DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING.....JULY 10, 1858.

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TERMS REDUCED.

The Cheapest Paper in the South!

In consideration of the increased and still increasing patronage of the MEMPHIS APPEAL, under the CASH SYSTEM, the proprietors have determined upon the reduction of the subscription price of their WEEKLY paper.

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When we consider the mammoth size of our weekly impression and the vast amount and variety of the reading matter it contains, it may justly be claimed that, at these rates, it is the cheapest newspaper published in the South.

Clubs may be made up in neighborhoods without respect to post office.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, at the foregoing rates, will be entitled to receive one copy *gratis* for one year. Old clubs may be renewed from year to year on the foregoing terms.

Address McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL, Memphis, Tennessee.

Our country exchanges will do us a favor by giving this notice one or two insertions.

WAR AMONG THE BANKS.

Some little sensation was created in conversational circles yesterday evening from the fact that the notes of the Bank of Tennessee had been refused by the other banks of the city. We could get in possession of very few facts with regard to the matter, but it seems that the bank of Tennessee has incurred the displeasure of the stock banks by reason of its failure to resume specie payment simultaneously with them. On the other hand, the Bank of Tennessee complains that the stock banks have refused to comply with the requisitions of the law of the last Legislature, imposing certain restrictions and conditions upon all the banks, while she feels herself bound to obey the requisitions of the law. What the result will be, we are unable to say, though we are of the opinion that this attempt to bring the notes of the State Bank into discredit will prove a failure. We think it was the duty of the Bank of the State to resume with the stock banks, but at the same time, it is the duty of the stock banks to comply with the requisitions of the law of the State. Before they make war upon others, they ought to come before the public with clean hands.

The public at large have but little sympathy with the banking system of our State, which needs reformation in many particulars, but it will be difficult for one set of Banks to wage war upon another without eliciting more or less of this sympathy. We hope, moreover, that his conflict between the Banks may result in good to the people in the end, and will teach them the reform needed. In the meantime, we desire to say that the notes of the Bank of Tennessee will be cheerfully taken by us for all debts due our office. Messrs. POPE & BROTHERS advertise to the same effect this morning. We may have occasion to refer to this subject again.

FIRE COMPANY ORGANIZATIONS AND STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

Our exchanges have frequent paragraphs and articles that show the progress of paid fire departments, in lieu of volunteer companies, and of the displacement of hand engines by steam apparatus. The paid system is generally opposed by the firemen on its first introduction into cities, but usually in the end becomes a favorite. The best men of the volunteer organizations are selected, and well paid, to devote their entire attention to the duties of a fire department. They thus acquire a degree of skill in extinguishing fires, with the least possible destruction of property, that is unattainable by those who are able only to devote to the subject such snatches of time as they can spare from their ordinary employments. The privates are paid a small but sufficient salary. They work at their own business, but are bound to run to the engine houses on an alarm being given. Every man has his place, and the officers are obeyed promptly, without question or cavilling. From the decreased number of false alarms, which is inevitably the consequence of the paid department system, and from the increased efficiency of the companies, fewer men are required, and they are picked men, capable, skillful, courageous, steady, and obedient to orders. The men are found to take as much pride in their profession, and to have the fame of their companies as much at heart, as in the volunteer system, and there is an absence of the rowdyism, rioting, and contempt for law that has disgraced the volunteer system in many cities.

The steam fire engines are rapidly advancing in favor, and the authorities of all the large cities of the Union have either adopted them or are preparing to do so. So entirely has the prejudices formerly existing against them on the part of the firemen been done away, that in some places the firemen are clamorous for them, and are purchasing them by the aid of subscriptions from citizens and insurance companies. Although engines are manufactured in other places, none have yet been produced equal to those of the original inventor, N. B. LATTA, of Cincinnati. Indeed the inventor is so secured his rights by patents, that it is almost an impossibility to equal his engines on any known principles of construction. Mr. MATTHEW SHAWK, of the same city, who began experiments in steam fire engines as early as LATTA, and who is an intelligent and skillful mechanic, has never been able to produce an engine that could compete with his successful rival. He has built some good engines, but as those built elsewhere, they cannot get to work in as short time, nor throw so far as the LATTA engines.

The time at which the steam can be raised and the engine got to work is of the first importance. If, after an engine has arrived at the scene of conflagration, ten minutes has to be lost in getting up steam, the engine, with all its powers, may never be able to compensate for the delay. LATTA's engines have been at work in four minutes after the time of applying the fire to the kindling, and their engine "Cincinnati Gift," in possession of the city of Cincinnati, has thrown a stream of water *two hundred and eighty-seven feet*. These results have been reached by no other engines.

