THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 6.

Daily Appeal.

LIBERIA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the Charleston Mercury.]

We publish, by request, as an act justice and a matter of interest to our readers, the following:

BALTIMORE, November 9, 1858.

HON. JAS. H. HAMMOND—Sir: In the New-York *Herald*, of November 5, I find a report of a speech delivered by you at Barnwell Court House, on the 29th ult., in which these occurs the following passage:

"France, was sensitive, having no Exeter Hall, embracing the asiatic scheme, resorts to Africa and openly makes purchases—for as they may be called, from slave-catchers—they she buys from the President of Liberia, the far-famed settlement of our own Colonization Society—buys the cargoes, our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of slavery, and in their desperation do not hesitate to make their pious patrons in this country the laughing stock of the world."

I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but your distinguished reputation is well known to me. I should otherwise, in the rare ability and suspension-like patriotism of the speech referred to, would be doing violence to your sense of right to my mother's words, and to make it important to know from himself the facts which have been supposed to warrant the charge against the President of Liberia—selling to the French African—our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of freedom, prefer any form of slavery, &c.

The authorities of the Colonization Society, now recognized as an independent government by many of the leading nations of the world, owes its existence to the exertions and contributions of the benevolent and patriotic throughout the country. That it should be denigrated by such acts as you charge, without qualification or question, upon its President, must be a matter of profound regret to the promoters of the Colonization scheme. But that you could have made such a charge without adequate information from reliable and unbiased sources, is not for a moment believed. You are, therefore, most respectfully solicited to state, at your earliest convenience, the facts in this connection that may be in your possession, and the name of the parties, if entirely proper to be communicated, from whom you have obtained them.

While the reputation of Liberia might suffer but little from vague charges, with no better indorsement than paragraphs from anonymous writers for the press, yet when the gravest allegations imputing what, if true, should cover the perpetrators with infamy, receive the sanction, or, of such a name as yours, it it becomes the parties interested, or their friends, to remove itself and its assailants from the imputation that I now requested, is with the fullest confidence that you will at once appreciate the reasonableness of the request. And with the full assurance, also, that you will be among the first to rejoice should it so turn out in the complete exoneration of the individual whom the charge that has been made, so gratuitously affects.

In the hope of hearing from you at your earliest leisure, I have the honor to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,
JNO. H. B. LATROBE.

President American Colonization Society.

REDCLIFFE, S. C., November 27, 1858.

SIR: I have received your letter demanding to know on what grounds I had asserted that the colonists of Liberia had been purchased (virtually) by the French, with the connivance (also purchased,) of the President. Having neither the inclination to enter into a controversion with the colonization cap-eyes or Exeter Hall, it is fortunate for me that by last mail I received the Edinburgh Review for October, 1858. In that is an article to which I refer you. It quotes the authorities I had—perhaps not all, but enough—and I beg you will turn your attention to that paper as a few more worthy of your steel than I am.

Respectfully, your obed't servant,
J. H. HAMMOND.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President, &c.

The reply of Mr. Latrobe to the letter of Senator Hammond is of such length (two columns) as to preclude the possibility of our inserting it. It is a reply at length to charges brought against the colony of Liberia, of which it is well known we are not the advocates, nor have we any sympathy with those which we regard as unsuccessfully engaged in a scheme of morbid philanthropy. While, therefore, we say we insert the letter not with a view of endorsing "*Fiat justitia*." Having published the charges, we give the opening and concluding paragraphs of Mr. Latrobe's letter setting forth his position and conclusions.

BALTIMORE, December 10, 1858.

HON. JAMES H. HAMMOND—Sir: I have duly received your letter of the 27th ult., and my first impulse is to express my surprise at the tone of your reply to a recommendation, courteous, and in the language of demand, but of a solicitation. You had charged, without qualification or reference to authority, an infamous crime on the Republic of Liberia. Being, therefore, that you had indisputable proof, which your sense of justice would induce you gladly even to communicate, and assuming also that a correspondent, who had communicated information would, at least, be courteously responded to, I wrote to you accordingly. How far I am justified in the tone of your reply, in the tone of your reply, and how far it was brought under the circumstances, I leave without further comment to those who may read the correspondence. The matter really in hand is of far more importance than the manner that either of us may choose to adopt in his communication to the other.

