Daily Appeal

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY : : : : JANUARY 11, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

THE BULLETIN AND MR. EWING'S ORATION.

Our wide-awake and severely critical neighbors of the *Bulletin* seem disposed to find fault with the oration delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of the Jackson Bust, by Hon. ANDREW EWING, of Nashville. After declining to publish the oration on the ground of Rabegh, the *Bulletin* says:

"We should be uncandid if we were to land it highly, either as to the appropriateness of its scope, or as to its general style of composition and delivery, ting, 'as it was with a too neat approach to the sympathies of the political partisan.'"

Whatever faults of "style of composition and delivery" the learned critics of the *Bulletin* may have detected in Mr. EWING'S address, we do not believe, with all due respect to the good taste and candor of our neighbors, that there was any tinge of an "approach to the sympathies of a partisan," more than was necessary to present an accurate and just view of the subject, nor than was required by a proper regard for the truth of history. Nor can we conceive how the speaker could have avoided a reference to the political views and sentiments of Gen. JACKSON, without ignoring by far the greater period of his life, which was spent in the service of his country. The impress made upon the politics of the country by Gen. JACKSON and those who opposed him, has not yet, and will not soon, be obliterated. There are thousands yet living in the prime of life and intellectual vigor, who were active participants in the struggle, the leaders of which have now passed away. And however much they may have differed with the policy of his administration, few, we believe, can be found one who would not accord to him all that Mr. EWING claimed—firmness far-sighted sagacity and inflexible determination of purpose.

Can our neighbors conceive how it would be possible for an orator to be delivered upon the life and character of HENRY CLAY, for whom we believe the *Bulletin* still professes a high regard, without some allusion to his political views? Would not the "great American system," about which our neighbors, in by-gone days, and before they formed their new and unexpected party affiliation, have so often grown eloquent, necessarily occupy a conspicuous position in the history of Mr. CLAY'S public career? Yet eulogies have been delivered upon Mr. CLAY, at which Democrats listened, statues have been inaugurated, in the ceremonies of which Democrats assisted, allusions have been made to the political views and tenets of the illustrious statesman, and we have never heard it complained that these ceremonies or addresses were tinged with a too near approach to partisanship.

We do not conceive any impropriety in Mr. EWING'S approval of Gen. JACKSON'S administrative policy, nor that he did any violence to good taste in making public his approbation, even in the august presence of such notable enemies of Democracy as our neighbors of the *Bulletin*. Gen. JACKSON was a Democrat, and so were JEFFERSON, and MONROE, and POLK, and most of the great men who have filled the highest official stations in the land. And we object to our neighbors letting their new-born zeal for the ignis-fatuus of "Opposition" induce them to take every man to task who dares express his admiration for the great men who have illustrated the country's renown, by devoting their lives to its service—even though they be Democrats. We trust our neighbors will try to be a little more indulgent towards the weaknesses of those who happen to think differently from themselves.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

A large crowd of our substantial citizens assembled last night for the purpose of determining what action was needed to induce the Legislature and people of Arkansas to aid in building the railroad from this point to Little Rock. The people of Memphis have done all they can, and now a prejudice is excited in Tennessee, and in Memphis, against the expenditure of their money beyond the limits of our own State, unless Arkansas herself will manifest some interest in the proposed project. The action of Congress itself, with reference to the location of the Pacific road, will be materially affected by that of the Legislature of our sister state.

The interests of Tennessee and Arkansas are identical, and all prejudices are but ebullitions of superstitious folly. Let Tennessee and the Arkansas Legislature combine to accomplish a common purpose—the aggrandisement of the middle valley of the Mississippi.

At the meeting referred to, Oliver Greenlaw was made Chairman, and L. J. Dupree Secretary. Speeches were made by Messrs. Trezevant, Austin, Patrick, and others. Instead of sending lobby members to Little Rock, it was agreed as set forth in resolutions presented by Col. Trezevant:

"That the completion of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to the Capitol of the State of Arkansas, would have much weight in inducing Congress to select that as one of the main lines from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific ocean."

"That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of ——members, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the Legislature of Arkansas upon the importance of granting such material aid to that railroad as will insure its speedy completion from Memphis to Little Rock."

The resolutions of Mr. TREZEVANT were unanimously adopted, and he, with Messrs. Patrick and Dupree, were appointed a committee to draft the memorial and petition to the Legislature, and to obtain the signatures of our business men.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANOTHER ONE OF THE PATRIARCHS GONE.

