DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1858

Largest Circulation in the City.

☞ The Appeal is regularly discontinued at the end of the time subscribed and paid for unless renewed in advance. This rule is adhered to without respect to person. ☜

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

For the entertainment of our lady readers, we publish this morning an extended account of the preparations for the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with the Prince of Prussia. Since this is the first royal wedding for many years in the mother country, our lady friends will, of course, note its incidents with the highest interest.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We are enabled to announce, from undoubted authority, that the conditions which will entitle the Pacific Railroad Company to all the rights guaranteed by the charter from the State of Texas will be complied with before the time fixed by law. Seventeen and a half miles of the road have been completed in running order, leaving only two and a half miles to be completed, upon which the heaviest work has already been done. Letters have been received in this city stating that the whole twenty miles would be completed before the 1st of February, fifteen days before the time required by law. It is therefore certain, that the Pacific Railroad Company will be entitled to all the privileges accorded to the Company, which shall comply with the conditions of the charter granted for that purpose.

WHO WOULD HAVE BELIEVED IT?

We are assured upon authority we cannot question, that the Planters' Bank of this city has never charged more than 3 per cent. for Eastern Exchange; and, further, that the branch bank in this city has furnished from two to three hundred thousand dollars worth of Exchange on the North at this rate. We are bound to believe that this is a fact, and one commendable to the institution in question. But the question naturally arises, who knows, or who is cognizant of the fact? How many of our business men have ever got accommodation at this rate? Not one in twenty. It is a fact universally known, that Exchange upon any point of the compass cannot be had for less than six per cent. by out-siders. This is the experience of the community at large, and if the Planters' Bank has had it in her power to accommodate a favored few at lower rates, we congratulate them on their good fortune.

The amount of Exchange furnished at this rate, we cannot but believe, is limited to the favorites of the Bank. We cannot and do not doubt that the favorites of the Bank have received it at this rate. But what relief is this to the community at large? There is not one in a hundred that believes Exchange has been or can be procured at so reasonable a rate. Hence, we ask the question, how it is that so large an amount could be procured at so reasonable a rate? The fact is, the favorite few have absorbed all and left none for out-siders.

☞ "All the Decency."—The Free-State Legislature of Kansas, on the receipt of President Buchanan's message, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That James Buchanan, President of the United States, be entitled to the name of Muggins, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to him. The resolution passed amid deafening cheers.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* very truly and pertinently remarks, of the Kansas fanatics, that the Free-State legislators, if all their ingenuity had been directed to damaging their own cause, could have found no more sure method of securing that result than by the use of such disrespectful language toward the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Billingsgate is the alternative for argument only when the cause for which it is employed is too weak to be bolstered by sound logic, or when, as is usually the case, the logicians are from Aisstia and the Five Points. President Buchanan cannot be injured by such puny attempts, nor is it likely he would have any other feeling than a proper contempt for those who attack him with such scurrility, should he ever be apprised of it. But the country will resent the insult for him.

The Cash System.

The Editorial Convention of Ohio has recommended the general adoption of the cash system. We extract the following from the proceedings:

While the committee were being made, Mr. Cooke, for the purpose of introducing a topic for discussion, moved that the following resolution be re-affirmed:

"That we still regard the 'cash' system as the best, alike for the interests of the community and for the publishers, and we recommend that it be adhered to, so far as practicable, with a view to its ultimate adoption."

Mr. Wharton, of the Massillon *News*, addressed the convention very warmly in favor of the resolution, except that it did not go far enough.

Mr. Cooke, of the Sandusky *Register*, wished an interchange of opinion on this subject, giving his experience on the adoption of the advance pay system. He favored it most decidedly.

Mr. Saxton, of the Canton *Repository*, was in favor of it; and while the convention could not enforce the resolution, as far as others' business was concerned, it was their duty to advise the cash system to the publishers. He would enforce it, so far as he was concerned, sink or swim.

Mr. Stayner, of the Delaware *Standard*, gave his experience. He had never been able to collect from those once struck from his subscription list. He regarded it as almost impossible for one office in a place to adopt it alone.

Mr. Wharton coincided in these views.

Colonel Schoolcraft, of the Sandusky *Register*, stated that the system had gained more foothold in the last few years than in the 25 previous years. People now thought more of paying in advance for their papers now than they used to; and he attributed this good result to the efforts of the Association. He did not think the rule could be enforced at once, but public sentiment could be educated up to it.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Cotton Trade.

