THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 25.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL,

UNDER THE STYLE AND FIRM OF

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, in advance, per annum $10 00
Tri-Weekly, " " 5 00
Weekly, " " 2 50

☞ The Weekly paper will be furnished to Clubs of Two and upwards at $2 50 each—payable invariably in advance, and every Club to be made up at one office.

☞ An old subscriber and a new one will be taken together at $2 50 each.

☞ In no case will the paper be sent to new subscribers unless the order for the same is attended with the cash.

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due an payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

Adopted by the Appeal and Eagle and Enquirer.

For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion ... $1 00
For each additional insertion of same 50

SQUARES.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1.	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00
2.	4 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	37 00
3.	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00
4.	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	31 25	37 50	62 50
5.	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	37 50	45 00	75 00
6.	10 50	15 00	17 50	21 00	28 00	35 00	43 75	52 50	87 50
7.	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	100 00
8.	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	56 25	67 50	112 50
9.	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	62 50	75 00	125 00

☞ One square, renewable weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " " twice a week, " 30 00
Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00
" " " twice a week, 50 00

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, STRICTLY AS NEW MATTER DAY, and at third page, an advance over stated rate.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in fancy type, charged double rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occasional space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Loans, Removals, Copartnership Notices, To Contractors, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

☞ Announcing candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town, and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations to be charged as advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 5 cents per line.

☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the preceding rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Professional Cards.

THEODORE C. CONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on Main street in Greenlaw's Building, between Hernando and Gayoso streets. [ap8d-1y

THOS. W. PRESTON ..... C. ROWELL.
PRESTON & ROWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENN.
OFFICE—In Post Office Block. [mar14-d6

JOHN HALLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Collector for West Tennessee. Office on Jefferson street, East Court Square. [ap6

J. L. SHAMBERGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fredericksburg, Miss. Prompt attention will be given to the Collection of Claims. [mar8 3m

DR. CREIGHTON'S
OFFICE HOURS
For attending Diseases of the
EYE AND LUNGS!
ARE from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The balance of his time will be devoted to general practice.
N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services must consult his assistant. [feb28-tf

WILLIAM S. POSTON ..... THOMAS T. SCRUGGS.
POSTON & SCRUGGS,
Attorneys at Law,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
OFFICE—No. 29 Court Square, South Side.
WILL give their joint attention to professional business in the several Courts of the city of Memphis, the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Tennessee and of No. 13 Mississippi. [feb21 3m

J. W. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
DES ARC, PRAIRIE CO., ARKANSAS:
GENERAL COLLECTING AND LAND AGENT,
FOR THE COUNTIES
BORDERING ON WHITE RIVER.
REFERS TO—I. S. Kirkland, Banker, Memphis, Tenn; T. W. Bone & Son, Brownsville, do; J. A. Stewart & Bros., Des Arc, Ark; Frith & Jones, Des Arc, Ark. [mar7 6m*

DR. W. E. ROGERS,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office, 5½ doors east of Court Square. Residence at A. O. Harris'. [a 15-6m

J. G. PAYNE ..... H. UNTHANK.
PAYNE & UNTHANK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—No. 89 SOUTH SIDE OF COURT SQUARE, [ja23 MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. T. F. FEYTON,
OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, in Turnage's Building. [ja23-1y

CHARLES SCOTT ..... L. V. DIXON.
SCOTT & DIXON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Special attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office on Second street, on the left, up stairs, in the Walker Block, Main street. [ja6-tf

JAMES MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. References—Messrs. Ward & Jones, Phillips & White, Lamb, Young & Co., McClanahan, Trousdale & Dill, Allen & Putnam, Miles Owen, Esq., R. M. Avery, Esq., Memphis. Office, upstairs, at the corner of Main and Madison streets, next door to the Gayoso Savings Institution. [oct7-d1y

NOTICE.
DR. J. M. SLEDGE has returned from New York, after an absence of nine months, and has effected some arrangements in that city which has taken an office at No. 27 Monroe street, between Main and Second streets, and will continue the practice of Medicine. He has for sale his celebrated Compounds. All calls attended to, day or night. As he intends locating permanently in Memphis, and from the great success he has had in the treatment of the various diseases, he thinks he should have a liberal patronage from the citizens of Memphis. [ja16-d1y

