THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 32.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY J. R. 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, " " 6 00
Weekly, " " 2 00

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☞ Any old subscriber and a new one will be taken together at $3 50 each.

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Adopted by the Appeal and Eagle and Enquirer.

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SQUARES.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1.	2 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 75	22 50	37 50
3.	6 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	14 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, " 60 00
☞ Two square, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00
" " " twice a week, " 80 00
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☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Professional Cards.

E. N. YERGER ...IND. C. FARRINGTON ...O. YERGER.
Yerger, Farrington & Yerger,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEMPHIS, TENN.
apl3-6m

THEODORE C. CONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on Main street in Greenlaw's Building, between Union and Gayoso streets. mr3-tfy

JOHN HALLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Collector for West Tennessee. Office on Jefferson street, East Office Building. apl4

J. L. SHAMBERGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fredonia, Mississippi. Prompt attention will be given to the Collection of Claims. mar4 3m

DR. CREIGHTON'S
OFFICE HOURS
For attending Diseases of the
EYE AND LUNGS!
AR 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 commit this arrangement. feb26-tf

WILLIAM K. POSTON.....PHINEAS 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 Western Judicial Circuit of Tennessee and of North Mississippi. 1y

J. W. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
DES ARC, PRAIRIE CO., ARKANSAS:
GENERAL COLLECTING AND LAND AGENT,
FOR THE COUNTIES
BORDERING ON WHITE RIVER.
REFERENCES—I. P. Kirtland, Banker, Memphis, Tenn.; J. W. Gardner & Son, Brownsville, Tenn.; A. Brazeal, Jr., Esq., Des Arc, Ark.; Frith & Calnan, Des Arc, Ark. mar3 6m*

DR W. E. ROGERS,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office, first door south of Dr. Stone's office on Main street. Jan25-6m

G. PAYNE.....J. H. UNTHANK.
PAYNE & UNTHANK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—No. 26 SOUTH SIDE OF COURT SQUARE.
Jan21 MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. T. F. PEYTON,
OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, in Tarpley's Building. Jan25-1y

CHARLES SCOTT.....L. Y. 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. Prompt attention will be given to collections for collection entrusted to them. Office first door to the left, up stairs, in the Walker Block, Main street. Jan1-tf

JAMES MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. References—Messrs. Ward & Jones, Phillips & White, Lamb, Toone & Co., McClanahan, Trousdale & Dill, Hilton & Freeman, Hogg, Reid & Co., Capt. Jas. Bogle, Memphis. Office, up stairs, at the corner of Main and Madison streets, next door to the Gayoso Savings Institution. ac27-1y

NOTICE.
DR. J. M. SLEDGE has returned from New York, after an absence of nine months, and has effected some important cures in that city. He may be seen at his office at No. 37 Monroe street, between Main and Second streets, and will resume the practice of Medicine, where he has made his permanent Compound. All cases "incurable" 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. jan30-tfy

GEO. DIXON.....GEO. HELM.
DIXON & HELM.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, South side of Court Square, 2 doors East of the River Bank. jan15-dly

JNO. D. TROTTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Austin, Tunica county, Miss., will attend to the payment of taxes, redemption of land, either forfeited or sold for taxes, and will promptly attend to the examination of land titles in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar and Washington. jan18-6m*dly

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 3 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 now as ready as ever for the cure of chronic and external diseases, and that I am prepared to undertake the most difficult operations and accouchements, and that I do not use Mercury nor any preparation of mercury in disease whatever.

Sexual diseases are cured in my own 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 cause.

For the following Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and Toothache, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Spleen, Liver, Spinal Curvature and Weakness, Uterine Diseases, Hives, Tetter Albus or White Swell, Deafness, as well as all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Amaurosis, Cataracts, Chlorosis, Sterility, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., or any disease that requires an entire regulation of the Fluid and nervous system, I use the Magnetic-Electric 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 this country, I feel confident that my Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher is authentically established as to use no further comment. DR. R. L. LASKY.
feb23-6m*dly

R. C. FLOURNOY.....J. P. FARRELLY.
FLOURNOY & FARRELLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, Second street, Hyde Building, Northeast corner of Court Square. 2tf-dly

W. C. WEATHERFORD,
COMMISSION AT LAW AND Real Estate Agent, Napoleon, Ark.
Refer to A. Wright, Esq., and Col. S. G. Payne, Memphis; Judge R. L. Caruthers, Superior Court; R. C. Eastman, Esq., Nashville; Major G. A. Henry, Clarksville, Tenn.; and Gen. T. S. Flournoy, Desha co., Ark. mar24-6m*