In Cincinnati, where the paid fire department system was adopted before the days of steam fire engines, and where the steam engines have been longest in use, the engines are always kept ready for immediate action, the horses stand at their racks ready harnessed, and the officers of the engine are always, day and night, at their posts. The moment the alarm is given from the fire tower, the driver and his assistants in each house at once attach the horses. While this is done the fireman has been engaged in lighting the materials previously prepared in the fire grate. The engineer jumps into his place, horses are attached to the hose reel, the men on hand mount the engine, and in a very few moments from the time of the alarm the engine issues from the house, and, unless the fire be very near, the steam is up and the engine ready to throw water by the time the hose is laid down and attached. The superintendent of the department places his men and indicates where they shall throw the water of their engine. He rides to the fire on the first horse at the first alarm, and by the time the engines are on the ground has formed his general plan of operations, which is carried out with the regularity of an army's tactics, during an engagement. The engines are situated at the various cisterns in the neighborhood, and it sometimes happens that not one of them is visible from the spot where the fire is raging.

Strangers are always struck with the silence with which the whole business is performed. The engines are out of the engine-house before others, attracted by the alarm bell, have time to congregate, and they gallop to the fire with such speed that it is impossible for people to follow them, consequently there is no shouting and yelling in the streets. At the fire each engine is at a different cistern, and so there are no brakes to work, and very few hands are required at each engine, there is no hurrahing and hooting. The whole is a matter of business, done by men who are paid to attend to their business, whose object is to do their business as well as they can, and who are furnished with the means of doing their business in the quickest possible time, and at the least possible injury to surrounding property. Such being the case, the use of the steam fire engines must necessarily become general in all large cities.

At Chicago an engine has been shown and tried by the makers, that was built by SYLVESTER & MYRDER, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. It weighed 5,800 pounds and cost $4,500. Steam was generated and ready for work in five and a half minutes. Through a hundred feet of hose, was thrown horizontally 217 feet, an inch and an eighth stream, and an inch and a half stream 200 feet, and through five hundred feet of hose an inch and one-eighth stream 150 feet. The Chicago *Journal* says the time from lighting the fire to the first throw was eighteen and a half minutes.

In Philadelphia the fire steamer has become an established favorite, and two more fire companies have resolved to supply themselves with those engines; the *Ledger* says there is a general disposition among the firemen to adopt them. The Philadelphia firemen, for a wager of a hundred dollars, have had a set trial between an engine built by REANEY, NEAFIE & Co., of that city, and a Cincinnati built engine. The latter engine, through a one and a half inch nozzle, played an effective stream to the distance of 200 feet; through a one and a quarter inch nozzle 209½ feet. The Philadelphia engine, through an inch and three-eighths nozzle, threw a stream 211½ feet, through an inch and an eighth nozzle 231½ feet. The judges reported that the Cincinnati engine's greatest throw was 209 feet, average 150 feet; the Philadelphia engine's greatest throw 231 feet, average fully 200 feet. This Philadelphia engine performed well, and the Philadelphia people were naturally pleased with their triumph over Cincinnati, but the reader, who has perused what we have said above, will know that the Cincinnati engine was one of SHAWK's build, and he will observe that the Philadelphia engine's best throw was far behind the 287 feet of LATTA's "Citizen's Gift."

St. Louis is procuring a complete array of fire engines; she had four. The Board of Underwriters have just presented her with one built by LATTA, of Cincinnati, who has orders for two more from the city; when they are completed St. Louis will possess seven steam fire engines. The one presented cost $5,300, and was tried last week. The *Democrat* thus describes the result:

"The fire was kindled, steam raised and water flowing in the short space of four minutes, after which water was being thrown through one hundred feet of hose, from an inch and a quarter nozzle to a distance of two hundred and nineteen feet. The stream was projected to the roofs of the tall buildings adjacent, knocking bricks from the chimneys. The capacity of the engine thus appears to equal that of its brethren, the Davis Moore, Geo. Kyler and John M. Wimer, without at present surpassing them. The subsequent efforts of each new engine, have hitherto exceeded in effect its trial achievement."

In conclusion, we remark that one of the most gratifying things connected with the steam fire engine, is its influence in preventing that contamination of manners and morals that has been so disastrous in its effects upon the youth of some of our large cities. The following is of interest in this connection: The Board of Underwriters of Louisville recently presented a silver goblet and salver to Dr. PAYNE, the superintendent of the steam engine fire department there, as a token of their esteem for a man who had produced a radical change in the fire department system of that city, and who had done all so wisely that no outbreak or disorder attended the change. The Doctor, in his reply to the presentation, remarked:

"Prompted by a desire to see the successful introduction of the steam fire engine in this city as a matter of public benefit and economy and a means of removing from the path of the youth of our city temptations to vice and immorality, at the solicitation of yourself, on the part of the Board of Underwriters, one year ago, I accepted the office of Superintendent of the steam fire department, although not adapted to, or acquainted with, my profession. I have endeavored faithfully to perform all the duties of the office, and have been truly gratified to witness the triumphant success of the experiment, and the realization of all my brightest hopes in regard to it. The steam fire department is an established feature of our city institutions, and already we have seen in the increased morality of our young men, the salutary influence of the partial removal of the temptations to dissipation offered by the old system."