* * * * * * *

Whether your charge, sir, as made originally in your speech at Barnwell Court House, is modified in your letter of the 27th ultimo, be regarded, it must be apparent, after an examination of the proof to which you have yourself referred, as well as all other testimony which has as yet appeared, that it fails to the ground for want of evidence sufficient to support it; and we are left to regret that a Senator of the United States should have thought proper, on no better grounds to assail, as you have done, the President of Liberia.

In vindicating him personally, the government of which he is the head, and the people who have placed him in the office that he holds, it has been my purpose to do so in all fairness and with no other aim than to ascertain the truth.

I am not a public man. In the quiet of professional life I had enough to occupy me, without seeking a correspondence which is as foreign to my habits as it is profitless and vexatious. But, as the friend of the American Colonization Society, honored with an office which has been held by the wisest and the best in the land, I felt it my duty to bring to bear upon me that could not be honorably avoided.

No sense of personal comfort, no disinclination to appear before the public as a controversialist, would have justified silence, when mere clamor in regard to Liberia assumed form and substance by force of a statement of a person whose position might be supposed to give weight to his words.

In not accepting your suggestion and returning my arrows against the Edinburgh article as "a foe more worthy of my steel than you are," I might say, sir, that perhaps your modesty leads you much to underrate yourself. You might say, too, that although ordinarily ready enough to engage in any labor vindicating Southern rights, or Southern honor, yet to you, with the weight of your position, it might be confided the reply, were one deemed necessary, to an article wherein the South is made the object of imperial vituperation. But the true reason, apart from want of leisure, for declining to make the Review the butt of such arrows as I might discharge, is to be found in the fact, that I hold my country to have passed long since the day when the Review in question was competent to affect her, or to chafe the feelings of a high-minded man. I say, and that, as regards Liberia, she has already lived down more than half the off reflect slanders which have been reported, and that there may safely be relied upon to vindicate the remainder.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President American Colonization Society.

That the grounds and positions of Mr. Latrobe are not, however, irrefragible and beyond question, will be seen from the following editorial comment of that excellent paper, the Boston *Post*:

The President of the American Colonization Society, in an elaborate letter to Senator Hammond, dated the 10th inst., vindicating the character of Liberia, denies that the French went into the business, when the English renewed their project. But let President Labrobe state the facts as to both countries:

"In 1850, the proclamation that prohibited the English was renewed—this time, however, without effect. In August, 1857, President Benson addressed the French Government on the subject, requesting that prompt action should be taken to cause French subjects to desist at once from the violation of state laws, and in express treaty stipulations existing between the two nations."

"In September, 1857, ex-President Roberts was sent as Commissioner to Europe, and visited Paris to enforce personally the views of his government. There, it is said, he was assured that his representations and remonstrations from Liberia in this regard had not been satisfactory to the French authorities."

"In December, 1857, the President brought the subject before the Legislature, and invited them at once to enact such a law as would effectually put a stop to the system of procuring emigrants from our aborigines, of whom we are the guardians." It was on this occasion that the present laws were passed on the first of February, 1858, which are so stringent that they can be, without absolutely prohibiting emigration. The *Regina Coeli* was then on the coast, and the Captain had had his only interview with the President."

The *Regina Coeli* arrived at Liberia in September, 1857; in November her captain applied to the President for permission to establish a depot for emigrants, and was refused; but President Benson, instead of ordering him out of Liberian waters, wrote to him that "four days, at any port named, will be sufficient to inform him whether voluntary emigrants can be obtained there, and that all sent off to him after that time will be sent back to Liberia." This is singular and very equivocal language, to say the least. There is and can be no such thing as bona fide voluntary African emigration, and as President Benson well knew must be the case with those who would go in the vessel. Its agents have, after all, to procure obtained as such from their chiefs; such emigrants were "constrained," and none others; and yet there is a half persuasion given a ship on its errand for such a purpose to enter the port and stay four days in each! This point is by no means cleared up by President Labrobe's argument that the government may not power to prohibit voluntary emigration.

