DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING...SEPTEMBER 28, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City

Official Journal of the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

FIRST PAGE.—Interesting Letters—Crops in Texas—A Trip from New York to St. Petersburg, Liverpool, Paris, &c.; Sectarianism in the University of Mississippi; Fanatics and Tortures; Miscellany.

FOURTH PAGE.—Original Poetry—The Angel Tablet; Selected Story—The Volunteer.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The services of the church are seldom, very seldom, adverted to in the papers. The occurrence of special occasions are reported, and occasionally a sermon is published—a *rara avis* in strange company. The newspaper never, we believe, ventures to discuss the proceedings in church worship, or to treat the sermon as it treats essays that are delivered in unconsecrated halls, and that bear the name of lectures. This omission to point out the excellencies or defects observable in public worship springs, doubtless, from that feeling of reverence with which we are accustomed to regard the solemn services of religion. Is this omission really the sign of respect it looks like, and is accepted for? We are inclined to doubt it.

If we look at countries where women are viewed as mere pendants to husbands, and when without husbands are left almost without civil rights, we shall there find public writers and public speakers uttering eloquent volumes in praise of the sex which, they say, rules the world, but to which they deny the slightest touch of the sceptre of power. In something of the same spirit, it appears to us, the services of the sanctuary are treated—they are ostensibly placed so high that no critical voice must pronounce well or ill done, but they are really denied the reverence we pay to the proceedings of secular organizations and movements. How differently, as regards the amount of influence they exercise over us, does the sermon of the divine and the speech of the politician affect us! The politician has the reverence of our enthusiasm, and the reverence of actions modified either in conformity to or in opposition against his sentiments. The divine is heard in respectful silence during the delivery of his sermon, and as they leave church, his congregation pronounce it "very good." Nobody analyzes it, criticises it, sifts its arguments, challenges its positions, or calls into question its facts as they do with the speech of the politician and others, nor, as we have observed above, does it receive the attention from the press that is accorded to other public exercises—a dull, lifeless approbation is accorded, and, usually, that is all.

To inquire why the pulpit, as a general thing, thus differs in its result from secular efforts of oratory, would be a curious and useful investigation. In saying this we are, of course, merely regarding the sermon as an effort of human oratory, and looking upon it, in its sphere, as we regard the speeches of the politician, the pleading of counsel, or the lectures of professors in their spheres. In comparing the sermon with the lecture or speech, we find in it, verbally, earnestness, persuasion, bold examination, winning entreaty, thoughtful advice, solemn warning, and after profound and extensive learning in all these characteristics, no other description of composition can surpass the sermon. In importance, subject and deep interest, the secular oration never can equal it—why then does the sermon produce visible effects upon human conduct so much less marked than the speeches, pleadings and lectures we have adverted to? It cannot be because men care nothing about sermons, for no description of oratory is more in request than that of the pulpit; no oratory produces more striking effects, or is more popular, or is received with greater delight under certain circumstances; this is shown by the attention given to the preaching of SPURGEON, for instance. Neither can it be in the subject, for no lawyer, politician, or scientific professor, can have a subject that reaches the recesses of the heart, and sway the emotions as does that discussed by the divine. Where, then, lies the difficulty—why is the sermon generally regarded as dry and uninteresting?

To answer this question we should have to criticise the sermon and its delivery—the very thing the sermon is, unhappily for the preacher, exempt from. We may, perhaps, be allowed to say that the sermon usually lacks that appropriateness to the time, the occasion, and the people to whom it is delivered, which is observable in the eloquence of the bar—the jury has heard the pleading of the preacher, but he has not moved them to pronounce a verdict upon the case presented to them. The sermon lacks that fulness of instruction in facts, and that clear elucidation of principles contained in the lectures of the professor. Question the student who has spent the usual number of terms at college, and you find him in the possession of large stores of scientific, classical, and historical information. If he believes the world turns round the sun; that water is composed of two gasses; that Homer was the greatest human poet; or that the Druids offered human victims, he can tell you why he thus believes; but if the Christian is asked the "why" of many facts in the scriptures, though he has for twenty, thirty, or even forty years been attending church, how common it is to find him unable to tell! Why are the words of the inscription over the cross given differently by all the evangelists? Why do the two geologies of Christ, given in the gospels, not accord? Why are some of the psalms given twice over? Why do some of the Old Testament books speak of things remaining "even unto this day," as if the history had been written long after the event?

