DAILY APPEAL.

THE APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR, UNLESS RENEWED IN ADVANCE.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE BANKS?

We believe that abroad Tennessee currency stands lower in the scale than that of any other State in the Union. We were yesterday shown a letter from Washington City in response to a remittance of Tennessee money, in which the writer says he could not dispose of it there for less than 20 per cent. discount. Even here in our own neighborhood, in the cities both above and below us, with which we have daily and intimate commercial intercourse, our best Tennessee money is at a discount of from five to ten per cent. This is an unreasonable and unnatural state of affairs, and calls loudly for remedial aid from the Legislature. We would infinitely prefer to see every bank in the State put into a course of liquidation than that this state of things should continue. The amount of indebtedness by the people to the banks does not, in all porbability, amount to as much as the people are now compelled to pay annually for exorbitant rates of exchange.

We have heard the opinion expressed that there probably will be and ought to be no legislation on the subject of the currency at the present session of the Legislature. From what we know of public sentiment on the subject, we are well satisfied that a heavy responsibility will rest upon those who shall advocate and pursue such a policy. The people at large, irrespective of party, demand relief from the present unnatural and, as we believe, unnecessary and unwarrantable state of affairs. If Tennessee cannot give us a good currency, let the doors be opened to Kentucky, Louisiana or South Carolina, who can. The currency of all these States, and that of almost every other State in the Union, bears a premium right here at home above Tennessee money. There is and can be no good reason for this. Tennessee is as capable of giving the people a sound currency as any of her sister States, and the country looks, with hope and expectation, to the present Legislature.

So far as Memphis alone is concerned, we know that she is losing daily thousands of dollars of trade from the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, from the mere fact of our depreciated currency. And we shall continue to lose it for all time to come, unless our banking system is reformed and corrected.

MAJOR GEN. MCCULLOUGH.

This distinguished citizen of Texas was in our city yesterday, en route to Washington City. We trust that while he is in the city of Washington Mr. BUCHANAN will secure his valuable services as colonel of a regiment of rangers to move against the Mormons in the coming spring campaign. We regard Major McCULLOUGH as the best leader of mounted volunteers now living, and this is the class of warriors which will prove most efficient in quelling the rebellious disposition of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers. By all means, let our Government prevail upon Major McCULLOUGH to take the command of such a force. Although the Major would not accept the post of Civil Governor when tendered to him recently by the President, we think he may be prevailed on to assume a military command in an active campaign. We know that his patriotism will stimulate him to engage in his country's service, when his services are really required.

KANSAS.

A portion of the Free-State party having decided to vote for State offices, there is no doubt that the election held on Monday last, resulted in a choice, under the Lecompton Constitution.

There can now scarcely be a reasonable doubt that Congress will at once admit Kansas into the Union, under this Constitution, and thus settle this troublesome question, which has become a bore to most newspaper readers. The prospect brightens decidedly for a speedy suppression of the long items of news which have filled the columns of the public journals from Kansas. This question has now threatened to overturn the harmony of two Administrations, and the quiet, conservative people, as well as all who hate cant and the interminable humbug of the Free-State belligerents, will hereafter write themselves the humble servants of the President, when he shall have shoved the question from the field of national politics, and taken up something more profitable.

Texas and Arizona.

From the Washington States.]

Fourteen years ago Mr. Buchanan and his party were pleading for the admission of Texas into the Union; and then it was a doubtful question, in more than half of the States, whether annexation could be accomplished. Two years after, the representatives of the Lone Star took their seats in Congress; and in five years more it would have been difficult to find a man on that floor willing to say, in the face of the country, that it would be a wise and excellent measure to read Texas and all she brought with her out of the Confederation.

Seven years is not a long period in the life of a nation; yet that space of time brought the well and imbedded firmly in all the feelings, policy and prospects of the Union, Texas, New Mexico and California. This half-unwieldy Californa has found gold enough to bear the strength of such a vigorous offspring as the prosperity and expansion as no other thirty millions of people ever perpetrated. Texas also endowed the Union with the best and shortest roads to the Pacific, both in direct line from the Gulf of Mexico, and across the State on the 32d parallel.

Without Texas and California, distant and inaccessible Oregon would have been slow to settle and hard to protect; but, under the impetus given to trade and emigration, our people made a rapid discovery and appropriation of its noble capabilities. Oregon will soon be heard in her place in the Senate side by side with her sovereign sister of California; and it may be one of her first duties to vote on measures which will reinforce her position, by creating new powers on the Pacific, and new bonds of union with the elder States. The proposals of Lower California would round off in accordance with our Pacific outline, and a slight expansion and straightening off of the southern boundary of Arizona would give us what we really need and ought to have—that is, the very best, shortest and most easily made overland route to the Pacific.

