Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY : : : JANUARY 8, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

ACCESSION TO THE APPEAL.

We have the pleasure of announcing that CHARLES STONE, Esq., who has for several months past occasionally assisted the corps editorial of the *Appeal* in their duties, will hereafter be permanently associated with us in catering to the public. Mr. STONE's well known ability, readiness and experience as a writer, will serve to give additional attractions to our columns, and we trust will still further commend the *Appeal* to its patrons and friends. In thus giving employment to talent and worth, we are determined that the *Appeal* shall be rendered worthy of the liberal support it receives from a discriminating public.

CELEBRATION OF THE VICTORY OF CHALMETTE --- THE GLORIOUS EIGHTH OF JANUARY--INAUGURATION OF THAZEE'S MARBLE BUST OF JACKSON.

It was the custom, several years after the battle of New Orleans, to celebrate the anniversary of that glorious achievement of American arms, with parade of military, salutes, dinners and ovations.

As a victory of our citizen soldiery, it certainly ranks in importance and brilliancy with any other that renders the annals of our country bright and glorious, and fires with kindred zeal and patriotism the blood of our youth. All the circumstances of the occasion conspired to render the victory of JACKSON, on the 8th of January, 1815, an unparalleled achievement of skill, strategy and prowess. The British invaders were composed of the very flower of English chivalry and veteran skill, as displayed in the army of WELLINGTON, at Waterloo. They were commanded by one of the most accomplished and able generals in the British army. Their force was, numerically, far superior to that of our countrymen. They marched into the battle field confident of an easy victory, and flushed with the pride of superiority, and with the prospect of rich booty. On the contrary, JACKSON's hand were comparatively a handful of raw volunteers, undisciplined, unprovisioned, half-clad, and with an inadequate military chest, and a scanty equipment of artillery for defense. But they were compensated for these disadvantages by the fact that their leader was one of those heroes with whose deeds history is occasionally made bright—possessing a heart of fire, a head clear, sagacious and intuitively penetrating; and a command over the minds of his followers which superseded the necessity for long discipline, and rendered them a unit in purpose, in determination and in that courage which conquers every foe.

It was upon the banks of the great river upon which stands our city, that this splendid victory was achieved. By the side of the Mississippi was the most glorious illustration of Western heroism presented. The crowning achievement of JACKSON's military glory was here won. It, therefore, belongs appropriately to Memphis to restore the respect and revive the decaying enthusiasm for this glorious anniversary. There is another reason why we should return to the honored custom of greeting with enthusiastic demonstrations the anniversary of a day which History has canonized, Patriotism consecrated, and Poetry embalmed. ANDREW JACKSON, the Hero and Patriot, the Soldier and Statesman, was one of the founders of our city. While, then, it is peculiarly appropriate that the whole Union should pay to his memory immortal honors, it much more becomes Tennessee, and still more especially, Memphis, to take care that his name become associated with the city, and thereby to do honor to herself. The name of JACKSON will never suffer. His memory is treasured in the hearts of his countrymen. It is not for him that these honors are prepared, but for ourselves. We do honor to ourselves, whenever we manifest a proper appreciation of his heroic virtues.

It is in this sense that the citizens of Memphis have to-day determined to erect in Court Square a bust of the immortal JACKSON, upon a pedestal prepared to receive it, which will forever remind them, and the generations to succeed them, of the glory which his name reflects upon their city and their State. The bust is the work of JOHN FRAZEE, a sketch of whose life we give elsewhere. Mr. J. S. CLARK, being familiar with the merits of this superior work of art, first directed the attention of a number of our citizens to it. They determined at once to start a subscription, with the view of securing it for our city. A subscription was handed around and a portion of the amount subscribed, when Mr. J. T. PARHAM proposed to the subscribers to pay the cost of the bust, and that any other amount which might be raised should be appropriated to the pedestal, and other expenses of erecting it in proper style. The proposition was accepted, and on this basis the celebration was arranged. The celebration is alike honorable to all who are engaged in it, and we trust that none but proud and pleasurable emotions may arise from it.

COL. PRYOR'S LECTURE.

Our readers will hear in mind that to-night, by request of many citizens, Col. J. P. PRYOR will repeat his lecture upon "Memphis—historically, socially and prospectively considered," at Odd Fellows' Hall. To those who heard Col. P. on the occasion of the former delivery of this lecture, we need offer no persuasion to induce them to attend to-night. To others we can truly say there is a rich treat in store for them. Col. P. is a fervid, graceful and elegant speaker, and in this lecture presents a vast deal of interesting and instructive matter, in an attractive and pleasing form. To Memphians Col. P. has rendered a most grateful and acceptable service in collating so much of interest in regard to the past history, present condition, and future prospects of their thriving and prosperous young city, while to all we can commend this lecture as a chaste and elegant literary production, abounding in beautiful imagery, profound thought, and forcible and persuasive rhetoric. He deserves, and we feel confident will have, a crowded house.

