinridge is wholly worthy to be his successor and the perpetuator of his dynasty?

"2. Are you willing to sustain President Buchanan's secession nominees, Breckinridge and Lane, irrespective of, or in defiance of, your local Democratic organizations? Will you vote for them, lie for them, shout for them, and permit one third of your salary for the present year to be deducted toward furnishing the expenses of their campaign?

"3. Do you not regard Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson as traitors to the individual rights of the President—as bold and bad men, who have sought the affections of the Democratic party by illegitimate means, and as disorganizers of the perpetuation scheme, deserving, as such, the punishment of every-party-loving federal office-holder?

"4. Are you willing to worm yourself into the confidence of your fellows in office, and report headquarters for the guillotine, every office-holder whom you may suspect of disloyalty to James Buchanan and his appointed successor? Will you swear to sacrifice your brother, if necessary, to the fulfillment of this sacred and sacred duty?

"5. Are you willing to traverse your ward by day and by night, visiting every tavern, and there asserting boldly and loudly your belief that the disunion-secession candidates, Breckinridge and Lane, will carry every Southern State; and that you cannot, to save your soul, see where Douglas and Johnson are to receive one electoral vote? (N. B.—All subordinates who engage actively in this business may send their nightly liquor bills to the federal Head of Department under whom they are employed, and it shall be his duty to pay default in the postmaster, there would have been justification in the action, but this has not been the case.—*Bolivar Democrat*.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* says it is asserted that "since Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has accepted the disunion nomination, he has, in moments of confidence to his friends, in the deep agony, regretted the step he permitted himself to take."

Such regrets are perfectly natural, as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE must have blasted one of the brightest futures that ever dawned upon any young man in this country. It was confidently predicted by many of his friends in this section of the Union, that he would not accept the nomination of the bolting seceders. But for considerations unknown, of course to us, the false step was taken by him. Whether or not it is too late to retrace it, we cannot say.

New Advertisements.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN wishes to obtain a situation as clerk in some safe business house; is willing to give good references as to honesty, sobriety, etc. Address, B. A. W., Post Office.

Lime, Lime.

1500 BBLS. LIME now in store, which we will sell at very low prices, by lot to suit purchasers. ROLLINS, RIDGE & CO., 4 and 6 Union street.

For Sale Cheap,

A FEW PLAIN WORK AND SCHOOL HORSES, two Mares with foal, two fine Saddle Ponies, and two fast Trotting Horses. Inquire of GEO. W. FISHER, At Eich's stable, on Main street, Below Union street.

Employment Wanted,

BY a single man, a Gardener, Florist, Nurseryman and Landscape Gardener. He has had sixteen years experience, and is able to manage a nursery, as well as the finest private gardens, make drawings and lay out as done in every style, and is willing to do every kind of work belonging to his business. Place in want of a Gardener will call soon at the Navy Yard Bayou.

RUPERT SCHAEFFLER.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned, executors of the estate of J. L. Rutledge, offer for sale a valuable plantation on Big Bend Bayou, Jefferson county, Arkansas, containing seven hundred acres, more or less, one hundred and seventy-five of which is in cultivation, another hundred more has been deadened about four years. The improvements consist, in part, of a comfortable log dwelling house, a number of good negro cabins, six horses, mules, good well, etc. The land is all above overflow, and twenty feet of it susceptible of a high state of cultivation. The terms will be made easy, and may be ascertained by addressing

W. R. IRWIN, M. A. RUTFORD, Executors, Wild Bend, Arkansas.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will attend be received for the building of certain Bridges in Bolivar county, Mississippi, over the following places, to-wit:

One Bridge over Hurricane lake, on pile foundation, one hundred and eighty-five feet long.

One over Harry's bayou, one hundred feet long.

Two over Bear of Sic-mile lake, one hundred and fifteen feet long.

One over 1000 Mound bayou, one hundred and twenty-seven feet.

One over Jones' bayou, one hundred and five feet.

One over Lake's bayou, one hundred and fifty feet, more or less.

Also, for the building of an embankment for road over head of Beetle lake. Address,

JAMES CHAMPNEYS, C. C., Commissioner, Prentiss, Miss.

7t18 d1twt10

Hold Your Horses!

DR. W. PROCTOR, VETERINARY SURGEON,

HAVING completed the Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse and all domestic animals, is now prepared for the above profession in all its various branches.