This Mr. Buchanan attempted to secure for our people in his peace-treaty with Mexico; but he was defeated by the intrigues of the British Legation, who furnished Gen. Scott into his unfortunate and somewhat too celebrated "bribe and amnesty arrangements." The anti-annexation party, although it did not succeed in excluding Texas from the Union, had, nevertheless, sufficient influence to compel us to force a peace on terms that pressed our new boundary much further North than Mr. Polk and his Democratic Cabinet wished or expected. This curtailment lost us the best route to the Pacific—which, from the nature of the country, should be free to dip down as low as the thirtieth parallel of latitude; and it also excluded us from a port on the Gulf of California. Few men in that day saw, with the far-reaching statesmanship of Mr. Buchanan, the stringent need of good home routes of communication with the Pacific, and the anti-annexation party carried their point. A very short time revealed the necessity of having some path to Oregon and California that could be traveled in winter as well as in summer, and on which the existing generation might hope to see constructed a paying railroad. In due time the country had a Democratic President—none but Democratic Administrations ever gave new domain to the Union; and Texas and California came in as well as Texas and California—and then there was action.

The Gadsden treaty very soon gave us Arizona, and this greatly improved our line of communication with California; but it still falls short of the best line, and it has not provided us with the almost indispensable adjunct of a port on the Gulf of California. The Senate was taken with an unaccountable paroxysm of economy, or anti-annexation, and cut down the Gadsden Purchase considerably, throwing out mines of uncomputable value and a fine strip of territory, to save a few millions, or avoid more domain. Some years before, the whole of this invaluable one region was out of the best line, and it has not probably—if we had then retained it. Test class of patriots who, were in a fever of anxiety about the Union only twenty years, would not have it at all then; but in half a dozen years, many of these expanded into a willingness to pay ten millions of dollars for a piece of the territory they had rejected with such pertinacious disdain, and will yet see the wisdom of paying ten, or twenty, or thirty millions more for the remainder of the domain they had thrown away so blindly.

We have not what we actually require in the reduced limits of the Gadsden Purchase—not what Mexico, if she knew her own interests, would gladly cede to have for the better protection of her helpless frontier villages from their ruthless Indian enemies; still, so slow is man to accept unfamiliar truths, that it may be a long time before Mexico and the United States come to the conclusion that a timely ten millions in the exhausted treasury of Mexico, and the removal of the boundary to thirty degrees north latitude, would be a mutual benefit.

☞ Garrick was on a visit at Hagley, when the news came that a company of players were going to performs at Birmingham. Lord Lyttleton said to Garrick, "They will beat you here in the neighborhood and will ask you to write an address to the Birmingham audience." "Suppose then," said Garrick, without the least hesitation, "I begin thus:

"Tis one of two, one—three, and seven,
"Whether we have leave to think or heaven for."

"Oh," cried his lordship, "if you begin thus, they will have the players off the stage, and pull the house down." "My lord," said Garrick, "what is the use of an address, if it does not come home to the business and bosoms of the audience?"

THE NEW FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE.

In the House of Lords, on the 11th of December, the Earl of Shaftesbury called attention to the scheme for the immigration of free negroes to the French colonies under the sanction of the French Government. It had come to his knowledge that a decree had been issued by the French Government to carry the scheme into effect. He therefore begged to ask the Foreign Secretary whether Government had any information of such decree, and to what extent it went?