In the course of his long and rather lame vindication, President Labrobe states a few facts of the *Regina Cœli* that serve to put in a striking light the outrageous manner in which France completed the integrity of the infant colony of Liberia:

"Subsequently, when the ship (the *Regina Cœli*) was brought into the port of Monrovia by the British middle master Blake, she was liberated in the courts for salvage; and the grand jury of Monrovia county found a true bill against Capt. Simon Fossi, charging in the slave trade. But the French war steamer Assassin, disregarding everything but the law of power, carried off both the ship and the commander from the custody of the courts. The ringleaders, who had been charged with the murder of the crew, on the evidence of Capt. Simon, were acquitted, on the ground that being illegally held they were justified in delivering themselves by force."

The argument in this letter are remarkable; and, put side by side of the vaunting, philanthropic professions of France and England, on this subject, show their hypocrisy in a striking light.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF MEXICO.

From the London Times, Dec. 7.]

When, some four centuries ago, the enterprise of Spanish navigation opened the vast continent of Mexico to the knowledge of Europe, the civilization of the New World was found to be concentrated in two spots, and two only, of that enormous territory. One of those favored spots was Peru; the other was Mexico. It was in Mexico especially, that art, politics and science had received their greatest development. All the rest of North America, from the shores of Hudson's Bay to the mouths of the Mississippi, was desolate and barbarous, inhabited only by savages, forest, or prairie, and populated by savages without knowledge of laws. Mexico alone redeemed the character of the new continent, and presented to the view of the invaders a spectacle so marvelous as to satisfy even the expectations which the great discovery had raised.

The Spaniards found an organized State, an ancient polity, an opulent capital, an established dynasty, a formidable priesthood, and a people well skilled in mechanical and decorative arts. So great, indeed, was the proficiency of the workmen, so elaborate the system of government, and so impressive the whole evidence of wealth and grandeur, that for some time the civilization of Mexico was regarded as superior to that of Europe. Although, indeed, the researches of modern inquiries have enabled us to apply some corrective to those ideas, it is really probable that in certain respects the Spaniards found Mexico more advanced than Spain; and we cannot have been assured, on the authority of a comprehensive history, that this civilization was the necessary incident of geographical and natural advantages. Such was the situation and configuration of Mexico that it could hardly fail to make progress; and that it was discovered there in the shape of national wealth and political order superior to the extraordinary opportunities which nature had provided.

Such was the picture given of Mexico 420 years ago. Our American intelligence of yesterday gives us another sketch of the country in a state of the moment, and it would be hard to imagine a contrast more surprising. There is literally no spot on the entire American continent, from the Arctic seas to Cape Horn, which presents such a spectacle of disorganization and ruin. The Indians of Patagonia are better ordered than the Mexicans of 1858. In the midst of all our American civilization there is no government, no recognized policy, no public order. Life and property are insecure, and the ordinary course of law is "political revolution, or as the consequence of a transient convulsion, but necessarily and permanently, from the utter default and break-up of all the institutions designed for their protection. We cannot find in any European history—not even in that of Spain itself—any parallel or illustration of the present state of things in Mexico. The country is split into factions; but no faction has any principle, nor does it seem to be so much as anticipated that there is any party, even among the lowest, who have sufficient ordinary or predominance the existing anarchy could be terminated.

When, in the year 1824, a republican government was definitely substituted for the dominion exercised by Spain, room was left for contests between federalism and centralization, which have never ceased, and which, perhaps, find more or less expression in all Mexican revolutions. We observe, also, at present, that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Mexico are throwing such weight as they possess into the scale of absolutism, with the same views which have recently characterized their proceedings in various parts of Europe. But, except for these features, there is positively nothing to be discovered in the civil war now raging in Mexico which can raise it above the level of common and promiscuous brigandage. Society is resolved into its primitive elements without, as yet, throwing up even any savage virtues to the surface.