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

CARD.
W. L. TREADWELL.....H. VOLLINTINE.
TREADWELL & VOLLINTINE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office, No. 16 Jefferson street, up stairs, second door East of Commercial Hotel. jy3-dawly

R. N. BROWN.....W. FRAZER.
Memphis. Memphis.
BROWN & FRAZER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office No. 246 Main street, over Bunnell's Book Store, Memphis, Tenn., and Hernando, Desoto county, Miss. Will attend promptly to all collections and business entrusted to them in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.
REFER TO—Trott, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia; Cronin, Hurxthall & Sears, Walter & Stebbins, N. Y.; M. A. Butler, Jones, Brown & Co., W. J. Webb & Co., Memphis. apl3-dawly

F. A. KUEFFNER, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, respectfully informs the citizens of Memphis and its vicinity, that he has located himself at the southeast corner of Union and Second streets.
Office hours—10 to 12 in the morning, between 12 and 1 in noon, and 3 to sun 8 and 7 in the evening.
REFERENCES—Judge Hunter; Gov. Brown, of Miss.; Nelson Mitch, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. Bledsoe, of Lexington, Miss.; Dr. Chapman, of Louisville. Ga1-dly

NOTICE.
DR. SATTERFIELD may be found at Dr. Sledge & Co.'s Drug Store, with the Sole Office. Ga1-tf

DAILY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING,.....APRIL 25, 1858.

THE MISSION OF ISRAEL IN AMERICA.

The following is the substance of a sermon preached by Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, in the Jewish Synagogue of this place, on the day after its consecration. It attracted much attention among the Christian, as well as the Hebrew portion of the congregation. We copy it from the *Israelite*, a paper published by Dr. Wise in Cincinnati. It was delivered without manuscript or notes, and written out from memory. It may be proper to inform the reader that the Israelites residing in this country are divided into two classes, in a religious point of view. One of them, the conservative portion, hold the [illegible]

Exchange for Currency.

New York.....2 prem Cincinnati.....1¼ prem
Philadelphia.....2 prem St. Louis.....1¼ prem
Boston.....2 prem Baltimore.....2 prem
New Orleans.....2 prem American Gold.....3 prem
Charleston.....1¼ prem Silver.....¾ prem

French Millinery Goods.
NEW OPENING
ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH.
THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large stock of FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of the latest styles.
RICH CHIP BONNETS;
FULL'A BONNETS;
FRENCH CRAPE BONNETS;
POINTED LACE BONNETS;
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES;
FRENCH FLOWERS;
RIBBONS, HEAD DRESSES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &C.
Together with a complete assortment of FRENCH FANCY GOODS, embracing all the latest styles.
The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine stock.
200 MAIN STREET, between Adams and Jefferson.
WM. SILBERBERG.
feb24-2m

GENSBURGER

esting exhibition of the religious views of a portion of the most interesting people in the world.

Dr. WISE says of it:

"Sunday evening I delivered a lecture on the theme: 'The mission of Israel in America.' The concourse of people was, if not larger, at least as large as at the consecration of the Synagogue. I was so much pleased to find so large and intelligent a congregation in a place where I was almost an entire stranger, that I spoke with an unusual pleasure."

SERMON.

We are promised in Sacred Scripture, "And it shall come to pass, if there will have come over thee all these words, the blessing and the curse which I have set before thee, and thou will reflect in thy heart among all the nations, whither God thy Lord shall abandon thee, and thou shalt return to God thy Lord, and again hearken to his voice in all which I command thee this day, thou and thy children, with all thy heart and all thy soul: And God thy Lord will turn thy captivity, have compassion on thee, and gather thee again to life from among all the nations, whither God thy Lord abandoned thee." (Deuter. xxx, 1 to 3.)

In this and many other passages, Moses, in the name of God, promised to Israel an eternal existence. Sin, transgression and rebellion should only bring God's punishment on Israel, but Israel and the divine covenant made with it, should be perpetual.

It is admitted that Providence is all-wise, hence every animalcula, every phenomenon in this vast universe, as well as every fact in the history of mankind, must have a proper destiny, must serve a wise and necessary purpose; for nothing exists, does or can exist by the will of Providence; and the All-wise cannot produce the useless, because it is unwise. This granted, it must also be admitted that the existence of Israel is for a wise and necessary purpose.