The Earl of Clarendon said, in answer to the question of his noble friend, he had to state that he had no reason to believe that the decree to which his noble friend alluded had been issued; but he believed there was no doubt that a contract had been entered into by the French Government and a certain firm for the supply of negroes to the French colonies, which only received the sanction of the French Government on condition that it waste be based fide a free emigration. Now there could be no such thing as a free emigration from Africa. [Cheers.] We ourselves had tried the experiment sixteen years ago, and with every precaution and every safeguard to prevent abuses, we to secure the freedom of the African laborer on his passage and his proper treatment while employed in our colonies, as well as to guarantee his return home at the expiration of his engagement if he wished it. That plan utterly and entirely failed [hear,] and it was not likely that it would ever succeed under any circumstances. [Hear, hear.] But this was what the French contractors were compelled to do. They engaged with the African chiefs to supply a certain number of slaves at so much a head, who were placed on board of ship, when a certain formality was gone through, with the view of ascertaining whether they were willing to work at stated wages in the French colonies, or not. Now, whether the negroes understood this question or not, it was manifest that when once on board of ship they had no choice in the matter. [Hear, hear.] Besides, the result was that, by this system, the French contractors were brought into competition with the regular slave-traders, who offered $30 a head for slaves while the French contractors had only the power to give $50. There had been some failure of the contract, but that in no way altered the character of the transaction, because if slaves were to be procured at all, it must be by purchase, and they could not be obtained unless the chiefs made war upon their neighbors, if being, of course, a matter of utter indifference to those chiefs whether those slaves, whom they sold to the highest bidders, were manufactured after their arrival in the French colonies, or whether they were worked to death. [Hear, hear.] The wars carried on with this view were of the most barbarous character and caused great loss of life. Whole districts were depopulated, and not one-half of those captured survived the sufferings they met with on their way to the coast. The French contractors said that it was an act of humanity to the negroes thus seized to give them that opportunity of emigrating to places where they could be profitably employed. But he would remind their lordships that this was putting a stop to that legitimate and prosperous trade which within the last few years has sprung up on the coast of Africa in almost every locality in which the slave-trade had been carried on, and by which the natives of Africa were greatly benefited. In the spring of this year he (Earl of Clarendon) received two dispatches on this subject, which were of such great interest and contained such full and valuable information as to the trade in palm oil that he did not wait to have them published in the regular course, but laid them at once upon the table of their Lordships' House. [Hear, hear.] Since that time he had ascertained that the trade at Lagos in palm oil had increased 50 per cent., and now amounted to upwards of £2,000,000 a year. But the whole of this rising trade and this increasing prosperity to the Africans was now threatened with destruction if this system were carried on. [Hear, hear.] There were now extensive preparations for war being made in all the countries from which the slaves were brought, and as the matter was one of so much interest and importance he would read a very short extract from a dispatch which he had received from Mr. Campbell, the Consul at Lagos. Mr. Campbell, at the beginning of September last, wrote, in allusion to the contract of Mr. Regis, thus:—

"Unless the intention of purchasing slaves at Whydah is abandoned we shall have the whole of the Youraba country plunged into warfare to supply the demand of the slave market at Whydah. The example of the people of Abbeokuta is to be followed by the people of Ibaddan, who are preparing to attack the Jaboo county, and as a preliminary step, several Jacoos peacefully attending the market at Ibaddan have been seized, some put to death others sent to Whydah for sale, and all intercourse between the two countries has been stopped by the closing of the paths and roads, and if the speculation of M. Regis is carried out it will be followed by other countries."

But the people of that country had, during the last thirty years, acquired such a taste for industrial pursuits, and had become so much alive to the advantages arising therefrom, that it was with the utmost reluctance they were now induced to engage in war, while formerly every man was engaged for strife and plunder, and the chiefs were now actually compelled to suspend all trade, and to deprive the people of all means of livelihood, before they could induce them to engage in hostilities. In order to prove that fact, he would read an extract from a proclamation issued by the chief of Abbeokuta:

"1. In order to procure a large army for the Alibo war, soon to be undertaken, trade must be stopped now, and during the war nothing must be sold and nothing bought.

2. In order to this the passengers by land and the river to Ijal, Ibaddan, Lagos and other adjacent towns that trade with Abbeokuta must be stopped.

3. No canoe shall be allowed to appear in the river, excepting the missionaries, who are no traders.

4. Let instant death on the spot be the penalty inflicted upon violation of any of these rules."

It was not necessary to enter into further details, but he thought he had said enough to prove that which, in other years, were so much extolled by his friends, and to which evils were attributed so seductive an influence in moulding the young and the wavering to to his political views. There was a frankness, earnestness and cordiality in its tone—a deep sympathy with humanity—a confidence in mankind, and a singular hopefulness in his destiny, which irresistibly won upon the feelings not only of the ordinary hearer, but of those grave men whose commerce with the world had perhaps led them to form less glowing estimates of human nature than the generous, the sagacious Smith, the sagacious Wythe, the courtly and gifted Fauquier.

Mr. Jefferson's temper was gentle, kindly and forgiving. It naturally had any of that warmth which is the usual concomitant of affections and sympathies so ardent, and it no doubt had. It had been subjugated by habitual control. Yet, under its even placidity, there were not wanting those indications of calm self-reliance and courageous hope, and instinctively recognizes and respect. There is not an instance on record of his having been engaged in a personal rencontre, or his having suffered a personal indignity. Possessing the accomplishments, he avoided the vices of the young Virginia gentry of the day, and a class of habits which, if not vices themselves, were too often made the preludes to them. He never gambled.

To avoid importunities to games which were generally accompanied with betting, he never learned to distinguish one card from another; he was moderate in the enjoyments of the table; to strong drink he had an aversion, and it rarely yielded to any circumstances; his mouth was unpolluted by oaths or tobacco! Though he speaks of enjoying "the victory of a favorite horse," and the "death of the fox," he never ran but a single race, and he never could joined in the pleasant excitement—he knew it to be too pleasant for the aspiring student—of the chase. With such qualities of mind and character, it was the favor of powerful friends and even of vice royalty to raise him to fortune. Mr. Jefferson was not a young man to be lightly regarded by the young or old of either sex. He became of age in 1764."