The circular of T. J. Stewart & Co., of New York, prepared for transmission abroad by the steamship *Africa*, contains the following in relation to the cotton crop and the cotton market:

The market has steadily and daily improved since the issue of our last circular, *per Persia*, on the 16th inst., caused by the disappearance of the money convulsion in Great Britain, and the advance in prices there, arising from the growing ability of consignors to carry their property till it is wanted by the trade. There is no probability that any temporary relapse in price at Liverpool will make money there profitably become cheaper, would now resect here; and yet the possibility of it has kept a large class of buyers from entering the market, which has now advanced nearly two cents per pound at Mobile, New Orleans, Charleston, &c., and fully one and a half cent in all places. It is apparent that the staple must, from its position, soon attract the attention of speculators, and become for capitalists, after money securities, the favorite investment of the day.

The large estimates pertinaciously promulgated from this point, of the probable receipts or product of the growth of the last crop, having fully answered their purposes abroad, and brought down prices not only to what was deemed to be a safe point, but under a combination of untoward circumstances, to about two pence under it, a steady desire is now evinced to bring the public mind away from the 3,250,000 bales as estimate, as a possibility of a mistake, and the eventuality of a crop of about 2,750,000 to 2,800,000 bales. We expect to see those figures referred to within a few weeks, as maximums, against our estimate of 2,500,000 bale, as minimum. The continued diminution of the receipts, which now show a falling off of 512,000 bales, as compared to the moderate crop of last season, with the small stocks in all the interior towns, and with the inability to show an excess on plantations in any sections of the country, is now arresting the attention of buyers, and they gradually become convinced that the crop made was actually a small one, we may look for an amount of business in it such as has rarely been seen in this country.

We concur in the views expressed in a circular from this city, that parties requiring supplies should send out discretionary orders, and make early allowance "for the effort of reducing receipts and crop estimates, and for the recuperative force of low prices and cheapening money." It must not be overlooked that the consumption of cotton goods has been steadily proceeding, whereas the production has been largely diminished. The requirements of this country for the coming year will greatly exceed the last in all staple fabrics. The daily sales of cotton are now averaging about 1,200 bales, with a gradual healthy improvement in prices. The recent deliveries are of a low grade. It in fact causes holders to supply the market less freely with the better styles.

Legislative Report.—Mr. Goodpasture has introduced into the Senate following resolutions, the adoption of which is urged by the *Union*:

Resolved, That sec. 7, article 24 of the Constitution of the state of Tennessee, be so amended as to read after the words "and forever thereafter," "elections for members of the General Assembly shall be held once in four years, on the first Thursday in August; said elections to terminate the same day."

Resolved, That sec. 8th, article 2d, be so amended as to read after the words "and forever thereafter," "the General Assembly shall meet once in four years, on the first Monday in October, next ensuing election."

Resolved, That sec. 4th, article 3d, be so amended as to read, "The Governor shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall not be eligible more than eight years in any term of twelve."

For the Memphis Appeal.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 26, 1858.

Messrs Editors: Cotton is very dull. The quotations of 9@10c for middling are merely nominal, and classification rigid. The house of Titus, Groves & Co. resumed payment on yesterday. Their ability to pay, ultimately, has never been doubted here for a moment, and their early resumption only adds increased confidence in their already well established mercantile integrity. There is very little activity in any department of trade. Sterling and French exchange is now being returned upon our banks, and they feel little like reinvesting till the extent of their casualties are known. Bank checks are now selling at par on New York; sixty days' sight (street drafts) at 3½ to 4 per cent. discount; American half dollars, (new coin) at one per cent. discount.

MUSHANO, JR.

The Legislature.

In the Senate almost the entire day was spent in reading the code and in discussing Mr. Davis' bill to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Tennessee a million and a half dollars by the issuance of bonds. Mr. Hill offered a bill in lieu directing the Governor to sell the stock of the State in the Union and Planters' Bank and in the different turnpike companies, the proceeds to be applied to increasing the stock of the State Bank. The bill was adopted in lieu, and then rejected on the second reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stanton's resolution against the Congressional compensation bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas 35, nays 34.

Mr Dobson's resolution to amend the constitution by increasing the number of Representatives to 80, and never to exceed 100,—to give to every county at least one Representative, and to do away with "floaters," after debate, was rejected—yeas 21, nays 33.