GEO. DIXON ..... GEO. HELM.
DIXON & HELM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, South side of Court Square, 2 doors East of the River Bank. [ja15-d1y

JNO. D. TROTTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Aurora, Tunica county, Miss., will attend to the payment of taxes, redemption of land, either forfeited or not forfeited, and will promptly attend to the examination of land titles in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar and Washington. [ja 15-6m

DR. R. L. LASKY,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,
Washington Street, between Main and Second,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

THANKFUL for the kind patronage heretofore extended to me, I take pleasure to inform my customers and the public in general, that it is not my intention to leave this city, as has been reported, and that I am ever ready and willing to attend to the sick and diseased, and that I am prepared to undertake the most difficult operations and accouchements, and that I do not use calomel or any preparation of mercury in disease whatever.

Recent diseases cured in any one method, in such manner as not to interfere with the business of the patient, and that I do not use any mercury in the treatment of the same.

For the following diseases: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and Tooth-Ache, Paralysis, Dropsy, Inactivity in the Liver, Spinal Curvature and Weakness, Uterine Diseases, Hives, Tetter Albus or White Swelling, Scrofula, as well as all Diseases of the Skin and Eye, Amaurosis, Cataracts, Sterility, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., Every disease that require an entire revolution in the food and nervous system. I use Dr. Marcus Rector's treatment, which is universally known for its practicability.

After a practice of ten years as Staff Physician and Director of several hospitals in Germany, and eight years practice in the United States, my reputation as a Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher is sufficiently established as to use no further comment.

DR. R. L. ANET.
[ov23-3m*d

B. C. FLOURNOY ..... P. FARRELLY.
FLOURNOY & FARRELLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, A Second street, Hyde Building, Northeast corner of Court Square. [ja8-d1y

W. G. WEATHERFORD,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and Collecting Agent, Napoleon, Ark.
Refer to A. Wright, Esq., and Col. S. G. Payne, Gen. Philip Lindsley, B. L. Caruthers, Supreme Court; R. G. Eastman, Esq., Nashville; Major G. A. Henry, Clarksville, Tenn.; and Gen. T. B. Flournoy, Dodge co., Ark. [mar24-6m*d

Dissolution.
THE partnership in the practice of the Law, heretofore existing between Sullivan, Treadwell & Vollintine, is this day dissolved. July 1, 1857.

CARD.
W. L. TREADWELL ..... H. VOLLINTINE.
TREADWELL & VOLLINTINE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office, No. 15 Jefferson street, up stairs, second door East of Court Square. [ap 6-d1y

R. S. BROWN ..... W. FRAZER, Hernando. Memphis.
BROWN & FRAZER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office No. 308 Main street, between Commercial Rows, Memphis, Tenn., and Hernando, Desoto county, Miss. Will attend promptly to all business and business correspondence in Shelby in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.
REFER TO—Trustt, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia; Crooks, Hunter & Co., Baltimore; Hunter, Brandon, S. T. & W. R. Miller, Jones, Brown & Co., W. J. Webb & Co., Memphis. [oct8-1y

F. A. KUEFNER, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will give a lecture on the cure of Memphis and the vicinity, that he has located himself at the southeast corner of Main and Second streets.
Office hours—From 9 to 11 in the morning, between 12 and 1 at noon, and 3 times a day in the evening.
REFERENCE—John Shu-kert, Gov. Brown, of Miss., Messrs. Bailey & Jay, of Charleston, S. C.; Drs. Herring & Large, of Phila. phia, and Dr. Gaspert, of Louisville, Ky. [feb25 d1y

NOTICE.
DR. SANDERS' office is I. M. Hodges & Co.'s Drug Store, near the Post Office.

DAILY APPEAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1858

RAMBLING CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11, 1858.

DEAR APPEAL: I left Carbondale at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, for this place, on the Illinois Central Railroad.