We must pass over Mr. Jefferson's labors as a diplomatist and member of Congress, and come directly to his personal character and habits. He had two daughters, Martha and Marie. Their mother died when they were very young, and their care and education devolved upon Mr Jefferson himself. The devoted attention he bestowed upon them, even to the most minute details, evinces how refined and delicate were his sensibilities and with how much affection he regarded them. His home in Paris, where he had to pass a very unhappy time, was made as pleasant as possible to his character. Parental love is of course deep and fervent, but there is a peculiar delicacy about Mr. Jefferson's which is only characteristic of an elevated mind. Mr. Randall has given, with singular fidelity and exactness, not varying a single line or idea, various letters written by Mr. Jefferson to his daughters, and although these confidential communications extend over the most exciting periods of his life, yet they do not contain a bitter or censorious word.

The following beautiful letter was written to Martha when she was only eleven years of age, and while she was at school in Philadelphia:

ANAPOLIS, November 28th, 1783.

MY DEAR PATSY: After four days' journey, I arrived here without any accident and in as good health as when I left Philadelphia. The conviction that you would be more improved in your education I have placed you than if still with me, has solaced me on my parting with you, which my loverlor you has rendered a difficult thing. The acquirement which I hope you will make under the tutors I have provided for you will render you more worthy of my love; and if they cannot increase it, they will prevent its diminution. Consider the good lady who has taken you under her roof, who has undertaken to see that you perform all your exercises, and to admonish you in all those wanderings from what is right, or what is clever, to which your inexperience would expose you; consider her, I say, as your mother, as the only person to whom, since the loss with which Heaven has been pleased to afflict you, you can now look up; and that their displeasure or disapprobation, on any occasion, will be an immense misfortune, which should you be sensible as to forbear by any negligence, to incur, it would cut me to the heart. Your sisters are well, and their confidant and counsellor in every girlish doubt—they run to him with their joys, and flee to him to weep out their girlish griefs on his bosom. And never, in the author's life, were these tender and beautiful relations for a moment broken in upon, or interrupted by a passing shade.

We might pursue these interesting extracts to an almost indefinite extent, but we must refer our readers to the volume for full details of the life of this renowned political philosopher and statesman. Mr. Randall has performed his task with great ability and singular fidelity. There are defects of style and occasional digressions which sometimes mar the work to the critical reader, but in all the essential requisites of a good biography—in conpleteness of detail, in fidelity of research and accuracy of narration, we have never perused a biographical work so eminently satisfactory and instructive. And even some of the political philosopher's political opinions, Mr. Randall has not allowed partisanship to beguile him into excessive laudation, if, indeed, it were possible to

RANDALL'S LIFE OF JEFFERSON.

From the New York Day Book.]

The "doctrines of Jefferson!" Perhaps no phrase in the American language has been so frequently uttered within the last fifty years as this every day expression in respect to the political creed promulgated by Mr. Jefferson. And what is still more remarkable, and unlike any similar summary of personal opinions, every body knows exactly what is meant by this phrase. The great men of the world, even the great leaders of opinion that preceded and that figured in the French Revolution, have left nothing but their personal history, and to understand their opinions and the motives of their conduct we are obliged to wade through almost countless volumes both of biography and of history. But, in the case of Jefferson, a stump speaker or public lecturer, has only to name (not repeat) his doctrines, and every one of his countrymen, learned or unlearned, knows exactly what is meant by them. The reason of this is not merely the popularity of these doctrines, broad and genial and true as they are in fact, but because Jefferson was a statesman as well as a philosopher.

It was the misfortune of the earlier French Republicans, and especially of the Girondins, that they were patriots, philosophers, moral heroes, everything but statesmen, and therefore not only fell an easy conquest to the seemingly extreme but really practical Jacobins, but they almost ruined France itself by their visionary and feeble and therefore impracticable foreign policy. The "doctrines" of Jefferson are not original when regarded as mere abstractions or moral conceptions, and their force and popularity, indeed, with many, at first, consists in the practical application which he made of them. Vergniaud, Barot, Bailly, Condorcet, as well as Robespierre and St. Just, propounded the same abstract truths in almost every speech they made in the Convention—indeed the Dewitts in Holland and Algernon Sidney in England, had long before given utterance to substantially the same ideas, which are known to us as the doctrines of Jefferson. But Jeoerson's mind was eminently practical and organizing, and he clothed his abstract conceptions of men's natural rights in forms suited to the simplest understanding, and that could always be made available for the most practicable political purposes. Thus, in his immortal Declaration of Independence, he declared the most stupendous truths that ever fell from mere mortal lips to be *self evident*, and this was responded to by every man's actual consciousness, who, from that moment, was prepared to fight for them, not as an abstract belief but as irresistible and unavoidable convictions, a very portion of themselves.