Futurists and Deists agree that the words of Moses and the prophets undermined the ancient superstructure of Paganism, of Heathen worship, doctrines, conceptions and theories; they undermined the ancient civilization, and propagated principles of justice and equity, which were foreign or rather unknown to the Heathen communities, and on which the whole edifice of modern civilization is based. They advocated revealed religion, morals and justice, contrary to the views and conceptions of ancient society.

Unprejudiced inquirers, furthermore, agree that Christianity and the Islam were, in their origin, the necessary consequence of the spread of biblical doctrines among the most enlightened nations of those days, and the subsequent downfall of Paganism among them (for there are no leaps in history.) Inasmuch as these two religious systems advocate the cause of revealed religion, ethics and justice contrary to the conceptions of Paganism; and inasmuch as the beneficial influence of revelation on mankind is acknowledged and appreciated, the mission and existence of Israel is also acknowledged and appreciated as a wise ordination of Providence, because the latter is the sole cause of the former.

If Christianity and the Islam would advocate the self-same doctrines and principles with Israel, the latter still would have preserved intact the cause of its co-ordinate existence. But it must be admitted, that there remained several other causes for the existence of Israel (it could not exist without cause,) let us mention briefly some of them. Both Christianity and the Islam, in the course of their development, amalgamated with the fragments of Paganism; Judaism did not, and remained a living protestation against the insertion of revealed religion; it never ceased to advocate the words of God, by words and actions, in all the lands of its captivity. When science and literature were monopolized by the agents of Rome, and all the fragments of ancient literature were locked up in their convents, from which only so much was permitted to benefit mankind as would not impair the power of Rome and her agents, the Israelite alone wrested with the monk for the palm of learning and philosophy. When Rome, in usurping the right to govern the world, based her claims on the Bible, which was only in the hands of the Roman priests and the Israelites, the former would, and, in several instances, did falsify the sacred text, if not the Israelite had been the firm guardian of the word of God, and protected it against any and every interpolation or falsification. When the world was forced by every means of violence to think in all matters, as the Pope and his co-adjutors dictated, and none dared deviate from the established mode of thinking: it was again the Israelite who thought, investigated, and criticised for himself, and none could arrest the progress of the Hebrew mind, which, by its Abn Ezra, Judah Halevy, Maimonides, Kimchi and others, produced a new era, and thought in the middle ages, and gave birth to that biblical criticism on which modern critics subsist. When Pope and Sultan governed the mind of the nations, and to differ with them in opinion was fatal to the thinking individual, the Israelite stood forth in bold relief for liberty of conscience, and not only demanded the right to differ in opinion with all of them, but also in words and deeds, and with all of them, with all standing power and influence, "I am right and all of you are wrong." When might had usurped the place of right, mankind consisted of lords and serfs only, and there was but one law, viz: the will of the sovereign—it was again the Israelite who cultivated the precious principle of "Right and not might must govern;" Israel has a code of laws, studied, enriched, developed and enforced it among themselves, and yielded to force and violence only when it was obliged to do so. It is evident, therefore, all the principles forming the basis of modern civilization were perpetually maintained, cultivated, guarded and practiced among Israel; hence there always was a proper cause for its existence.

But now and here, it might be appreciated and a powerful nation advocates them. Now and here too, the doctrines of reformation, the liberation of Israel authentically from its hostile elements, are triumphant. The sacred right of philosophical criticism is acknowledged by the intelligent, who are not a few in number. Science and learning are the common good of the people and not of a privileged class. Civil and religious liberty are a practical truth. Freedom of opinion is considered every man's inalienable birthright. Now and here all the grand principles maintained and guarded by Israel being embraced by a powerful people, there is no cause for Israel's existence as a separate religious community, and if the cause ceases, it lays in the wise plan of Providence, also the effect should cease to exist.

Still we maintain, as little cause, or desire among us, there is for our separate existence as a political body or a class of scholars, as much and sincerely as we rejoice in the triumph of our long cherished doctrines, so much cause is yet and even here for our separate existence as a religious community. Nay, I say, still more, especially here, in this land of liberty, there are self-evident causes for our existence as a religious community.