A CASE FOR ABOLITIONISTS.

A novel case was tried this morning in the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, on chancery side of the Court. HANNAH, a free woman of color, who had been nominated by Mr. DAVID JAMISON, of Shelby county, in this State, returned from Ohio, where she was freed, and desired her former master (Mr. JAMISON) to take her back into his house, hold as slave. He was disposed to gratify her wishes, but desired her to consult an attorney. She did so, and Jno. G. FINNIE, Esq., filed in her name a petition to the Chancery Court, setting forth the facts of her manumission in the State of Ohio—that she had returned to Memphis, where she preferred to live as a slave with her old master, than to be free, in any of the free States. She expressed her wish in open court, and was closely examined by Judge CARUTHERS, as to her motives for returning to bondage. She spoke clearly and sensibly, saying, that she preferred being a slave, and remain in Tennessee, rather than be free in Ohio; that she wanted a kind master to take care of her and provide for her wants. The Court, therefore, ordered a decree, in accordance with the prayer of petitioner and the law of Tennessee.

JOHN FRAZEE--THE SCULPTOR.

A citizen of this city, well acquainted with the life and history of this distinguished sculptor, has kindly furnished us with the facts of the following biographical sketch:

JOHN FRAZEE was born in 1790, in Rahway, New Jersey, of Scotch parentage. Born at an early age of the Republic, when wealth and ease were the boast of the few, young FRAZEE was called to toil and labor common to an humble lot in life. Yet he early evinced artistic talent, which did not escape notice. Denied the opportunities common to his years, he passed the weary hours of childhood in studying familiar objects from blocks or shingles, and chalking pictures upon the doors, to the annoyance of his guardian, and no surreptitiously received the rewards due only to misconduct, for what he, himself, thought to be but an innocent pastime—the gratification of a faculty of his mind, and which, subsequently, distinguished him as the first of American Sculptors. As he attained sufficient years, he was bound apprentice to a brick-mason, whom he served faithfully. So obedient to his nature, which yearned for a higher development, he devoted all his leisure moments to self-culture, in the rudiments of a common school education, and to the use of the chisel. The first things he ever executed or attempted to execute, that fixed upon him the least public attention, was a tablet, commemorating the Delaware river, having this inscription: "Built by William Lewden, 1808." This occurred when he was eighteen years of age. From a brick-mason he became a worker in marble, which occupation he followed with marked success for several years. In 1812 he married, and soon after took up his residence in the city of New York, and for many years, in connection with his brother, conducted an extensive and prosperous business in Broadway. As he attained an easy position in life, he turned his attention to the cultivation of his native talents. His first attempt at modeling the human form was to copy a bust of Franklin. His next attempt was a figure from life—that of one of his children in the act of eating a pie—which at once stamped him a true artist. He became a student, and afterwards an honored member, of the National Academy of Design—then in its glory—ranking among its active and honorary members all the distinguished artists and men of letters of the times. A model of the bust of his mother, at an annual exhibition of the Academy, won the admiration of all. For perfect outline, and the working up of the most minute details, thereby securing truthfulness of expression, he was considered without a rival. His first attempt in marble was in 1828, when he executed a bust of John Wells, Esq., now in Grace Church, New York, and the first work of the kind executed in this country. The fame of the artist rapidly spread, and his services were soon after called into requisition by the city of Richmond, Va., who commissioned him to execute a bust of Chief-Justice Marshall. He was next called by the city of Boston, to execute busts of Webster and Dr. Bowditch. A bust of Nathaniel Prime, of New York, added to his already high distinction, and secured him an order from the Boston Athenæum for a bust from life of several distinguished persons. Besides his labors in this department of art, his services were called into requisition as an architect, in which he also excelled. Under President JACKSON's administration he became the architect and erector of the New York Custom House, taking the seat in public favor from unskillful hands and raising a building, which for massive and just proportions has no superior in this country. His complete success in this important undertaking, under such adverse circumstances, won for him the confidence and esteem of JACKSON, and henceforth a degree of intimacy and personal friendship existed interrupted only by death.