It was this wonderful faculty of combining, or rather of materializing abstract ideas, that placed Mr. Jefferson at the head of all political ophers as well as the statesmen of the period in which he lived, and which will carry his doctrines as well as his name to the latest posterity. Indeed, these "self-evident" truths are a portion of the mental life, not a mere matter of opinion or belief, but of knowledge, of actual experience, and they are as applicable to the political wants of a township or county, as to the confederacy or the whole continent, when duly considered and applied to the United Union, as it doubtless will do some day. It is possible, it is true, that the time and the people, more than any innate or peculiar qualities of Jefferson's mind may have produced this result, and that some distinguished statesman may arise who may be able to transform the deepest abstract truths into the simplest experiences, but he is identified with them forever, and the "doctrines of Jefferson" will always remain as at present, the household words of the people of the world.

Mr. Randall has performed a valuable service to his country in the work before us. He is an ardent admirer of his distinguished subject, and writes with such enthusiasm as to give more than ordinary interest to his work. No really satisfactory life of Mr. Jefferson, in both his personal and political relations, has ever before been presented to the public. Tucker's biography is mainly political, leaving out of sight those admirable points in Mr. Jefferson's character which illustrate the gentility of his temper and the kindness and affection of his heart. The notable passage in Mr. Jefferson's character have ever been covered up by his enemies, and such writers as Hildreth and Goodrich have held him up with a sort of complacent satisfaction to the execration of his countrymen.

Mr. Randall has, however, given us a work so complete in its details and so positive in its proofs as to leave no room for doubt as to Mr. Jefferson's real character and position. It is, as it were, a daguerreotype of the man, even to the most minute particulars of his personal and private affairs. Mr. R has had free access to all the papers and letters in Mr. Jefferson's family, and thus been enabled to present a large and interesting mass of materials which have never before been given to the public. For five years he has been diligently collecting and arranging these materials, and he has pursued his subject with such ardor, that he has allowed no important fact bearing upon Mr. Jefferson's life and character to escape his observation. The first volume now before us extends the the end of Gen. Washington's first term as President. We do not purpose to notice in detail its contents, but merely to give a glance at its more prominent characteristics.

Continues the author:

"Mr. Jefferson was generally rather a favorite with the other sex, and not without reason. His appearance was engaging. His face, though large, had a very pleasing, beautiful, beaming with intelligence, with benevolence, and with the cheerful vivacity of a happy, hopeful spirit. His complexion was ruddy, and delicately fair; his reddish, chestnut hair luxuriant and silken. His full, deep-set eyes, the prevailing color of which was a light hazel (or flecks of hazel on a ground work of gray,) were peculiarly expressive and mirrored, as the clear lake mirrors the cloud, every motion which was passing through his mind. He stood six feet two and a half inches in height, and through very elite of this period, his form was erect and showy, and his movements displayed elastic city and vigor. He was an expert musician, a fine dancer, a dashing rider, and he was an manly exercise in which he could not play well his part. His manners were unusually graceful, but simple and cordial. His conversation already possessed no inconsiderable share of that charm which, in other years, we so much extolled by his friends, and to which enemies attributed so seductive an influence in moulding the young and the wavering to to his political views. There was a frankness, earnestness and cordiality in its tone—a deep sympathy with humanity—a confidence in mankind, and a singular hopefulness in his destiny, which irresistibly won upon the feelings not only of the ordinary hearer, but of those grave men whose commerce with the world had perhaps led them to form less glowing estimates of human nature than the generous, the sagacious Smith, the sagacious Wythe, the courtly and gifted Fauquier.

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Spicy Correspondence—A True Wife.

From the Boston Post.]

We are assured by a friend who is personally cognizant of what he states that the following piquant correspondence is genuine. A gentleman, whose business calls him a good deal from home, is accustomed to give the custody of his correspondence to his wife, an intelligent lady, who, in obedience to his instructions, opens all letters that come in her husband's absence; answers such of them as she can, like a confidential clerk, and forwards the rest to her liege lord, at such places as he may have designated at his departure. During a recent absence of her husband the lady received a letter, of which the following (omitting names, dates and places,) is a true copy:

