DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Official Journal of the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY—THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The time is close approaching when the Democracy of Tennessee will be called together in State Convention. This is in accordance with time-honored usage. It is well and profitable that the usage should be kept up. During the intervals of these Conventions the Democracy of the State have universally allowed the widest latitude to individuals, and to newspapers, to discuss the questions that might reasonably come up for discussion and consideration in the Convention. Tennessee has been a sovereign State since the year 1796, and during that whole time, we do not think that the currency has been made a test of Democracy, Whiggery, Know-Nothingism, or anything else. It has universally been treated as a *domestic* and not as a political question.

We know that there are those in this State, who hope to see the Democracy divided upon what seemed to be made an issue in the last Tennessee Legislature. The distinction between *hards* and *softs* was raised in the Legislature, on the currency question, and we know that an effort has been made to spread this distinction and this difference among the people. But we are moreover prepared to say, that the bats will hot take. The Democracy of Tennessee are too loyal to be divided on the bank question, and we assure those who are anxious to incorporate into our State Democratic creed, these interpolations on the subject of the currency, that after the Convention, they will be found in the vocative.

The terms *hards* and *softs* should have died with the occasion which gave rise to them; and no man can be deemed a friend to the real interests of the State, or the success of the Democratic party, who will insist upon their present use, or strive to keep alive the distinctions which they temporarily conveyed.

For the first time in near a quarter of a century, the last Legislature was Democratic, so that our party have enjoyed only a limited opportunity for introducing needful reforms into the banking system of the State. That body, however, did all that could have been reasonably expected of them under all the circumstances which surrounded them, stretching their powers, as some of the courts have supposed, to their utmost capacity. Let the reforms proposed be fairly tried and tested by experience; and then, if found necessary and advisable, we may venture upon others. They have so far worked well, giving us a currency equal to any in the Union, and readily converted into coin at the will of the holder; and besides, exchanges on all points are in favor of the State. But, as we have previously intimated, the character and extent of any reforms which may be found desirable, is a matter for Legislative action, and not properly within the province and scope of a Party Convention.

Our Democratic cotemporaries throughout the State will oblige us and subserve the interests of the party by giving the suggestion we have hastily thrown out their attention, in or her, that the Convention may be held at some early day.

THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS.

In this section of the country, a great effort has been made, even by papers professing to be Democratic, to herald the canvass in Illinois as a contest between Judge DOUGLAS and the Administration. We have invariably treated it as a contest between Democracy and Black Republicanism, or as a contest between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN. It is well known that the Nashville *Union*, the central organ of the State, has occupied different grounds from us on this subject up to the present time. In its issue of the 10th inst., speaking of the Illinois election, the *Union* says:

"A great deal more importance is attached to the result than it seems to deserve. No great principle has been decided in the election—no important question of public policy has been solved. The contest was a mere personal contest between Judge Douglas and Mr. Lincoln. It was simply a trial of strength between the two champions, and determines nothing except that the 'Little Giant' is a better man than his adversary."

If this be true, as the *Union* states, that the contest in Illinois was merely a personal contest, how could our cotemporaries "find it in their hearts" to profess a "great indifference," something, as they do, that the "Little Giant" is a better man than his adversary? To some extent, we have regarded the contest in Illinois in the same light that the *Union* views it, and have not hesitated, from the beginning, to express our preference for the "Little Giant"—the "better man."

It is proper to remark, however, that we differ with the *Union* in regard to the matters determined by the election in Illinois. We regard the success of DOUGLAS as pressing something more than a personal triumph. It is a triumph, not only of a Democrat over a Black Republican, but of Democracy over the heretical creed of the Republican party. It gave a death blow in Illinois, and we may say in the entire Northwest, to the bloody and traitorous doctrine recently promulgated by WM. H. SEWARD, in his speeches at Rochester and Rome. The positions assumed by Mr. SEWARD are identical with those assumed and advocated by LINCOLN; and DOUGLAS, having demolished the latter in Illinois, it will be an easy matter for him to demolish the former in the Senate. If he does not do so, we shall have occasion to express our surprise. We think that time will show that something more than a mere personal triumph has been achieved in the result in Illinois. Let us at least wait and look to the developments of the next Congress.

RECKLESS NEWSPAPER SPECULATIONS.