This country has to perform a great and sacred task in the history of mankind, it has a great and glorious future. Look for a moment upon the history of ancient Greece, and you will be enabled by analogy to form a correct idea of the magnitude of this country's future. We look with admiration upon Greek civilization, form of government, philosophy, science and art, all original and peculiar to themselves. Still, the principal cause of the Greek's greatness, is simply this: Man sees his neighbor's faults much easier than his own, learns easily the good and useful, and forms new and original conceptions from conflicting and heterogeneous ideas which he receives. Greece was the centre for conflicting and the most different opinions, conceptions and theories. To the aborigines of ancient Greece, came the Egyptian, Phœnician, Syrian, Assyrian and even the Babylonian, each with his own peculiar principles, conceptions and association of thoughts. These heterogeneous materials were amalgamated, the contradictions were restricted, and the lofty conceptions of Greece rose from that strife of thought, opinions, theories and conceptions.

America must become the Greece to the future of mankind in originality and loftiness of conceptions, in the magnitude and excellency of all the sciences and arts of peace and civilization, in political government and religion; here the Messiah must be born and bred. Separated from the world and protected against violent ingressions by the vast expanse of the oceans, thoughts, conceptions and theories from all parts of the civilized world and on all subjects which concern the happiness and progress of humanity. Here the extremest (most) conflicting opinions confront each other without restraint, contradictions most violent are restrained by habit, and one sees the other's merits and demerits. Here is a chaos of conflicting opinions unknown before, unparalleled elsewhere, and without a precedent in history. From this chaos the original American arts, sciences, civilization, religion, philosophy, the new and original American conception in all things will rise, and produce an entirely new phase of civilization, which must as much excel the old, as Grecian civilization, arts and sciences excelled its Asiatic and African precedents. So an all-wise and benign Providence cements the prosperous of humanity.

This chaos, this immense treasury of conflicting thoughts, ideas, conceptions and sentiments would be incomplete without the mental and moral treasures of Israel, for which our forefathers struggled, bled and died. Also, Israel's mental wealth must be deposited in this rich treasury, from which the future happiness of mankind is to arise. For, however we agree in many and vital questions, we disagree on religious subjects. As regards religion, there is a train of thoughts, an association of ideas in this Israelite entirely different from those of the Christians. We believe there is but one God, who is the creator, preserver and governor of the universe; just think with all of the opposition which this doctrine meets from among orthodox Christians, and materialistic, as well as pantheistic and atheistic infidels. We believe man is the image of his Maker, the crown of God's creation, a free moral agent, the lord of outward nature, gifted with all the capacities to become god-like, to work out his own salvation and attain human perfection; but such is not the general belief. We believe it is man's duty to develop and exercise, in all cases, the excellencies which a kind creator has bestowed on us, to prepare ourselves for the performance of our duties on earth, and the enjoyment of the bliss of a future life; but the established churches think otherwise. We believe the practice of justice and virtue on all our fellow men is the practical duty of man on earth; others think otherwise.

We believe as the father punishes his child only to amend its conduct, so God punishes the sinner only to improve him; and as the father would not punish his child for any bitterness in a case, if the child of itself repents its rebellious conduct and amends it, so God will not punish the man who repents his sins and amends his conduct; nor does God require any more of the sinful man; also, in this respect, we differ widely from others. We believe, all who act according to the dictates of their conscience, whatever their religious belief might be, must be sure of the grace and longevity of the Almighty, for conscience and intellect are the only guides which the self-same God gave to every man; and also in this we differ radically with our neighbors. It is our belief, that the redemption of mankind depends on the progress of civilization, enlightenment, science, knowledge, justice and liberty, which must level the wayfor the progress and triumph of divine truth, without miracles or any especially divine interposition in the affairs of mankind, and this universal truth is the kingdom of the Messiah; and also, in this we are opposed by the established creeds. We maintain all men will be saved, and also, this finds opposition. We believe religion is a set of principles, not a system of observances or a mode of belief and worship, and also this is gainsaid.

While the different Churches consider themselves, each the only saving one, the perfection of religion, hence also, the infallibility of divine thoughts, and, therefore, say the Messiah, the perfection of the human mind in divine matters has come; we acknowledge the progressive tendency of the human mind, and profess the coming of the Messiah must be in a distant future.

While religion, liberty, justice, virtue and charity are identical with us, they are separate themes with our neighbors, that differ radically, cannot be decided.