Dr. ELIJOH HICKMAN, who departed this life at Hickman Bend, Arkansas, on the 10th of December, 1858, was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the Mississippi Valley. He was born in Surry county, North Carolina, on the 27th of October, 1782, and removed with his family to Nashville, then in its infancy, when he was only seven years old. He has been often heard to speak of his recollections of being in the old "Block House" at Nashville, as famous in the history of Tennessee.

In early manhood, Dr. HICKMAN was remarkable for his expertness in all manly exercises, for strength and muscular activity, and for his gaiety and good humor, united with perfect good breeding and chivalric honor. His temper in early life was ardent and impetuous, but was always restrained by habitual politeness, which was a marked characteristic of his intercourse with his fellow men up to the latest period of his existence.

He never sought popular honors or office, but in 1833 was nominated by a legislative caucus of the friends of Gen. JACKSON, (comprehending nearly the entire Legislature,) one of the thirteen Electors for the State of Tennessee; was elected by the State at large, and in the Electoral College voted for ABSALOM JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN.

He emigrated to Memphis in April, 1835, with the purpose of perfecting his profession, but owing to ill health was unable to encounter its fatigues, and in consequence removed during the winter of 1838-'39, to the neighborhood of Greenock, in Crittenden county, Ark. In the winter of 1839 he purchased the estate on which he resided at the time of his death, and settled on it the 15th day of March, 1840. He died at the ripe old age of 76, exemplifying the truth that public station is not necessary to shed lustre upon a character made up of intelligence, good breeding, probity and honor.—*Bulletin of Saturday.*

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

We have heard that our worthy Mayor intends to call a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, that the hospitalities of the city may be tendered General SCOTT, on the occasion of his contemplated visit to Memphis.

We deem the suggestion a good one. We have honored the memory of the dead, and it now becomes us to show equal respect to the unspotted military character of the living hero of Lundy's Lane.

THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Nashville *Banner* contains a letter from Capt. REDY. C. FORTE, of that city, in which he declines to be considered a candidate before the Convention to nominate a successor to Gen. ZERKCOFFER. The same paper contains a call upon Col. E. S. CHEATHAM to allow his name to come before the Convention. Gen. QUARLES, ex-Democrat, and late Know-Nothing candidate for Elector in the Nashville district, is already in the field.

CONVICTED.—Josiah Ward, one of the Bolton jurors, was convicted of perjury in the Tipton Circuit Court on Thursday, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Attorney General Sale, of this city, assisted in the prosecution. The other indictments were continued by the defendants.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—Gov. COONEY has issued his proclamation ordering an election for Circuit Judge in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Felix J. Batson. The election takes place on the 31st instant.

SWAMP LANDS IN THE HELENA DISTRICT. Patent No. 10, for lands in this District, has been received. As our former notice of lands patented was misunderstood, we are induced to state it again. All the confirmed swamp lands in the Helena District are now patented to the State, except those in the Fort Smith district, and which were offered for sale by agent Smith, at his last sale. In other words, those lands offered for sale and sold by Mr. Jesse A. Jackson, and those offered by J. C. O. Smith, at his first public sale, are now patented to the State. But a small confirmation remains to be patented, being for lands, principally south of the base line, and west of the fifth principal meridian, lately offered at public sale. No doubt the patent for these will soon arrive.—*Little Rock True Democrat.*

The same paper has the following:

QUICK WORK.—Our enterprising fellow townsman, C. A. Rapley, of the firm of Hanger, Rapley & Co., who is associated with Mr. T. Chisher, the well known mail contractor, in the contract to carry the mail from Madison, the terminus of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, to this place, handed us on last Sunday the Memphis papers of Saturday. This is unprecedented in the history of mail facilities in this State. And what is still more, the contractors say they intend to keep it up. If so, we will be able to furnish the latest news, and if they crowd us much will set us to thinking about issuing a tri-weekly, if not a daily.

The special election for Sheriff, in Sebastian county, has resulted in the election of William A. Porter.

THE INDEPENDENT SOUTHRON.—Mr. Thos. J. Key has become the owner and proprietor of this paper, published at Helena, and has also associated himself editorially with Mr. Brough, in the management of it. They are both good and true Democrats and able writers, so that it may be expected the Southron will take rank with our paper in Arkansas. Success to them and the Southron.

MAYOR OF HELENA.—On Monday last P. H. Hargraves was re-elected Mayor of Helena.