The first place I noticed particularly, on the way, was Ducoin, some twenty miles from Carbondale. Here is one of the finest coal mines in the State. A shaft has been sunk one hundred and twenty feet to the coal vein and the Company are taking out coal rapidly and at a good profit. The Company does not own the land under which they are mining. They lease it from the owner; give him twenty-five cents a ton for every ton they take out and bind themselves to take out at least one hundred tons a day. They also bind themselves to pay whatever damages they may do to the surface of the land. This you see gives him the very nice little income of twenty-five dollars a day, besides what he may make by tilling the surface. Why do not some of the Memphis capitalists turn their attention to the coal-fields and mining operations of Illinois. To my mind it presents the finest field for speculation, or rather for continual money-making, in the country. Ducoin is in the prairie, and those now mining there are realizing handsome profits on their investment in a place where they had to spend thousands to sink a shaft, and then spend much more in drawing their coal up it. Why then should not money be made down in the hills, where a mine could be opened at one-tenth the expense? The same vein (nine feet deep) runs down among the hills in and around Carbondale, and it appears to me, that there is the place to make money. Time will show however, for it will be done one day, and the great Mississippi Valley will be supplied one of these days with coal from this very country.

Twenty-six miles from Ducoin is Centralia, where the railroad to Dubuque and Iowa generally diverges from the Illinois Central. Here is the dinner stand, and although it was very early, as I did not know when I might find anything more to eat, I concluded that I would try to eat something. Accordingly, I wended my way to the table, and after seating myself, commenced a survey of the crowd. I recognized Wm. D. Gilmore, Esq., former Sheriff of Shelby county, and George W. Relford, Esq., who used to keep the Richmond House in Memphis, both of whom were bound to St. Louis. After satisfying them, I took a survey of the table arrangements. I had noticed very plainly that the table-cloth was none of the cleanest, and now fell into a deep reverie, a kind of "brown study," in the contemplation of a large spot of dirt upon the bottom of my plate, which had assumed to itself the shape, very nearly, of a spread eagle. I was trying to decide whether the Bird of Jove had actually descended, (in miniature,) and thus sullied my plate with the reflection of his wings, and also whether there might not be a spot of equal size on the other side of the plate, when "ham, roast beef, boiled beef, broiled beef or beefsteak?" sounded close to my ears, in a rich brogue. I looked up hastily, and saw a carroty-headed, freckled-faced, redarmed, dirty handed Irish girl, standing beside me, with one of the aforesaid dirty hands grasped tight hold of my plate, which she had already snatched from my astonished gaze, and held suspended in the air. I exceedingly like she intended to break it over my head. I confess that I was bewildered. I looked up and said, "Ma'am?" "Ham, roast beef, boiled beef, corned beef, broiled beef or beefsteak?" repeated she fiercely. "Yes, ma'am," said I timidly. "Which?" she inquired, still more fiercely. "Roast beef." I managed to gasp out, and in the twinkling of a cow's eye, (that is, to about ten minutes,) it was lying before me. I always did hate to take two bites of a cherry, so I just picked up the piece of beef and placed it in my mouth. Did you ever see an Irishman let go of a hot cooking-stove? If you did, you can form some idea of how quick I let go that piece of beef. It was "spit," it was, and that finished my dinner. My friend, however, who happened to get hold of a better piece of beef, dipped a little deeper into the good things, and he informed me afterward that the vegetables consisted of the following variety: "Mashed potatoes, baked potatoes, roast potatoes, boiled potatoes and potatoues."

Dinner over, we concluded to take our seats in the cars, so as to be good ready for a start. Not so fast, however, as we were very politely informed by one of the officials, it being necessary for us to change cars and go five miles upon the Dubuque road, to Sandoval. Our things, which had been left in our seats, had been removed, and we had hardly time to hunt them up before the conductor sang out, "all-aboard," and the train moved off, leaving us upon the platform. Had the officers of the railroad informed us of the intended change, we could have removed them at first, and thus saved trouble. It was but by a lucky accident that we found it out in time to get our things, off the cars or our overcoats, &c., would have gone on to Chicago. This is very wrong in railroad officers, and I am sory to say that I have noticed the same thing on roads running into Memphis. Forgetful that the majority of passengers are strangers to the road, they expect them to know, by intuition I suppose, all about the changes, names of sations, &c.

But, in a short time the train for Sandoval backed down, took us aboard, and away we flew. Sandoval is but five miles from Centralia. Four trains of cars from the four cardinal points of the compass meet here daily, and as we approached, we could see for two or three miles, the trains from east and west on the Ohio and Mississippi road, reminding one of a great big snake, crawling rapidly along. Sandoval makes a big show on paper, but is very small in reality.

