THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1859. VOLUME X.--NUMBER 25.

Daily Appeal.

Claims against Foreign Governments

We find the following dispatch from Washington, under date of January 20th, in the Baltimore *Exchange*:

The President sent to the Senate to-day, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a document showing the condition of our unsettled claims against foreign governments, together with those which have been adjusted. By a hasty glance at the paper, it appears that Capt. William Webster presents a bill against Great Britain for over six millions dollars, for loss and indemnity for lands purchased from the Chief of New Zealand, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers. Claims are also urged by other parties against that government for damages done to lawful commerce by the seizure and sale of vessels.

Russia.—Against this government there are two cases, one for seizure and the other for three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, preferred by J. W. Perkins, of Massachusetts, charging a violation of a contract for arms furnished during the Crimean war.

France, too, has unsettled claims. She has rejected several, including that of the owners of the Alexandrine, for loss and damage sustained in 1839 by violating the blockade of Buenos Ayres and property thereby destroyed. Robert A. Parish presents a bill for fifteen million of francs, in fulfillment of a verbal agreement entered into by Mr. Fould and the Minister of Finance, and confirmed by the Emperor, to pay him the money, upon the demonstration of the existence of gold mines, similar in those of California, and accessible to the French army, as soon as the French flag can be raised in token of sovereignty in the part of the territory indicated. He alleges this performance, and hence seeks for payment.

Spain.—There is a long account against her. Two claims involve nearly one million dollars, for an alleged violation of contracts, and a fourmidable list is preferred from loss of vessels by captiure. John S. Thrasher, of Cuba notoriety, whose case was involved in political questions, claims three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while there are eighty-seven for losses and damage caused by the repeal of the Cuban ordinance of 1814, admitting goods alone and lumber free of duty from the United States.

Mexico.—There is a list against her of large settled or unsettled claims.

Belgium has settled her accounts for losses of property in America, by the bombardment. There were twenty-one such cases.

Holland and Denmark have not yet made satisfaction.

Prussia is asked to make an explanation for the arrest and imprisonment of a naturalized citizen, who returned to his native country and was held liable for military duty due before his emigration. This is one of a number of similar cases.

Austria has little to answer for.

Rome comes next. N. B. Campbell complains of being turned out of Civita Vecchia in an insulting manner, and follows account of forgiveness due him for his services. The matter has been referred to our Minister.

Turkey.—From this government, John Reeves claims for loss and damage sustained by an alleged non-fulfillment of a contract for building vessels of war at Constantinople. As to the Dixon outrage at Jaffa, reparation is promised.

Greece.—There is nothing against this government. She has paid Jonas W. King for the loss and damage sustained by his imprisonment and exile.

Naples and Sardinia have small accounts to settle.

China.—There is a long and heavy list against her on account of damages and losses, for shipping principally.

The Feejee Islanders have, through a commissioner arranged for spoliations and thefts, but it is not yet ascertained that the awards have been paid.

Hayti has not settled her accounts.

Guatemala now owes nothing.

Nicaragua.—There are numerous cases against this country, including the property recently destroyed at Greytown by the bombardment.

Costa Rica.—All the claims against this government are unadjusted.

Salvador has two unsettled cases to meet.

The state of claims are next stated against New Grenada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chili, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay and Paraguay. The last named has the largest list. Ecuador has only one case.

Value of Employment.

A more liberal view is frequently presented of life from the sacred desk than was considered as orthodox by the grave old Puritans who founded this nation. From a discourse lately pronounced, by Dr. Alexander, in Philadelphia, on the consistency of religion and gaiety of spirit, we make the following sensible, profoundly philosophical and eloquent paragraph, that forms a corollary from the doctrine of the discourse:

Since both soul and body are made for exertion, there is nothing more conducive to cheerfulness, the result of their joint health, than full employment. A loose bundle of tenants goes to decay. A whole land up whistled, I say, rusts and moulders. A fine piece of machinery is never so safe as when lubricated and sooning. Body and soul, made for a purpose, cheerily, must work and wait together, in order to be in good condition. Of all engines, the human body is the most amazing. From the days of Socrates, as reported by Xenophon, philosophy has been studying the mechanics, the chemistry, the vital forces, the adaptations, the final causes of this structure, so fearfully, so wonderfully made. There has no step forward in new principles in physics, in optics, in the growth of structure, which does not find itself anticipated by some marvelous reductions of its idea in the human body. Considered as a working engine, there is none which works so cheaply, with so little waste, and so long, or which contains such provision for its own repair. How every survey of the skillful mechanism shows that it was made to move. Its central engine never stops, never stops, except in cases which cause instant dread of death. Heart, lungs, and brains, play on through all the thousand nights of sleep. An instinct of nature prompts the young to be in almost perpetual motion. Absolute rest there is none. And if, from necessity or choice, any step much in inactivity, it becomes the habitant of body, as is the case in some sluggish and morbid natures, the result is lethargy and endless disturbance of vital functions. This frame was made for labor.