He now offers his services to the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country, hoping to merit a share of the patronage of the above profession in all its various branches.

He now offers his services to the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country, hoping to merit a share of the patronage of the above profession in all its various branches.

Office, 303 Main street, Mallon and Graves' livery stable.

jy18-tuw*

Walker's Cincinnati Ale.

THE agent of Messrs. Stewart and Webb, as trustees of John Walker's brewery having expired, I have been duly appointed receiver by the Probate Court with full power to carry on the business as heretofore. All amounts, therefore, must be paid to me or James Walker, one of the heirs, to whom I have intrusted the management and superintendence of the brewery business, and who will make every effort, and it is hoped succeed, to keep up the high reputation the Ale has heretofore attained.

All orders addressed to J. Walker's Brewery, Sycamore st., above canal, Cincinnati, Ohio, will receive prompt attention.

JAMES MCGREGOR, Receiver.

jy18 1m

BLUFF CITY INSURANCE COMPANY MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE IN COMPANY'S BUILDING, 273 MAIN STREET.

Capital Stock $200,000

Directors:

H. LAIND, C. C. CLEAVES, J. D. WILLIAMS, T. W. WILKINSON, R. P. GATES, J. M. WOODMAS, J. W. CHOCKLEY, T. W. WILKINSON.

H. LAIND, President.....T. W. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

☞ Will insure against loss by Fire on Houses and Merchandise, River and Marine Risks on Cargoes, also, insures the Lives of Negroes.

☞ Losses promptly paid. jy18-6m

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

BY virtue of a deed of trust dated April 20, 1858, made to us by R. H. Harwood, for the purposes therein recited, which deed is recorded in Shelby county, in Deed Book No. 40, pages 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and in Tipton county in Deed Book M, on pages 424, 425, 426 and 427, we will, on WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1860, at Harrison's store, on the premises, within the usual sale hours, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following tracts of land, and by said deed of trust described and conveyed, to-wit: Beginning at a stake, thence in a line with the south-east corner of the Bailey 840 acre tract, and running thence west 240 poles to a [illegible] on Beckett's line; thence north with said line 160 poles to a stake with two pointers; thence east 240 poles to a stake near a small branch; thence south 160 poles to the beginning; containing by estimation one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, lying in Shelby county, Tennessee, and being in range 2W, section five. This tract has upon it several good cabins, good water, and a good orchard; also, a good well and stable, together with a steam saw mill, and 30 acres in cultivation, and 25 acres more almost ready for cultivation.

And also, the following tract of land, situated in Civil District No. 7, in the county of Tipton, State of Tennessee, bounded thus: Beginning at a stake, it being the north-east corner of an original tract of 640 acres granted to John G. Blount by grant No. 17,182, eleventh district, range 9 and section 3, and run by the heirs of said Blount to Sheriff Hill's line; thence west 160 poles, in a black oak marked J. G. B., and running thence south with the line of said original tract 160 poles to a Cross sing a branch (the branch bearing south-east); thence west 160 poles to a stake near the bank of a branch, bearing south-east) to a stake near the bank of branch; thence the corner of a tract of land sold by Strong and Miller to John Bond; thence north with said Bond's line 80 poles to a stake, it being the corner of a tract of land sold by Strong and Miller to Bond; thence east 160 poles to a white oak, marked and blazed; thence south with said Bond's line 120 poles to an iron marked W. J. B., a white oak, dogwood and hickory pointers; thence west 55 poles to a small poplar; thence south 40 poles to the south-east corner of James Holcombe's (now) tract; thence west 160 poles to a stake on the north boundary line of the aforesaid 640 acre tract, it being 75 poles east of the north-west corner of said original tract; thence east 80 poles to a small hickory, with seven cuts, dogwood and beech pointers; thence north 160 poles to a stake, it being the north-east corner of said Bond's tract; thence west 120 poles to a stake, with seven cuts, and six small trees pointers; thence north 160 poles to the beginning; containing, by estimation, 320 acres, more or less. On this tract there is from 40 to 50 in cultivation, a good steam saw mill, a good well of water, two of horse, two of which are 42 inches and one 36 inches in diameter, a cooper's shop, and a good orchard, and stables for requisite hands.

With the above tracts will be sold all the improvements, buildings, fixtures and appurtenances. In said deed of trust the right of redemption is f