RETRENCHMENT OF EXPENSES—DECLINE OF THE REVENUE.

We would like to have it understood, says the Washington *Union*, that there is a wide difference between the decline of the public revenues and the extravagance of the Administration. This difference may be illustrated by stating two correct facts in connexion with the revenue and the appropriations and expenditures of the Government during the present year:

First. The receipts of the treasury have greatly declined.

Secondly. The expenditures of the government have been less than heretofore.

Those who charge the President with the issue of treasury notes and bonds should credit him with the current deficit of the revenue in order to get at the true state of the accounts. Had the income of the treasury been wholly cut off, it is manifest that a still larger amount of notes and bonds would have been required to meet necessary expenses; because the amount of cash on hand was insufficient nor would the administration be properly chargeable with such a condition of things. The recent revulsion acting directly upon foreign trade, has reduced the revenue more than one-half; and this fact is a sufficient justification for the issue of treasury notes and bonds. The present condition of monetary affairs was, to a great extent, anticipated by the head of the Treasury Department and by the President; and every effort was made to induce Congress to limit the appropriation to correspond with the diminished receipts of the exchequer. The efforts, too, in spite of the extraordinary demands arising from the despatch of a large force to Utah, have been, in a great degree, successful. The expenses of the Government have been largely retrenched, not in amount proportioned to the diminished receipts, because that was impossible.

Besides, it is believed the striking diminution of the income of the treasury cannot be of long continuance. The almost complete suspension of imports which we have witnessed within the last eight or nine months, indicates rather a healthy and recuperative process by which the enterprise of the nation will soon recover its wonted tone and energy. We know of no possible injury which is likely to result from the present depression to any of our great interests, not even to the treasury itself, which, enduring a temporary embarrassment, will be placed on a substantial foundation and be ready for and realize a future successful business.

These facts instruct us that it is something worse than folly to say that the temporary wants of the treasury are in a sense chargeable to the Administration.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

A week or two since, in Tuscaloosa county, a man who had been prosecuted for selling liquor to slaves, but had, by cunning, escaped conviction, was taken into the woods by a committee of nine "regulators," and soundly thrashed. The "regulators" have been prosecuted, but a large and wealthy community have determined to "foot the bill," if they are fined.

Grand preparations are in progress for a barbacue on the 15th of July, inst., at the 100 mile stone on the Ala. and Tenn. Rivers Railroad to celebrate the completion of the road to that point, and to arouse the latent energies of the people to advance the funds for extending the road to Talladega, and thence on to its completion.

Mr. Samuel Hand, living near Livingston, Sumpter county, attempted to chastise one of his negroes, and was stabbed by him in the side, pretty deep, but not dangerously. The negro escaped, and at last accounts had not been captured.

The Eufaula Railroad, connecting that town with Savannah, is now under contract, (says the *Notice*,) and will be put in running order as soon as the vast means and energy of the Company will permit.

At a meeting held in Selma, on the 26th inst., to hear the report of the commissioners for soliciting stock for the Selma and Gulf Railroad, Messrs. B. F. Saffold and Parham, gave most flattering accounts of the proposed route and the prospect for raising the requisite stock.

A new post office has been established in Sumpter county, eight or ten miles West of Gaston, called Spirdham—Wm. Pielps, P. M.

On the 26th ult., a meeting of the citizens of Rives' and Butler's Mills precincts, Montgomery county, was held, to arrange for a public dinner to Hon. W. L. Yancey and Gen. Wm. Walker, on the 10th of July, and to invite the former to address the people on the present political position of the South in the Union—the latter, on the probable acquisition of Central America and the extension thither of the institution of slavery.

The people of Rome, Georgia, and of East Alabama, are warmly discussing the project of opening the Coosa river, so as to admit of steam navigation from Rome to Mobile.

On the 25th ult., Mr. Clark Taylor, of Montgomery county, was beaten, by one or more persons unknown, so that he died the next day. A father and two sons, named Mitchell, in butler county, were suspected of the murder, but were able to prove an alibi, and the murderers, at last dates, were still unknown.

A worthy young man, named George Pollock, formerly of Florence, Alabama, was run over by the cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, before day, on Sunday, the 27th ult. He had been out with a serenading party, and started down the railroad on his way home alone, and becoming suddenly sick, sat down on the side of the track, as he supposed, out of the way of the cars, which he heard coming. The Engineer saw him too late to reverse the engine, and his thighs were so crushed that he died.