The Nashville *Union*, in commenting upon the contest in Illinois, between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, says:

"This contest has decided the question of championship between Douglas and Lincoln. Douglas may now be considered the political Morlacey of America. His contest with Lincoln has won for him the championship of the ring. He may bully and bluster through the length and breadth of Illinois, and nobody will ever dare to dispute his supremacy. We cannot regard this election in any more serious light than as a personal triumph to Judge Douglas. He is indebted for his success to his own individual prowess. He is identified with no party in action or in principle and he move no sympathies in his behalf except the pleasure of public policy. He came forward as the champion of no cause save that of Stephen A. Douglas. He had no political object in view except his own political advancement. His canvass was a contest for votes and not for doctrines and its results is only an evidence of Mr. Douglas' great adroitness as a popular debater. He is not chosen as a Democrat or a Freesoiler or a Know-Nothing, but as Stephen A. Douglas. He will enter the Senate as a mere adventurer, ready to engage in any enterprise that promises present gain and future advantage. He will come in the character of a freebooter, bound by no law, pledged to no principle, but seeking reward and honor at the price of his lance. He will be found on that side of every question which is likely to be the winning side, and which will most surely contribute to his own emolument.

It is absurd to suppose that he can ever again occupy a prominent position in the Democratic party. He may give his support to Democratic men and measures, because he can thus advance his own selfish ends and objects, but it is idle to anticipate that he can ever regain the confidence of a party whose principles he has abandoned and whose trust he has betrayed. He is, however, too shrewd and sagacious a politician to connect himself with more sentimentalists whose members either cannot be expected to hold together as a harmonious household long enough for him to become domesticated among them. He knows too that in his own State there are the Black Republicans have closer leaders whom they would consider no bough before him and whom he could not hope to supersede. We think it probable, therefore, that Judge Douglas will consider it more to his advantage to act with the Democracy in the future. The fidelity with which he adheres to them will depend upon the exigencies of his own political aspirations. Whenever his success or advancement shall seem to require it, he will again desert to the enemy.

Our cotemporaries of the *Union* have certainly never read the speeches of DOUGLAS in the late Illinois contest, else how could they come to the conclusion that "*he made no issue with his competitor on any great measure of public policy?*" There was nothing else but issues of the gravest character, involved in the whole canvass, and upon these Judge DOUGLAS triumphed.

In reply to the assertions and predictions of the *Union*, we have only to instance the following succinct summary of the positions assumed and maintained by Judge DOUGLAS, in his Alton speech. Will the *Union* publish either of them or the speech of Mr. DOUGLAS. We shall see.

1. Judge Douglas affirms the original and essential inferiority of the negro.

2. He denies that the negro was intended to be embraced within the aberrations of the Declaration of Independence, and asserts that the right of Jefferson and equality was predicated only on the dominant race of white men.

3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.

4. He affirms the compatibility of a confederacy of free and slave States, and the possibility of their harmonious co-existence under a common Constitution.

5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the States in respect to their domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate against the interests of slavery.

6. He inclulcates a policy of non-intervention, as between the free and slaveholding States as well as between the latter and the Federal Government.

7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for slavery the right of colonization to the territories.

8. He upholds all the guarantees of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.

9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function, against the encroachments of Executive usurpation.

10. He protests his opposition to Black Republicanism at every point and upon every principle.

11. He pledges himself to fidelity to the organization, principles and nominees of the Democratic party.

Jackson Correspondence.

(From the Vicksburg Southern.)

JACKSON, MISS., November 8, 1858.

Both branches of the Legislature met this cold and gloomy morning at the appointed hour.

In the Senate, Hon. Peter B Starke, who is an occupant to that honorable body, appeared for the first time this session in his seat. He looks to be in fine health.

Mr. Boucher presented the memorial of L T. Chapman, which was referred to a select committee. Mr Harrison introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs E A. McAllister, of Monroe county, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Stone, from a select committee, to whom was referred the prayer of one Grey Jordan, reported that it was the opinion of the committee that remedy for the petition was to be found in the revised Code, and that legislation is the case is wholly inexpedient. Mr. Oliver gave notice of introducing a bill prohibiting the circulation of bank notes, or bills of the denomination of twenty dollars. Mr. Oliver is one of those straightforward men that does not like paper money any way.

Mr. Henry offered resolutions relative to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, which were adopted. These resolutions of Mr. Henry contemplate a more safe, complete and systematic preservation of the laws and journals in their manuscript form when deposited in the archives of the State.

Mr. Mason, the worthy Senator from Marshall, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Mississippi Central Railroad which passed.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill changing the time of holding the Probate Court of Panola county, which passed.