During the last year of GENERAL JACKSON's presidential administration, the country was by a high admiration for JACKSON, and a desire to perpetuate the features of one who had distinguished himself alike in the field and as the Executive of the Republic, asked the privilege and was permitted to make a model of the General from life, and when completed it received his approval, and that of everybody who saw it, as a perfect transcript of the original. The bust to be erected to-day in our city, on this, the anniversary of one of the most important events in the history of our country, is one of the works which gave JOHN FRAZEE a high place among American arms and the American character, is the result of the labors referred to. It is the last work executed by the immortal artist, and truly does it speak of the skill known only to the highest attainments of true genius. Grown infirm by years and broken in fortune, the ambition of the latter years of the artist seemed to be to complete this bust. He often declared his willingness to go hence, could he but be spared to complete it; or, as he expressed himself, to "dig out Old Hickory" from the piece of marble upon which his chisel rested. His prayer was answered, and but a few days thereafter he was indeed called to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." In the preservation of the features of JACKSON in marble, true to life, he has performed a service for which not only our own city and State should be grateful, but, indeed, the whole country. It is the only original and truly life-like image in existence of a great man, and whilst it seems to perpetuate his memory, let due honor be awarded the skillful artist, whose genius and industry have secured it.

THE FUTURE GREATNESS OF MEMPHIS.

(For the Memphis Appeal.)

MESSRS. EDITORS: The above is a favorite theme with most of you citizens, who predicate their protection of this population upon the eligibility of her position, and the facilities of commerce, afforded by river and railroad communication alone. Consequence seems to be their sole ambition—a great commercial mart their means of reaching it. That commerce is the surest, the most rapid, means of enriching and building up a large city, none will deny, and that Memphis will be such, all admit. But are there not other considerations, besides those of commerce, which will make a enlightened age, when civility and science are shedding their benign rays, and showing to what high the cultivation of the arts can be carried, that should arrest their attention and engage their energetic sympathies? Wealth, we are willing to admit, has highly respectable attribute, and even without any other possession, confers distinction—it will render the clown conspicuous, and adorn the tongue against the outrages of the vicious. But does it command the esteem of the wise, the affections of the virtuous and enlightened? Will, not, however, the possession of wealth, exercised in the relief of the necessitous, in the encouragement of industry, the promotion of art, the support of virtue, and in the suppression of vice, in the advancement of science and learning, excite our admiration, win our love, and enlist our entire appreciation for all that is both good and great?

Wealth and numbers, though, will not do it. Look at the city of New York—her Upper Tens and Lower Thousands—and what is there, that virtue should ask to make it an abiding place? Do not the daily records of her atrocity make the heart sicken and shudder? These things are undeniable, that virtue and learning are not necessarily concomitant, any more than riches and crime, poverty and ignorance. They are elements in all large communities, and the wisdom of ages has not been able to extirpate them. Much, nevertheless, has been effected in uniting virtue and virtue, and learning with virtue, while ignorance and vice have generally remained inseparable companions. The surest means by which a city can reach a culminating and an enviable renown, is to make her commerce auxiliary to the promotion of science and art, morality and refinement, hospitality and urbanity. Let the steeples and domes of her churches and colleges, her hospitals and asylums, overtop her commercial emporiums, and then she may proudly look

"Over stream and plain,
On wealth, with commerce in her golden train;
On art, advancing from the vale of night,
To pierce and ponder on the glorious scene;
And science, deep intent in the serene,
With honest zeal, to trace the laws of nature."

It was by such means, more than by her arms, that Athens attained her imperishable fame, and that the taste of Epaminondas survived the riches of Pericles. There science was taught, wisdom inculcated, and virtue practiced. And it was there the painter made the canvas speak, and the sculptor made the marble breathe. The patriotism of her sons burst bright, and strong, and holy, and the deeds of her warriors were unequaled even in song. There is a chastening, a refining influence in the cultivation of polite literature, which, like that of virtuous female association, mollifies the asperity of our nature and softens its acerbity.

"Beautiful Shrine, near about some form!
For
It is not alone by the glance of her eyes
Or the grace of her mien or the bloom of a cheek
It is she alone by the touch of her hand,
That man's heart is made to beat and be contented."