PLANK ROAD IN CONTEMPLATION.—The citizens of Helena and vicinity have in contemplation to make a plank road from that city, from Clement's Bridge to the old town road, in the direction of Little Rock. They ask an appropriation of $2,500 from the County Court for that purpose.

ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—It will be remembered that Gov. CONWAY, for reasons deemed to be sufficient, prorogued the Arkansas Legislature. The members will re-assemble on the 16th inst., when, no doubt, they will, being better prepared by consultation with their constituents, proceed more earnestly to the discharge of the important duties incumbent upon them.

COL. J. T. SWAYNE.

(For the Memphis Appeal.)

This gentleman, through the urgent solicitation of his friends, consented to become a candidate for the Brigadier Generalship. Our old friend McClanahan, of that sterling sheet, the AVERAL, being importuned to run, declined upon the plea of Col. Swayne's priority, thus evincing a spirit above self—still his friends insist upon his running. Of course, he will not accept. Another gentleman unknown to us, announces himself in the country—so 'tis we presume a fixed fact that Col. Swayne is the man. The stand-point of this gentleman is referred. He is a high-toned gentleman and an able lawyer, and a logical debater, and from the exterior of the Col., and we are not disposed to flatter, he will add eclat to the right arm of the State in the field of Mars.

AMERICUS.

(For the Memphis Appeal.)

MESSRS. EDITORS: The following circumstance occurred a few days ago on board of the *Red Rover*, the Nashville packet, of which I was myself a witness, and which deserves to be chronicled as evidencing the gentlemanly and correct bearing of some of the officers commanding our river boats.

A young man swindled two other men, passengers on the boat, out of $180, by taking advantage of their ignorance of some game at cards. Mr. Shackleford, the clerk, hearing from one of the duped parties that he had been thus cheated out of his money, went to the swindler and compelled him to refund to his victim, under pain of being set ashore if he refused. A wounded man was alongside of the steamer, delivering her load. Just about the time the woodboat had the last stick thrown aboard, and was casting loose her lines, the swindler, who had kept out of sight for the previous half hour, and who if had been discovered had fleeced another passenger, was seen to step aboard the woodboat, which floated off into the middle of the river. The Captain (Smith) who had been informed of what had happened, immediately ordered her back, and coming alongside the woodboat again, took aboard the pigeon-hunter, by whom, after some very plain spoken words from the clerk, the money of victim No. 2 was also restored. If, Mr. Editor, the officers of our boats would generally pursue the like decided course towards the scoundrels who find their game in stealing and in defrauding under pretence of fair-play, and if they would, like those of the *Red Rover*, forbid and actually prohibit all gaming while on board, they would greatly enhance the comfort of travelers, and lose nothing in the way of public patronage. Very respectfully,

MEMPHIS, January 8, 1859. J.

(For the Memphis Appeal.)

MESSRS. EDITORS: I observe an historical error in your editorial remarks this morning, respecting the battle of Jackson at Chalmette, which is more worthy of correction, because it is so frequently committed. It is in supposing that the British troops, commanded by Packenham on the 8th of January, 1815, had been previously engaged in the battle of Waterloo, fought on the 18th of June, 1815. A glance at the dates will at once indicate the error referred to. I am your gratified and constant reader. A. C.

MEMPHIS, January 8, 1859.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE DUELLING CODE. The Chicago *Times*, which is generally regarded as Judge Douglas' organ, in a late issue states that if Douglas is challenged by Senator Jones, of Iowa, or any other person, he will not accept, upon the ground that he did not recognize the dueling code as the proper way to settle the disputes and controversies of gentlemen. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, in noticing the *Times'* article, says there must be some mistake, or else Judge Douglas has suddenly changed his views, for, two or three years ago, he was willing to fight Colonel James H. Lane, now of Kansas, and sent a belligerent note to him by General Joe Lane, of Oregon, whom everybody knows to be a fighting man. We think ourselves that, even if Senator Douglas does not intend to accept challenges, it would be better for him to make no public declaration of the fact, for such declarations sometimes invite insults and injuries.

JOHN H. WHITE RESIGNED.—A gentleman, writing to the editors of the Nashville *Union and American*, from Paris, Texas, informs them that John W. White passed through that place early in the month of December last, going westward. The writer, on his way to Texas, passed the grave where White was supposed to have been buried, and read his name on the slab which marked the spot. We may imagine his amazement when he found that the dead man had "burst the ceremonies of the tomb" and preceded him by several days on his journey.

