THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 38.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY

JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN P. 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 00

☞ The Weekly paper will be furnished to Clubs of Ten and upwards at $1 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.

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SPACE.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1.	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
2.	4 50	6 50	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 75	22 50	27 50	37 50
3.	6 00	8 50	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00
4.	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	31 25	37 50	42 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	

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" " " " twice a week, 60 00
☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00
" " " " twice a week, " 80 00

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☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

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

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M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Professional Cards.

E. M. YERGER....IND. C. FARRINGTON....O. YERGER.
Yerger, Farrington & Yerger,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEMPHIS, TENN.
ap13-6m

THEODORE C. LOWE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on Second street, in the building adjoining the Post Office and Gayoso street.
mar8-tf

JOHN HALLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Collector for the Southern Department. Office on Jefferson street, Union Office Building.
apr6

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

R. 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. At the residence of his father, on Second Street, opposite Court.
N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services must accept this arrangement. 2-tf-1858

WILLIAM K. POSTON.....PHINEAS T. SCRUGGS.
POSTON & SCRUGGS,
Attorneys at Law,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
OFFICE—No. 39 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 North Mississippi. 3-1854-3m

J. W. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
DES ARC, PRAIRIE CO., ARKANSAS:
GENERAL COLLECTING AND LAND AGENT,
FOR NON-RESIDENTS
BORDERING ON WHITE RIVER.
REFERS TO—I. F. Kirtland, Banker, Memphis, Tenn.; J. W. Mather & Son, Brownsville, Tenn.; A. Mitchell & Bros., Des Arc, Ark.; Frith & Fisher, Des Arc, Ark. mar3 6m*

DR. W. E. ROGERS,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office, South side of Court Square. Residence at A. O. Harris'. 3-1854-3m

G. PAYNE.....J. H. UNTHANK.
PAYNE & UNTHANK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE—No. 46 SOUTH SIDE OF COURT SQUARE,
janl MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. T. F. PEYTON,
OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, Residence on Jefferson street.
janl6-tf

CHAS. G. SCOTT.....L. Y. DIXON.
SCOTT & DIXON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice three preceding Circuits in all Courts held in Shelby county, the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office first door on the left, up stairs, in the Walker Block, Main street. janl-tf

JAMES MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. References: Knox, Ward & Jones, Philips & White, Lamb & Kneisley, Wm. Tomlinson & Dell, Milton H. Putnam, Miles Owen, Esq., R. M. Avery, Esq., Memphis. Office, up stairs, at the corner of Main and Madison streets, next door to the Gayoso Savings Institution.
oct27-ly

NOTICE.
DR. J. M. BLEDSOE has returned from New York, after a absence of nine months, and has opened an anatomical cabinet in that city. He has taken an office at No. 47 Monroe street, between Main and Second streets, and will be ready to wait on patients. Meanwhile he has for sale his celebrated Compounds. All calls attended to, day or night. As he has been treating personally in the great hospitals of New York, and has had in the treatment of the various diseases, he thinks he should have a liberal patronage from the citizens of Memphis.
apr4-tf

GEO. DIXON.....GEO. HELM.
DIXON & HELM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, on south side of Court Square, 2 doors East of the River Bank. jan13-tf

JNO. D. TROTTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Tunica County, Miss., will attend to the payment of taxes, relocation of land, either forfeited or sold for taxes and will promptly attend to other business entrusted to him. Refer to the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar and Washington.
jan8-tf

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 P. M.
TRAVELLING on the road for the past twelve years has induced me to devote my time to the diseases of Women and Children.
SERVICES—Judge Shackelford, Gov. Brown, of Miss., Hon. Wm. Aiken, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Rufus Lenoir, of Florida sights, and Dr. Cooper, of Louisville. dec18-ly

NOTICE.
DR. SAUNDERS office is J. M. Sledge & Co.'s Drug Store, near the Post Office. mar3-tf

DAILY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING,.....MAY 2, 1858.