These few questions, out of hundreds like them, the reader will be able to tell for himself, whether he has been taught by his religious instructor to answer, very few will give a favorable reply. If the teacher in chemistry, astronomy, botany, physiology, geology and other arts and sciences instruct their hearers in the history, nature and relations of the facts they deal with—how is it that the religious instructor takes all for granted, and assumes all as known? Here we think is one great cause of the failure of sermons, while the moral nature is instructed the interest of the intellectual faculties are not sufficiently aroused. The medical professor not only instructs in such details as are necessary for the student to be acquainted with as a matter of business, but he awakens inquiry, anticipates objections, and removes difficulties; this gives the student an interest in his profession as such, independent of the mere utility he expects to find in it. What a fund of deeply interesting information lies within the reach of the divine, if he choose to avail himself of it!

We might pursue this investigation much further. We content ourselves with drawing attention to the fact that if the sermon was submitted to the criticism we use with respect to other literary productions, valuable results might be the consequence. Our task has necessarily led us to assume the fault-finding position, but we acknowledge with pleasure the profound skill often shown in the pulpit, and we do not underrate the vast influence it wields. It is because of its wide-spread influence, and because of the dependence of the public morals upon it, that we think the sermon deserves more attention, critically, than it receives at the present day.

☞ The Hon. ALBERT RUST, the Representative elect from the Southern Congressional District of Arkansas, visited our sanctum yesterday. He was *en route* to Virginia to join his family. He expresses a strong sympathy for Judge DOUGLAS in his Senatorial contest against Mr. LINCOLN, and in the language of Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, hopes he will "lift him out of his boots."

CALHOUN INDEPENDENT.—We are in receipt of the first number of a neat and racy weekly paper published at Pittsboro', Calhoun county, Miss., by Mr. J. M. PASCHALL. It has a favorable locality, in the midst of a substantial and generous community, and we doubt not will meet with a success corresponding with its merits. A large portion of the citizens of Calhoun county make Memphis their market, so that our merchants will find it to their advantage to advertise liberally in the *Independent*.

☞ The Nashville *Christian Advocate* says the Rev. Mr. CASS, of that city, "considers it always in order to save a soul." If the good missionary, whom we know to be a zealous Christian, possesses this power, there is ample room for its profitable exercise in the community in which he has cast his lot.

PHILIP S. WHITE.—This distinguished apostle of Temperance and fluent propagator of Know-Nothing principles, whom our people will recollect, has turned up as a Black Republican speaker in New York. His price for temperance lecturing was $5,000 a year, and we suppose he expects niggerism to pay equally well.

DECLINED.

We have received a communication dated "Southern Illinois, September 21, 1858," in regard to the Illinois Canvass, and accompanying it a letter from its author who resides in an adjoining State, and not in Illinois and holds a high official position, in which he says, "Enclosed is a communication which is intended to be the first of a series of similar communications to be occasionally sent to you from sundry points," and requests us to send a copy of the paper containing it to the *Star of Egypt*, a print supposed to be unfriendly to DOUGLAS. Although there is nothing in the matter of the communication to which we could object or on account of which we should decline its publication, yet, inasmuch as we do not think this mode of outside interfering in the local elections of a State and of manufacturing out of Illinois a public sentiment to be used to influence an election pending in that State is either republican or strictly in accordance with the acknowledged principles of political honesty and fair dealing, we must beg leave to respectfully but firmly decline to publish the proffered communication. The manuscript is subject to the order of the author.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—The following versification of the Lord's Prayer, the brevity and concentration of which we commend to the attention of those who indulge in "much speaking" when they pray, has recently been published in London. It is composed as a duet and harmonized for four voices, with an accompaniment for the organ or piano forte. It is full, comprehensive, and yet free from redundancy. The music, simple and melodious, is said to be worthy of the words, which run thus:

Our Heavenly Father, hear our prayer;
Thy name be hallowed everywhere;
Thy kingdom come; Thy perfect will
In earth, as heaven, let all fulfill;
Give this day's bread, that we may live;
Forgive our sins, as we forgive;
Keep us temptation to withstand;
From evil shield us by thy hand;
Now and forever unto Thee,
The kingdom, power and glory be.
Amen

THE WAY TO KILL RATS.—A writer in the Rochester *Union* proposes a new method for killing rats. His own house being overrun with the vermin, the servant girl who had seen the effect of "Old Burbon Whisky" on bipeds, thought she would try an experiment on the rats. Accordingly she took a small quantity, made it very sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread enough for the crowd, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours after she went down and found several rats gloriously "fuddled," engaged in throwing beanpods and hauling one another up to drink. These were easily disposed of, and those not killed left the premises immediately, suffering with the headache. The writer adds that the medicine is quite agreeable to take.