Mr. Ben. Harris, a worthy citizen of Franklin county, aged about seventy, while standing in conversation with a neighbor, died suddenly one day last week.—*Huntsville Democrat.*

☞ Mrs. LITTLES, who, with her brother, IRA SNOW, was charged with the murder of her own husband, at Rochester, N. Y., has just been found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. The trial was a protracted and exciting one, and the verdict, in this instance, received with general approbation.

A TEMPEST AMONG THE RAILROAD MEN.

From the Marshall (Texas) Republican.]

Some time last week, Dr. Jeptha Fowlkes, acting for himself and Mr. Edwin Post, petioned the District Judge, C. A. Frixier, to restrain Dr. Sanders, W. T. Scott, and L. T. Wingfall, who are charged with having violated the injunction, by taking possession of the S. P. Railroad property and exercising the franchises of that incorporation, and praying for such relief as Messrs. Fowlkes and Post, as the representatives of the stockholders of the old company, may be entitled to. The gentlemen charged with violating the injunction, were arrested and brought before his honor on Saturday last, in obedience to an order emanating from him. The trial was postponed until Monday of the present week, and has continued from that period to the present time, and the end is not yet. The investigation and discussion has taken a wide range, involving the question of title and all collateral issues that could be logged in by either side. On the first or second day of the examination, it appeared from the evidence, that the gentlemen belonging to the old company had taken possession of the road and property, under instructions, when the Judge ordered the arrest of Dr. Fowlkes. None of the parties, we believe, are required to give bond.

The examination of witnesses closed on Wednesday at noon, when the case was opened for the old company, by Judge D. S. Jennings, in a comparatively brief but able speech, reviewing the testimony and legal merits of the case. He was followed by L. T. Wigfall, who spoke for six or seven hours, occupying the time of the court until noon on Thursday. He had evidently prepared himself with great care, and had embodied the argument, the law and the testimony, in favor of himself and friends. Intellectually it was one of his best speeches. After dinner on Thursday Mr. C. M. Adams for the old company, occupied the time of the court for the evening, in a speech of acumenated logic and power.

To-day (Friday) Messrs. Ochiltree for the plaintiffs, and Mr. P. Murrah for the defendants, are to address the court, and no doubt from their distinguished reputation as lawyers, will make able speeches. Who, or how many others are to follow them, we are not advised. Our impression is that with their speeches the debate will close.

We have not time, at present, to more than allude to this examination. If we have leisure next week, and think that we can do ourselves and the subject justice, we shall review it at length.

A FEW INQUIRIES.

MR. LOUGHERY: As you have been for some years discussing our railroad matters, and though I have heretofore differed with you, I now, as an unfortunate stockholder, and also having a small account in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for laboring work done on the road, and seeing no chance of ever realizing anything; I in this dilemma ask you to be so good as to give me advice through the columns of your paper, thereby favoring many other poor devils; I might, however, take the liberty of asking you to first answer me a few questions.

1. Why did the parties who were so anxious to sell out the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, say to me that after the sale, if I would keep quiet, they would pay me, and now, to be sure, they are willing to do so, but it is in stock of their association and no cash.

2. Do you think any money passed at the sale? They appear to have none now, and I cannot learn to whom they have paid any.

3. Did they intend in their movements to cut off such debts as mine, and have they done so? If not, cannot I sue them in their individual capacity?

4. Can a President of a railroad make a deed of trust securing himself and others over a debt for work done by an laborer?

5. Can a corporation purchase land from its stockholders, and pledge it for payment?

6. What value would the stock have, having no franchise to be the hold?

7. If I take stock in this association, can some claiming to be owners by purchase at their sale, will I not make myself individually liable for debts of the concern, as a creditor in a company having no charter, and the present company get heavy damages for this interference which, and by the association by taking stock, I become bound for.

8. Why did the President and Secretary of Texas Directors, attempt to sell out the road under a deed of trust not authorized by the Directors, or by the charter, or the laws of the state, and also act so loosely, and render the sale illegal otherwise by preventing the road from bringing over the $40,000?

9. Why did not the parties wanting to sell out, first get two-thirds of the stockholders in conformity with the law of last session to first authorize a deed of trust, and then sell, taking care not to let trustees and other beneficiaries interfere in the sale, thereby invalidating the sale?

10. Would not the road have brought more than $40,000 if "only thirty minutes" had not been prescribed as the time for payment?

11. Can $40,000 in gold be conveniently counted in thirty minutes without calling in the public to help size the pile?

12. If I take stock in the association or otherwise tamper with it, will I not as a competitor against the old company be cut off from all claims thereon for stock or money?

13. Why was it when the road was in the hands of Trustees, if they wanted creditors paid, that the sale was not advertised in the papers of the various cities; if they had done so, we poor dupes would now have our money instead of being offered stock.