About a year ago a party of gentlemen passing through here at night, found themselves obliged to wait some two hours for the train going West. One of them named Jones, determined to have some fun, hunted up the Sheriff (who is one of the proprietors) and with a grave face, demanded a search warrant. "For what," said the Sheriff. "To search out the corners of the town," answered Jones. Sheriff tried to get mad but Jones stepped him. "Pshaw" said he, "what's the use of getting mad. Its nothing but a one horse town at any rate. If I had a good big staple down in one end I could haul it out of town with a pony." We did not have to wait any time however but (with our baggage all properly checked) were soon bound Eastward. I have not time to give a description of the rest of the trip to this place. The Ohio and Mississippi Road is a well conducted one—the cars are roomy and well ventilated, and the Road tolerably smooth. At Vincennes, Indiana, we got a most excellent supper, and at four o'clock in the morning arrived here. We are putting up at the Spencer House and I can truly say that it is among the best hotels I ever saw. The whole house is neat and clean, the clerks are gentlemanly and accommodating, the servants attentive and the fair excellent. When you come to Cincinnati, you can't do better and may do far worse than to stop at the Spencer House. Yours, B.

SIGNIFICANT DECISION.—A legal decision was made on Friday last, in the St. Louis Land Court, which, if sustained, it is thought, will effect a greater amount of property than any legal decision heretofore made. In the case of Adams vs. the city of St. Louis, His Honor Judge Lord instructed the jury that, if the land contested was a sand bar in the Mississippi when Mississippi became a State, the land is now a part of the State, and the plaintiff's title derived by purchase from the United States, is therefore null. Whence it would follow that all sales made in the United States of lands formed since the existence of the adjacent States, are void. The principle is even applied by the Judge to all lands overflowed at high water since the inception of the proximate States. All lands reclaimed from the rivers would then belong to the States—with the limitation named. But such lands have hitherto been regularly entered in the United States Land Office, and the present holders of them are titled as proprietors from that office. Should the above ruling be affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, it would destroy the titles by which are now held the sugar lands of Louisiana, the bottom lands of Missouri, Ohio and Illinois, and the dried swamp lands of these and other States. The decision would cause an unprecedented revolution of titles in the great river valleys of this country. *St. Louis Republican, April 6.*

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This body meets by appointment at Huntsville, Alabama, on Thursday, the 20th of May next. Rev. C. P. Reed was the last moderator, and will consequently preach the introductory sermon at the coming Assembly. We are assured that the members will be pleased with the place, and it is famous for the beauty of the locality, and of the surrounding scenery. *Banner of Peace.*

In Randolph, Alabama, the other day, Wm. Dunlap was killed by Dr. John M. Elliot, who surrendered himself.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

NOMINATION FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The District Convention, which assembled at Goodman, on the 8th inst., nominated JOHN M. CLARK, of Yazoo county, for District Attorney, to fill the place of J. B. HEMPHILL.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.—The religious movement which has attracted so much attention in other cities, has reached Vicksburg, and during the past week daily prayer meetings have been held at the Methodist and Episcopal churches in this city. These meetings have been largely attended, and we learn that a very lively feeling has been awakened on all hands. We trust that great good may grow out of them, and that many persons may see the error of their ways, and learn to do their Master's work.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

The same paper has the following of a negro case, which has attracted considerable attention:

THE NEGRO CASE.—This case has been much spoken of for a week past, and as a good deal of interest has been felt in the result of the investigation, we will make a plain statement of the facts as appeared of evidence. Mr. Hugh Riley, of the firm of Riley & Billy, was arraigned at the instance of J. H. Johnson, upon charge of illegally whipping and otherwise maltreating a negro boy, David, the property of the firm. The defense plead that he was justifiable in the course he had pursued in chastising the negro upon these grounds: It appears that the negro had a wife at the house of the defendant, and was in the habit of going there at late and unreasonable hours. For this reason he had prohibited him coming to his house, and had advised the book keeper in the house who has control of the boy, to that effect. The boy continued to visit the house, greatly to the annoyance of the defendant. Mr. Johnston was then appealed to, who directed the boy to keep away. Mr. Riley then thought the matter at the end, until a week or two ago, when the boy began going to the house in the day time. This was even more objectionable to Mr. Riley than the other. He then directed him to keep away altogether. The boy persisted in going until last Saturday, when Mr. Riley found him in his yard, and attempted to chastise him. The boy resisted and threw the defendant in a gutter, injuring him materially, and then fled.