These theories, these doctrines, which we learn by an unprejudiced reading of Sacred Scripture, deserve the consideration of mankind. It is but fair, years, since mankind, by the American revolution, proclaimed the doctrine of the emancipation, in matters of religion. It is but here, that liberty of conscience, thought and word are fully granted. Therefore, here and now it is Israel's mission, to deposit these sublime and sacred thoughts in the treasury of American wealth, from which the future greatness of mankind, the Messiah of humanity will arise. Yes, this is the cause of Israel's existence in this country, and this is its mission in America, to deposit these sublime doctrines for the future happiness and redemption, liberty and fraternity of all mankind, the triumph of truth, the advent of the Messiah from America.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

GEN'L ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 2. } NEW YORK, April 15, 1858.

I The following movements of troops and assignments to duty are made by direction of the War Department:

1. Brevet Major-General Persifer F. Smith is assigned to the command of the department of Utah, and of the troops destined for it, according to his brevet rank.

2. Brevet Brigadier-General William S. Harney is assigned to duty with the same troops, according to his brevet rank.

Brevet Brigadier-General Albert S. Johnston, at present commanding in Utah, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

Brigades will be assigned to these officers in Utah by the Brevet Major-General, on his arrival out.

3. Brevet Major-General Smith and Brevet Brigadier-General Harney will repair forthwith to Fort Leavenworth. The troops for Utah, including disposable recruits, will commence the movement at the earliest practicable day, under the supervision of the Brevet Major-General.

4. The following staff officers are designed to duty with the army in Utah, in addition to those heretofore designated, they will report at once to the Brevet Major-General, viz:

Brevet Major H. C. Buell, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Capt. Marcus D. L. Simpson, Commissary of Subsistence.

5. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, 1st cavalry, is assigned to duty as acting Inspector-General of the forces in question, and will report, without delay, to the Brevet Major-General.

6. The force assigned, in General Orders No. 6, to the "district of the Platte" is subject to the orders of the commander of the department of Utah may direct.

7. The 2d regiment of cavalry, now in Texas, will proceed, via Fort Arbuckle, to Leavenworth, where it will receive further instruction.

8. A company of the 1st infantry will take post at Fort Arbuckle, C. N.

9 Four of the six companies of the 2d infantry, now at Fort Arbuckle, will proceed with the least practicable delay to Fort Leavenworth.

10. Until the arrival out of a senior officer, the command of the department of Utah will continue to be exercised by Brevet Brigadier General Johnston; and, on the relinquishment of the command of the department of the West by Brevet Major-General Smith, the command thereof will devolve on Colonel Francis Lee, 2d infantry.

11. The mounted service recruits at Jefferson Barracks, and one hundred of those now at Carlisle, will be immediately sent to Fort Leavenworth for distribution to the 1st cavalry, to the companies of the 2d dragoons now in Kansas, and to the three batteries of artillery under orders for Utah.

The assignments of the recruits and the movement of those from Jefferson Barracks will be made under such orders as may be given by Brevet-Major General Smith.

The commanding officer of Carlisle Barracks will send the remainder of that place under the officers now there, or who are subject to the orders of the superintendent of the mounted recruiting service, belonging to companies now in Kansas and under orders for Utah.

In assignments to duty the heavier men will be taken, and, as far as practicable, those who prefer that service.

IV. Three hundred mounted-service recruits at Carlisle, intended for the companies of the 2d dragoons and the battery of artillery now in Utah, to go out under the command of Brevet-Colonel May, (see General Orders No. 7, and Special Orders No. 48,) and the disposal of the remaining recruits at Newport Barracks and Fort Columbus, intended for the 5th and 10th infantry now in Utah, will be held in readiness to move, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth at such times as shall be designated to the commanding officers of those depots by Brevet-Major General Smith.

It being intended that these recruits shall not be detained at Fort Leavenworth, but at once take up their line of march, measures will be taken by Brevet Major General Smith, in advance of their arrival, for supplying them with arms, ammunition, equipments, camp equipage, subsistence and transportation.

Brevet Major-General Smith will—except he shall be especially otherwise directed by superior authority—make his reports and other communications to these headquarters. Monthly returns of the troops will be likewise made, from the headquarters of the department, from headquarters of brigades, and from command-ing officers of posts and stations. The arrival and departure of any body of troops at the several posts on the line of march, and in Utah, will be immediately reported.

VI. The commanding officers of the department of Texas will give the necessary orders for the march, without delay, of the 2d cavalry from Texas to Fort Leavenworth, and for that of a company of the 1st infantry to Fort Arbuckle. He will designate for the latter one of the companies nearest to Arbuckle.