ROBERT EMMETT'S DEATH SPEECH.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

The following statement (necessarily made in the first rather than in the third or the editorial person) may interest many, even not Irishmen, who respect the patriotism of Robert Emmett, and have admired his indignant and emphatic eloquence when called upon, after condemnation, to declare why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Moore's correspondence on the subject is full of interest. After Moore's death, an application was made to Colonel Phipps, the late accountant, for Tributes of the Sensitive Plant, which honour it was requested his pamphlet might be inscribed. New York Day for Horses. Louisville, feet on the falls. St. Louis, upper stream.

TEETH. DR. C. CHIPS, I ask, is to be done in such a case? Office in Capitol to pull the Government up to the street, where Dentistry is Heavily Oppressed. mar11-3m

OPPRESSED Oh, that I were at the head of twenty thousand men, marching to that sale!" (Shelley.)

BRECOLLECTIONS OF THE LAST DAYS OF SHELLEY AND BYRON.

A book with the above title, by E. J. Trelawny, has just been published in London. We make the following extracts from it:

Mr. Trelawny's first sight of Shelley, and the impression the great man made on him:

Swiftly gliding in, blushing like a girl, a tall thin stripling held out both his hands; and at length I could hardly believe as I looked at his flushed, feminine, and artless face that it could be the Poet. I returned his warm pressure. After the ordinary greetings and courtesies he sat down and listened. I was silent from astonishment; it is impossible this mild-looking, beardless boy, could be the veritable monster at war with all the world?—excommunicated by the Fathers of the Church, deprived of his civil rights by the fiat of a grim Lord Chancellor, execrated by every mother in England, and denounced by the rival sages of our literature as the founder of a Satanic school? I could not believe it; it must be a hoax. He was habited like a boy, in a black jacket and trousers, which he seemed to have outgrown, or his tailor, as is the custom, had most shamefully stinted him in his 'sizings.'"

And here is a chronicle of the way in which he used to play with Byron's weak and bragging spirit:

"Byron used to boast of the quantity of wine he had drunk. He said, 'We young Whigs imbibed claret, and so saved our constitutions; the Tories stuck to port, and destroyed their mind and their country.' He bragged, too, of his prowess in riding, boxing, fencing, and swimming; but to excel in these things, feet are as necessary as hands. It was difficult to avoid smiling at his boasting and self-glorification. In the water a fin is better than a foot, and in that element he did well; he knew how to build for floating, with a flexible body, open chest, broad beam and round limbs. If the sea was smooth and warm, he would stay in it for hours; but as he seldom indulged in this sport, and when he did, never exceeded twenty minutes, he usually, which observing, and knowing how deeply he would be mortified at being beaten, I had the magnanimity when contending with him to give in."

At last he was compelled, in self-justification, to read Byron a lesson:

"He had a misgiving in his mind that I was trifling with him, and one day as we were on the shore, and the *Bolivar* at anchor, about three miles off, he insisted on our trying conclusions; we were to swim to the yacht, dine in the sea alongside of her, lounge over the while, and then to return to the shore. It was calm and hot, and seeing he would not be fobbed off, we started. I reached the boat a long time before he did; ordered the edibles to be ready, and finished mild lemonade with gin for fare leisurely, from off a grating that floated alongside, drank a bottle of ale, and I smoked a cigar, which he tried to extinguish—as he never smoked. We then put about, and struck off towards the shore. We had not got a hundred yards on our passage, when he reached violently, and, as that is often followed by cramp, I urged him to put his hand on my shoulder that I might tow him back to the shoore. 'Keep off, you villain, don't touch me. I'll drown you if you do.' I answered as Iago did Rodrigo: 'A fig for drowning! drown cats and blind puppies.' Ishall go on board and try the effects of a glass of grog to stay my stomach.' 'Come on,' he shouted. 'I am always better after vomiting.' With difficulty I reached his back; I went on board, and he sat on the accommodation-ladder, with his feet in the water. I handed him a wine-glass of brandy, and screened him from the burning sun. He was in a sulky mood, and after a time proposed his usual tone. Nothing could induce him to be landed in the schooner's boat, though I protested I had had enough of the water. 'You may do as you like,' he called out, and plumped in, and we swam on shore. He never afterward alluded to this event, nor to his prowess in swimming, to me, except in the past tense. He was ill, and kept his bed for two days afterward."