But it is from the purity and beauty of her soul and heart, her innocence, modesty and grace. Nor is it from a hasty or rudely imparted scholastic knowledge of mere necessary rudiments, that we should expect a love for higher improvement to spring. The proper training of youth should be a subject of the first moment, and in a city where allurements to pleasure and dissipation are so frequently presented, every effort should be made to afford attractions of a different nature, such as gymnasiums, military parades, rewards for compositions in prose and poetry, and private entertainments of music, songs, fencing and theatricals. These would gradually lead to an abhorrence for the grosser and more sensual enjoyments without, and a vigorous and healthy moral population would in a few years fill your city, who, in turn, would raise one still more polished and enlightened. Social virtue and intellectual freedom are the boast of a free people, and it is yet a strange that so little care is taken to inculcate them. Our very liberty leads to late licentiousness, and our sociability into vice. From birth to death, from the cradle to the grave, we are in perpetual warfare, either in pursuit of that abandon, pleasure, or the still more capricious fickleness of human affairs, fortune. Individual instances, some examples of a disinterested zeal for public good and private happiness, occasionally may be found, but their particular and philanthropy only serve to show the indolence of the mass. It is time to inaugurate a new era, and, I call upon your gentlemanly and accomplished Mayor, your worthy Recorder and public spirited Councilmen—upon your learned Judges and eloquent Bar—upon the enlightened conductors of the Press, and upon every other good citizen—to look into my feeble hints and suggestions, and see if some reformation is not necessary. Let order be maintained with dignity and consistency, while charity and mercy are lovingly extended; relieve the impudent and unfortunate with humanity; punish the contumacious and refractory; assist the meritorious. There is a God, a moment, an eternity, and we should look on each other as brothers, not as strangers. When the stranger comes, treat him not as an enemy; let not our faces all show the stamp of the dollar on them, but a pleasing hospitality, and our hands be extended rather to greet and assist, than to oppress and trample. MORE ANON.

☞ A resolution has been introduced into the U. S. Senate by Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, to create the rank of Admiral in the Navy, and confer it on Commodore Charles STEWART, the oldest officer in the service. After his death, the rank is abolished.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Interesting Intelligence from San Diego and the South.

Latest News from Carson Valley by Telegraph.

By the Overland California Mail, which reached this city at 4 p. m. yesterday, we have San Francisco dates to the 12th of December. It is worthy of note that this is the first arrival of the Overland Mail upon schedule time. This mail left San Francisco on the morning of the 13th, and reached Memphis on the afternoon of the twenty-fifth day. This looks as if Mr. Contractor Butterfield was in earnest and meant to redeem his promises. There is no reason why the mail should not reach Memphis from Fort Smith as soon, or even sooner, than it does St. Louis. Memphis is nearer Fort Smith, and the road between the two places is better than that between Fort Smith and St. Louis. The contract between the Post Office Department and Messrs. Butterfield & Co. requires that the mail should be delivered here within twenty-five days, and the Department has signified its determination to enforce the terms of the contract or annul it, we shall look for the arrivals of the Overland Mail regularly hereafter and within schedule time. The promptness, energy and tact of Contractor Butterfield leave no doubt upon our minds, that now he has taken this end of the route under his own personal supervision, everything will go right here, as it has gone on the St. Louis branch.

There were no through passengers for Memphis by this arrival, nor, indeed, shall we look for any, until it shall have become known in San Francisco that the line between this city and Ft. Smith is in operation. When this is known, we shall expect that passengers will take the central and most direct route, and come to Memphis, from which point our railroads radiating in every direction will enable them to reach the Gulf States or Atlantic seaboard in the shortest time and by the safest and most expeditious routes.

Our dates from San Francisco are to the 12th inclusive. Through the kindness of the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Pacific Express, we have files of California papers from the 10th to the 12th.

In consequence of the recent heavy rains, the roads in the vicinity of San Francisco are very badly cut up, causing delay in the arrivals of the mails.

There has been quite a heavy fall of snow in the vicinity of Mariposa. It commenced to fall on Saturday, the 4th, and continued up to Wednesday. The Star says that the weather would pass for cold weather in any latitude.

P. Henry Meaus, for the murder of Peter Becker, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in San Francisco, on the 10th ult. The papers contain full details of the execution, which took place in the county jail yard, and publish the culprit's confession of his guilt, made a few days, prior to his execution.

A new weekly pictorial paper has made its appearance in San Francisco, under the title of the *Illustrated Pacific News*. The name of the office is not announced.

D. W. Heathes has been found guilty of fraud in the Fourth District Court, for assigning property to his son, before taking the benefit of the insolvent act.

An Irish chemist, in San Francisco, through mistake, administered to a young man, by the name of Bradley, an overdose of laudanum, from the effects of which he died. Upon hearing the effects of his sad mistake, the chemist committed suicide. His name was J. J. O'Dowd, and he was a graduate and licentiate of Trinity College, Dublin, and also of the College of Surgeons.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH.—The San Francisco National has news from San Diego and Santa Barbara to the 22, from which we take the following items:

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new church of the Holy Virgin, at San Diego, had been dedicated with the appropriate ceremonies. The San Diego Guards were out with full ranks, and assisted in the ceremonies, firing the customary salute for such occasions.

SANTA BARBARA.—The Gazette says: We learn that the Santa Barbara Sovereigns are secretionizing the upper portion of this county, and running out the boundaries of such ranches as may constitute their fiefs.