It would be too abstruse a speculation to inquire philosophically into the causes which have thus operated on a country so fair and so fortunate as to have once produced an exceptional civilization of its own in the midst of general barbarism. How morally the case can be taken in at a glance, Spain ruled the subject State of Mexico for exactly 300 years; during which time there were seasons of success, and then some thirty years of republicanism, on a remarkably pure and genuine model. Mexico had its colonies, its States, and its Territories, its Chamber of Deputies and its Senate. Its social Parliament and equal electoral districts gave it the popular change of the reality which Mr. Bright could desire; and, except that there was no education and no religion in religious matters, the institutions of Mexico were, at any rate in theory, as liberal as they could be. All this, however, was of no avail. The Mexicans can neither govern themselves nor find anybody else to govern them. Mexico, in the State, is a chaos; in the Church, it is a Pandemonium; in the Chamber of Deputies and its Senate, it is a mob; in the Territories, it is a desert. Its social Parliament and equal electoral districts gave it the popular change of the reality which Mr. Bright could desire; and, except that there was no education and no religion in religious matters, the institutions of Mexico were, at any rate in theory, as liberal as they could be. All this, however, was of no avail. The Mexicans can neither govern themselves nor find anybody else to govern them. Mexico, in the State, is a chaos; in the Church, it is a Pandemonium; in the Chamber of Deputies and its Senate, it is a mob; in the Territories, it is a desert. Its social Parliament and equal electoral districts gave it the popular change of the reality which Mr. Bright could desire; and, except that there was no education and no religion in religious matters, the institutions of Mexico were, at any rate in theory, as liberal as they could be. All this, however, was of no avail. The Mexicans can neither govern themselves nor find anybody

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY
JNO. H. M'CLANAHAN, REGINALD TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN P. DILL.
Under the style and firm of
M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,
To whom all LETTERS on BUSINESS or DEMANDS, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (delivered per week) ..... $ 25
Tri-Weekly 5 00
Weekly 3 00

☞ No subscription will be received for less than one year, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

Rates per square (ten lines or less) one insertion $1 00
For each subsequent insertion of same 75

	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	4 m.	5 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 sq.	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$6 00	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00
2 sq.	4 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
3 sq.	5 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00
4 sq.	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00
5 sq.	7 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00
6 sq.	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00
1 col.	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00
2 col.	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00
3 col.	20 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	100 00
4 col.	25 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	120 00

Transparent, renewable weekly, per square, $40 00
Transparent, renewable monthly, per square, 60 00
Transparent, renewable weekly, per square, twice a week, 60 00
Transparent, renewable monthly, per square, twice a week, 80 00

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and no discount allowed over rates stated.

☞ Advertisements inserted for a fixed period, or to be discontinued before the time for which they are ordered, will be charged transient rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occasional changes in their advertisements.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for inserting other than Family Prescriptions, Law Notices, Tax Notices, Tobacco, Segars, &c.

☞ ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

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

☞ Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations must be paid for as advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged for the journal.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 50 cents per line.

☞ No deviation or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

MR. VERNON FUND.—The ladies of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, have caught the fever, and are raising a fund to assist in the purchase of Mt. Vernon; they have already raised over two hundred dollars. The *Advertiser* says: Go on, ladies; the donation will be an acceptable one! Even this

"Bright little isle of our own,
Is a blest exception to the rule,"

as though raised within sight of the sacred spot where rest the remains of the "Father of his Country."

Dental Cards.

B. HOWCOTT,
DENTIST,
SUCCESSOR TO DR. N. HOWCOTT.
All dental operations performed at the Dental Rooms, Exchange Building, Main street, opposite the Worldwide Hotel.

Drs. Bryson & Crowell,
DENTISTS,
217 Main Street,
Dentistry.
DR. J. C. COBB, late of the firm of Bryson & Cobb, will continue the business of Dentistry at the old stand of the firm, and will fully prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry. Teeth inserted on the improved plan. I have a new and valuable improvement in artificial work, which renders it superior to any other. Office, Main street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall, Memphis, Tennessee. apdw1y

DRS. SNEED & HORINE,
DENTISTS
Memphis, Tenn.
OFFICE Corner of Court and Main streets, Court street. Teeth inserted on Gutta Percha, Gold and Mineral Bases. Chloroform administered when desired. mar26

DR. G. W. ACREE,
DENTIST,
Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.
All operations performed with the most perfect ease and in the most skillful manner. Artificial teeth inserted upon the most approved principles, with entire ease and comfort. Chloroform administered when desired. Terms cash. Office open at all times. mar26

Literary Bureau.