BYRON'S PENNIOUSNESS.

"In all the transactions between Shelley and Byron in which expenses had occurred, and they were many, the former, as was his custom, had paid all his share of the expenses; yet he was no one ever repaid Shelley, Byron did not see the necessity of his setting the example; and now that Mrs. Shelley was left destitute by her husband's death, Byron did nothing for her. He regretted the share too late, for in our voyage to Greece he alluded to Shelley, saying, 'Tre, you did what I should have done; let us square accounts to-morrow; I must pay my debts.' I merely observed, 'Money is of no use at sea,' and when you get on shore you will find you have none to spare.' He probably thought so too, for he said no more on the subject."

THE SOLEM POET'S MANNER OF LIFE IN ITALY.

"The Pilgrim moved about like a Pasha, with a host of attendants, and all that he and they required, on the journey, or at home, could learn from Fletcher, his yeoman boil—and he had been with him from the time of his first leaving England, Byron wherever he was, so far as it was practicable, pursued the same luxury, dawdling habits he contracted during the time I knew him. He was seldom out of his bed before noon, when he drank a cup of very strong green tea, without sugar or milk. At two he ate a biscuit and drank soda water. At three he mounted his horse and galloped along the road—and generally the same road—alone, racking his brains for fitting matter and rhymes for the coming poem, he dined at seven, as frugally as anchorites are said in story to dine, and then he sipped his claret in the Count Gamba, on his return home he sat reading or composing until two or three o'clock in the morning, and then to bed, often feverish, restless and exhausted—to dream, as he said, more than to sleep."

A GOSSIP WITH THE AUTHOR OF "THE CENCI" ON THAT AND OTHER WORKS.

"In answer to my questions, Shelley said, 'In writing the 'Cenci' my object was to see how I could succeed in describing passions I have never felt, and to tell the most dreadful story in pure and refined language. The image of Beatrice haunted me after seeing her portrait. The story is well authenticated, and the details far more horrible than I have painted them. The 'Cenci' is a work of art; it is not colored by my feelings, nor obscured by my metaphysics. I don't think much of it. It gave me less trouble than anything I have written, and I do not care much about it.' I was in town for a couple of days last July, but in no mood of mind to take especial interest in anything but the mournful duty I had to discharge. This time I have been less occupied, and scarcely read and heard of any thing but Mr. Marshal's British Museum. Unfortunately, the precious manuscript was at his private residence, so I was disappointed for the instant.

"Yesterday I was more fortunate. The writing is unquestionably Robert Emmett's—Nearly half a century ago, when he and I were warm and constant companions, I knew his writing as well as my own. Nor was it without emotion that I looked at one of the very latest of his autographs. You, who are acquainted with my literary efforts, must have gathered from them how much I loved him living, and attempted to honor him when dead; as the peasant, in our native land, who cast a stone upon the cairn of some lamented friend, pays a tribute to his memory, according to his means, as when the pride of wealth raises a mausoleum over the ashes of the dead.

"With abundance of materials in the Museum Library, I was able to compare the manuscript with the spoken speech. There are several points of difference, arising chiefly out of the repeated efforts of Lord Norbury to embarrass Emmett by a series of scolding interruptions. In such attempts his Lordship did not succeed; for though Emmett did not deliver more than two-thirds of what he had prepared, there was force and eloquence in the sentences which he interpolated, on the instant, in reply and rejoined to the judicial scold. Emmett was naturally an orator (he was one of the best speakers in our Historical Society in College) that there was no reason, except one, why he should have carefully elaborated the few sentences to be spoken before judgment was passed upon him. It is more than probable that he distrusted his own powers, at that trying crisis, and was anxious, no doubt, that his last words in public, actually addressed (to use Lord Byron's fine expression) 'to time and to eternity, and not to man,' should be well deliberated. He knew their importance.