☞ The Chattanooga *Gazette*, of the 21st, says the work on the Chattanooga end of the Cleveland and Chattanooga Railroad is progressing finely. Messrs. JOHN D. GRAY & Co., the contractors, have just put a large force on the second section from Chattanooga, connecting with the tunnel section. It is thought that it will be completed in about a month, and in the same time, the tunnel will be finished. As the work now goes on, it will not be many months before the two ends of the road can be lapped.

INJURY TO THE RICE CROP.—The Savannah *News* learns with regret that the rice crop on the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers has sustained serious damage by the late heavy rains, and particularly the gale of Wednesday. The standing rice is blown down and lies exposed to injury from the freshet. The rice that had been cut down and raked in the field has been greatly injured by wind and rain.

A FORTUNE.—By the death of Mr. HOBSON, of Calcutta, a youth now in the employ of a printer at the West End, is suddenly put in possession of more than $7,500,000. It is said the young man had no previous knowledge of his relation, except as having once heard his mother say she had a brother in India.—*London Court Circular.*

JEWISH TESTIMONIAL.—The Israelites of London intend, it is said, to present to Lady JOHN RUSSELL a boudoir suit consisting of a table and four chairs, made of solid silver, as a mark of their sense of the obligation they owe to her husband.

THE FEVER AT MOBILE.—The Board of Health of Mobile declared, on the 15th instant, that the fever had become an epidemic, and they will hereafter report daily the deaths.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.—It seems there is still some doubt about the result of the Congressional election in Maine. A private dispatch received at Washington claims the election of BRADBURY, Democrat, over FOSTER, Republican, in the 6th district, and of JOHNSON, Democrat, over FARNCH, Republican in the 3d district. Another dispatch dated Bangor, 20th inst., says:

"The vote for Congress in the 6th district is very close. So far as is known, Foster, Republican, has 850 majority in Hancock and 220 in Washington counties, while the Democrats claim for Bradbury 1,000 majority in Aroostook and 42 in Waldo, which is probably correct. This allows Foster 42 majority. An error is alleged however, in the footings of Hancock and Washington in favor of Bradbury, so that the official count can only determine the result."

PARAGUAY.—The attitude of hostility which our Government has been compelled to assume towards Paraguay, and the unusual preparations made to vindicate our national honor and demand redress for indignities upon our flag, render such a description of our opponent as we find in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of peculiar interest. The little State of Paraguay lies near the heart of the South American continent, separated on the north from its most formidable neighbor, Brazil, by the river Xexuy, and a chain of precipitous mountains, and washed on the south and west by two large tributaries of the La Platte:

Notwithstanding its seclusion from the centres of trade and civilization, the narrow extent of its territory, and the almost Japanese exclusiveness of its commercial regulations, it has occupied and is destined to retain an important place in the public mind. Its population is, and has long been, but little larger than that of the city of New York, while its area is somewhat less than that of the State of Illinois. Enjoying a moist, but mild and healthful climate, and blessed with a soil of rare fertility, it would seem to have been marked out by the hand of nature for the abode of peace and plenty. Such was for many years its fortune, if the stagnation of ecclesiastical tyranny and the rigid banishment of all mental and mechanical activity will admit of any out negative happiness.

In 1526, Sebastian Cabot, then in the service of Spain, visited its waters, and erected on the banks of the Paraná a stone cross, as a testimony of its appropriation by his Catholic Majesty. Not many years after, in a fit of devotion, it was ceded to the then young and vigorous order of Jesuits, as the seat of a community where the reverend fathers might carry out their theoretic principles, undisturbed by the vices and other adverse influences of civilization. The simple minded natives yielded an easy assent to the mild though unlimited sway of the fathers, whose system of education recreated all vain ambition, while it taught the arts of agriculture and the duties of religion.

As the Sandwich Islands are pointed out as a triumph of the modern missionary enterprise, so the Catholic Church has ever referred with pride to the happy influences of the true faith in the sequestered pampas of the South. Even Voltaire, in his *Candide*, has drawn a complimentary though somewhat burlesqued picture of the Jesuit's success.

In 1767, or a few years later, this delightful condition of affairs was *ended*. Long continued prosperity, the Portuguese conspiracy, and the revelations of the Jesuit controversy, proved the destruction of the society of Jesuits, and in 1776 Paraguay was annexed to the vice royalty of Buenos Ayres. The revolutions of thirty years later threw its destinies into the hands of Dr. Francia, who, after some years of foreign policy, boldly assumed a power as arbitrary as that of the Jesuits, and lacking in that willdness of execution with which their piety had tempered their inflexible decrees. For fourteen years, Francia repelled all visitors, whether commercial or scientific. A Bonpland, trader and the veteran scholar Boopland were alike imprisoned, and the energies of the people strained to the utmost to support the police that watched over them, in the form of a standing army of 25,000 men.