14. Do you think we have had the "wool pulled over our eyes?"

15. How many years do you think the road will be tied up in law; will it get out short of the United States Court?

16. If the stockholders lose their work, will Texas roads ever be able to sell stock or bonds? Will not all our people be skinned of our labor?

17. Can you tell me the difference between the *franchise* which the association say they have got and a *dutch cheese?*

Be so kind as to answer these questions, if you can, and you will oblige

ONE OF MANY SUFFERERS.

☞ The attention of the voters of the Third Judicial District of Mississippi is called to the announcement, in another place, of the name of our friend THOMAS J. WALTON as a candidate for District Attorney. We have had an acquaintance with MR. WALTON for some years and take pleasure in recommending him to the voters of his District as a man in every way qualified to discharge the duties of the office and worthy of their confidence and support. MR. WALTON is a graduate of the law department of the State University and has had the benefit of the critical and thorough instruction of that accomplished legal gentleman who has charge of that department. MR. WALTON is a man possessed of a mind trained to ready analysis, has a delicately nice sense of honor and morals, especially fitting him to guard the purity of the people and promote the interests of the Commonwealth. MR. WALTON's political connections are and have always been consistently and strictly democratic.

To the Public.

This is to notify the Church and the public generally against a certain imposter, Rev. William H. Walton; said Walton came to Helena, Ark., some time in 1854, where he connected himself with the M. E. Church South, and in due and proper time, upon application, was regularly received and licensed to preach. The year following he was employed on a circuit by the Presiding Elder, and during that year he married a young lady of piety and respectability. At the close of 1855, he was admitted on trial as a traveling preacher in the Arkansas Annual Conference. At the close of his second year he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Kavanaugh, and appointed to the Mt. Vernon Circuit in Helena District. A few weeks since he was met in this place and recognized by a Mr. L. T. Maddox, of Bayou Sara, La., who knew him in the country as Walton, but under and by the name of Jackson. Said Walton *alias* Jackson, had formerly lived in Bayou Sara, and carried on the tailoring business, and had also whilst residing there inter-married with a widow lady who had three children. After living with her about a year, he got about six hundred dollars in money, and a gold watch, belonging to his wife, and left for parts unknown. Maddox exposed his conduct as above detailed. Legal proceeding were immediately sued out for his arrest, but before same could be executed, said Walton again fled for parts unknown to us. He has left an innocent woman and one child to feel and bear the shame and reproach of being the wife and child of one of the most cool and unprincipled scoundrels now unhung. He has not only ruined the happiness of two unsuspecting, confiding and pious women, but robbed the orphan children, of his wife in Bayou Sara, of the little means left them by their father; as above stated he took all her money, yes, even her watch—leaving her utterly penniless to raise her orphan children. From rumor we have reason to fear that the above two mentioned, are not the only victims of this monster, for he cannot be called a man, who could be guilty of such conduct, deserves not a place in society, but should forfeit his life. He is a foul moral blot upon society that should be removed. It is not at all probable that he will call himself either Jackson or Walton, as these names have had their turn; therefore, we deem it but proper to give a minute description of him.

He is an Englishman and retains some of the accent, is about five feet nine inches in hight, thick set, especially about his hips, weighs from 140 to 150 pounds, is from 35 to 40 years of age. He has rather a small round head, prominent forehead, very dark hazel eyes, dark hair, and rather fair skin. His left front tooth in the upper jaw is out, his left shoulder crippled, and left arm shorter by two or three inches than the right. Owing to his crippled shoulder, he is unable to raise his left hand above his head like the other. He walks fast, keeps his left arm close and straight down to his side, is quick spoken, has full voice, is fluent in prayer, using much scriptural language, energetic and very fond of books. He preaches well, and indeed upon some subjects excels most men. He is affable in his manners, has the appearance of being very pious, and is well calculated to deceive the public, and Church particularly. We hope all persons will keep a sharp lookout for him, as he is certainly a wolf in sheep's clothing. All papers, friendly to the cause of religion, and disposed to protect and preserve the interest of society, will please give this publication an insertion; and any or all persons, knowing anything of the whereabouts of the said Walton *alias* Jackson, will confer a lasting obligation upon the parties interested, by communicating the information to A. G. Clements, of Helena, Ark., or L. T. Maddox, at Bayou Sara, La., as it is much desired to bring the villian to justice.

S. CARLILE, P. E.

HELENA, ARK., June 29, 1858.

Some two weeks ago the steam saw and grist mills of Hall & Lovett, near Orville, Dallas county, were burnt. Loss between $3,000 and $4,000—no insurance.