A Professional Man, a Scholar, and a Gentleman, of the highly educated Literary Mind, wearied with twenty years of Literary Toil, and Disappointed in Literary Pursuits, is now in the City of Memphis, and is determined to hire out or sell his brains at retail, to those who may require their services, in any business or profession.

Textbooks, Business Men, Invention, and Drafting of every kind will be supplied. Work in Manuscript, Prose or Poetry, Translations from the Ancient or Modern Tongues, Political or otherwise; Notices, Cards, Circulars, Speeches, Sermons, Essays, &c.

Pamphlets will be supplied, with speeches, Reports, Resolutions, Essays, Tracts, Pamphlets, Letters, Petitions, Communications, and every other part of Brain Work, which Gold may find a consumer, or Genius may seek to be immortalized.

Ladies and Gentlemen of every rank in society or occupation in life, who have Business or Literary Matters, which they desire to have attended to, can be accommodated with the services of a competent Literary Man, who will do their Business, or Write Their Ideas, in a Lady-like or Gentlemanly manner, and in a Style and Manner suitable to their Station in life, and to their Ideas and Wishes.

Whether business or sentimental.

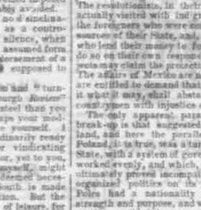
The Advertiser will also compose or translate Correspondence of every kind, either English, French, Spanish, Italian or German.

Poetry, Affection, Essays for Alumni, Young Ladies and Gentlemen, Compositions of the most delicate and sensitive character, which may be required by Young Ladies or Gentlemen, or even in life, will be furnished at reasonable rates, and with a Delicacy and Expedition, which their Wishes.

Address by mail, accompanied with cash, will be strictly and promptly attended to.

Address, J. THOMPSON, Literary Bureau, Box 2,000 Philadelphia P. O., Pa.

NEW YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.



COMPOSITE IRON RAILING,
(SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT.)
IRON FENCE
MADE OF WROUGHT IRON.
Its durability is equivalent to any other fence, the wears shown for its merits are so far proof, it is CHEAPER THAN ANY IRON RAILING MANUFACTURED
WIRE AND CAST IRON RAILINGS, &c.
Iron Gates, Verandahs, Farm Fences, Iron Bedsteads, Iron Furniture.
IRON FOUNDRY WORKS.
The public is respectfully informed that we are the only persons legally authorized to sell
WICKERSHAM'S
FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS.
Gentlemen contemplating erecting unoiled dwellings of Brick Work, furnished on receipt of four, three-cent, postage stamps, and should be pleased to receive a visit from us.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Beekman street, New York.

HILLMAN BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Best Charcoal Refined Iron,
Steamboat, Bridge, Tire, Spring, Collar, Blister, Cast Steel, &c.
No. 66 Front st., Memphis, Tenn.
Would respectfully inform our customers and the public generally, that we have now in store a large and well assorted stock of Iron, Steel, &c., which we will sell cheap for cash. Also a full stock of Nails, Cordage, Sheet Iron, Blacksmiths' Bellows, and Anvils. Also, various patterns of Plows and Cotton Scrapers. We are also agents for the celebrated Patent Cary Plow (which is a superior article). All of which we offer for sale upon as favorable terms as can be had in this market. mar26-1y HILLMAN BROTHERS

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by G. N. Sullivan to the undersigned, on the 1st day of June, 1858, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, I, as Trustee, shall, on the 3d day of March, 1859, on the south door of the Court House, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, sell to the highest bidder for cash, a negro man named Ben, a mulatto man named Ike, a negro man named Jim, a negro man named Ned, a negro man named Jack, a negro man named Sam, a negro man named Ben, a negro