At last, in 1840, the heavy-headed tyrant expired, but the woes of his subjects did not die with him. The savage Lopez, in many respects his predecessor's counterpart, has not his cunning, and is wanting in that firmness for which the Doctor was so famous. His actions show rather the spite of a malicious boy, than the well settled policy of a despot on principle. By acts of violence against American visitors, by arrogant insults to his more powerful neighbors, and by violation of the most solemn engagements, he had long since incurred the anger of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and the United States, but his attack upon the *Water Witch*, in which two of her crew were killed, has especially aroused the long slumbering spirit of our government. Steps for retaliation have already progressed so far that no opportunity will be granted Lopez to make reparation unless at the cannon's mouth, or under the inducements which the well considered force that accompanies Judge Bowlin affords. The instructions just given our Commissioner direct him to demand, first, an explanation and ample apology for the indignity offered to our flag; second, full indemnity to the South American Navigation Company for all losses sustained by them; and, third, a ratification of the treaty formerly negotiated by Messrs. Schenck and Pendleton.

Upon the refusal of either one of these demands, Commodore Shubrick will be called upon to enforce them

PERSECUTION.—Reports continue to come from the East of conspiracies by the Mussulmen against the Christians. The Russian Consul had been obliged to leave Damascus.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR, OF N. Y., *On being conducted to the Chair, as the Presiding Officer of the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, Sept. 15, 1858.*

I think you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me. We are the representatives of a confiding and hopeful constituency, who have sent us here to nominate a State ticket for their support at the ensuing election, and who expect that our proceedings will be marked by such evidences of patriotism and unity of purpose, as will not only inspire the Democracy of this State with confidence of success, but will also give assurance to our friends throughout the Union that New York has resumed its true position as a leading Democratic State.

The gratification that I feel in being called upon to preside over your deliberations is increased when I contrast this convention with those which assembled in this city a few days since. One represented a party based upon a hatred of a portion of our countrymen; the other an organization founded upon proscription of those born in other lands. The one put forth a philanthropic system, made up of abuse, denunciation, and sectional warfare; the other religious purposes, which proposed to trample under foot the primary principles of charity and forbearance, without which religion is worthless. It was expected that these kindred bodies would melt into one. The Conference Committee announced that there were no differences of views to keep them apart; that they were actuated by a common hostility to the liberal and patriotic sentiments of the Democratic party and its distinguished head, Mr. Buchanan. Fusion was prevented not by a division of opinions, but by the division of the offices. When we contrast the Democratic party with these local and bigoted organizations, we have a right to be proud of its patriotism, which embraces our whole country in its affections, and includes all nationality in its sympathies.

It is not necessary to waste any words upon that party which proposes to train men for the duties of citizenship by denying them the exercise of its rights. We object to the Republican party because it is unpatriotic, unjust, and cowardly in its actions—unpatriotic, for its influence in past forth to destroy the sentiments of fraternal affection which were called into existence by the revolutionary struggle, and which have been so carefully cultivated by all the good and great men of our country. It has incited more hostility in many minds against our brethren of the South than they have felt against the enemies of the country. It indulges constant abuse of the habits, customs, and character of the people of one portion of our confederacy. Unjust, for in its discussions of the slavery question, it has withheld from the public, in the history of that institution, the fact that the people of the North were most active in bringing slaves to the country; that the votes of Massachusetts and other Northern States prolonged the slave trade; and the same States opposed and still oppose the tide of emigration from Europe which has swept slavery out of the North, while the South has always favored the policy of inviting the European to our shores, although it has given the North its preponderance of political power. While constant efforts are made to excite the Northern mind about human suffering in other States, no attention is paid to the condition of the negro here. Insulting attacks are made upon others, while the African is dying out in New York from neglect and under the influence of popular prejudice.

Our census returns show their numbers have diminished since sectional excitement has diverted the attention of our people from their own duties of charity and sympathy to denunciations of others. There are more free negroes in the small border State of Maryland than are to be found in New York or all New England. Although they have every facility for coming here, they prefer to keep away from that philanthropy which deals in abuse and detraction, and not in acts of charity and kindness. There are more free negroes who avoid the States controlled by Republicans than there are slaves who evade their masters. The policy of the Republican party is not only unpatriotic and unjust, but it is marked with cowardice. Their cherished leader has said on the floor of the Senate "that in the beginning there were twelve slave and only one free State—twenty-four Senators of the slave States and only two of the free. Now it is reversed, the Senators and Representatives are from the free States. At the outset of our Government the slave States had fifty-seven Representatives and the free but eight. Now the latter have one hundred and forty-four, while the slave States have only ninety;" and he adds: "These changes have happened in a period during which the slave States have almost unintermptedly exercised the preponderating sway in the government," and he might have added that those who compose the Republican party, while the South were powerful, had no conscientious scruples in supporting slaveholders for office, and in cooperating with them in power, but their consciences seem to have been carefully gradated to their census returns. As the North has gained power under the patriotic policy of the government, pursued during this period when, according to the Senator, "the South had exercised paramount influence,' those who have opposed that policy, thus beneficial to us, have not hesitated to excite the growing power of the North against those who have thus generously contributed to our prosperity. While the Republicans point out exultingly our increasing strength in the general government, it is not to appeal to the magnanimity and patriotism of our people to receive it with justice and honor, but with a stern mockery they declare that they are combatting against the assaults of those who have gained it; gaining it, too, while it is said they control the action of our common government.