Mr. McCraghan introduced a bill to repeal section 46 of chapter 64, Revised Code, which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. McCord, of Tishomingo, introduced a bill granting certain powers, &c., to the officers of the organized religious societies in this State. What can be the object of such a bill? What powers, under the institutions of this country, ought the civil or law-making departments to confer upon the officers of religious sects?

Mr. West presented the resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Sunflower, relative to levees, which were referred to the standing committee on the subject of levee taxes. Mr. West also presented resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Holmes county, relative to levees, which were referred to same committee.

Mr. Elliot introduced a bill to extend the corporate limits of Grand Gulf, which passed.

Mr. West presented the petition of the President and members of the Board of Police of Holmes county, which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Beene introduced a bill to exempt certain persons from working on common roads, which was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Howry introduced a bill to provide for divorce from the bonds of matrimony in certain cases, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr Stark introduced a bill changing the time of holding Circuit Court of Bolivar, Tunica and Cushoma counties.

The resolutions of Senator Harris, offered some time last week, relative to proper subjects of legislation at this session, were laid on the table. These resolutions were intended to save innovation and alteration from the Revised Code. So it seems the Senate is also determined to leave the Code open to assault. So be it!

Various other bills were passed, but most of a local character.

The Senate did not meet in the evening. It convenes on to morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In the House of Representatives there was nothing of much public importance done. The Hons. J S Johnson, F. Hawkins, and J. J Hooker appeared and were sworn in. Several bills were passed. Mr. Gordon, of Wilkinson, gave notice that he would on an early day introduce a bill to amend the Constitution of this state, so as to authorize and empower the Legislature to regulate the mode for the trial of slaves in this State in all criminal cases.

This is indeed an innovation, or at least an intention. It will certainly be defeated. What the necessity for such an amendment? Cannot the court and juries of the country attend to such cases? Why bring them before a body that convenes only biennially? A body in its impossible to so regulate as to try criminal cases in a proper and expeditious manner. I hope the bill will not receive assistance. Why, the Legislature makes the laws, and Mr. Gordon would have those same Legislators the judge and juries. Bah! Let the bill be dispatched to oblivion.

In the House, Mr. Mosely introduced a bill to amend Article 86, Section 11, Chapter 33, Revised Code, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, Mr. Welsh, of Noxubee, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the House to solicit of Charles E. Hooker, Esq., a copy of the Funeral Oration, delivered by him on Saturday, the 6th inst., to the city of Jackson, in honor of the memory of Gen. John A. Quitman, and that five thousand copies of the same be printed by order of this House.

This was indeed a compliment to Colonel Hooker. The House had no evening session.

Jackson is full of people. The Fair opens to-morrow, and it will be a lively time while it lasts. Probably a week longer. It will be an exhibition of Mississippi and Mississippians. Whisper into the ears of the lovely bright-eyed beauties of Vicksburg to come out to the Capital and enjoy themselves. CIVIS.

Death of a Celebrated Sportsman—Description of the Man and his Establishment.

(Correspondence of the Boston Post.)

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1858.

One of the most celebrated and successful sportsmen of this or any other country was buried in this city on Sunday week. The occasion of his death affords me an opportunity of giving your readers a sketch of the man and his establishment. It will be a rich exhibition of Mississippi and Mississippians. Whisper into the ears of the lovely bright-eyed beauties of Vicksburg to come out to the Capital and enjoy themselves. CIVIS.

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New Advertisements.

Notice.

THE undersigned would not for the ensuing year, a small farm with one or two hundred acres upon land within ten miles of Memphis, provided I can get sufficient small grain and stock of good description.

K. J. MONTGOMERY.

nl3-6tr-w

Valuable Lot for a Hotel.

I WILL sell on very favorable terms, the lot opposite the Charleston Depot, 50 feet front, 200 feet deep. Apply soon if you want a bargain.

JNO. P. ARMOUR.

n13-3tm Opp Depot Memphis & Charleston R. R.

Wanted.

TWELVE MEN, over twenty-two years of age, and of good character, as agents in a respectable business, with which they can make a handsome living. Business commencing in two weeks after commencing. Address, stamp enclosed, Box 168, Memphis, Tenn.

n13-3tm*

Just Received.

40 BBLS. choice Apples;
40 " White Mountain Potatoes;
50 boxes Cheese;
A choice lot of Kentucky Hams;
In store and for sale by

J. D. SHATTUCK & CO.

n13 Corner Main and Front streets.

Board and Rooms.