The weather had been unusually cold, and fears were entertained that the cattle would suffer, as there was no feed and little prospect of rain.

At a meeting of the Directors of the San Diego and Gila Southern Pacific Railroad, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, O. S. Witherby; Vice President, W. C. Ferrell; Treasurer, D. R. Kurtz; Secretary, George P. Tebbetts.

The increase from the Gila river near to San Diego brought two ounces of gold consigned to R. E. Raymond, of San Francisco, besides several hundred dollars' worth on private account.

SINGULAR CASE OF "MANIA A POTU."—On Saturday night last, a citizen of the town, while under the effects of some of the Maniac whisky sold about the place, broke into the new Catholic Church and opened some considerable damage, by breaking the candlesticks, wax images and the crucifix. When found, he was minus of his hat and the shoes, resembling the figure of Christ on the cross, which is very large, frantically implaring him to hear, and in his delirium, he had broken off the arms and otherwise disfigured the body. He was arrested and confined, and the physician having pronounced him to be suffering from delirium tremens, he properly cared for, and on his recovery release, on repairing the damage he had done, on our preserving charges against him. The person of the art was a rigid Catholic, and would have committed any deed sooner than that, had he been sane.

JAMES CARSON VALLEY.—The following dispatch, dated Stockton, December 19th, appears in the *Mountain Democrat*, of the 11th:

A large pack train arrived here yesterday from the Walker's river diggings. They report sixty-seven at the diggings averaging four and five dollars a day to the hand.

Several parties of immigrants have recently passed through here on their way to California.

Major Dodge, Indian Agent, has gone to Honey Lake Valley, to meet the venerable Chief, Winnemucker, and his tribe, to distribute presents, &c. He lately met 1,500 Pi-Utes in council at the Sink of Carson.

The new route to Salt Lake was found to be 150 miles shorter than the old one, and leaves the south dressed Goose Creek Mts. to the north. The next mail coach will come the new route.

The late storm extended over these valleys, and snow fell to the depth of six inches. Tuesday night was the coldest night ever experienced in this valley—so says that venerable individual, "the oldest inhabitant."

MEETING OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

The Injunction of Southern Senators—Another Inroad into Missouri—Governor Medary Calls on the Federal Government for Assistance.

KANSAS CITY, January 5, 1859.

The Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the Wyandotte Commercial Gazette, writes under date of the 4th, that a quorum of both Houses of the Legislature had assembled and passed a resolution to meet and organize at Lecompton to-morrow noon, and also to hold a caucus at 11 a. m. for the purpose of fixing on a place to adjourn to, and to hold the session, nearly all the members being agreed to adjourn from Lecompton, but not decided as to the place to which to adjourn. Lawrence has a plurality in its favor.

A responsible and reliable person living here arrived from the vicinity of Fort Scott, and represents matters in that region as being similar, and as bad as those in the times of the notorious murderer and robber Marrill. The whole country is divided into Jayhawkers and Anti-Jayhawkers. The former rob, steal, plunder and murder, set the law at utter defiance, and are openly upheld by some Methodist preachers, and many respectable people; the latter are the Law and Order party.

The Jayhawkers now are principally, if not wholly, free State men, who justify their acts as proper revenge for the same kind of depredations and worse atrocities committed on them by the pro-slavery party, in former times, when they were in the majority, and jay-hawked them.

The pro-slavery party will hold most of the offices, and are accused of oppressive acts. Many free State men do not favor the Jayhawkers, who are bad men, and do not care for either party.

A gang of Jayhawkers, under Brown, entered Bates county, Missouri, on Thursday last, and stole four horses from Mr. Jackson, and burnt his house. The old gentleman's property on account of former troubles, are the great cause of dissatisfaction.

It is stated on good authority that Governor Medary has ordered four companies of United States Dragoons to Osawatomie, and also ordered four companies of Militia to be raised in Linn and Bates counties, and has consulted Judge Johnson, and that he has telegraphed the Secretary of War to send arms and ammunition from St. Louis by express to Tipton, which will be done. It is expected that three counties will continue under martial law for some time.

THE COLUMBUS, OHIO, STATESMAN.—This old and able Democratic journal in its issue of the 24 inst., formally announces its transfer to Col. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY, who will in future have its editorial control. In his introductory editorial, Col. MANYPENNY speaks of the Kansas question being wisely disposed of by the Lecompton Convention, and that no democrat who desires the peace and harmony of the party will attempt to revive the controversy in relation to it. He also remarks that, such being the case, there is no good reason why the National Administration should not receive the support of the united Democracy of that State. He says: "I will regard it as my duty, as well as that of the Statesman, to give to the Administration a fair, candid and honest support, and I would impress this duty upon all the Democratic papers of Ohio."