Mr. Riley afterwards met him on the streets and again attempted to chastise him when the boy again resisted, but a third party coming to the rescue of defendant, knocked down and whipped him. The negro's head was pretty severely cut by the blow, and his knee was injured by the fall. These are substantially the facts in the case. The decision of the court was, that as there was no law governing such cases, the defendant was wrong in acting in contravention of that law, by taking the matter into his own hands, and would therefore be fined the sum of twelve dollars and cost of prosecution.

With entire deference to the court, we submit that the precedent in the case is bad, and one that will be likely to lead to unpleasant and disastrous consequences. If a man may not protect his own premises, and order whom he will to keep off, we hardly think that the privilege of the ownership of a house in this city will prove a sinecure. The truth is, there are a large number of idle negroes in the city, some of whom are free, some of whom are quasi free, with a worthless white man to stand as sponser for them, and the whole pack should be driven from the city at once. If there are no laws that can reach the nuisance, the people have a remedy at hand, and if we are driven to that we shall be in favor of sending sundry white men off to keep company with the free negroes. Men who pretend to own negroes notoriously free, should be made an example of.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD.—On Saturday morning last, we learn about thirty passengers came to Vicksburg on the above railroad. The road is finished for about 18 miles—the cars come in every other day, and always bring more or less passengers. This certainly should be a very strong inducement for our citizens to pay up their stock and extend the road.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

A. G. BROWN.—This faithful representative of the people of Mississippi in the Senate of the United States, is most remarkable for his attention to his constituency. When a Congressman, representing but a district of the State, he received innumerable letters from the people of his District, and invariably answered them immediately on their receipt. Now that he is in the Senate, his correspondence must have increased four hundred per cent, and yet no man can say, "I have written to Mr. Brown, and" (sufficient time having elapsed) "have received no answer." His attention in this respect is remarked by all who have occasion to correspond with him.

We personally know that the compliment above paid to Senator Brown's faithfulness and attention to the interests of his constituents is richly merited.

SHERIFFS' SALES IN MISSISSIPPI.—We observe by our exchanges that the Sheriffs' sales of lands for taxes are on Monday, the 3rd day of May. Delinquent tax-payers should take notice.

LAFAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court commences its session at Oxford, on Monday next.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Oxford *Mercury*, of the 15th inst:

A strenuous effort was made, on last Saturday night, by some thief or thieves, to break open the safes of Winfield & Nelson. The hinges were broken off the back window and the are over the back door was cracked, apparently with a large bar of iron. No clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrators.

DIABOLICAL.—On Sunday last a bar of railroad iron was thrown across the track above our depot. It was placed there by some heartless scoundrel with the evident intention of throwing the train off the track, and killing every one that might be on it. This is the second attempt of this kind lately, and they were the acts of some villian so low in degredation that no pen could describe the depth to which he has sunk.

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL SUVAROF—HIS PECULIARITIES.

HIS SCYTHIAN HABITS—HIS EARLY DINNER—HIS TREATMENT OF THE SICK—SUPERSTITION—HIS FOUNDERS FOR THE NEW ZEALANDERS—NOT AVARICIOUS—HOW HE LOST HIS RANK

The most active and terrible of all the figures of the Court of the Empress Catherine of Russia, was old Suvarof, the conqueror of Bessarabia and Poland. This old madman, whose instinct for blood was the half of the tiger, delighted in public and private the manners of a buffoon. No one who saw his weather-beaten and shrivelled figure tracing the streets of St. Petersburg, hopping on one foot, and gesticulating with a baton of the shape he which he threw apples to make them crackle and fight while he cried out, "I am Suvarof," would have imagined it was the same man, the successful general, the ferocious despot, the conqueror of Ismael, the terror of Warsaw, twenty thousand of whose inhabitants he cut to pieces; and seated on a heap of bodies in the market-place, granted pardon to the rest. Since Attila, perhaps the world had not witnessed so barbarous a warrior; indeed, his savage conduct in the field, his eccentric manners and course of life, seem to irritate the presence of insanity. A sketch of his mode of life may not be uninteresting.