The resolutions on the Kansas question reported by the majority of the committee on federal relations, in lieu of Mr. Polk's resolution, were rejected—yeas 32, nays 36; and then the majority's resolution, reported by Mr. Richardson, was adopted—yeas 37, nays 25—in the following terms:

Resolved, &c. That it is the opinion of the House of Representatives, under the present unsettled and distracted condition of Kansas affairs, that our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States ought to be left perfectly free and untrammeled to pursue that course which in their judgment may best promote the public good and do justice to all parties concerned.

This resolution, however, was at length displaced by another substitute, submitted by Mr. Williams, and adopted by yeas 33, nays 28, in the following words:

Resolved, &c. That we fully endorse the principles contained in the message of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas question.

Among other business was the passage on the third reading of Mr. Harney's bill to release the State from certain liabilities, and for the benefit of the Central Southern Railroad Company.—*Nashville Union, January 24.*

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, on the Kansas Question.

From the Observer (N. Y.) Gazette, Jan. 14.]

The declined popular sovereignty in the Territories, as against Congressional intervention, has never been more comprehensively set forth than in the following brief letter from the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, the able and distinguished Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the National House of Representatives, in reply to an invitation to attend a Democratic meeting in the city of Philadelphia:

LETTER FROM HON. J. GLANCY JONES.

WASHINGTON, December 26, 1857.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to attend a meeting of the Democracy of Philadelphia, to be held on Monday next, for the purpose of sustaining the message of the President. I regret that my duties here compel me to forego the pleasure it would afford me to accept your invitation. The message is one which has my hearty and cordial approval. The doctrine of popular sovereignty is now a settled and integral part of the Democratic creed; so, also, is its correlative, that of non-intervention by Congress in the domestic affairs of the Territories. As ours is a government of law and order, the popular will of the Territory can only be known through its legal representatives.

The mode and manner of conveying that will to the Federal Government, belongs exclusively to the people of the Territories. If they prefer that it shall be made known only through the popular suffrage, ratifying the acts of their representatives, it can be received in no other form. If they authorize their representatives to speak for them, without submission, or by partial submission to the popular vote, it is alike binding; for while, in each and every case, we have no right to dictate, suggest or intervene, I consider it the highest attribute of popular sovereignty to allow the people of a Territory, not only to form and control their own domestic institutions, but to do this in their own way, and not the way that Congress may suggest. Kansas has done this. The President has no legal knowledge of the popular will there, except through its own chosen representatives. If he were to reject or disregard this, it would not only nullify the acts of popular sovereignty, communicated to him through legitimate channels, but it would be intervention with a high hand, and an Executive usurpation far more odious than Congressional. The new doctrine that the popular will cannot be made known through its own chosen agents, if it be their will so to do, is an abridgment of sovereignty—a limitation of the power of the people, imposed on them by Congress, which assumes, without constitutional authority, to exercise it. It is setting up a higher law than the Constitution, inasmuch as it abrogates the whole system of representative government.

I recognize in the people of Kansas, when they are sufficiently numerous, the absolute right, in the exercise of sovereign power, to settle their domestic institutions; and I recognize it as one of the highest attributes of that sovereignty, that they may choose their own way, their own *mode* and *manner*. If the Executive or Congress can dictate the manner, or compel them to select a particular mode, other than that of their own choosing, then popular sovereignty is a farce. If the agents abuse the trust, to whom are they responsible? To the *people*, if they are sovereign—to *Congress*, if the people are not sovereign. If the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable to the people of Kansas, it is easy for them to change it; popular sovereignty concedes them that right. But if Congress attempts to charge it, Constitutional sovereignty spurns the popular sovereignty, and the battle of 1856 has been fought in vain. I have no regard for the Lecompton convention, or its constitution, except so far as it is the manifestation of the will of a sovereign people. I have not sought their votes or their influence, nor their own agents. It is because I am bound to regard this constitution as the act of the people, and not of the convention, that I accept it. I acknowledge the right of the people of Kansas to abolish, alter or amend this constitution; I deny the right to the Executive, or to Congress. With these views, my sympathies and feelings are with you. Very truly, yours,

J. GLANCY JONES.

To George Pitty, Esq., and others, Committee.