INSPECTION.—In testing the boilers of steamer *Illinois*, by the Local Inspector at St. Louis, the other day, when at the minimum test-pressure, (two hundred lbs.,) one of the flues collapsed. It is supposed that the flue had been injured to an extent that could not have been ascertained otherwise than by this test, authorized by an act of Congress passed August 30, 1852, thus probably saving the lives of many that otherwise might have been in jeopardy.

☞ The proprietors and attaches of the Nashville *Union and American* celebrated their occupation of their new building on the corner of Spring and Cherry streets, on Saturday evening, the 8th, by an entertainment given to their friends and patrons. The occasion was signalized by speeches, songs, sentiments, and a liberal enjoyment of the good cheer provided by the genial-hearted hosts. Long may they live to enjoy the regard and confidence of the public.

CAPT. TOWNSEND.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 6th, says that Captain E. C. Townsend, late of the slaver brig *Echo* or *Putnam*—which, by the way, will be offered for sale this day—was among the passengers from this city for Key West, in the *Isabel*, on the 4th inst. Captain Townsend arrived in this city incog., under the charge of two officers, in the steamship *Marion*, from New Orleans.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—Hon. H. M. Waterson is a candidate for Congress in the 6th (Savage's) district.

Hon. James H. Thomas is announced in the Columbia *Herald* as a candidate for Congress in the 5th (Jones') district.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—A young man named Clarke, deputy Postmaster at Franklin, Ky., has been arrested for robbing the mail on the route between Russellville, Kentucky, and Louisville.

DEATH.—We learn from the Nashville *Union and American* that Judge Marchbanks died suddenly, at Manchester, on Thursday. We learn that he fell dead on the bench, while holding court.

FROM WASHINGTON.—CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Senate—Being Calendar day, much routine business was transacted.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, covering the report of the Engineer's Bureau relative to the ground used for federal purposes in the harbor of New York.

Mr. Seward presented petitions from the State of New York in favor of the Homestead and Old Soldiers' Bill. Also, a resolution calling on the President for all recent correspondence between the British Government and the American Minister at London, touching the claims of the American flag to exemption from the African slave trade, especially in the case of the slaver Wanderer.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling for full details of the contract made with Mr. Butterfield, the mail contractor.

The bill giving a new register to the Canadian built steamships Anerica and Canada was passed.

Mr. Harlan offered a resolution, which was passed, calling for information relative to the number of ships and officers, and also of the pay of the Navy.

Mr. Hammond presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Chesnut, elected a U. S. Senator from South Carolina till 1864.

The Senate then agreed to take up the French Spoliation Bill, by a vote of 30 yeas to 23 nays.

Mr. Dunnavan spoking against the bill, when he complained of being too sick to proceed.

The Senate refused a motion to postpone the consideration of the subject by a vote of 31 ayes to 30 nays, but in consequence of the sickness of Mr. Dunn, the Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Harlan spoke forcibly on the propriety of Congress locating the route. The capital required is $100,000,000, nearly one-third of the surplus capital of the country. Few native individuals or companies can control so much; hence it is sure to be a monopoly, perhaps a foreign one. What security, too, is there that the contractors, having secured the eight millions cash, and ten millions of the best lands for constructing the road through a fertile district, will advance one step across the precipitous mountains and sterile plains of the interior? Topographically there is little difference between the three central routes surveyed. Either can be built in 10 or 12 years without deranging the financial condition of the country. Therefore, he was in favor of the Central Route as the centre of the population. Mr. Harlan was severe on those members of Congress who, after having spent half a million in explorations published in immense quarto reports, illustrated with pictures for those who cannot read, wanted to shift on the mail contractors the responsibility of locating the road, lest they should offend their constituents in not securing it for their particular locality.

Mr. Ward spoke in favor of the parallel of 32, comparing its advantage of mines and distance over the central and Northern routes, maintaining that the Southern route can be built with the smallest amount of money and in the shortest time.