ONE or two pleasant rooms with board, for a gentleman and his wife, may be had in a private family. The situation is in a central neighborhood, and within short distance from business. Inquire at this office.

n13-2t

Sundries.

100 BBLS. Baltimore Family Flour;
100 " Mess No. 1 Pork (Bull);
18 packages Olive Butter;
25 Kits Cracked Wheat and Leaf Lard;
50 Boxes Star Candles;
25 dozen Wash Boards;
25 half chests Fine Black and Green Tea;
100 lbs Sugar Cured Hams, and Jail Hams;
10 cwt Virginia Fish Hooks;
Together with a general assortment of Groceries, in store and for sale by

C. H. MORGAN, 99 Front Row.

n13-1m

PORTRAIT PAINTING

J. T. BISHER, formerly associate of the American and member of the Royal Academy of Arts, would respectfully inform the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, that he has rented and fitted up the room in the Gallery, where he is prepared to receive orders for life or miniature Portraits in oil colors. Having had thirty years practice in the profession, he is warranted to give satisfaction in all the various styles of finish.

Prices varying from $15 to $100 each. Specimens may be seen by applying as above.

n12-1w

Old Line for Napoleon, Arkansas and White Rivers.

J. C. MCMANUS, Captain; A. G. FOLGER, Clerk.

THE United States Mail Steamer RAVEN PERSHEE, having the mail for the above ports, will leave Memphis every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 o'clock P. M. positively, and Napoleon every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 o'clock A. M. Through tickets to all points, at regular rates. Captain McManus will give the best attention to the wants of shippers and passengers. For freight or passage on board, or to

THOS. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

n11-6m Agents, No. 3 Howard's Row.

Wanted.

A STRAIGHT Negro Girl, about 12 or 14 years old, to hire at Kurtz. Apply at this office.

n12-6tr

Lime! Lime! Lime!

500 BBLS. fresh Ocille Lime, just landing this day. For sale by

WARE & CO.

n10-4t

HENRY PIKE & CO.,

100 and 106 Levee,

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI,

Manufacturers of and dealers in

DOMESTIC LIQUORS

And Sole Proprietors of the celebrated brands of

BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.

n12-1y

H. D. VAN SICKEL,

Provision Dealer,

BARRELED, CUT MEATS, LARD, &c.,

Always on hand in quantities to suit.

No. 19 Commercial Street, between Market and Chestnut,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WM. F. FISHER, Assistant. n12-6m

Trustees Sale of STEAMER DANIEL BOONE

BY virtue of the power vested in us, by a certain Deed of Trust, executed to us, on the 28th day of February, 1858, by A. S. Hancock, which deed is of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., we will sell to the highest bidder, for the cash, and surprise having been expressed at his giving so large a sum, he made this explanation: The chair, with other things, was offered by the States of Modena to the Empress Maria Theresa, and Napoleon I. had figured in her boudoir. After her death it, by her express desire, was sent to Queen Marie Antoinette, in France, and after it was one of the principal pieces of furniture allotted to Louis XVI. in the Temple. The King's valet de chambre, Fleury, afterwards became possessed of the chair, and took it to England, where it became the property of the Prince Regent, and of royalty in Portugal and England. The latter took it to Berlin, and there it was given to an upholsterer to repair. The workman charged with the job found secreted in it a diamond pin, a portrait in pencil of a lady, and a number of small sheets of paper filled with very small writing. The things he appropriated, the pin he sold, and the portrait and papers he gave to a watchmaker, a friend of his. Although the writing was in a foreign language the watchmaker contrived to make out that it consisted of a series of secret and very important instructions drawn up by Louis XVI. for the Dauphin, his son, the per rail being that of the latter. The watchmaker, who was Napoleon's partisan, at once gave himself out as Louis XVII., and produced the papers and portrait in question to prove his allegation. After making some more inquiries and finding that the country would be passed by the name of Marie Antoinette, he then died in 1840. His son, who called himself Duke of Normandy, went to Java in 1853. The Berlin workman who discovered the documents mentioned did not state how Naundorff became possessed of them, but just before his death, which took place lately, he made a full disclosure to his family. They found out that the famous arm chair had originally been in Berlin, and had come into possession of the old woman; and they caused it to be bought in order to sell it again in Austria."