Another Railroad Across the American Continent Proposed.—The London *Post*, of recent date, speaking of the portion of President Buchanan's message as relates to the Pacific Railroad, says among other things:

"But it must be obvious to the most superficial understanding that the opening of any intercontinental line through the territory of the United States *would effect as great a revolution in the trade of the world as that which was brought about by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope route to India and to the other countries of the East.* The trade of China, Japan, and of regions comparatively unknown, would be impelled to the Pacific terminus of the railroad, whence it would be carried to the great Atlantic ports, to be afterwards distributed over America and Europe. Hong Kong, Shanghae, Canton, and the other marts of Chinese trade would be brought by steam within a few days' distance of the great American emporium which would spring up on the coast of the Pacific. If a facility of this kind existed, *the most important and lucrative trade in the world would fall into the hands of the people of the United States*, and the long voyages round the Cape, or round the Horn, would rarely be undertaken for any purpose of commercial gain."

The British, ever jealous of any rival in political power, but more jealous still of any people who may occupy higher commercial rank than they, do not like the possibility of such a direction of trade as this road would create, and hence there is this suggestion in the same paper:

"Whilst the citizens and the government of the United States are perfectly alive to the advantages which their country would derive from the possession of this great "highway of nations," the merchant princes and rich capitalists of England appear almost to have forgotten that in British North America they have existing vast regions admirably adapted for the construction of a railway, by means of which England could, as at present, defy the competition of the world. The position of British North America is peculiarly favorable both as regards physical geography and means of water communication. The distance between the nearest point of Lake Superior and the Straits of Fuca on the Pacific is estimated not to exceed sixteen or eighteen hundred miles—just double the length of the great Trunk Railway of Canada. From the recent investigations of Professor Palliser, it appears that large portions of the territory through which the line would pass consist of level prairie lands, and that the most formidable difficulty which the projectors of such an undertaking would have to encounter would be the discovery of some pass or gorge in the Rocky Mountains permitting the construction of a railway. But no one can hold such an obstacle to be insuperable when on the same continent the science of a Stephenson has spanned, by a bridge of two miles in length, the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence."

The Scarcity of Ice.

From the Albany Knickerbocker, Jan. 15.]

The sight for the ice crop still looks dubious. Yesterday was like June, and looked more like producing green peas than icicles. We understand that a delegation from New York was in the city yesterday, to negotiate for fifteen thousand tons, provided we have the necessary weather to produce the article. This will tend to shorten the crop at home. It will also tend to increase the price. New York uses up an immense quantity of ice, and this ice must be had, cost what it may. The entire trade in New York is centered in two companies, the New York and Knickerbocker, representing a capital of $1,000,000. Retail dealers bind themselves to sell at a stipulated price, under penalty of forfeiture of supply. The estimated supply on hand is as follows:

Rockaway Ice Co.	35,000 tons
Ice Houses at Athens, N. Y.	5,000 "
New Brighton, New York Co.	4,000 "
Ice Boat on the Hudson,	20,000 "
Ice House on the Cove	7,000 "
Total reserve supply on hand	66,000 "

Deducting from the reserve supply about 33 per cent., usually allowed for wastage and delivery, it is reduced to about 45,000 tons, while the consumption is 150,000.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PREPARATIONS—ALTERATIONS AND EMBELLISHMENTS OF ST. JAMES PALACE—MAKING SPACE FOR THE COURT CRINOLINES.

From the London Times, January 1.]

It is a long time since the ordinary operations of brick-laying, carpentering and house decorating generally have excited so much attention as those which are now going forward, daily in the precincts of old St. James. That dingy mausoleum of departed grandeur resounds with the note of preparation, and there are such symptoms of animation amid the ponderous magnificence of its halls and chambers as would almost lead one to the belief that it was really inhabited and about to be once more used by men. Acres of brown Holland, sufficient to keep all Belgravia from the dust, are being removed; ceilings being dusted, gilding retouched; washing, painting and papering all going forward at once, with such a din of saws and hammers, such a dusting of carpets, uncovering of chairs and general putting on of a rich and festive appearance as little imagination could easily realize the aspect it must have presented when the building was really a palace, and when St. James' rivalled in wealth and splendor even the magnificent court of the Grand Monarque. There is scarcely a room or apartment, raised which some alteration or decoration is not going forward—nay, even beyond the rooms themselves, down into the carriages and courtyards, the workmen are busy erecting stages and seats for the week, the week of the town shall also be lit up with gas. The Schloss, the palaces of the different royal princes, the ministerial hotels and all the public buildings in the town will on this occasion shine forth in unwonted light. The gala spectacle which is to take place on this occasion—when doubtless the young married couple, as well as the whole court, will be present—is to be Spontini's "Vestalin," a composition generally chosen for those occasions of pomp, not so much on the merit of its score as on the score of its merit—viz., as a musical spectacle.

APPROACHING BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

From the London Court Circular.]