Mr. Iverson made a strong sectional speech and moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to report a bill for the construction of two roads, a Northern and Southern one. He admitted the constitutional power of Congress to grant the public lands, but was astonished that Southern Senators should vote for such a magnificent donation to the North. It is a fact that all the Southern reads pay seven to eight per cent. dividends, while the Northern ones pay nothing. So small an opinion had Northern capitalists of Southern investment, he believed if the wealthy Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Hammond, offered a mortgage on his plantation and negroes, worth half a million of dollars for a loan of $10,000 in New York, he could not get it, notwithstanding the popularity of his Barnwell speech. He traced the slavery agitation from its rise among abolitionists in New England bigotries of both sexes to its present monstrous proportions, and referred to the demon of Abolitionism in its onward march and power. He also referred to the Rochester speech of Mr. Seward, and said he knew but little of that human heart who imagines that the anti-slavery agitation will stop short of the total abolition of slavery by the action of the Federal Congress. To live and reign it cannot go on until it attains the Presidency, both Houses of Congress, the Judiciary, and abolition of slavery or the Union be dissolved. Witness the result of the late elections. We do not consider the return of Mr. Douglas a victory to the Democrats. It was only a victory of the Pressed Democracy over Abolition and Whigdom. He would not lean on his brother chinese between the Wilmot Proviso and the Squatter Sovereignty of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Iverson professed himself in unmistakable terms a disunionist man, under the aggressions of the North. Let the Senator from New York be elected President, and in his opinion more than one Southern State would take immediate steps to secede. In certain contingencies, which he stated, Georgia would secede. He did not believe the South would go out by general concurrence, but if a single State swing out, and the rest would draw after her, to form either a Southern confederacy or procure an amendment of the present Constitution, to secure the rights of the South. As he believed the dissolution of the Union near at hand, he was anxious for war, money and lands for a road which was to be located outside the South. Hence he wanted the South to have a route equal with the North, which shall aid her while in the Union, and belong to her when out.

Mr. Shields, of Minnesota, spoke in favor of the northern route to Puget's Sound, setting forth its advantages over all.

Mr. Doolittle moved an amendment, providing that a board of three engineers be appointed to survey each of the proposed routes, the Northern, Central and Southern, and report the capabilities and estimate the expense of each to the President before the next meeting of Congress. A new section in his amendment is that it also provides that the alternate sections of land along the route shall be open under the Homestead law to actual settlers.

Mr. Trumbull spoke decidedly on the Pacific Railroad question, replied to the speech of Mr. Iverson, made yesterday. He noted Mr. Iverson's allusion to the Illinois election. He denied the claim of the modern Democracy to that honored title, considering them mere servitors of prostrate whiggery. He went into a history of the rise and progress of the Republican party, and agreed with the Senator from Georgia that it will go on progressing till it obtained power, and it will administer it in accordance with the true principles of the Constitution.

Without taking action on the bill, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, the Senate adjourned over till Monday, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans.

HOUSE, JANUARY 7.—This morning the House Committee on Territories decided to report bills for the organization of Territorial Governments for Arizona and Dacotah, and against Colorado.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, introduced a bill to establish an Assay Office in St. Louis.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, announced, in response to inquiries, that the Oregon bill is in his desk, and that he is ready to report the first time the Committee on Territories shall be called upon by the Speaker. He will then request that immediate action be taken on the bill, and trusts it will be reached by Tuesday next.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, wished to know whether the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) would press the passage of the bill without discussion.

Mr. Stephens replied that he was willing the debate should continue as long as the House may desire.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report under what law and by what authority the Advisory Board of Agriculturists to the Patent Office assembled, the manner in which delegates were appointed, and from what fund paid.

Messrs. Hughes and Stephens severally gave their understanding of the subject, supposing that the delegates assembled, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $95,000 having heretofore been appropriated for the collection of agricultural statistics.

Mr. Jones said that if it was right and proper such conventions should be continued Congress ought to take the responsibility of providing how they should be called, the number of delegates and the amount of compensation.

The resolution passed.

The House went into Committee on Private Bills, with Mr. Colfax in the chair.

Eleven private bills were passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, giving the reasons why on the last day of the former session he did not sign the joint resolution for lessening the time for carrying the mail from St. Joseph to California.

The message states that the Postmaster General already had a discretionary power in the premises. The contractors themselves have proposed to shorten the time, and, on a subsequent examination, it was found that a proposal was practicable to carry the mail, and for $47,000 less than was authorized by that resolution.

Adjourned.

The Patent Office has issued a patent to David E. Hughes, of New York, assignee to the American Telegraph Company, for an improvement in electro-magnetic telegraphing.

Prominent citizens of Washington, and other persons occupying high public positions, from different sections of the country, have determined to offer the British Minister and Lady Napier a grand complimentary ball in February.

The Secretary of War, in response to the inquiry of the Senate, has enclosed a letter from the Topographical Engineer's Bureau, stating that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of New York, which can be appropriated for the use of the Revenue Department, but the extent of the public domain at Sandy Hook might perhaps, admit of a portion of the south end of the Neck for such purpose.