THE WORLD GROWS BETTER.—It is constantly being said and published that "the world is degenerating," that "men are less honest than formerly," etc., etc.; but it is not so. The world is growing better. There is more probity, charity, virtue and goodness in the world now than ever before. But owing to the omnipresence of newspapers, the crimes of society are now more talked of, and a knowledge of them is more widely diffused, than formerly. Men are better than in olden times. Suppose there was no a paper or periodical published in America? Crime might then increase unchecked and we should not hear so much about it as we now do. Anything which could be committed without exposure, of comment or permanent record, except in comparatively a few cases, whereas now it is especially brought to the broad light of universal publicity.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION IN RUSSIA.—Beneath the date of St. Petersburg, Nov. the London News of the 16th contains a letter from St. Petersburg, which makes the following remarkable disclosure. It is no doubt greatly exaggerated:

Based on the calculations lately made by the well known astronomer, Professor Struve, of the University of Dorpat, relative to the true geographical positions of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the distance between the two capitals, it was supposed that if there should happen to be any further call, it would be light. Complete astonishment was therefore felt on the 7th inst., when it was announced that the deficiency, instead of being one million five hundred thousand dollars, had proven to be seven millions of dollars, and that upon each share a fresh payment of five hundred dollars would be required within twenty-four days.

A large proportion of the stockholders having been already ruined, the number of those who can be fleeced is limited, and it is calculated that out of the thirteen hundred not more than one hundred and fifty will ultimately have any property left. Many of the sufferers have died, some have become insane, children have been thrown on the charity of friends or strangers, and the greatest sorrow prevails in this district which is not to some extent affected. One eminent retired merchant who had invested the whole of a large fortune in the concern has died of a broken heart. Yet the directors, or a majority of them, says the London correspondent of the New York Commercial, have adopted a bold and unscrupulous tone to the last. They relied upon their partisans in the provinces, especially among the lettres, and the government have spoken for them throughout. Among their chief apologists they have numbered Sir Archibald Alison, the author of the History of Europe.

SENATOR HAMMOND ON POLITICAL ISSUES.—Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, partook of a public dinner at Barnwell, in that State, a few days ago. He made an able speech on the occasion, some points of which are this whether by the Augusta *Constitutionalist*:

"He said he regarded the Kansas excitement, throughout the whole controversy, as the greatest imposture ever practiced on intelligent communities; and he never for a moment believed that the Lecompton Constitution, under any possible contingency, became a nullity. He regarded the whole idea as preposterous and delusive in the extreme. The repealing of the African slave trade, in his opinion, could never be accomplished, except by the dissolution of this Union. The free States were opposed to reopening that trade, and their Representatives in Congress would never vote in favor of such a measure. He believed it was the desire of Africans, slavery to extend over the whole world, climate, climate and soil would warrant it. The black race were providentially designed as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and there is no mortal power that could alter the decree established." He did not think that there was any territory belonging to our Union, suitable for slavery, unless our Pacific slopes would answer; but there the mongrel race of Mexico would amalgamate with the slaves, and the population would become worthless and insecure.

"Senator Hammond insisted on the importance of a route across the isthmus of California, which the United States must take into their own hands, and by force, if necessary, for we have the right to take it. We must, and fight all our battles for constitutional rights and equality in the Union. But whenever the South declares that she can no longer maintain her position of equality in the Union, and is prepared for independence out of it, his hopes, his fortunes and his fate would be with the people of the South."

WHIPPED IN THE ELEMENTS.—The Louisville Journal says:

"In the last international regatta, we whipped Europe on the water; in the late chess contest in London and Paris we whipped her on the land; and in the late balloon race between an American aeronaut and the French champion, we beat her in the air. We wonder what attempt she will choose for the next trial. She had better hot name fire, for we have shown in two wars that we can stand fire better than she can.

Pitcairn Island Abandoned—A Robinson Crusoe Tale of Truth.

The American ship Wild Wave, of Boston, on her voyage from San Francisco to Valparaiso, was wrecked on the night of March 4, and the captain and crew, thirty-eight in all, escaped to the island of Oeno. The account proceeds as follows:

About March 14 the captain, first officer and five men left the island in a life-boat, taking with them $1,200 in specie, which they had succeeded in saving, and proceeded to Pitcairn Island, about seventy-five miles distant, with the hope of falling in with a whaler. On arriving at Pitcairn, they experienced great difficulty in landing; had the boat stove in the breakers, and found the island destitute of inhabitants, these having left for Norfolk Island two years previous. Found wild goats and vegetables growing on the island, upon which they subsisted four months. During this time, with some old tools, which were found among the deserted habitations, they constructed with great labor, hewing the timber from the trees of the island, a boat about thirty feet in length, fastened partly with wooden pegs, and partly with iron, in which, having succeeded in launching her on the 23d July, Captain Knowles, the first-officer (J. H. Bartlett) and two men, embarked from Pitcairn Island for Tahiti, three men preferring to remain.