MUSINGS ON THE SQUARE.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

I am sitting on a little wooden seat beneath a broad old elm, on the Square. The summer sun shines warmly; it is oppressively hot, (90 degrees in the shade,) and yet a refreshing breeze fans my brow, and my kind protector, the old tree, spreads out his broad old arms, with a more than paternal solicitude, to shield me from the noon-day heat. O what a blessing this little square is to our city. It is the poor man's physician and minister; its quiet, cool repose is a specific elixir for every physical ill; and its trees and flowers, its verdant carpet and the little pets that gambol there, in their simple, natural beauty, are more of an incentive to good and virtuous deeds than a whole volume of musty sermons on ethics. All around is noise and dust, and tumult. The drayman halloos at his lazy mules; the gay equipage hurries quickly by, enshrouded in a cloud of dust; the tired equestrian sops the perspiration from his melting brow and hurries beneath the nearest awning; the complacent shopman bows and smiles to his customer and facetiously asks after his friend's health and extols his own wares in the same breath—and thus wags the world around; but here beneath these fine old trees is quiet, peace, repose. Little gorgeously-clad birds flit through the foliage above my head, and the little squirrels around my feet chirp in unison an untutored roundelay—and as I look upon the cherished scene and contrast it with the busy world around, I can but compare it to some cherished memory in the human heart.

Who has not mused such a memory in some secluded corner of their heart—which, although surrounded and encompassed, even as this little square, by the noise and tumult and care of this work-day world, with its ever-varying vicissitudes and annoyances, is, nevertheless, always green and fresh, like some mountain spring, and is never reverted to but with thankfulness and hope, and whose memory casts a refreshing shade, even like these noble trees, over the blighting cares and toils of life? But a truce to these idle thoughts. With a few hasty lines to my little friends and companions, the squirrels, I close:

AN ODE TO THE SQUIRRELS.

Little wanderers
From the sylvan bowers,
Where in cool repose
Passed your early hours;
Little visitors
From the leafy shades,
From the green hill-side
And the breezy glade,
Welcome to the town
And its busy cares
And its noisy scenes
And its heated air.
Welcome to the busy
Of this busy city
A few lessons in
Squirrel philosophy;
Teach them less to strive
With crowding toil
And unceasing care
Teach them less to
[illegible]
Teach them less to
[illegible]
It's falling upon
[illegible]
Teach them less to live
[illegible]
the Conk,
Slavery is a c[illegible]
the Bible. Anti
[illegible] ANNIE.
[illegible] all the
[illegible]
the offspring of a
downright treason. We
the war Into Africa, that is,
of Mason's and Dixon's Line,
North to adopt some other policy, I
be one of the most auspicious
country, and for mankind, that
for lo! these many years. Such
over, at present, seems scarcely
raing to a hopeless task. The South
desires to force slavery on her
have quite as much as, if not more
so, than the North has to force
[illegible] And from present indications
[illegible] ERETT.—It is proposed in some
cities to place the name of every street on the
corner gas lamps, the words to be cut on brass
stencil plate, so that if the glass is broken the
plate placed upon it will remain uninjured.

CRIMINAL COURT.—This Court was occupied the whole of yesterday in completing a jury in the case of RAFAELLI MARCELLI, charged with the murder of N. B. SANDERS. The examination of witnesses will commence this morning.

CITY INSPECTOR.—As our mention yesterday of this gentleman's quarterly report appears to have been misunderstood, we explain that the Inspector's receipts are divided into four parts, the city takes one part and the other three are the fees of the Inspector.

THE SUFFERERS.—GEORGE SANDS was discharged yesterday. WM. PRATT, JNO. MITCHELL and DAN'L KEEFE are progressing favorably; WM. HOWARD was very low last night, his wounds were mortifying and recovery was hopeless.

COTTON SALES.—ASHE & CO. sold yesterday one hundred and twenty-three bales cotton, the remainder of the crop raised by JAS. BUFORD, Esq., in Yallobusha county, Miss., at 12½c, the first of which was sold early in the season at 16 and 19 cents.

BOWLDER PAVEMENTS.—We see it stated that in Boston, after trials of all sorts of materials, the bowlder pavement, or as they call it, the cobble-stone, has been found to be the only convenient and practicable material. The iron pavement is better, but it is too expensive.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder had thirteen offenders before him yesterday. One individual, for carrying concealed weapons, had to pay twenty-five dollars, a large sum for a small enjoyment. SIMEON, a slave, was in trouble for being out after nine o'clock at night without a pass.

RAILROAD.—The Louisville *Courier* of Tuesday, says: The directors of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, propose to put the whole of that work under contract at once. The *Jeffersonian*, of Clarksville, thinks the company is a first rate condition for a speedy and successful completion of this great thoroughfare.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—At the Recorder's Court yesterday PATRICK DUFFY, A. DEMPLEWOLF, and Messrs. H. C. DEMENT & J. P. HARBACH were fined $50 each for selling liquor without a license. Here was $150 made quickly. Perhaps it is by this rapid mode of coinage that the city fathers expect to procure the means of meeting the city indebtedness. The parties appealed against the decision.