"I contrast with pride the course of the Democratic party in defending the rights of all sections of our country with the policy of a party which finds cause for a sectional organization in disparity of political power, and it is a just cause for patriotic congratulation that the present Chief Magistrate of our country has boldly and nobly upheld the rights of the several States of this confederacy, without regard to the measure of their representative strength, uninfluenced in considerations growing out of the destruction of political power, based upon each returning census. I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you belong to a party whose patriotism is ample enough to embrace the whole of our broad land, whose liberal and comprehensive spirit can tolerate all creeds and welcome to our shores those from every nation who seek an asylum beneath our liberal institutions and a home upon our rich and fertile fields."

The Progress of the Democratic Rule.

WOULD IT BE ACCELERATED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE OPPOSITION?

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 10.]

The Democracy of the country are contending against the foe whose avowed principles and purposes are comprehended in the term *Opposition*. To put down the Democratic party and place the Government in the hands of the "Opposition" seems to be the only test of political orthodoxy now required by the editors and politicians with whom we disagree on the leading questions of federal politics. The question has been often asked, what would the country be likely to gain by the defeat and annihilation of the Democracy as a party? But as yet no satisfactory response has been made to it. Such a political revolution would result in advantage to many individuals who have long been hungering and thirsting "after the flesh-pots of Egypt." Both good and bad men would no doubt gain places, and both good and bad men would lose places. But the question again recurs, is it to be credited that the Opposition party would do more for us as a nation than the Democracy have done? Would they (the Opposition) do more to render the Republic peaceful, prosperous, and powerful at home, and respected, honored, and admired abroad? This question can only be decided in our minds after a careful and impartial examination of the past history of the two parties. And to this test let it be brought.

To trace the progress of the two parties would be both interesting and instructive. The Federal opposition, in the language of one of their number, believed in liberty according to the English sense—that is to say, according to the British sense of the term. John Adams, one of their great leaders, expressed the opinion that the Government of Great Britain, purged of its impurities, would be the model for all the civilized countries on the globe. Alexander Hamilton, their most prominent leader, went still further, and declared that, with all of its impurities, it was the wisest and best that the wit of man could devise. With such leaders, the Federal opposition necessarily adopted the principles and policy of the "mother country," so far as "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" would allow. They advocated a strong government for this country—strong enough to hold the people in leading strings as securely as they are held by their lords and masters in the Old World. The Democratic party differed with them "fundamentally and totally," as to principles and measures. Even at that day they believed in "Democratic progress." They had witnessed with pride and exultation the progressive steps of the people from the humiliating position of *subjects* of the British crown to the proud position of the citizens of a great republic. They unhesitatingly acknowledged the people as the source of all power and authority—as the legitimate sovereigns of the land; and boldly combatted the federal doctrine, that a fortune-favored few are born booted and spurred to ride the multitude, "legitimately, by the grace of God." As a matter of course, the people returned the plaudit of well done to the Democracy, and rejected the doctrines of Federalism, as too nearly identical with those which they had successfully fought against in the war of the revolution. According to the law of self-preservation, they could not have decided differently between the two political parties as first organized in this country.

But the federal opposition, though defeated in their efforts to model this government after that of Great Britain, did not weary in evil doing. The next attempt was to contract the boundaries of the area of freedom as much as possible. From certain debates at the time of the adoption of the constitution, it is certain that they were in favor of restricting the limits of the republic to the original thirteen States. But, fortunately for this country and for the human race, the progressive Democracy would agree to no such restriction. Some fifteen years afterwards the Federalists violently opposed the acquisition of Louisiana; but again the progressive Democracy triumphed, and brought that State—of inestimable value and importance in a political, commercial and military point of view—under the wing of the American eagle.