These arrived at the Marquesas Islands, whither driven by adverse gales, on the 4th August. They found the United States ship Vandalia, which took them on board and then went to the rescue of the thirty-one left on Oeno, leaving Capt. Knowles at Tahiti, whence he came to San Francisco.

As the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty have now deserted Pitcairn Island, the three left there by Captain Knowles had better make a Sabine excursion to some island, carry a wife each to Pitcairn and start a new colony. Our readers are familiar with the romance of Pitcairn Island.

From the San Francisco correspondent of the New York Times we gain some interesting details as furnished by Capt. Knowles, which make their way upon Pitcairn Island a second edition of Robinson Crusoe upon the island of Juan Fernandez. The letter says:

Arriving at Pitcairn Island in forty-eight hours, Captain K found it uninhabited, the settlers having been removed to Norfolk Island. In landing, too, the life-boat was stove and ruined. Of course, the unfortunate men were now without a boat of any description, and had only tools with which to construct one. There seemed to be nothing for them to do but possess themselves in patience until next February or March, when they might hope for succor by the whaling fleet bound up the Pacific. The island abounds in tropical fruits, which, with goats and chickens left by the late settlers, promised abundant support meantime. So the Captain set up a deserted tenement, and made himself comfortable as possible. An old gunwale, picked up on the island, was mounted upon a rude stock, so that one man could fire it with a match while aimed by another. In this cool fashion the goats were pounced upon for meat.

In walking about the deserted settlement one day, they found old rusty tools, consisting of a few axes, planes and augers. With these the Captain determined to build a boat to get away with, and the party proceeded at once to carry the plan into execution. Of course it was no small undertaking, for they had no saws, nor iron-work for fastenings. They went into the woods, however, with their axes, hewed a single plank out of each tree, until the whole was ready to put together. In the mean time they found a few nails and burnt a couple of houses to get more. With these and wooden pins they fastened the vessel, and in about three days had it ready to launch—a trim looking, though small schooner, thirty feet in length. From a quantity of condemned ropes picked up on the island, they made oakum to caulk the seams, as well as rigging for the schooner.

The same letter says that Captain Knowles was to leave San Francisco immediately for Cape Cod, where his family reside, and who had since gave him the news of his long absence, having been received of his ship for many months.

THE HISTORY OF A CHAIR.—A Berlin journal has the following strange tale, of which it guarantees the truth: "An old woman, who lately died in the hospital, left among other things a very old arm chair of Gothic style, and richly decorated. In the sale of her effects to satisfy her creditors, the chair was put up to public auction, a Jew bid as much as anybody for the chair, and surprise having been expressed at his giving so large a sum, he made this explanation: The chair, with other things, was offered by the States of Modena to the Empress Maria Theresa, and Napoleon I. had figured in her boudoir. After her death it, by her express desire, was sent to Queen Marie Antoinette, in France, and after it was one of the principal pieces of furniture allotted to Louis XVI. in the Temple. The King's valet de chambre, Fleury, afterwards became possessed of the chair, and took it to England, where it became the property of the Prince Regent, and of royalty in Portugal and England. The latter took it to Berlin, and there it was given to an upholsterer to repair. The workman charged with the job found secreted in it a diamond pin, a portrait in pencil of a lady, and a number of small sheets of paper filled with very small writing. The things he appropriated, the pin he sold, and the portrait and papers he gave to a watchmaker, a friend of his. Although the writing was in a foreign language the watchmaker contrived to make out that it consisted of a series of secret and very important instructions drawn up by Louis XVI. for the Dauphin, his son, the per rail being that of the latter. The watchmaker, who was Napoleon's partisan, at once gave himself out as Louis XVII., and produced the papers and portrait in question to prove his allegation. After making some more inquiries and finding that the country would be passed by the name of Marie Antoinette, he then died in 1840. His son, who called himself Duke of Normandy, went to Java in 1853. The Berlin workman who discovered the documents mentioned did not state how Naundorff became possessed of them, but just before his death, which took place lately, he made a full disclosure to his family. They found out that the famous arm chair had originally been in Berlin, and had come into possession of the old woman; and they caused it to be bought in order to sell it again in Austria."