The correspondence between the British Government and Mr. Dallas, to-day called for by Mr. Seward's resolution in the Senate, will, it is said, if furnished, exhibit startling facts in regard to the continued abuse of the American flag to cover the slave trade, and show that the yacht *Wanderer* played a prominent part in that traffic on the African coast.

Mr. Douglas has accepted the invitation to partake of a public dinner in Baltimore, at which every county in the State will be represented. It will take place at such time as will suit his convenience.

The Senate has re-elected Prof. Bache and ex-Senator Badger, Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

The nomination of Chas. D. Weller as Postmaster at San Francisco is before the Senate for confirmation for the second time. A pamphlet has been circulated among the Senators charging him with violations of the law, &c., arising out of his controversy with the Pony-express company of that city. The Post Office committee has the matter under consideration.

H. J. Graham, the delegate appointed to urge the organization of a Territorial Government for Colona, has arrived here.

Senator Davis, of Mississippi, laboring from indisposition, was obliged to retire from the Senate Chamber to-day, in consequence.

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINT. The element of the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of December, shows a gold coinage of $831,300, nearly all of which was in double eagles. The silver coinage for the same time covered 2,692,000 pieces, of the value of $455,500. Of cents, there were 2,200,000 coined. The aggregate coinage is 4,924,300 pieces, of the value of $1,309,800.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

We are pleased to learn from the Marion Commercialist, that Gov. Moore's health has much improved.

John N. McLarty, a stranger, about 25 years old, stopped at Gov's Hotel, Selma, with typhoid fever, a short time since; and, on the 29th ult., when two young men, who were nursing him, stepped out of the room, he jumped out of a second story window and killed himself. His physicians thought he would have scarcely lived the whole day out, at any rate.

The said Madam LeVert will shortly publish "Souvenirs of Distinguished Americans," which, from the personal acquaintance with those described, will be very interesting and popular.

Some scoundrel fired a pistol through one of the car-windows of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, the other day, narrowly missing several persons.

A negro trader, named D. McKay, from North Carolina, was seized by an Irishman and a German, in Montgomery, on the 24th ult., and robbed of $2,300 in cash, and $8,000 to $10,000 in drafts, and then fled. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, but without the money.

The Moulton *Democrat* announces the killing of a golden eagle in Winston county, measuring six feet two inches, from tip to tip of the wings, and three feet seven inches from end of the tail to point of beak; the foot, when expanded, six inches long, five inches broad, and claws two inches long.

The Troy (Pike county, Ala.) *American* says that Wiley Jenkins, an estimable citizen of that county, was murdered by his own negro man, most brutally with an axe. The negro was caught and showed the most rebellious spirit, declaring he would do so again, whenever his villainous tied him to a stake and burned him to death.

Julius Hesse & Co. have sued Sanford, U. S. Collector at Mobile, for refusal to grant a clearance to the *Africa Pioneer*, chartered to convey emigrants to Nicaragua, and laid her damages at $25,000.—*Mobile Register.*

THIEVES ABOUT.—Col. John W. Carter, of this county, was robbed on Monday night of about $370 in money—$280 of it was in $20 Hamburg (red) bank notes, the rest not recollected. His room door was entered, and his pocket-book taken. The pocket-book was found next morning in the Court-house yard, with all his papers in it, but the money all gone.—*Huntsville Democrat.*

The above paper has the following:

Monday last, the first one in the month, and in the year, was a great day, and an immense concourse of people were in town. A large amount of property was sold at high prices.

R. W. Coltrer, as Administrator of Margaret Hamblin, sold six slaves, two unsound, for $2,322 in specie—an average of $387.

F. L. Hammond, as Trustee for John E. Townsend, sold 9 slaves, five slaves, many old and very young ones, for $48,205 cash—an average of $5,361 80. The home tract of land, 2,420 acres, was bought by Geo. L. P. Walker for $25,001 cash—a great bargain.

As Trustee of E. G. Townsend, Judge Hammond sold eleven slaves for $7,976 cash—an average of $725,09. One sold as low as $85.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It is our melancholy task to chronicle the accidental death of Samuel E., son of Doctor Jacob B. and Margaret E. Coons, of Courtland, Alabama, a promising boy, aged about ten years and six months. It appears that the deceased was out gunning, on Wednesday, the 29th December, and whilst standing on a log or piece of timber which prostrated himself, he accidentally discharged his gun fell, and the hammer striking the log upon which he was standing, one barrel was discharged and the contents lodged in his left side, causing death in a few hours. The afflicted parents have the sympathies of the whole community in their terrible bereavement.—*Tuscumbia Alabamian, Jan. 7.*

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Anderson (Grimes county) *Central Texas*, of the 1st inst., says:

Negro men have been hiring here for about two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five dollars per year. Women at one hundred and fifty.