The opposition of the Federalists, under the assumed name of Whig, to the acquisition of both Texas and California is within the personal recollection of most readers. For both of these invaluable acquisitions the people are indebted to the progressive Democracy. Had they secured them against the bitter denunciations and strenuous exertions of the Opposition. And here let us stop to ask, what progress would our country have made in anything great or glorious but for the Democratic party? What would have been the grand results of the establishment of the policy of the Opposition? The friends and country men of Louisiana, and a French territory, Florida a Spanish, and Texas to the same how far a portion of the Mississippi Valley inhabited by savages, or by a race of civilized whites subject to a European monarchy or despotism! The "father of rivers" and the great lakes of the West nothing but "desert wastes of waters!" The institutions of the United States excluded from all the country between the Alleghany mountains and the Pacific ocean! Our countrymen shut out forever from California, the modern land of golden promise and *performation*!

Such would have been the condition of the Republic at the beginning of this year of 1858, had its destiny been committed to the hands of the Opposition, the sworn enemies of "Democratic progress." The Democratic party may well look back upon their course with patriotic pride and exultation. Under their administration of affairs, the country has increased amazingly in population, commerce, territorial limits, wealth, knowledge and everything else that helps to constitute the greatest Republic known in the history of the world. Such is a true and faithful report of Democratic progress in the United States.

Every reader must decide for himself whether the country would have been gainer or loser if the Opposition party of the past had succeeded in their efforts to arrest the "progress" of the Democracy. Each one must also divine for himself whether the future interests of the Republic would be advanced or prejudiced by crushing out the Democracy and placing the reins of Government permanently in the hands of the present Opposition party.

A New Reformation Initiated by the Catholic Priests in Austria.

PROTEST AGAINST THE DO GCORDAT, MONKERY AND ORIGNAUT.

From the New York Evening Post.]

An extraordinary memorial has been addressed by five hundred and seven Austrian priests to the author of the Concordat, the Cardinal Prince Archbishop of Vienna. In this document, the lower Catholic clergy put their grievances in language the like of which has not been heard since the days of the Reformation. The memorial begins with a rough onslaught on the absolutistic prerogatives of the episcopacy. "THE CONCORDAT," it says, "has conferred upon the bishops many new privileges and a large increase of power; but the priest has to bear the whole odium of the indignation and of the moral resistance which the hated convention has created among the people." "There is no doubt," the document continues in a subsequent paragraph, "but that our religion has become the object of universal derision. The Concordat has aroused the wrath of the most moderate men with respect to the antiquated, mediæval ordinances of the church; and the indignation against the executors of those ordinances becomes louder and more universal from day to day. This sentiment is the more dangerous as it spreads among the main body of the people." The memorial complains of the wretched pay, (sometimes less than that of a cab-driver) of the lower clergy, in comparison with which they are driven to the collection of fees and taxes which are the source of the most disgraceful and disgusting conflicts with the people. Religion is thus made to appear in the light of an insufferable burden, and agitators increase the ill-feeling by directing attention, not to the penury of the lower clergy, but to the luxury and abundance in which the bishops are revelling. In the next place the petitioners lay bare the laziness of monkhood, and demand the abolition of these begging orders and the appropriation of their revenues to the maintenance of the really working priests.

A more important demand follows. It is for the abolition of celibacy, on the ground that the impossibility of entering into the married state renders the priest the victim of suspicion, of sneering and contempt, and produces laxity amongst the clergy, thus rendering them contributors to the moral dissolution which is invading even the popular classes. In conclusion, the petitioners demand that "reforms should be introduced as to make the lower clergy no longer appear in the odious light of oppressors of the poorer classes; and that the priests, by the abolition of the law of celibacy, should be restored to the common ties of family and humanity. If this is not done," they assert, "all our influence will entirely disappear; the Catholic religion will be despised, hierarchy will be totally overthrown, and the state become the football of ceaseless attacks and complications." They express, too, the significant hope that they may not be driven to expect their safety from the revolutionary party.

JUDGE DOUGLAS—CUBA AND SLAVERY.—In his speech, delivered at Bellville, Illinois, on the 10th inst., Judge DOUGLAS, speaking of the probable expansion of the Union, said: "When we get Cuba, (and get it we must, sooner or later,) *I am willing to allow her people to say whether they will have slavery or not; and I have no doubt what their decision will be, since they will secure to themselves a greater free negroes to desolate that beautiful island.*"

THE FEVER IN MOBILE.—A dispatch received by a gentleman in Philadelphia, says the *Confederation*, from a reliable source in Mobile, dated Mobile, September 16, says: "The yellow fever is an epidemic here."

The Mobile Board of Health report twelve cases of yellow fever for the twenty four hours ending at six o'clock Tuesday evening, September 14.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS IN ARKANSAS.—The Washington *Star* has the following:

"On the 9th inst., the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Governor of Arkansas a patent, numbered one, of swamp and overflowed lands, in the Helena district, inuring to said State under the grant of September 28, 1850, containing 250,193 70 acres.