Although no official intimation of the views of the Dutch Court has as yet been conveyed to this country, we believe there is no doubt as to the intention of the King of Holland to demand the hand of the Princess Alice for the young Prince of Orange. Neither of their Royal Highnesses has arrived at a marriageable age, it is true, but that circumstance is no bar to such a proposal as that to which we allude; and if the idea should hereafter become a reality, the match is one which must be contemplated by every parent as suitable. The idea of an English matrimonial alliance is seriously entertained at the Hague we are assured upon the authority of those who are in a position to be informed as to what is passing in the Dutch Court; and we have been told that if the contemplated proposal, when made, shall be acceded to by her Majesty, it is intended to send the Prince of Orange to this country to complete his studies, as his grandsire did, at one of the English universities—Cambridge most probably—and to mature his intimacy with the royal family.

A Thrilling Moment at Lucknow.

The British war in India has been attended with many scenes of thrilling interest, and there have not been wanting pens to picture them with startling effect. The following graphic description of the scene at the moment of the arrival of the relief, so long, so painfully awaited by the rescued party, equals in dramatic intensity the best descriptive passages of Sir Walter Scott:

Death stared us in the face. We were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and we knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned us; such as conveying orders to the batteries, and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone to try and make myself useful in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal, and my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and she had fallen away visibly within the last few days.

A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially on that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped in her plaid, at her husband's feet, promising to awaken her when, as she said, her "father should return from the ploughing." She at length fell into a profound slumber motionless and apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap. I, myself, could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continued roar of cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, "Dinna, ye hear it? Dinna, ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin', 't's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're saved, we're saved!" Then, falling on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor.

I felt utterly bewildered; my English ear heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving, but she darted to the batteries and I heard her cheery voice ring to the men, "Courage! hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them all. Here's help at last." To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they seemed stunned, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked out began anew as the Colonel shook his head. Our Highlanders had heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry.

A few moments more of this deathlike suspense, of this agonizing hope and Jessie, who had fallen down on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line, "Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased, indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear?" At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the music of God in the distance, when the bagpipes of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy nor from the work of the sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never, surely, was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voices of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy, which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to the blessed bagpipe. To our cheer of "God save the Queen!" they replied in the well known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c. After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was carried off to her quarters on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drank by all present, while the pipers marched round the table, playing once more the familiar air of "Auld lang syne."

Who can read this without a tingling of the blood? It reminds us of Byron's splendid description of the exciting scenes at Brussels, just before the battle of Waterloo.

Female Lobbyers at the Capital.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* gives the following description of a class of crinolined lobbyers at the capital, which is, doubtless, not overdrawn in very many cases:

Among the institutions of Washington is a class of female "diplomatists," "intriguers," "politicians" or office-beggars," as you may please to style them, which, as a class, cannot be paralleled in the world. These women are generally strong-minded in the fullest sense of the term. No little feminine scruples among them; no blush of modesty ever comes between them and success, but they "go in to win," on the principle that

"When a woman will, she will,
You may depend on't;
And when she won't, she won't,
So there's the end on's!"

A few days ago one of these Amazons arrived here to secure a position for a son who seemed to inherit all the feminine traits which his mother lacked. True to the principles of her class, she went to work. If she caught a glimpse of a Cabinet officer, she hailed him; if she met a Senator, she button-holed him; and if she came in contact with a poor "member" so-ny, she collared him. All were alike attacked, and had to suffer the infliction of a woman's tongue for a half-hour at least. Heavens! what misery! Even the President was not safe; and rumor has it that war was carried into his sanctum, and that the statesman of half a century had to quail before the modern Xantippe. At last, in the course of events, she met a distinguished Senator from a New England State, who has a tongue of his own, and knows how to use it. Her battery was at once opened. Round shot, bombs, shells, musketry, slugs, grape and "H B" were poured into the dignitary without mercy, and without even a pause for breath. When she had literally "gin out," as Sam Slick would say, the Senator asked her if her son was with her.

She replied by calling Spooney to her, who came, like a "Squeers" boy for his "molasses and brimstone," and was duly presented.

"Is this the young man whom you want appointed?" asked the Senator.

"Yes, sir," the mother replied; "and, oh! sir, he's set his heart upon it, and it will be a great disappointment, and I hope"—

"Beg pardon, madam, but did you say you wanted him to enter the army?"

"Yes, sir, the Dragoons, if you please."

"Well, madam, my influence is not great, but I will endeavor to serve you if you will adopt a suggestion of mine."