Suvarof rose from the ranks, and advanced step by step to the rank of commander-in-chief, and weather with the army or at court, his life was that of an ancient Scythian. On such occasions as he came to St. Petersburg, he slept the chambers in the palace, and slept in the carriage in which he traveled. Every evening at six he retired to rest, and rose at two every morning. After a bath, administered by half a dozen soldiers, armed with pails of cold water, he breakfasted, and reviewed his troops.

His dinner was in readiness at eight every morning, and this, like his first meal, consisted of six dishes, boiled, and coarsely dressed. All who were invited to such repasts—and he was passionately fond of company—trembled at the prospect of such savage fare. His appetite was enormous, and, often, the best part of entertainment one of his aide-de-camp was seen to approach him, and bid him in an authoritative manner, not to eat any more. "By whose orders am I forbidden?" the General would then demand. "By those of the Prince Suvarof himself," was the reply. Upon which the General rising, would say, "He must be obeyed;" and, in like manner, he caused himself to be commanded in his own name, to walk, drink, sleep, or perform any other business of the day.

Sometimes he visited the hospital in the character of a physician. Such as seemed extremely ill, he ordered to swallow quantities of brandy and salts, but those who were only slightly indisposed, he treated with a few dozen lashes. He was frequently known to drive all the sick out of the hospital, saying, "it is not permitted the patients to be more sick!" He was accustomed to drill his men himself, and at the siege of Ismail he was seen mounted on a bare-back Cossack horse, in his shirt, putting his soldiers through their exercises, and cutting at them with his sabre, in the unmeaning sport of the new drill of the Memphis and other hospitals, and of the shells fired from the Turkish batteries.

When in camp his soldiers were never awakened by the drums beating reveille, but instead, the General marched out of his tent, and crew three times like a cock; and this was always the signal used, whether his army were to rise, to march, or rush to battle. His hatred of the French was extreme, and his feeling toward the European Powers generally was evinced by the different ways in which he made his soldiers charge with the bayonet. When he said, "March against the Poles!" the soldier plunged his bayonet once; "March against the Prussians!" and the soldier struck twice; but when he said, "March against the execrable French!" the soldier made two thrusts forward, a third on the ground, and three stabs and one thrust round his bayonet.

With all this ferocity, he was extremely superstitious. He made his officers pray loud and long before their companies; and like Cæsar, was fearfully punctilious as to which foot he placed first on his carriage step, or first in motion when commencing a march. In his domestic relations this barbarian displayed the same eccentricity as marked every other phase of his life. He quarrelled with his wife and son, to whom he preferred his nephew, the Prince Gorischakoff, and he refused to see or recognize his son, but when Catherine made the young Suvarof an officer of her Guards, the father said, "As the Empress chooses I shall have a son, be it so; but for myself, I know nothing of the matter." He had also a daughter, a maid of honor at Court, and who was chiefly remarkable for her ugliness. After an absence of twelve years, the Marshal, having appointed a meeting with her, in the house of a third party, the girl looked at him, and said, "Ah, father, how big you have grown since I last saw you!" In French this would have been a pleasing union words, but in Russian it was a bearable blunder.

This horrible brigand, who was said to have the body of an ape, the eyes and mouth of a wolf and hyena, was, with respect to money, the most disinterested and generous of men. From time to time Catherine offered splendid presents, all of which he rejected. He gave away handsful of money in charity; and it was only when men asked him to grant him their lives that he refused. One of the most peculiar traits related of him is, that he used frequently to shut himself up for a month to study the dead languages, and that he spoke Hebrew better than German or French. After a victory he was fond of sending an epigrammatic bulletin to the capital, and once plagiarized Cæsar's famous dispatch, "Veni, vidi, vici" (I came, I saw, I conquered) appropriately omitting, however, the second word, for he despised tactics, and merely rushed at his object like a tiger.