YELLOW FEVER.—Rumors have prevailed in this city that considerable yellow fever existed in New Orleans. The following, from the *Picayune*, of Tuesday, contains an analysis of the deaths there last week. The total number was 142, as follows: There were in all 46 men, 32 women, 32 boys and 32 girls. The chief causes of death were—apoplexy 5, cholera infantum 4, consumption 20, congestion of the brain 3, infantile convulsions 6, diarrhea 8, bilious fever 3, congestive fever 6, scarlet fever 4, yellow fever 8, disease of the heart 4, hydrocephalus 4, inflammation of the lungs 3, stillborn 5, teething 3, &c.

CITY FINANCES.—The City Register has made out an estimate of the financial position of the city for the coming corporate year, from which it appears that the amount to be expended is $29,396 larger than the amount to be received. The city has then before her a probable deficiency of thirty thousand dollars, and therefore the City Council, to discharge its duty, must observe a system of wise and prudent economy; a petty, mean, cheese-paring mode of doing everything "cheap," will not meet the contingency any more than baling out water with a teaspoon will save a sinking ship.

Public Schools.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

There has been much clamor against our amiable and worthy Superintendent of Public Schools, on the part of, or at least instigated by, just two people, as I have carefully ascertained. One of them was a teacher last year and joined in a petition for the retention of the present officer in very flattering terms. Afterwards required reproof, and hence the pique. The other was one of the Board of Visitors, elected by the Aldermen in 1857, but, in 1858, was not elected by the people. These are significant facts, and, when I mention that the schools *are really in a flourishing condition*, I hope these attempts to injure a meritorious citizen will be properly estimated. M.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my article which appeared in this morning's APPEAL, I notice several typographical errors.

In the forty-second line, instead of "*prosperity of the Union*," it should be "*the perpetuity of the Union*." In the fiftieth line, instead of "*in extreme* within the broad limits of the Republic," it should be, "*in existence* within the broad limits of the Republic." In the last paragraph, instead of "a *generous* victory," it should be "a *glorious* victory."

Instead of "W. P. T.," my initials should be "W. P. F."

It may not be necessary to correct these errors through your paper. I merely wish to call your attention to them. One of them alters the sense very materially. Where it says that the Democratic party is the only party "*in extreme* in the broad limits of the Republic," you will see that "*extreme*" conveys a very different idea from the one I wished to express. I would like for this error to be corrected, for I do not want to be misunderstood as saying that the Democratic party is "*extreme*."

W. P. F.

MEMPHIS, July 9, 1858.

New Advertisements.

Masonic.

RESOLVED, By Union Lodge No. 155, that the intelligence of the death of our Past Grand Master, WM. KING TANNEHILL, is deeply lamented by this Lodge, and that the Brethren are hereby requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in token of the same, and this resolution be published in the Weekly APPEAL.

Done by order of the Lodge.

July 1 '58—jy10-wlt W. A. COTHRAN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

UNION LODGE, No. 155: Whereas, JAMES P. BALLOCK and URBASTUS BALDOCK, have been charged with unmasonic conduct, and the charges having been sustained, they are both expelled from the privileges of said Lodge.

Done by order of the Lodge.

July 1, '58—jy10-wlt W. A. COTHRAN, Sec'y.

Macon Masonic College,

Macon, Fayette Co., Tenn.

THIS Institution will be continued under the charge of R. J. MCCONAN, Principal, with well experience on MONDAY, September 6th, and continue twenty-one weeks.

JAS. A. HWALLET, Pres't.
GEO. T. HUNTER, M. D., V. P.
J. N. TOWLES, Sec'y. jy10-dawtw*

Wanted to Hire,

TWO Black Negro Boys, about fifteen years old. Apply to J. M. WOODWARD, Commandants House.

jy10-d1w

Wanted,

TO hire or buy a good Washwoman, and also a Nurse. Apply immediately

AT THIS OFFICE.

jy10-1w

For Rent.

WISH to rent the House and lot on which I live, corner of Linden and Wonder streets, for two years and six months. There are five acres of ground attached to the house. Possession given immediately.

GEO. DIXON.

jy10

Reward.

STRAYED from a pasture lot near the Hospital, on Wednesday, 7th inst., a BAY HORSE MULE, Brown saddle, ears cropped, short, sore on his back, color marks on shoulders, mane and tail trimmed. A liberal reward will be paid for such information as that I may obtain, or the mule returned.

J. HN MAGEVNEY.

jy7-tf

For Supreme Judge.

WE are authorized to announce Hon. ARCHIBALD WRIGHT, of this city, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at the ensuing special election on the 2nd of September next.

jy8-tc

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS will be received at the Mayor's office, until MONDAY, the 12th inst., for repairing Bridges, &c., on the Jail lot, Jackson street.

jy9 2t N. D. BAUGH, Mayor.

Wants a Situation.