"On the same day the President of the United States signed a patent, numbered four, for lands in the same district, inuring to the State under the same grant, containing 224,538.25 acres."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The report now is that business is delayed on the line until stronger cables can be procured for the land connections. The sharp friction is the great danger, for the Boston *Traveler* says it has thus far been impracticable to lay a submarine cable that will remain for any length of time between the main land and Martha's Vineyard. A line has been twice laid from Falmouth across the Sound to the Vineyard, a distance of about four miles; but it has soon been broken by the winding of the sea-weed around it and the strength of the current. Bunches of the sea-weed accumulating in a short time, to the size of a hay-cock, would get tangled around it, till the force of the stream or tide, in the Sound, would break the cable, which is similar to that used between Trinity Bay and Valentia, for the Atlantic telegraph.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS.—In another part of to-day's paper, the reader will find the advertisement of Messrs. Bullocke & Locke, the general agents for the United States for Richardson's Irish linens. Consumers as well as dealers will do well to read this advertisement, and note the particular trade mark of "Richardson, Sons & Oldwen," as an inferior quality of goods has been thrown into the market under the title of "Richardson's Linens." *Brooklyn Daily Times.*

☞ Refer to SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE'S column.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of "True Turf Oil." It is all it claims to be.

☞ For sale, a small family residence, just outside of the corporation, immediately east of the Memphis and Charleston depot. A bargain will be given if application is made soon at the APPEAL office.

Indigestion.

DARNESTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., MARYLAND, January 21st, 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of HORNSTRA'S HOSTLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it, without fear of imposition. (Signed,)

JOSEPH C. DELLETT.

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....W. H. CRISP.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

THE STAR COMPANY will appear in two elegant Comedies, the standard play of

Lend a Fry!

And for the first time here the elegant farce of the

Eton Boy!

Mr. Charles Henri in both pieces. Mr. John Davis in two pieces. Mr. Whatley and the whole force of the Company will appear.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle, Parquette.....75 cents
Balcony or Family Circle.....50
White Gallery.....25
Col red Gallery.....25

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. A limited number of Season Tickets may be procured on application to Mr. M. W. Canning, Acting Manager and Treasurer.

sept26

Office for Rent.

THE OFFICE occupied by the subscriber on the corner of Madison street and Bank avenue, we'l located for almost any business. Possession given October 1st.

sept25-2w J. H. CHADWICK.

A Cook and Washer for Sale

A NEGRO WOMAN and her two CHILDREN, 2 and 5 years old. She has been trained in the kitchen all her life, and is a superior Washer and Ironer. The family is not to be separated, nor taken from the city.

Apply to JONES, BROWN & CO.

sept26-d1w

Notice.

TO the Creditors of the Estate of S. J. Williams, deceased: The executors of the insolvency of the estate of S. J. Williams, deceased, having been made to the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to file them with the Clerk of said Court duly authenticated, as by law required, on or before the 23d day of December next, for pro rata payment.

J. H. WILLIAMS,
Adm'r of the Estate of S. J. Williams, dec'd.

sept25-3m

For Sale.

AN improved Lot fronting Gaston street 77 by 140 feet, in the neighborhood of St. Anne Academy. Apply to Bedford Cooper or Sol. Tate, Agents for the Annex Grounds, and The a Lots fronting DeSoto street, extend. 97 1-2 feet east, by 90 deep, a part of Col. Poston's Addition of Lots, and adjoining the property on which he lives. For particulars, apply to

J. F. HAYLEY,
sept25-3m 48 Front Row, office of Hill & Hayley.

Situation Wanted.

A BROTHER AND SISTER, who have had several years experience in teaching the common and higher branches, wish to obtain situations, separately or together, in a school or private family. The highest testimonials can be given. Address Frank Pettigrew, Holly Springs, Miss., care of H. Rust, Esq.

sept25 1w*

Land for Sale.

320 ACRES OF LAND, eleven miles from Memphis, lying on the Mississippi and Tennessee Rail Road, one mile north of Horn Lake Depot. 100 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; 220 acres heavily timbered. The improvements consist of two settlements of double Log Houses, with two cribs. Also, and one of the finest springs in the country. A Steam Saw Mill about half 20 shed, within two hundred yards of the railroad, with a track laid to the mill. This tract of land is well adapted for a stock farm, having a never failing stream running through it. Any one desiring to purchase a small farm, will do well to call soon on

J. M. SHAW & CO.,
or J. S. STANTON,
Memphis, Tenn.

sept25-4w&3m

New Advertisements.