Again, contrasting the rival general with himself, he said, "Kutusoff knows war, but war knows nothing of him. I do not know how, but she knows me. As to Kutusoff, he neither knows her, nor is known by her!" Upon the accession of Paul, that Emperor having changed the dress of his soldiers from the Russian to the French fashion, Suvarof, disguised at a costume which he considered as too effeminate, exclaimed, "Hair powder and curls are not cannons, and tails are not bayonets." This sarcasm, which, in the Russian tongue, forms an apothegm in rhyme, having spread through the army, was the cause which induced the Emperor to recall Suvarof, and dismiss him from the service.

ALABAMA NEWS.

On the 25th ult., a fire in the basement of the new cotton factory of Martin, Weakly & Co., near Florence, caught and was damaged about $3,000.

A man named Asa Edwards, and his daughter, were killed in Bibb county, in this State, on the 27th ult., by the sheriff's posse. The old man resisted, when he was shot and both killed.

In Blount county during the recent Circuit Court, Anderson, for killing Owl, was sent to the penitentiary for eighteen. A woman was also sent there for three years for larceny.

Wm. A. Beene has retired from the Montgomery *Advertiser and Gazette*, as associate editor.

Patrick Chambers, one of the men who stole L. B. Cooper's horses, and then resisted officer Gibson, was tried last week in Morgan county for both offenses. He was sent to the penitentiary for twenty-seven years.

Isaac Sartin was killed a few days since near Belleefonte, while hauling saw logs, one of them rolling over him, so that he died instantly.

James W. Sloss, Esq., has been elected President of the Central Railroad Company, in place of Dr. Jonathan McDonald resigned. Track laying is progressing at the rate of a mile per week.

TELEGRAPH LINE ON THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We are glad to announce that the Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on the 7th inst., granted the right of way to the Magnetic Telegraph Company to construct a line of telegraph along the route of this road, to be completed and in working order to West Point (the present terminus) within six months from the 7th of May proximo, and to Cairo within two years from the same date. Another condition, we believe, is that within nine months after the completion of the railroad to any state per taile, the telegraph wires must be up and in working order to said station. We are rejoiced that this matter is at last settled, and we hope very soon to converse with our friends all along the railroad. Besides, it will be of great service in facilitating the completion of the road, putting all portions of it in constant and rapid intercommunication.—*Mobile Register.*

The Charleston *Evening Enquirer* of the 1st, says the Sheriff of Shelby county had a warrant for one Asa Edwards, who resisted its execution. The Sheriff summoned a posse and demanded E's surrender; he indignantly refused. The sheriff ordered his posse to fire; one of them, Jesse Pacer, fired with a rifle the ball passed through the flexor muscle of one arm of E's daughter (who was entreating her father to surrender) and thence through E's body, causing the instant death of both father and son. Brown, and (sufficient time having elapsed) "have received no answer." His attention in this respect is remarked by all who have occasion to correspond with him.

We personally know that the compliment above paid to Senator Brown's faithfulness and attention to the interests of his constituents is richly merited.

SHERIFFS' SALES IN MISSISSIPPI.—We observe by our exchanges that the Sheriffs' sales of lands for taxes are on Monday, the 3rd day of May. Delinquent tax-payers should take notice.

LAFAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court commences its session at Oxford, on Monday next.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Oxford *Mercury*, of the 15th inst:

A strenuous effort was made, on last Saturday night, by some thief or thieves, to break open the safes of Winfield & Nelson. The hinges were broken off the back window and the are over the back door was cracked, apparently with a large bar of iron. No clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrators.

DIABOLICAL.—On Sunday last a bar of railroad iron was thrown across the track above our depot. It was placed there by some heartless scoundrel with the evident intention of throwing the train off the track, and killing every one that might be on it. This is the second attempt of this kind lately, and they were the acts of some villian so low in degredation that no pen could describe the depth to which he has sunk.

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL SUVAROF—HIS PECULIARITIES.