A YOUNG MAN of 19 years of age, of excellent business abilities, and the best of recommendations, wishes a situation as Book-keeper or Clerk.

Address W. M. Q., box 41, Columbia, S. C., or improve to Mass. Rice, Wm. Fitzgerald and Wade Hampton or Dr. R. W. Gibb's, Columbia, S. C.

jy10-2t*

JOHN S. ASHE..... SHEPPARD M. ASHE.

ASHE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 47 Front Row.

jy9 dawtw

J. B. SHARPE..... J. N. ESTES.

J. B. SHARPE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 12 Front Row,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WE will duplicate any Northern or Eastern bill with the same, or brands equally as good, from 1 hoe to 1,000. jy9-d6m

J. L. VERSER,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Up Stairs—Mosby & Hunt's New Block,

No. 17 1-2 Front Row,

Memphis, Tennessee.

ALL Cotton and other Produce consigned to me, will be insured unless otherwise ordered. For Selling and Shipping Cotton 75 per bale. I will pay particular attention to filling orders for Groceries, Bagging, Rope, &c., at the lowest market prices. jy8-6d

Good to Read.

DOUGLASS Jerrold's Wit;
Mirror Dramatic, by Mrs. Stephens;
Grace Trueman;
Handy Book on Property Law;
Poor Fellow;
Prince of the House of David, new supply;
Dhiet and Drink, " "
Grey Livingstone, " "
White Lies, " "
Ticker Frigate, " "
Olivia, or The Maid of Honor, " "

The above with others, can be had at

jy9 GEO. PATTISON & CO.'s

Memphis, July 8th, 1858.

Jones, Brown & Co.,

WOULD announce to their friends and the public, that in entering upon this, their FIFTH BUSINESS SEASON in Memphis, they feel immediately upon them, to return their unfeigned acknowledgments for the unparalleled patronage so kindly bestowed, and to profer renewed assurances of their unremitted endeavors to deserve a continuance and increase of the same.

Our stock of Bacon, Rope, Twine, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Sonn. Candles, Sa. I, T. bacco, Flour, Whiskey and Plantation Supplies generally—together with all articles in our line, in Store and to arrive, will be on hand, in this market for Cash, or upon the usual terms to punctual dealers.

We buy at headquarters for CASH ALONE, and we receive weekly acquisitions to our stock; so that our customers need not be at a loss for a better article, or one otherwise than fresh.

We continue to Store and Sell Cotton at our old prices, 50 cents per bale. Cotton stored on brokers in our large and commodious Brick Warehouse, on Adams street.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Cotton in store, which is always insured, unless otherwise stipulated.

Respectfully, &c.,

JONES, BROWN & CO.

Avalanche and Eagle & Enquirer copy.

KEEP COOL!

LINEN COATS, Bleached and Brown;
LINEN VESTS, Bleached and Brown;
LINEN PANTS, Bleached and Brown;
LINEN DRAWERS Bleached;
LINEN SOCKS, Bleached;
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemmed and plain;
FRENCH HATS, very light and cool;
UMBRELLAS, 16 to 40 inches;
Keep Cool SUCK SILK, and colors;
MUSLIN CRAVATS, very light;
SLIPPERS, Turkish and Morocco;
LINEN SHIRTINGS;
LINEN SHEETINGS;
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS;
LINEN LISLE AND COTTON HOSIERY;
LINEN and CHECK DUSTERS, Ladies & Gentlemen's;
DRESS, GAMBLE and LOUNGE, for Traveling.

Men's, Youth's, Boy's and children's

CLOTHING!

Just Received by Express!

BUFF AND WHITE MARSEILLES, and PRINCES to match;
WHITE BRILLIANTES, very nice;
BLUE SILTES, double and single Retension;
SILK FRINGES, WHITE GIMBLES;
FLATS AND HATS, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

For sale low by

JOHN L. TAYLOR,

Main street, over Worsham House.

jy9-d

Hotel Arrivals.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—G. D. MITCHELL, Proprietor, Jefferson street, between Front Row and Main.

W A Price, Ark; T R Smith, N O;
N A Speer, Miss; T D Clinton, Texas;
J Cash, do; L K Nesbitt, Miss;
T J Hicks, do; Miss H Nesbitt, do;
F G Hicks, do; Miss B Driver, do;
A M Curtis, La; Miss M Gibbs, do;
R J Montgomery, Texas; B S Nesbitt, do;
T D Hardin, Miss; T T Miller, do;
J M Davis, city; H P Bryan N O;
W H Malone, do board; Dr Hall, Miss;
Dr A Eubanks, Texas; W F Bames, N O;
Miss A Crump & svt, Tenn; H S Hollines, Ark;
Wm A Herod, Ark; Mrs C Fraser & fam, Ark;
J McLaurin & 2 cttle, Ark; D M