"Oh! with pleasure, sir—you are so very kind."

"Then, madam, from what I see of yourself and son, allow me to recommend that you apply for the commission in the Dragoons, and that your son be sent back to serve with the Army *infantry*. I am sure the country would gain by the change."

Xantippe glowed and swelled, but before she had time to explode the Senator was gone.

☞ Old Sir James Herring was remonstrated with for not rising earlier. "I can make up my mind to it," said he, "but I cannot make up my body."

☞ A Pennsylvania editor, in an appeal to his patrons, says: "The editor wants grain, pork, tallow, candles, whisky, linen, beeswax, wool, and anything else that he can eat.

☞ It may seem strange, but it is a fact, that men generally are much more afraid of women, than women are of men; and fearing to "break the ice," is a fruitful cause of old bachelors.

Slavery in Brazil.

We adverted, a few days ago, to the state of our relations with Brazil, and urged the necessity of placing them on a more equitable footing. It cannot but strike the more casual observer that, were the South fully alive to her interests, she would seek to secure, by all the means at her disposal, the friendship and good-will of the only other great power in the world deeply interested in upholding the institution of slavery. Why she has hitherto failed to obtain such sympathy and alliance, is a matter of mystery, and can only be explained by her supine indifference—her fatal lethargy—which is gradually causing her to forfeit the proud position she once occupied in the Union, and which will eventuate, unless her energies be aroused to action, in her utter political subjugation.

Were we called upon by some posthumous apologist for slavery to present the strongest possible argument in favor of the institution as an element of prosperity and a means of rapid national development, we would unhesitatingly point to Brazil. That empire, during an independent existence of but little more than thirty years, has been making giant strides towards wealth and prosperity, and it is no exaggeration to say that in the race of improvement Brazil has almost kept pace with the United States. Cut off from the commerce of the world by the selfish Japanese policy of the mother country, she was, at the beginning of the present century, a feeble colonial possession, and a desert waste on the surface of the globe. She finally severed, in 1825, the bonds which connected her with Portugal, and assumed the rank of an independent nation. Orderly, constitutional government was established under a wise and liberal prince, and the new empire began to flourish and blossom as the rose. The importation of blacks from the coast of Africa, notwithstanding the Portuguese rule, was continued on the most extensive scale. The coffee plant, introduced early in the century, soon became, thanks to its successful cultivation by the African, the staple of the empire, and the basis of its wealth. Coffee and Slavery are just as indissolubly connected in Brazil as Cotton and Slavery in the South. In order to prove that our picture of the prosperity of Brazil is not overdrawn, we will state that she exported in 1856 more than two millions of bags of coffee, and the current year her exports and imports in that year was $100,000,000. Such are the results of the successful establishment of this much reviled institution in a region which, but for it, would have remained a howling wilderness to the end of time.

The slave population of Brazil can not be very correctly estimated, as no census has ever been taken of this empire. We will not be far from the mark, however, in calculating the number of slaves at 2,500,000. They exhibit there and here the same happy traits of character, basking in the glorious sunshine of that great creation which may, with truth, be called the Paradise of the world. Though not so well cared for, materially, as in our Southern States, their condition on the whole, as a laboring class, is an enviable one. Humane enactments have been passed for their protection by the Imperial Government, and instances of cruelty toward them exist chiefly in the writings of prejudiced travelers.

The most vivid imagination would be at a loss to grasp the future productive power and prosperity of Brazil. The importation of slaves from the coast of Africa has allowed to continue. But the competition thus offered to British producers of cotton and sugar was being felt to be formidable, and British philanthropy set to work to check its growth. The policy adopted by England for the suppression of the Slave Trade in Brazil differs very materially from her course with reference to slavery in the United States. While she could only influence American opinion, by Exeter Hall resolutions, and by faithful and insidious emissaries at the North, she did not scruple to employ force toward Brazil and bully that power into acquiescence with her views. A greater instance of downright oppression is hardly exhibited in the world's history, than the bill of Lord Aberdeen, (passed in 1845, during the administration of that nobleman,) by which England claims and exercises the right of boarding or firing into Brazilian vessels, even if found in Brazilian waters and under the protection of Brazilian guns. The crying wrong thus inflicted upon her, Brazil has to submit to, for she was weak; but what Brazil has ever remember, without a blush of shame, his country's acquiescence in such outrages?