MY DEAR SIR: I saw a fine picture of you yesterday and fell in love with it, as I did with the original in W——— last winter, when I saw you more than an hour, though I suppose you did not see me among so many. I fear you will think me forward in thus addressing you; but I trust you are as noble and unsuspecting as you are handsome and brilliant. Perhaps you would like to know something about me—your ardent admirer! Well, I am not very good at description, but I will say I am not married—(though you are, I am told.) My friends tell me I have not a pretty face, but only a good figure. I am rather polite, have black eyes, black hair and a dark, olive complexion, I am what is called a "brunette." I am stopping for a few weeks with my brother-in-law and sister in this town, and I dearly wish you would meet me there before I return to Washington. At any rate, do not fail to write me at least a few words to tell me whether I shall ever see you again, and know you more intimately. Forgive my boldness, and believe me,

Your friend, ———

To this letter the wife, who, by the bye, has not the least knowledge of the person to whom she was writing, made the following answer:

MADEMOISELLE: Your letter of the —— inst., addressed to Mr. ———, was duly received. Mr. ———, who is my husband, directed me when he left home, some days ago, to open all his letters and to answer any of them that I conveniently could. As you seem to be rather impertinent, I will answer your letter myself. I do not think your description of yourself will please Mr. ———. I happen to know that he detests light eyes and hates brunettes most decidedly. It is quite true (as you seem to suppose) that he judges of women as he does of horses; but I do not think your inventory of your "points" is complete enough to be satisfactory to him. You omit to mention your height, weight, wind, speed (here the word is illegible.) Taking your charms at your own estimate, I doubt whether they will prove sufficiently attractive to draw him so far as to—merely for the satisfaction of comparing them with the wholesome, plump form my husband is "unsuspecting." I think that is his nature, but yet he is used to drawing inferences which are sometimes as unkind as suspicious. You say that you are unmarried. My advice to you is that you secure somebody as soon as possible. In most cases I would not recommend haste, but in yours I am convinced there is truth in the proverb which speaks of the danger of delay. Should you be so fortunate as to get a husband (which may God mercifully grant!) my opinion is you will consider any woman who should write him such a letter as this of yours, impertinent, and, perhaps, immodest.

I will deliver your note to Mr. ——— when he returns, and also a copy of my reply, which I am sure he will approve.

I am, with much respect, as you permit,

Mrs. ———.

This was the end of the correspondence.

MORAL.—Young ladies who write affectionate letters to married men, should be careful that the precious missives do not fall into the hands of their spouses; or the amorous writers may chance to get "more cuffs than kisses."

Commercial Prospects.

From the Boston Traveller.]

The news by the steamships from Europe will be watched with great interest for the next thirty days. There is a general impression that we have now got near the bottom, and that an ascending progress must soon commence. The last news from Europe day not, however, warrant the opinion which is generally expressed. It does, in truth, show a somewhat more favorable financial aspect, but the commercial accounts are quite as unfavorable as any which have yet come to hand. A letter from a well known commercial house in Liverpool says, the losses on merchandise now landing from every part of the world are frightful, and no one has the courage to enter into any new engagements. On much of the cotton which has been discharging for some weeks past, the loss is £7 sterling per bale, and cargoes from the East Indies, and from most other quarters, are selling at a loss about as great.

While this state of things continue, it will be in vain to expect any improvement in trade. Not until shippers can procure and land cargoes which will find a sale at cost and charges can there be any revival of commerce. It becomes an interesting and it had about the revival which may be looked for in business, some weeks or months hence, will be slight and gradually progressive, or whether it will be sudden and strongly marked. Our impression is that in the early stages it will move slowly and almost imperceptibly, and that afterwards it will go on with a more accelerated progress, but that not till another crop is obtained, will it regain its wonted vigor, and allow to capital any very profitable remuneration. Senator Seward, of New York, whose opinions are very good in matters of business, differs somewhat from this view, and looks for a speedy and sudden revival of industrial activity. In this speech on the Treasury Note bill, he uses the following hopeful language:

"In my judgment, the acceleration of business is going to be rapid, just in proportion to the rapidity with which business has declined; and I expect to see every day, and every hour of every day, marked by a rise in the prosperity of the country, graduated just exactly by the suddenness of the depression. The causes of the disaster are gone. I think there is nothing before us but a great revival of business and plethora of money, and of the means of payments. I may be mistaken in this, but I am willing to stand by it."

The first indication of revival will probably be seen when the price of our staples in Europe ceases to be so much above what we can buy in the United States, so that the shipments will set the cost and charges of transportation. The carrying trade, which is now greatly depressed, will revive unless there is a large surplus of tonnage offering for other manufactures or agriculture are likely to feel the impulse. There is now but little demand for ships, and the rates of freight are so low that it is quite as well for tonnage to remain idle as to incur the risk of sea and fire, and even at these low rates there is not business enough offering to employ one-fourth of the tonnage in our ports.