THE WORLD GROWS BETTER.—It is constantly being said and published that "the world is degenerating," that "men are less honest than formerly," etc., etc.; but it is not so. The world is growing better. There is more probity, charity, virtue and goodness in the world now than ever before. But owing to the omnipresence of newspapers, the crimes of society are now more talked of, and a knowledge of them is more widely diffused, than formerly. Men are better than in olden times. Suppose there was no a paper or periodical published in America? Crime might then increase unchecked and we should not hear so much about it as we now do. Anything which could be committed without exposure, of comment or permanent record, except in comparatively a few cases, whereas now it is especially brought to the broad light of universal publicity.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATION IN RUSSIA.—Beneath the date of St. Petersburg, Nov. the London News of the 16th contains a letter from St. Petersburg, which makes the following remarkable disclosure. It is no doubt greatly exaggerated:

Based on the calculations lately made by the well known astronomer, Professor Struve, of the University of Dorpat, relative to the true geographical positions of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the distance between the two capitals, it was supposed that if there should happen to be any further call, it would be light. Complete astonishment was therefore felt on the 7th inst., when it was announced that the deficiency, instead of being one million five hundred thousand dollars, had proven to be seven millions of dollars, and that upon each share a fresh payment of five hundred dollars would be required within twenty-four days.

A large proportion of the stockholders having been already ruined, the number of those who can be fleeced is limited, and it is calculated that out of the thirteen hundred not more than one hundred and fifty will ultimately have any property left. Many of the sufferers have died, some have become insane, children have been thrown on the charity of friends or strangers, and the greatest sorrow prevails in this district which is not to some extent affected. One eminent retired merchant who had invested the whole of a large fortune in the concern has died of a broken heart. Yet the directors, or a majority of them, says the London correspondent of the New York Commercial, have adopted a bold and unscrupulous tone to the last. They relied upon their partisans in the provinces, especially among the lettres, and the government have spoken for them throughout. Among their chief apologists they have numbered Sir Archibald Alison, the author of the History of Europe.

SENATOR HAMMOND ON POLITICAL ISSUES.—Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, partook of a public dinner at Barnwell, in that State, a few days ago. He made an able speech on the occasion, some points of which are this whether by the Augusta *Constitutionalist*:

"He said he regarded the Kansas excitement, throughout the whole controversy, as the greatest imposture ever practiced on intelligent communities; and he never for a moment believed that the Lecompton Constitution, under any possible contingency, became a nullity. He regarded the whole idea as preposterous and delusive in the extreme. The repealing of the African slave trade, in his opinion, could never be accomplished, except by the dissolution of this Union. The free States were opposed to reopening that trade, and their Representatives in Congress would never vote in favor of such a measure. He believed it was the desire of Africans, slavery to extend over the whole world, climate, climate and soil would warrant it. The black race were providentially designed as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and there is no mortal power that could alter the decree established." He did not think that there was any territory belonging to our Union, suitable for slavery, unless our Pacific slopes would answer; but there the mongrel race of Mexico would amalgamate with the slaves, and the population would become worthless and insecure.

"Senator Hammond insisted on the importance of a route across the isthmus of California, which the United States must take into their own hands, and by force, if necessary, for we have the right to take it. We must, and fight all our battles for constitutional rights and equality in the Union. But whenever the South declares that she can no longer maintain her position of equality in the Union, and is prepared for independence out of it, his hopes, his fortunes and his fate would be with the people of the South."

WHIPPED IN THE ELEMENTS.—The Louisville Journal says:

"In the last international regatta, we whipped Europe on the water; in the late chess contest in London and Paris we whipped her on the land; and in the late balloon race between an American aeronaut and the French champion, we beat her in the air. We wonder what attempt she will choose for the next trial. She had better hot name fire, for we have shown in two wars that we can stand fire better than she can.

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....W. H. CRISP.
Acting Manager and Treasurer.....M. W. CANNING.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 13.

LAST NIGHT OF MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS!

WHEN will be presented by parties or desire of many patrons of the Gaiety, the popular Fairy Spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN; or, The Nymphs of the Rhine! with brilliant scenery, spirited costumes, elegant paraphernalia, and ending into recognition the whole of Marsh's Juvenile Performers, including Grand Warlike Tableau Centaur, Beautiful Tableau, etc. To conclude with the farce of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

n13

Dry Goods.

SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE'S COLUMN.

ON BOARD THE

Floating Palace!

In tow of the steamer "James Raymond," will exhibit at the

LANDING AT MEMPHIS,

Monday and Tuesday, November 22d and 23d, Afternoon and Night.