The Tyler (Smith county) *Reporter*, of the 25th ult., says:

During the early part of last week, we were visited by some heavy rains, which had the effect to raise all the small streams in the country, and to make the roads very muddy.

The Huntsville *Item*, of the 1st inst., says:

We are glad to learn that the river is navigable again. Boats are hourly expected at our landings. A large quantity of cotton is still waiting to be steamed down to the Island City.

The Jacksonville *Republican*, of the 1st instant, has the following paragraphs:

Several lots of fine Cotswold sheep have lately passed through our town, destined for plantations on the Brazos.

Rain—rain—rain! This has been the cry for the last two weeks. The whole country is soaking with water, and mud abounds everywhere. Sixty folks say they have never seen the like before in Texas. Well, we have; and we have never failed to have good crops afterwards.

The roads are said to be in a worse condition now than ever before known. For about sixty miles this side of Richmond, we learn that they are almost impassable, owing to the mud and water. It is not very probable that they will improve before spring.

DIED.

At his residence, on the 10th instant, Mr. A. WALLACE REGISTER.

Funeral will take place from the Third Presbyterian Church, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Services by Rev. Dr. E. Porter.

In this city, on Friday evening last, 7th inst., MARGARET A., RICHARDSON, mother of GEORGE S. Y. RICHARDSON, of this place.

TO EDITOR OF EVANGELIST:—"My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray and had gradually fallen until it had become thin. I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, and also the Zylobalsamum; now my hair is RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOR, and ceased to fall."

REV. M. THACHER,
Pilcher, Chenango Co., N. Y.

PREY'S J. H. EATON, L. L. D., *Murfreesboro', Tenn.*—"Notwithstanding irregular use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, the *falling off of hair ceased* and my gray locks were *restored to their original color.*"

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. App. Bible Union, N. Y.—"I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends.

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Editor "Guide to Holiness," *Boston, Mass.*—"That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have the evidence of our own eyes."

REV. B. H. POLLOCK, Ed. "Presbyterian Witness," *Cin. O.*—"Have had opportunity, and become satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparation for the hair."

REV. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. Am. and For'n Ch's Union, *N. Y.*—"I take pleasure in commending Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, late Missionary to Hayti, now of *Martinsburg, N. Y.*—"I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. S. B. MOSLEY, *Williamstown, Mass.*—"The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations has been to change the 'Crown of Glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth."

REV. WM. POTTS, *Statesvich, CT.*—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, has met my most sanguine expectations."

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. Bd Ed'n R. D. Ch. *N. Y.*—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I am happy to say, prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from being gray to *its original color.*"

REV. J. A. WEST, No. 6, *Washington Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*—"I thankfully acknowledge the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations in curing my baldness and grayness.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Ed. Ch'n. Era, *Boston, Mass.*—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations to my entire satisfaction—I any now neither bald nor gray."

We might add name after name of equal standing as foregoing from all parts of U. S., and even some from Europe, such as Rev. W. B. TAPPERLOE, Prescot, England; Rev. JAS. MCFARLANE, Esopus, N. Y.; Rev. R. BRUCE, Newmarket, Ill.; Rev. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa.; Rev. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.; Rev. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Mag., N. Y.; Rev. JAMES HOVEY, Orange, N. J.; Rev. JAMES P. STORKE, Greenshorn, Vt., Rev. E. EVANS, Dell, O.; Rev. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y.; Rev. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agent Penn. Bap. Pub. Soc.; Lewisburg, Union County, Pa.; Rev. DANL. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.; Rev. JOS. MCKEE, N. Y. City; Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y.; Rev. AMOS BEANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.; Rev. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., &c., &c. Every reader must know one or more of the above, but for further information write to "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome, corner of Elizabeth Street, N. Y." Some dealers try to sell preparations instead of these, on which they realize more profit, insist on these, as they are sold by all the principal dealers in fancy goods, drugs, &c., throughout the U. S., Canadas and England. Dealers can purchase at the Depot, as above, or order from any of the larger Drug or Fancy Goods houses with whom they may trade, as all keep it on hand. [oct28-12wSTaWAW.