COIN VS. BANK NOTES.—In 1834, the present Chief Justice of the United States, Roger B. Taney, at that time Secretary of the Treasury, laid down the following economical axioms:

Gold and silver will never circulate where banks issue notes that come in competition with them, for it will invariably happen that when the circulating medium is composed of these precious metals, not one of them is less valuable than the other, but not sufficiently depreciated to be discredited, the inferior will, after a time, become the general currency, and the more valuable will entirely disappear. This is obvious in the States where the banks issue notes as low as one dollar; for silver dollars are never found in circulation where paper can be freely issued by the banks. In order, therefore, to bring the precious metals into use, the rivalship of paper must be effectually taken away. We must not only remove the notes of the Bank of the United States, but also those of the State banks.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES.—At a sale of the slaves belonging to the estate of the late Thomas G. Poindexter, in Fayette county, at the Court House in Preston, Ky., on Monday last, the following prices were obtained:

For a negro man aged 23 years, $1,080; 24 years, $1,530; 25 years, $1,515; 25 years, $1,561; 26 years, $1,505; 30 years, $1,180; 40 years, $1,000; 17 years, $1,000; 19 years, $1,650; 19 years, $1,700, 7 years, $800; 7 years, $816; for a woman, aged 20 years, and infant child, $2,000; for a girl, aged 16 years, $1,220; 16 years, $1,020; 8 years, $855.

About thirty negroes belonging to the same estate were sold at proportionately high rates. They were all good farm hands.

The farm, containing 570 acres, was sold for a fraction under $45 per acre. These sales show that the prevalence of hard times in that region.

TWO WAYS TO TELL A STORY.—Elizabeth Barrett relates the following episode in her history:

First time he kissed me, but he only kissed
The spirits of the hand we rested I write;
And from that moment I felt that I loved him;
Now to world greeting—quick with it. "Oh, list."
When the Angels speak. A ring of amethyst
I could not offer for a kiss—but he
Thus that first kiss. Oh! beyond deed!
That was the crown of love, which love's own crowns
With sanctities of days, and months, and years,
The third upon my lips was to the first
Is perfect paradise to the world's best.
I have been proud, and said "My love—my own!"

"Sut Lovenogood," of Tennessee, has experienced a similar felicity, and describes it in the following:

"I happed to pass next day; ov course I stopped to enjoy a look at the heaper, and she war mighty lovin to me—put one arm round my neck an' tother wun war the c'relegie goes around a hope, took the 'turn on me with her left hand an' gi'e me a buss. Says she 'Sally, I love you. I've got something for you—guess what shun'—an' I believe it, for I beg'n to feel it already. My toes felt as if minners war a nibblin' at um—a cold streak run up and down my back like a lizzud with a turkey hen after him in settin' time, and my skin-ck was hot and on-satisfied like."

BOSTON, January 5.—Frank Heath and his sister, Miriam Heath, have been arrested in Dracut, near Lowell, for the murder of their father, Joshua Heath, a blacksmith, between sixty and seventy years old. The daughter, it is stated, confessed that she had attempted to poison her father, and that her brother on Saturday night, shot him in the head, and afterwards burned the body. When it was found by the officer, they seemed to have a very faint idea of the enormity of the crime. The father was of intemperate habits, and often quarrelled with and beat his children.

☞ There is nothing funnier in cockney vernacular than Jeames's letter, according to the veracious historian, Thackeray, when he is in doubt which to prefer of his two lady lovers, Mary Hann or Hangelina. He writes: "There they stood together, among them two young women. I don't know which is the anasomest, I couldn't help comparing them; hard I couldn't help comparing myself to a certain Hansomide, who found it difficult to make a choice between 2 bundles of A."

LAWYERS.—When Peter the Great was in England, he expressed a desire to visit the Old Bailey, and witness a criminal trial. Seeing a large number of gentlemen with powdered wigs and silk gowns, the Czar asked his interpreter who they were. "Lawyers," was the reply. "Lawyers? My God! I have only two of the most dangerous of my subjects to hang one of them as soon as I get home."

New Advertisements.

For Hire.

EIGHT likely NEGROES, three women, No. 1 Cooks, Washers and Ironers, the remainder of them are good workers. Apply to J. R. POWELL, jan10, tf corner Third and Exchange Streets.

Negroes for Hire.

MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS. Apply to R. M. REDD, jan10-5. Union Block.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIE L. GREEN, Esq., of Tipton, as a candidate for Attorney General of the Seventh Judicial District, of Tennessee. Election on the first Saturday in April. jan10

GEOLOGY.

DR. HOSTON will shortly announce that in compliance with the invitation of a number of distinguished citizens of Memphis, he will give his course of RIGHT ILLUSTRATIVE LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, and the NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION, at Odd Fellows' Hall, commencing TUESDAY EVENING, January 12.