XX! XX!

150 BBLS. Gerhardie City Mills Flour, just received and for sale by

SMITH & PORTER,
sept26-2t No. 38 Front Row.

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber living on the Hernando Road past, three and a half miles from Memphis, September 8th, a couple of SORREL HORSES—one light, with star in forehead and hindfoot white—the other, with blazed face and hind-foot white, left in company with a bald-face gorrel. A reward will be given for their recovery, or for any information that will lead thereto

sept26-4t* O. WITTER.

Fashionable Dancing.

MR. R. JORNIGOT, Professor of Dancing, has obtained a room on the corner of Main and Union streets, where he proposes opening his DANCING ACADEMY, as early as the room can be put in order, of which notice will be given as to the precise time. Mr. J. has a variety of new and pleasing Dances, which he proposes to introduce this season, especially 7 forbidden.

Look out for his circular, which will be out in a short time.

sept26-1w

Just Received.

100 BOXES W. R. and N. D. Cheese;
100 bags Galena Potatoes;
30 cases Bacon Sides and Hams;
100 gross Garrett's Snuff, Bottles and Papers;
100 baskets Piper Heidsieck Champagne, qt. and pts.
Also, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Sardines, Nuts, Oranges, &c., &c. For sale by

J. P. FRANK
sept26 No. 35 Front Row.

TAYLOR & M'EWEN,

Main Street,

NEAR WORSHAM HOUSE,

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF

LARGE SUPPLIES

—OF—

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

For Men, Boy's and Youths.

KERSEYS, BLANKETS and BROGANS,

FINE CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

—Also—

A large and elegant assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

SHAWLS,

Embroideries and Laces,

LOW FOR CASH!

sept26

TO THE LADIES!

WE would call your especial attention to our rich and elegant stock of

Note and Bath Papers.

—Of which we have—

PLAIN AND GILT,
TINTED IN ALL COLORS,
WOVE LAID AND RETICULATED,

All Sizes.

On which can be stamped any initials, for which a slight charge will be made.

ENVELOPES to match all the above, also are stamped.

Visiting Cards!

Double Enamelled Bristol Cards,
Cards Tinted in all Colors,
Cards with Gilt, Silver and Illuminated Borders,
Mourning Cards, a full assortment.

Call and examine at

sept26 GEO. PATTISON & CO.'S.

Have You Read

THE Life and Times of Hugh Miller, by T. M. Brown.
Recollections of Shelley and Byron by Trelawney.
Guy Livingston, by Alexander Smith.
Parson's Life of Aaron Burr.
Poems, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Literary Attractions of the Bible, by L. J. Hasley
Lord Bacon's Essays, by Whately.
Montaigne's Works.
Goethe's Wilhelm Meisters Apprentice Ship.
The Cruise of the Betsey, by Hugh Miller.
The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller.
The Old Red Sandstone, by Hugh Miller.
The Footprints of the Creator, by Hugh Miller.
If you have not yet read them, call and examine them at

WM. S. STRANGE & CO'S
sept26 Under Odd Fellows' Hall.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desiring a supply of the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm—

RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guaranty of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by parties who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the Linen loan consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not restrain themselves from the practice, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & C. H. LOCKE,
sept25 4t Agents, 56 Church street, New York.

Valuable Plantation

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Plantation, lying one mile south of Somerville Depot, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, containing Four Hundred Acres, two hundred and fifty more cultivation, with a good log dwelling house, gin-house, negro cabins, and all necessary out buildings. I will sell the place low. Persons wishing to purchase, can learn the price and terms by coming to, or writing to me at Somerville, Mississippi.

[sept26-4w&2m] S. L. WALKER.

WOOLSEY & ETHERIDGE,

COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 97 Camp Street,

New Orleans.

ORDERS for Bagging, Rope, Plantation Supplies, &c., promptly filled, at lowest wholesale prices. Returns promptly made in Gold, Silver or Exchange.

sept25-3m

BLANK BOOKS.

MESSRS. WATSON & BEARD,

No. 313 Main Street,

HAVE just received a general assortment of ACCOUNT, RECORD and MEMORANDUM BOOKS, Blank Books and Fancy Stationery, &c., which they will sell at reduced prices.

sept26 tf

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES

TRIUMPHANT.

SWAN & CO.

Continue to Draw as Usual Without Interruption!

SWAN & CO.'S

Lotteries are Legal,

And Authorized by the State of Georgia!

THE LATE ATTEMPT TO INJURE

OUR FIRM

Has shown that our Lotteries are drawn fairly; that our Prizes are paid Punctually; and that our Schemes are

More Liberal than any other Lottery IN THE W