Might triumphed over right, and the slave trade in Brazil is virtually at an end. Since 1852 hardly an African has been imported, and even the authorities of the empire have set their face against the trade, although the sincerity of their opposition may be questioned. But the abolition bill of 1845 still remains in force, held in abeyance over the Brazilians, in spite of their loud clamors for its repeal.

England may perchance be proud of her triumph and chuckle over her success, but Brazil is already beginning to perceive the egregious blunder she committed in yielding to violence. Better would it have been for her had she incurred the horrors of actual warfare than to have relinquished that supply of labor upon which she lived and flourished. The slave population, decimated a few years since by the cholera, is rapidly diminishing from the same causes. During the clandestine trade, the introduction of males was considered infinitely more remunerative than that of females; there is a great disproportion (as in Cuba) in number between the two sexes, and the propagation is therefore inconsiderable. As a result of this failing off in the slave population, the production of sugar, cotton, tobacco and rice is diminishing, and it is unlikely Brazil will ever exceed her coffee crop of 1856. Her statesmen are anxiously but vainly seeking white labor for the cultivation of these staples in seeming ignorance of the laws of climate and race which ordain that cotton and sugar at least can only be produced by the perspiration of black field hands. The cry of Brazil is labor! labor! but labor is not forthcoming. She appropriates millions and offers brilliant inducements to Germans and Portuguese emigrants to settle on her rich, uncultivated lands, but in vain. Of the small number of emigrants who proceed to Brazil annually, the majority locate in the southern and colder portions of the empire, and some congregate in the large cities and engage in trade.

The question that now forces itself upon us is: "By what means can Brazil effectually escape the gloomy future that appears to await her?" We can see but one mode of salvation, and that she can only hope to employ by the co-operation of her sister slave state, who she wish to reach the pinnacle of national greatness; does she seek to render the vast Amazon valley, teeming with undeveloped agricultural wealth, available to the wants and necessities of the human family? If she would boldly demand of us the right again to supply herself with hands from Africa, and we venture to say that, should two such powers as the United States and Brazil agree upon the expediency of such a measure, they would have trade, they might scorn the opposition of the rest of the world, even were it arrayed against them.

In examining the question of slavery on this continent from a higher and more philosophical point of view, a somewhat curious phenomenon presents itself which we would be happy if our abolitionist friends would ponder over in the wise theorists at the North. Will the philosophers of the *Times* and *Tribune* please inform us why, notwithstanding the curse of slavery, there are but two large sections of this hemisphere cursed with undisturbed good government, where anarchy is observable in all classes of society, and where social disorganization is unknown? Is it not somewhat remarkable, too, that those two sections should happen to be Southern States of the American Union and Brazil—the country where the "blighting" influence of slavery exists? Among the Hispano-American Republics we behold revolutions, accompanied by anarchy and bloodshed; and in the Northern States of the American Union we witness impracticable theories and perpetual instability of public opinion, rushing from one wild excess to another, which, unchecked by the wise conservatism of the South, would specedily eventuate in the overthrow of all government.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Portable Gas.

From the London Building News.]

There is one great benefit the gas monopolists profess to confer on the public, and that is, the pavements will be less taken up for pipe-laying, as there will be only one company passing mains through a street, instead of one, two, three or four. Alas! there is a proposition that the pavements shall not be taken up at all, and the subways less burdened, as no pipes are wanted for gas.

The old Portable Gas Company failed in London, not because they could not send out portable gas, but because there was a very restricted private demand for gas, and the pipe companies were able to keep their ground by supplying the street lamps. The establishment of gas works of the Portable Gas Company became too heavy, and the capital was eaten up, and so the carts no longer went forth, and a shopkeeper could no longer receive his bottle of gas. Times are now altered; there is gas in every shop and in many private houses, and portable gas can find customers enough in Paris among the thousands of consumers of the Union Gas, and there are considerable sales. As the business has again taken a practical shape, and is of considerable interest to our readers, we think it desirable to make a few remarks on it. The gas business may be divided into two parts—the manufacture and the distribution.

The manufacture costs but a comparatively small portion of the whole price to the consumer—say in London, out of 4s. 6d. or 5s., the actual cost of the gas at the factory will not be more than 1s. 6d. to 2s., but the distribution in pipes becomes ruinous, because one use only is the capital sunk enormous, and the cost of repairs very great from the disturbance of pipes under the pavements, but the leakage is very considerable. This leakage varies from 10 to 33 per cent.—that is to say, in some cases 1,500 cubic feet of gas are manufactured to supply 1,000 cubic feet to the consumer, and commonly 1,258 cubic feet. Leakage is being lessened by better management, but it is still a very great loss to the pipe companies.