HIS SCYTHIAN HABITS—HIS EARLY DINNER—HIS TREATMENT OF THE SICK—SUPERSTITION—HIS FOUNDERS FOR THE NEW ZEALANDERS—NOT AVARICIOUS—HOW HE LOST HIS RANK

The most active and terrible of all the figures of the Court of the Empress Catherine of Russia, was old Suvarof, the conqueror of Bessarabia and Poland. This old madman, whose instinct for blood was the half of the tiger, delighted in public and private the manners of a buffoon. No one who saw his weather-beaten and shrivelled figure tracing the streets of St. Petersburg, hopping on one foot, and gesticulating with a baton of the shape he which he threw apples to make them crackle and fight while he cried out, "I am Suvarof," would have imagined it was the same man, the successful general, the ferocious despot, the conqueror of Ismael, the terror of Warsaw, twenty thousand of whose inhabitants he cut to pieces; and seated on a heap of bodies in the market-place, granted pardon to the rest. Since Attila, perhaps the world had not witnessed so barbarous a warrior; indeed, his savage conduct in the field, his eccentric manners and course of life, seem to irritate the presence of insanity. A sketch of his mode of life may not be uninteresting.

Suvarof rose from the ranks, and advanced step by step to the rank of commander-in-chief, and weather with the army or at court, his life was that of an ancient Scythian. On such occasions as he came to St. Petersburg, he slept the chambers in the palace, and slept in the carriage in which he traveled. Every evening at six he retired to rest, and rose at two every morning. After a bath, administered by half a dozen soldiers, armed with pails of cold water, he breakfasted, and reviewed his troops.

His dinner was in readiness at eight every morning, and this, like his first meal, consisted of six dishes, boiled, and coarsely dressed. All who were invited to such repasts—and he was passionately fond of company—trembled at the prospect of such savage fare. His appetite was enormous, and, often, the best part of entertainment one of his aide-de-camp was seen to approach him, and bid him in an authoritative manner, not to eat any more. "By whose orders am I forbidden?" the General would then demand. "By those of the Prince Suvarof himself," was the reply. Upon which the General rising, would say, "He must be obeyed;" and, in like manner, he caused himself to be commanded in his own name, to walk, drink, sleep, or perform any other business of the day.

Sometimes he visited the hospital in the character of a physician. Such as seemed extremely ill, he ordered to swallow quantities of brandy and salts, but those who were only slightly indisposed, he treated with a few dozen lashes. He was frequently known to drive all the sick out of the hospital, saying, "it is not permitted the patients to be more sick!" He was accustomed to drill his men himself, and at the siege of Ismail he was seen mounted on a bare-back Cossack horse, in his shirt, putting his soldiers through their exercises, and cutting at them with his sabre, in the unmeaning sport of the new drill of the Memphis and other hospitals, and of the shells fired from the Turkish batteries.

When in camp his soldiers were never awakened by the drums beating reveille, but instead, the General marched out of his tent, and crew three times like a cock; and this was always the signal used, whether his army were to rise, to march, or rush to battle. His hatred of the French was extreme, and his feeling toward the European Powers generally was evinced by the different ways in which he made his soldiers charge with the bayonet. When he said, "March against the Poles!" the soldier plunged his bayonet once; "March against the Prussians!" and the soldier struck twice; but when he said, "March against the execrable French!" the soldier made two thrusts forward, a third on the ground, and three stabs and one thrust round his bayonet.

With all this ferocity, he was extremely superstitious. He made his officers pray loud and long before their companies; and like Cæsar, was fearfully punctilious as to which foot he placed first on his carriage step, or first in motion when commencing a march. In his domestic relations this barbarian displayed the same eccentricity as marked every other phase of his life. He quarrelled with his wife and son, to whom he preferred his nephew, the Prince Gorischakoff, and he refused to see or recognize his son, but when Catherine made the young Suvarof an officer of her Guards, the father said, "As the Empress chooses I shall have a son, be it so; but for myself, I know nothing of the matter." He had also a daughter, a maid of honor at Court, and who

Business Cards.

J. B. SHARPE ..... J. B. EATES
J. B. SHARPE & CO.
WHOLESALE
TOBACCO FACTORS.
No. 23 Front Row,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
BILLS and orders filled with the Genuine Article at manufacturer's prices. One hundred dozen Pigtails constantly on hand. [ap23 d1w1y

M. FITZGERALD ..... CHAS. C. HILL ..... J. WOODWORTH.
M. FITZGERALD & CO.,
(Successors to Peck, Simpson & Co.)
Grocers, Produce Dealers,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 44 Front Row, Memphis.
AND
JACKSONPORT, ARKANSAS.
[mh26-6m*d1w

FORD BEGBIE & CO.,
SIGN of the Big Collar, 291 Main street, opposite Court Square,