DEAD BODY FOUND IN CHURCH.—On Monday evening a coffin containing the dead body of a boy, apparently about two years old, was found in St. Mary's Church, Boston. The body was neatly and stately laid out, and upon its breast was a paper bearing the following, written with a lead pencil: "Friends is a member of the Holy Evangelical Church, and he was christened in St. Mary's Church."

☞ Citizens of the United States have lately taken possession of several valuable guano islands in the Pacific. Among these are the Chincha Islands, one of which, they make by fifteen, is covered with guano from one to ten feet deep.

A REQUIEM FOR THE EIGHTH.

(For the Memphis Appeal.)

Hark—from the death-plumed Hermitage,
A mournful wail in solemn tone—
It swells—a surrowing nation bows,
And echoes back its saddest moan.

The dark-winged angel has been there,
He stands in on that pale, cold brow,
The eye in dreamless slumber rests,
And coldness wraps the Hero now.

Away—the thought is wild and dark;
Some troubled dream distracts my brain,
Not so, that lion heart is cold,
Not so, the Hero's brow wrinkled!

But ay, the portal is unloosed,
The restless spirit—fettered long,
Wings from its time-wrecked, trembling shrine
To shine amid a brighter throng.

Was he a Warrior? Ay, in the clash
And carnage of the battle, yes,
Was courage spirit-stamped on
His weather-beaten "Death or Victory?"

Rest, Warrior, rest, the battle's o'er—
The laurel on the brow is green—
Nor shall the withering hand of Time
Efface the brightness of its sheen.

A statesman?—Ay, his master voice,
Resistless as the storm and wind,
Tells of his deep and boundless sway—
Tells that he is a nation's pride.

Rest, statesman, rest, thy not again
Thy voice in crowded hall is heard,
The country than may love's, will have
Upon the memory of such word.

A christian? Ay, the shrine of prayer,
The temple of the world is witness,
The Warrior, Statesman, Christian, there
A suppliant at the throne of Heaven!

Rest, Christian, rest—the goal is gained—
The dark-waved Jordan rolls behind,
The pearly gates, the glittering crown,
And Heaven dawns all its beautiful mind.

He's gone—but long the parting knell,
Will echo with his deathless name—
We'll shrine his memory in our hearts,
And there the rest with Time and Fame.

MEMPHIS, January 7, 1859. ESTELLE.

INAUGURATION OF THE BUST OF JACKSON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1859.

1. The military and civil associations invited to participate in the inauguration, will approach Court Square by Main street, and report, through their respective marshals, to the Chief Marshal, who will assign them suitable places in the procession.

2. The procession will be formed at eleven o'clock, a. m.

3. The corner-stone of the pedestal will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Masonic fraternity; after which the procession will move through some of the principal streets to the Gaiety Theatre, (politely tendered by Mr. Crisp for the occasion,) where an oration will be delivered, at 12 o'clock, a. m., by the Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Nashville. The procession will be re-formed after the oration, and march to the Square, to join in the unveiling of the Bust.

4. Special arrangements will be made at both the Square and the Theatre to enable the ladies to witness the ceremonies from the best positions. Ladies will enter the Square through the eastern gate.

5. Citizens on foot are invited to form on the northern side walk of the Square.

6. The Chief Marshal, accompanied by his Aids, mounted and wearing red scarf, will take position on Main street, in front of the Square, at 10½ o'clock.

JOS. R. WILLIAMS,
Chief Marshal.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The procession will leave Court Square in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Music.
2. Military.
3. The Vice Presidents of the day; the Aldermen and officers of the city; the veterans of 1812, and the officers and privates of all the wars in which our country has been engaged.
4. The Mayor of the city, President of the day, Orator of the day, and the Chairman of General Committee—in carriages.

His Excellency, the Governor of the State, and his Staff, and the Chaplain of the day—in carriages.

Special Guests—in carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.

7. Music.
8. Masonic Fraternity.
9. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
10. Sons of Malta, Temple of Honor, and Sons of Temperance, Typographical Union, German Turnerbund Association, Hibernian and St. Andrew's Societies.

THIRD DIVISION.

11. Music.
12. The Memphis Fire Department.
13. Citizens generally.

The procession will form at the Gayoso House, under the direction of one of the aids, at 10½ o'clock, and be conducted to the Square.

JOS. R. WILLIAMS,
Chief Marshal.

XXXVTH CONGRESS--2ND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 5.—*Senate.*—A communication was received from the President, covering a letter from Mr. Reed, United States Minister to China, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Also, important communications from the Navy and Interior Departments.