Such being the position of the pipe companies, we have now to consider the position of a portable gas company. The Portable Gas Company has to manufacture gas which can be delivered at the factory at 1s. 6d. or 2s. per 1,000 cubic feet; that is to say, if the customers brought their own pots—as they say at the beershops—they could get the gas in London at 2s. per 1,000 cubic feet, or less than half price.

A portable gas, when in the house, is no trouble. The cylinder occupies the position now held by the meter, and the burner services and fittings of the house are supplied from it. When emptied, another full cylinder is supplied daily, and the empty cylinder is taken back by the carts. To deliver portable gas, however, a company must have a plant of carts, of course, which adds to the cost of delivery; but we believe in Paris the gas can be delivered at 2s. or 2s. 6d. per 1,000 cubic feet. The whole capital of the Portable Gas Company in Paris is only 150,000f., or £6 000—an inconsiderable sum in comparison with the quarter of a million sterling of an ordinary metropolitan company. As the capital is so small, the amount of profit required is less; and as the price to consumers is low, it can be made a ready-money business. A consumer who now pays £4 a year, would pay for portable gas about 1s. a week.

New Advertisements.

For Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Front Room convenient to Business. Suitable for a single room on Monroe street, north side, between third and Second streets. Jan27-3t*

Lost or Miscarried,

A BOY'S SADDLE, marked James F. Lucas, Somerville, about December 15th, 1857. If any horse in the city has received such on any boy, for said J. F. L., he will confer a favor by leaving the same, or sending word to

F. F. LEWIS,
Corner of Main and Monroe.

Good Opportunity for Parties wishing to engage in Business in Memphis.

THE undersigned will sell his entire stock of CLOTHING &c., which is all fresh and in fine order. The stand is in the best business city, and presents an opening which does not often occur. The business will be carried on until a successor is named, and Plantation, Furniture and Brick Dwelling will be supplied with the best articles in their line at the lowest prices.

FRANKLIN & CO.,
Main street.

Prayer Books of Common Prayer.

PRAYER BOOKS, bound in velvet.
Prayer Books, bound in morocco.
Prayer Books, in plain binding.
Prayer Books, with ornamented clasp.
Prayer Books, with gilt edges.
Prayer Books, with plain sides.
Prayer Books, Turkey Gothic.
Prayer Books, Turkey antique.
Prayer Books, Gothic cased.
Prayer Books, jewelled sides.
Prayer Books, gilt.
Prayer Books, plain.
Prayer Books, in clasps.
Prayer Books, all prices.
Prayer Books, all kinds.
The largest assortment now to be found at

GEO. PATTON & CO'S.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE!

AFTER an experience of almost thirty years, in the preparation of VERMIFUGES, I am now enabled to offer my Improved Vermifuge to the public, as an article in every way worthy its confidence, being the most perfect Worm Destroyer in either children or adults yet introduced. This fact, which is attested by the certificates of persons of well known veracity, enables me to do out any hesitation whatever, to guarantee it to give the fullest satisfaction.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK,
Late of the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co.
Sold Wholesale by B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 97, Water Wood and Front streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold also by

S. MASSELIN & CO.,
H. F. FARNSWORTH & CO.,
and WARD & JONES,
Memphis, Tenn.

Jan27 3t w w tr

PEABODY'S NEW Hautbois Strawberry.

I AM now prepared to sell in a plant of this most wonderful fruit, at reduced rates. The superb fruit, the vine, which is well up to its fruit, although bearing the parent of the flower, from three to six hundred yards, I have cultivated no other kind of fruit, either in or out of the city, for the last three years, and shall not mix them out. The productive qualities of the vine and its hardiness fully equal the previous rept effect. My beds of the genuine are now in full bloom, and I can furnish of the genuine as one in the area. I inspected one bed of 1000 plants, from which I have taken 2 pecks (1 bu. Ohio) in one day, and 1 bushel in one day, and yield per bed, 1 quart, highest yield for two years, and the fruit is delicious, a certificate of which I shall publish next month, and also the original, giving my full and planting and culture. In order to prove that our picture of the prosperity of Brazil is not overdrawn, we will state that she exported in 1856 more than two millions of bags of coffee, and the current year her exports and imports in that year was $100,000,000. Such are the results of the successful establishment of this much reviled institution in a region which, but for it, would have remained a howling wilderness to the end of time.

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