VII. The commanding officer of Fort Ringgold will designate the companies of the 2d infantry to go to Fort Leavenworth, and will give his such further orders for their transfer to that post as may be necessary. The transportation for these companies will be furnished as may be directed by the Quartermaster General.

The headquarters of the 2d infantry are transferred to St. Louis.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott.

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

☞ The Shylock who, with head erect, will honest people mingles, should cease to stand his fellow-men to go to shaving shingles.

The lawyer would be better off, his conscience far less plaint, who owned a little farm in fee, and made that farm his client.

We have some doctors in our midst, with talents they should use, by practicing their not healthy art, in *healing* boots and shoes.

The minister, whose sage advice a useful moral teachers, should mind and 'watch as well as pray,' and practice what he preaches.

The world should have its docket called, and sluggards all defaulted; and those should be the 'upper ten,' whom labor has exalted.

☞ Why is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a skeptical Hindoo. Because he is in doubt whether to give up the worship of the jug-or-not.

SPRING HAS COME.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

[MESSRS. EDITORS: I have been rather dilatory in redeeming the promise, made during my last visit to Memphis, to furnish you something for your paper. I very much mistrust my ability to add to the interest of the APPEAL; but, since you are pleased to think differently of my poor efforts, the accompanying article is at your service. Your readers must excuse the frequent mention made of insects. In our Southern home they come much earlier, and are more numerous than in the "bluff city." If they were as troublesome there as in and about Clinton, they would occupy a very prominent place in the thoughts of the citizens. Hoping that these few lines may find you well supplied with ice and mosquito bars, I subscribe myself, Your friend, KATE BAZANT.]

SPRING HAS COME!

Adieu, rough winter king, with your beard of frost, your snowy locks, and crown of icicles. Welcome, thrice welcome, joyous, laughing Spring, with your soft breezes and gentle showers; your blue skies, bright sunshine, and diamond dew. Welcome, the unfolding leaf, the bursting bud, and opening flower; the rich, green sward; the velvet moss; the emerald clad forests. Welcome, the songs of birds; the hum of bees; the music of unfettered brooks; the ringing shouts of happy childhood. Welcome, the long dewy twilight; the perfumed night zephyrs; the moonlight strolls; the rambles through the greenwood; the butterfly chase across the meadow. Welcome, the cheerful pic nics; the fishing parties; the strawberry gatherings, the merry Maypole. Welcome—a glad welcome to ye all!

Spring has come!

The warm sun pours his beams forcely down, enervating mind and body. The spring lover (laziness) begins very generally to prevail. Such a Babb is set up in Fowldom—such a cackling, yelping, gobbling and quacking, as is quite suggestive of Noah's Ark. The blue-bottle and house flies are buzzing around, flying into one's mouth and eyes, and provokingly interrupting morning and afternoon naps. The pious mosquito sings over and preys on us; bearing off the palm as an antinarcotic insect. Wasps and yellow-jackets are abroad, ever on the alert to resent in a stinging manner, any invasion of their rights. Large swarms of gnats are circling overhead, and a thousand and one nocturnal insects infest the night air, pouring in at the open casements, flapping into candles, entangling themselves in beauty's tresses, racing over bare necks and arms, and round bachelor's cravats. The croaking frog is heard in the meadow, while the katydids and crickets make the night air sing with their unpleasant notes. Scorpions and Lizards creep from their winter hiding places to sun themselves in the warm sunshine, while snakes glistening, lie coiled in the grass, ready to inflict the deadly wound.

Spring has come! Fortunate is he who can afford to be lazy; who can flee before the noonday sun to the cool shade; who can command a glass of ice water or cream at any moment; who can indulge the luxury of shower baths; who can afford a change of linen according to his inclination.

Spring has come! In her bosom are roses and thorns, sunshine and clouds, blessings and curses, smiles and tears, life and death, joy and sadness.

Dear reader, does she bring you a flower-crowned goblet? Then, as you quaff its rosy sweets, forget not that kind and provident Father, to whom you owe the blessing; and as you offer to him the incense of a grateful heart, oh! mingle with the oblation, a prayer for him, to whose quivering lips is pressed sorrow's bitter chalice.

KATE BAZANT.

CLINTON, EAST FELICIANA, La., March 24, '58.

OUR ROSE.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: At your request, I enclose you the following tribute to our Rose. Much has been said and justly too, about the

[illegible]

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