Among other business, Mr. Iverson presented a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, asking for a commission to obtain a confirmation in regard to the yellow pine barrens of that State, with a view to the preservation of the timber for naval purposes. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also a resolution passed by the Legislature of Georgia, asking for the establishment of a National Armory within the limits of that State.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, presented the credentials of Mr. Chesnut as Senator from South Carolina. The oath of office was administered to Mr. Chesnut, and the Senator took his seat.

Mr. Seward, of New York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire if it is necessary to amend the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire whether any employee in any department of the Government, since March 4, 1857, was required to contribute a portion—"in pay to defray the expenses of or to influence any election held during that period, or whether any such employee has been removed for refusing so to contribute, and what legislation is necessary to prevent this influencing elections. Laid over.

Mr. Foote, of Vermont, moved that the Vice President be authorized to sign the old Senate Hall, be entered at length on the journals of the Senate, and that fifty copies of Senator Crittenden's and the Vice President's speeches be printed. Adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bigler addressed the Senate.

The Senate, after adopting the usual resolutions, adjourned.

While Mr. Bigler was speaking in favor of the Pacific Railroad Bill, he was interrupted by a message from the House announcing the decease of Gen. Quitman.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved the usual resolutions of respect to the deceased, and paid an eloquent tribute to his manly virtues and political probity. He touched lightly on the Kickapoo proclamation of the deceased, and not in a tone of censure.

Mr. Shields, of Minnesota, also paid a feeling tribute to the memory of his late colleague in arms. He related several incidents of joint Mexican career, showing the bravery of the deceased, as well as his warmth of heart. America, he said, will never be unjust to the memory of Gen. Quitman.

Messrs. Ward and Houston, of Texas, briefly spoke, awarding to the deceased the meed of gratitude which his sympathy with Texas merited.

House.—Mr. McRae, of Mississippi, announced the decease of his immediate predecessor, Gen. Quitman, and sketched his overful career as a statesman and soldier, pronouncing a beautiful eulogy on his private and public worth.

Mr. Bonham, of S. C., spoke of the wisdom and sterling integrity of the deceased, incidentally alluding to his brilliant career in Mexico.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, paid an eloquent tribute to the deceased.

Mr. Thompson, of New York, trusted that it would not be deemed an intrusion for him to respond to the expressions of bereavement and regret coming from the South, by the utterance of kindred sympathy from New York, from which, as one of her sons, he went out to win distinction in another State, and which delighted to honor him while living, and now lament him when dead. He spoke of him as an honest man, a model citizen, a Christian and christian in duty, and to the Federal Union. Mr. T. did not agree in all of Mr. Quitman's political sentiments, but he honored his memory, and dropped a tear on his grave.

Mr. Moore, who served under the immediate command of Mr. Quitman, in Mexico, spoke in glowing terms of his private and military worth.

Messrs. Curtis and Bowie spoke in similar terms to those who preceded them.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* says that a movement has been started to ascertain the comparative physical strength, size, &c., of men in the United States and Europe. The Academy of Natural Sciences, of that city, have taken the matter in hand, and a set of scientific tests have been provided, by which the strength and the general physical condition can be ascertained. The police force has been chosen as a fair representative class of men, and Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, has instructed the lieutenants of the different divisions to afford to the gentlemen making the experiments all the needful facilities for the prosecution of the work. Banks have been provided for the purpose, which state that inquiries will be directed to the following points: age, birthplace, height, place of parents, weight, height, complexion, size of limbs, dimensions of chest, strength of lungs, size and development of the head, &c.

FIFTY COUPS MARTIAL.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, on board the United States steam-frigate *Merrimac*, states that since that vessel has been commissioned, there have been fifty courts martial held in her, and that, in every instance the accused parties have lost three months of their pay, and been sentenced to solitary confinement in double irons in the "awful hole." If this statement be correct, there must be a screw loose in the discipline of the ship.

New Advertisements.

Masonic--Grand Lodge.

A SPECIAL Convocation of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee will take place in the Hall of Anacreon Lodge, No. 103, Odd Fellows' Building, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of joining in the ceremonies of consecrating the Bust of Jackson. By order,

JAS. T. SQUIRE, W. M.
F. M. E. FETTERES, Secretary. Jan8-1t

Masonic Notice.

THE members of SOUTH MEMPHIS LODGE, No. 183, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, corner of Main and Monroe streets, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of joining in the ceremonies of consecrating the Bust of Jackson. By order,

J. H. SEMMONS, W. M.
J. M. E. FETTERES, Secretary. Jan8-1t

Pioneer Book and Ladder Co.