Crime in New York.

Burleigh, the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, furnishes in a late letter the following facts and reflections:

Two things attract the notice of the observing—the crimes of New York are classified, and a division seems to be made between the nations that compose New York, and one can almost tell the nation to which a man belongs, by knowing what crimes he stands charged with. The assaults and batteries are mostly done by the Irish; the thefts, receiving stolen goods and that class of crimes, have fallen into the hands of the Germans and Jews; the burglaries are mostly committed by the English; and the frauds, forgeries, &c., are taken in hand by the Yankees. As a people, the French are free from crime. The other fact deserving of notice is, that the heavy importing business is passing rapidly out of the hands of the Americans into the hands of the foreigners, and the heaviest importers now are of that stamp, and the reason is, that these men have credit abroad and the Americans have none.

The style of living adopted in New York the past few years has nearly ruined the American credit abroad. A foreigner comes here—he can live on $1000 a year, and when times go well with him, he can live on $5000. But as soon as an American gets along at all, he must have his house and let on Fifth avenue, at a cost of from $1000 to $2000 $3000; his style of living must match, and the end is soon told. And by a foolish and vain and insane ostentation, the American is quietly and surely slipping away the great gift placed in his hands. And, when one sees the luxury, the effeminacy, the indolence, the want of physical culture among the children of those called our "first families," and then looks at the keen wit, the sharp common sense, the physical energy of the poor, upon the uneducated children—the sons of coal-heavers, draymen and the poor—no one can be long in doubt from whence are to come the rulers and leaders of this country.

New Advertisements.

Old Type Metal.

A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY for Sale at the APPEAL OFFICE. jan11

Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man, as a Book-Keeper. He is a graduate of the Louisville Commercial College. Satisfactory references as to character, &c., can readily be given. Address Box 343, Post Office. jan11-3t*

Runaway,

FROM Memphis, on the 5th instant, a BAY HORSE with socked foot. He had a fine saddle on, and was quite fleshy. Whoever shall when seen on the Hernando road.

Liberal rewards will be given for horse and saddle, or either, at Saint's Stable, on Second street, of information at this office, will be rewarded. jan11-1w

Pistol Lost,

ON Main or Second street, or between them, a small-size Derringer Pistol, with "S. W. R., Memphis, Tenn., 1856," on the handle. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the same at this office. jan11-1w

REWARD.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the return of my large SORREL HORSE; white face, about seven years old; was seen last night in company with mare and horse, on new State line road, near Mr. Littlejohn's. H. A. MONTGOMERY,
Planting Mill, Machinery, and Telegraph Office. jan11

Caution—Notes Lost.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to negotiate four promissory notes, drawn by J. M. White and Alexander Mitchell, in favor of Wesley Welch, for $50 each, S. White, the same having been stolen from R. S. White at the Post Office last evening.

jan11-1t R. S. WHITE.

AUCTION SALE
BY G. W. HANNA,
345 MAIN STREET.

TUESDAY MORNING, January 11, I will sell a small invoice of Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hats, Guns, Table Cutlery, &c. Also, Bourbon Whisky, Port Wine, Peach and Apple Brandy. Sale to commence at half-past eleven. jan11

Tea! Tea! Tea!

A FIRE Assortment of Tea, of superior quality, just received, at

J. S. MITCHELL & CO.'S,
Provision and Grocer's Row, Main st.

Fresh Butter and Eggs!

GOSHEN, Roll and Country Butter, just arrived, at

J. S. MITCHELL & CO.'S.

Champagne Wines.

BRANDIES, Wines, Liquors and Segars; Rancios, Soda, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, just received, at

J. S. MITCHELL & CO.'S,
No. 4 Provine & Stewart's Row.

PROSPECTUS

OF a Weekly Newspaper, the publication of which is to be commenced at Grand Junction, Tennessee, on or before the 1st of February, 1859, to be called

"THE QUID-NUNC,"

J. P. PRYOR, Editor. J. B. SYNNOTT, Publisher.

The name of the proposed journal will, perhaps, sound peculiar, if not outlandish, to many; but upon examination it will be found not inappropriate, certainly not strange or peculiar to the "Land of the Long Cotton" and the Lone Lone Star, which, being translated, are, "What Now?" and is found in the University edition of his dictionary, gives the word, explained, as follows:

QUID-NUNC, (Quid—nunc: the curious to know everything.)

Just so! We intend to make the new paper "curious to know" ever