A SUPERIOR STAR COMPANY—a splendid stud of Arabian and Performing Horses, and a choice selection of TRICK PONIES, (equine) for the coming season of the New Orleans Amphitheater, will not fail to please youth, justify the Manager in announcing Entertainments of the Highest Order.

Experienced, a new pictorial and descriptive bills and Programme.

Admission 50 cents. Children and servants 25 cents. Performances at 7½ o'clock in the afternoon, and 7½ o'clock at night.

n13

THE ONLY

Moral and Instructive

EXHIBITION IN AMERICA

Van Amburgh & Co.'s

TWO MENAGERIES

COMBINED!

The Great Broadway Menagerie,

FROM New York City, and the Mammoth Menagerie so well known in the West,

H. FROST, Manager.

The Proprietors of the above Menagerie, with a desire to merit all greater satisfaction, and to place their Exhibition, for the present season, above all competition, have secured the services of the Celebrated Professor of the ORIGINAL AND MAMMOTH ST. DISPLAY OF WILD ANIMALS, to be given in their Pavilion, at the price of admission previously charged for each.

Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie

The Largest and only Legitimate Menagerie now in America, offering a vast and varied collection of BEASTS, BIRDS AND REPTILES, in one large, elegant Pavilion, Equipage, Paraphernalia, and Apparatus, the Mammoth SANDHAL, the Mammoth Hippopotamus of the world, weighing upwards of 8,000 lbs., the only living Male ASIATIC OSTRICH in America—nine rare Asian ELEPHANTS, the only Bactrian Camel, the ALPACA, SHEEP, GOATS, the only BACTRIAN COW, the Sacred Bull of India, and the only Herd of Cashmere Goats in America, and numerous other rare and valuable additions to the Menagerie.

THIS GREAT LAND SHOW WILL

EXHIBIT AT MEMPHIS,

Corner of Jefferson and Second Streets, on

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 22d, 23d and 24th, 1858.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock respectively.

Admission 50 cents. Children, under 9 feet, and servants, half price.

n13-2t

Auction Sales.

U.N.I.O.N! U.N.I.O.N!

WITH which we commence without a word. It is now the time to buy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes. That we are selling them cheaper than anything, and more, other establishments and which you can verify by calling at our store, formerly owned by Mr. Kruse Hill, and adjoining it, as the among the most desirable establishments in the city, we have decided to close it up, preparatory to a splendid view, and will be sold WEDNESDAY morning, November 17th, at 10 o'clock, on the premises. The lot is 72 feet front, 150 deep to an alley. So lack there—a rare chance for a home or speculation, as it will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Terms made known on the day of sale, balance in three payments, equally 1st, 2d, 3d, 18th, 19th and 20th of June, 1859, 1860, 1861, with bond and mortgage.

n13-4t

A. C. OATCS & SON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

Great Jubilee.

Best of All!

Memphis Ahead!

GREAT SALE OF

Suburban Lots,

AT AUCTION!

November 23d, 1858,

THE LOCATION SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

BEING a sub-division of Lots that are at the edge of town, and which are divided into Half Lots, (one chosen for each) and Whole Lots.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 8 each front 50 feet, by a depth of 150 feet, and contain 7,500 square feet. Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 each front 25 feet each, by a depth of 150 feet, and contain respectively 3,750 square feet.

Take property, I mean the whole piece of Ground Square, and at third (beyond the middle of a block) in the direction of the city, which is the most desirable. Be the ground north by Jackson street, south by Walker street, east by Hernando street, and west by Dunlap street, with avenue forty feet wide through the centre, reaches north to Gill and east to Avery.

Terms—Cash, or one third cash, balance in two equal payments, at 12 and 18 months, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, payable annually, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Title indisputable. Deed at my office, free of charge.

Remember the place, the time, the terms, and the manner, which are speaking for themselves.

Remember We are selling in the

CHEAPEST WARD IN THE CITY.

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

n11-td

To Hardware Buyers.

A. J. WHITE, CUTLERY, GUNS, NAILS, CASTINGS AND METALS.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,

Informed and Determined to

HARDWARE, CUTLERY

Guns, Nails, Castings and Metals.

HAVE now in store, a full assortment of articles in their line, which they are selling at the lowest prices. Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Nails, Castings and Metals, are invited to call and examine our stock, and ascertain for themselves that we are determined to sell at prices which have not been sold in this market.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,

n11-6m 27 Front Row.

Madame Caprell,

THE GREAT NATURAL

CLAIRVOYANT & SEERESS,

Has Arrived in Town.

MADAME CAPRELL respectfully informs the citizens of Memphis and vicinity