THE officers and members of Pioneer Book and Ladder Company, No. 1, are requested to appear at their Truck House, on THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, in full dress uniform.

J. H. SEMMONS, Director.
Jan8-1t

A Card.

I RETURN my most heartfelt thanks to my friends who rendered such valuable assistance in saving my house and a part of the stock from the fire on Wednesday morning. To their disinterested generosity and bravery I owe much more than I can ever express. During the confusion incident to such occasions I neglected the important duty of returning thanks to my friends before, but hope they will not place less importance at this late hour.

CHAS. McCLEAN.
Jan8-1t

Strayed.

OR Member stolen, a large GRAY HORSE, marked with a red spot on his right shoulder, and marked by the saddle on his back. Any person finding said horse will confer a favor by leaving him at the Washington House, Second street.

Jan8-1t LOUDER MILLER.

825 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th inst., in Desoto county, Miss., a black negro man named WILEY, aged 24 or 25 years, five or six inches. He had on a new wool hat, new gray hickory coat, gray pantaloons, with black patched quick spots, and snaps his eyes when spoken to. I will pay the above for his confinement in any jail so that I get him. Said boy is supposed to be lurking for Gilbert Jones, Tennessee.

Jan8-1w* P. PATTON.

Removal.

JAMES D. LEHMER & CO.

HAVE removed to their large and commodious warehouse, Nos. 31 and 33 West second street, between Vine and Rose, one square west of their old stand, where they are prepared to Purchase and Sell all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and to do a general Commission and Forwarding business.

Consignments and Orders will have prompt personal attention.

Refer to Messrs. Harris & Hunt, Memphis.

Cincinnati, January 1, 1859. Jan8-1m

For Sale, or Exchange for South Memphis Property.

5 ACRES, two miles from Court Square, in the neighborhood of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Call on JAMES YOUNG,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 11 Madison street, up stairs.

Jan8

960 ACRES on Nonconnah creek, four miles below Council Bend. A bargain is offered. First rate land.

140 feet front on Beal street by 175, with large fine house; eight rooms, all out-houses, good well and cistern. $2,000 cash and balance to trade. A bargain can be had.

Three acres, nine miles from the city, near Wolf Island, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. $10 per acre, terms accommodating.

Numerous lots and houses in the city and in the suburbs, on platform with and without mortgage, all for sale on reasonable terms. JAMES YOUNG,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 11 Madison street.

Jan8

To Consignees of Cotton

ON

Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

MERCHANTS forming short notices are earnestly requested to call to-day and have it taken away, as all available room is now occupied, and that any consignee can find his cotton at one. All old notices will be called on Monday.

Jan8-1t H. A. TATE,
Superintendent.

CROP 1858.

JUST received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

WARD & JONES,
Jan8-dtawtw 229 Main street.

Petition to Sell Slaves for Payment of Debt.

M. A. Steele, Administrator of John H. Steele, deceased,
vs. In County Court of Shelby county.
Roberta L. John H., and Mary Lucy Evans, minor heirs of J. H. Evans, deceased.

IT appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that defendants, Roberta L. and John H. Evans, minors, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the County Court of Shelby county, to be held at Court House in said county, on the first Monday in February, A. D. 1859, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Jan8-1w JOHN P. FREEMAN, Clerk.

Estrays--Shelby County.

TAKEN UP on the premises of the undersigned, on the 19th day of December, 1858, a BAY MARE MULE, of a years old, 13½ hands high; some branded; some crested; tail trimmed, and some short bobbed. Valued at $110. Said Dominick resides about 3 miles from Memphis, on the Fort Pickering road.

Taken up by O. Field, on the 6th day of January, 1859, a BRIGHT SORREL HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, with a small star in his forehead. Valued at $100. Said Field resides in the Ninth Civil District.

Taken up by A. R. Horton, on the 1st day of January, 1859, a SORREL HORSE, 8 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, with white saddle mark, twelve or fifteen years old. Said Horton resides in the Twelfth Civil District, about 9 miles from Memphis.

Taken up by S. P. Marrah, on the 28th day of December, 1858, a SORREL MARE, about 11 years old, no special marks or brands. Valued at $40. Said Marrah resides in Fort Pickering.

A. D. THOMAS, Ranger.
Jan8-w4t Shelby county.

Mrs. Thompson,

FROM Boston, New York, late of Philadelphia, has taken rooms at the Commercial, where she will give a course of exercises in Elocution, Vocal Music, and reading persons like a book. She also has an intuition to cure an habitual drunkard in a few days, and to make a married life agreeable. Also, a preventive for the use of tea, coffee and tobacco. Hours