"In the manuscript, as it originally struck yourself, the allusion to aid from France is more decided than in the published speech. Emmett certainly intended saying that there was a short interval between the formation of the Irish Provisional Government empowered to negotiate for an invading expedition, but with orders not to allow it to sail until the French Government had given Ireland a guarantee for her liberties similar to that obtained by Franklin for America. This is much more than I can find in any report of the speech. Emmett may not have spoken these words, but it is just as probable that he *did*. The report of the trial was published under the editorship of the then Under-Secretary of the Castle, Mr. Marsden, who is known to have greatly garbled the account.

"I have always been doubtful whether Robert Emmett, who was fastidious in his language, ever designated Plunket as a viper whom his father had nurtured to sting his child. There is no trace of such words in the manuscript, but, indeed they could only have been suggested, if ever uttered, by the line taken by Plunket on the trial, a course of procedure which evidently had but one motive, and upon which there could scarcely be a second opinion.

"The Address of Mr. Marshal has given me not only the inspection, but the possession of Emmett's manuscript. I vainly essayed to make him accept some price for it, knowing that his circumstances cannot be good, but he declined so decidedly that I did not venture to insist. I have sent him, as a small acknowledgment, the late edition of my verses, and beg that when you see him again you will say how much I am his debtor.

"As you are curious, with pertinacity in your curiosity, about Robert Emmett, I have only to add, that I shall return to Sloperton in a few days, and should the facilities of railroad traveling tempt you to give me a few days' visit, you may then make a copy of the speech—which I should gladly do for you, but the mere work of writing greatly fatigues me now, and, indeed, I have taken several days to this letter.

"Pardon its great length, and believe me,
"Your obliged and faithful servant,
"THOMAS MOORE.

"To Dr. Shelton Mackenzie."

It was not in my power to visit Moore, in his cottage in Wiltshire, and thus I lost the opportunity of obtaining a copy of the speech. The original remains, most probably, among Moore's papers.

In the ordinary versions of Emmett's speech, this particular reference to expected aid from France is omitted, but the most authentic report, (taken in shorthand by Mr. Ridgway, a barrister, and quoted by Plowden, in his *History of Ireland from 1801 to 1810,*) contains the sentence, precisely as mentioned by Moore in his letter. There were obvious reasons for omitting Emmett's allusion to France—at least in the report of his trial published by the Irish Government. Emmett was angrily interrupted by Lord Norbury, when he declared that, even while he was speaking, a negotiation for aid from France was in progress, and he replied, "Think not, my Lord, that I say this for the petty gratification of giving you a transitory uneasiness. A man who never yet raised his voice to assert a lie will not hazard his character with posterity by advancing a falsehood on a subject so important. Again I say that what I have spoken is not intended for your Lordship. It is meant as a consolation to my countrymen. If there be a true Irishman present, let my last words cherish him in the hour of his affliction." At these words Lord Norbury again interfered, saying that he could not listen to treason and sedition, complimenting Emmett's family as having produced men of talent, he himself not being the meanest among them. This drew from Emmett the noble apostrophe to his deceased father: "If the spirit of the illustrious dead can witness the scenes of this transitory life," &c. It is to be lamented that no reliable report of Robert Emmett's speech has yet been published. I am in hope of being able, by careful collation, to produce a more full and accurate version than yet appeared.

Moore, although Moore's senior (by one of Emmett's fellow students in the University, was a few months in advance of him in College. In the preface to his collected works, Moore says: "When, in the course, I became a member of the Historical Society—I found him in it, not only for his learning and for the blamelessness of his manners." Moore quotes from one of Emmett's letters, advancing rapidly when a prisoner, to arrive at last how Government is lagging behind them.

Shelley is now, in reality, the Pasha, with a host of attendants, and all that he and they required, on the journey, or at home, could learn from Fletcher, his yeoman boil—and he had been with him from the time of his first leaving England, Byron wherever he was, so far as it was practicable, pursued the same luxury, dawdling habits he contracted during the time I knew him. He was seldom out of his bed before noon, when he drank a cup of very strong green tea, without sugar or milk. At two he ate a biscuit and drank soda water. At three he mounted his horse and galloped along the road—and generally the same road—alone, racking his brains for fitting matter and rhymes for the coming poem, he dined at seven, as frugally as anchorites are said in story to dine and then he sipped his claret in the immortal