Second and Third Lecture, Wednesday and Friday, 13th and 15th, and continued as per future notice.

PROGRAMME.

1. Mechanical Astronomy, in which will be illustrated by reports made in Public Philosophy, the laws which govern the formation, form, motion, and situation of the heavenly bodies, with 15 sketches.

2. Second Conference, the relation of the earth's crust to Volcanoes, Earthquakes, and the elevation of Continents and Islands.

3. Geological position of rocks, gold deposits, quartz veins, and formations of California.

4. Fossil remains of animal life. Classification of rocks by fossil remains found in them.

5. Coal beds, how the coal was produced; with proofs that all Coal Graphite and the Diamond are of vegetable origin. Difference between Anthracite and bituminous coal and how caused.

6. Fossil or petrified, organic remains of myriads of animals that existed on the earth and in the seas, millions of years before the creation of man.

7. Fossil remains which prove that man was the greatest of all the creations. A fall after mature, of animals that existed on the earth and in the seas, millions of years before the creation of man.

8. The present condition of animals with the man as compared with the fossil remains of the animals and Geological Chronology. The harmony of Geology and the Mosaic account of the Creation.

Also lectures will be given on some interesting topics related with reference to the chronological formation of the rocks or regions of Lake Superior, with remarks on California, its Geology, Mineral wealth, Gold and Mercury mines, from the year's Geological observations in that country.

The above subjects will be illustrated by a series of more than

FIFTY PAINTINGS.

These paintings cover over 1000 feet of canvas, and were executed at a cost of $4,000. Among them is a splendid production by Hoppin, of Niagara Falls.

The Middletown News says of this work: "It is a beautiful picture as well as a beautiful painting, and a sight of it alone is worth the price of the ticket to the exhibition."

☞ Ticket for the course $1 50; two tickets (for gentleman and lady) $2; single tickets 25 cents. For sale at the door, and at Hoppin's.

☞ Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock. jan10 8.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN 30 YEARS OLD, a good hand at any thing, such as a house servant, or a first rate hand on a farm. Apply to WM. WHITEHORN & SON, At the Foundery of W. C. Bradford, on Poplar st. jan10 tf

Just Received.

AT OUR FRUIT TREE DEPOT, No. 196 Main street, Memphis, a large assortment of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, and Bulbs of every variety, suitable for the South, consisting of the following varieties: Apple, Peach, Cherry, Pear, Quince, Blackberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, Red and White Dutch Currants, German, Antwerp Raspberry, Catawba Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, six varieties, Silver Maple, Ailanthus, Chinese Mulberry, Tree of Heaven, Honey Locust, Ailanthus, American Mountain Ash, Pyramidal Arborvitae, Altheas, Lilac, a fine collection of Evergreens, Red Cedars, Ever Green and Chinese Arborvitae, Maple Vine, Balsam Fir, Norway Spruce, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Sweet Gum, Magnolia, Grandiflora, Lent Maculata Crataya, Wormwood, Upright Box, Lombardy Poplars, Balsam Poplar, Silver Poplar, Tree Peonies, Fruit, Victoria, Rutherfordian and many other articles not enumerated. Orders filled with despatch.

JOHN SHERMAN & BRO.'S.
Of Sherman Nursery, St. Louis, Mo.

SOMETHING NEW!

Dickens' Two Apprentices.
MUSTANG GREY, NEW SUPPLY.
Tupper's New Book.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
NEW YORK LEDGER.
NEW YORK HERALD.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

Call and get something new at
GEO. PATTISON & CO'S.

ESTRAYS—SHELBY COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Thomas Moore, one Sorrel Horse, 14½ hands high, 5 years old, branded on the left shoulder with a small star, supposed to be about 15 years old, and valued at $75. Said Moore resides in the 7th Civil District, one mile west of Collierville.

Also taken up by Daniel Post, on the 28th day of December, 1857, a Brown Bay Horse Mule, about 6 years old, 14 hands high; black legs; great market; a dim star in the forehead; valued at $100. Said Post resides in the First Civil District.

A. S. THOMAS,
Ranger of Shelby county.

RALEIGH, January 7, 1858. jan8 w4t

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the name of DOUGLASS, DOWELL & CO., is this day dissolved, and a settlement of the old business will be made by A. H. Douglass.

January 7th, 1858.

A. H. DOUGLASS,
A. DOWELL,
R. R. HAYMAN.

JNO. D. TROTTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Aberdeen, Tombigbee county, Miss., will attend to the payment of taxes, collection of claims, and the transaction of business in this State, attend to the examination of land titles in the counties of Lowndes, Chickasaw, Monroe and Washington.

jan8-6m 8m

NOTICE.

DR. J. M. SLEDGE has returned from New York, after an absence of four months, and has effected some astonishing cures in