Equally true is this of the yet more subtle, because spiritual, part. The soul is essentially active. It is mind that does not think, is mere fog from a notion. The human mind is made to be active. It is inquiring, and athirst for knowledge. Its active powers irresistibly seek for some object on which to exert themselves. Healthful, moderate repose, chiefly by change of employment, is good; but entire, continued, unbroken quiescence, is misery. Never was there a more dire mistake than that of men who abandon the honest and useful business of life, under the pretext of rest. Unless they have the singular resources in science, literature or philanthropy, they sink into torpitude, weary of the everlasting holiday, let their hearts corrupt with the cankers of idleness, sometimes fall a prey to evil habits or premature dotage. Philosophy, no less than religion, enjoins—unless where instinctive necessities from infirmity or age should prevent another language, that we should live working, and die in the harness. Hence the value of a trade or calling, and of working at it. Let it be your business in life. I believe it staves off tribes of maladies and cobwebs. I am sure it promotes that spring and elation of soul, without which life is long disease. If you would find the most wretched man or woman in your neighborhood, look for the one who has nothing to do. Unless allowed to prescribe employment, even the best physician cannot cure the valetudinary complainer. For after all has been said, employment begets cheerfulness; and a "merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

What One Man Did.

Under this head the Baltimore *Sun* has an article on the heroic act of a man named Hanlan, who, with one small boat, saved twenty-two children, who were going out to sea with the tide, on a cake of ice, near Boston. The *Sun* says:

The children, upon a large cake of ice, were floating out upon the ebb tide unobserved, and in all human probability would have soon been washed from their unstable raft, or in their terror have precipitated their own destruction. They were happily seen by a man named Wm. Haslam—and honored be his name—who was out in a small boat, and whose attention was attracted to the little adventurers by their screams. He pulled to their assistance, and at once perceived the difficulty and danger of removing them from the ice to the boat. It will easily be realized by any one who has ever had but small experience seaward. With all his caution, he could not keep the little fleet from hurrying toward him, and the danger must have been imminent in the extreme, and the importance of immediate and uninterrupted action, as the screams of infants, was felt upon him, and breathlessly he hurried them from the treacherous floe to his own frail boat, now loaded to the water's edge. And what had he accomplished? Possibly he has not measured the deed since. Yet how deeply he must have been for the moment interested in the young lives given to his charge, to have cheerfully he must have talked to and encouraged them. And how thoroughly they must have trusted him, loved him—aye, in their simple way, adored him. And what had he done?

Measure it by the threatened catastrophe. The sheet of ice hastening out to sea with the ebb tide, bearing away helplessly its living freight to the cold, terrible agony of a watry death, preceded by all the horrors accumulating there. On the other hand, the desolate place in many a household, the wailing anguish, mentioned in a few words, because deed by their children never met. Literally so, the cutaneous threatened to have them away to death, and give them to the unrelenting deep.

One man—fortunately, says the writer—aware, or we may say prompted instantly, in behalf of the children—was honored with an opportunity to rescue all these little ones; to snatch them from the impending calamity, and to restore them to life, and to home, and to the joy of parental love. His unaided efforts, his single hand, had warded off and stayed all the great agony of death to the children, and regrieb to the survivors. Presence of mind, care, energy, perseverance, had been rewarded with a great success. He in a few minutes a deed had been achieved more graceful and self-satisfying than a victory won upon the battle field. Such opportunities rarely occur, in the lifetime of any man; but when they do, and men are well improved, they are worthy to receive the seal of public recognition and approval.

Delaware Slave Trade.—A Mr. Jacobs, in the Delaware Legislature, proposes to repeal the law prohibiting the traffic in slaves between Delaware and other States. The Washington *Republican* denounces the proposed measure, and says the repeal of the law invites doubt or quadruple the value of the slaves, and hence many would engage in breeding them, to supply the Southern planters and others with laborers.

☞ Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steal the petticoats, hose the stays, and crib the babies.

Swindling by a French Priest in New York and other American Cities.

A singular case of swindling was lately submitted to the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Beaupreau (Maine de Loire.) A man named Bonjannon, after being a short time at Lasergne-Serre, a naval gunner, contributed to a house of Jesuits, servant to a lady of rank, and convicted, entered in 1854 as novice in the monastery of Notre Dame de Bon Secours at Marseilles, founded specially for providing for indigent sick, and he assumed the name of Brother Baptiste. In May, 1855, the Bishop of Marseilles authorized him to go about France to collect subscriptions for the community, and he got himself presented to the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz; he too obtained from the Bishop of Nancy, first chaplain to his Majesty, a letter of recommendation to railway companies, by means of which he was allowed to travel at a reduced rate. He made a large collection, but (as was afterwards discovered) he instead of handing it over to the community, abstracted 1,000f. and a silver watch, which he deposited in his own name with a tradesman at Marseilles. Some time after, the Bishop of Marseilles authorized him to make new subscriptions in the north of France, and on going to Paris he obtained the protection of the late Archbishop Sebour.

He was, on the Archbishop's recommendation, admitted to distinguished families, and he pretended to see visions. "I see the Virgin, the angels, and the angels" he used to cry; "they speak to me and encourage me." But suspicion was excited, and the authorities to have recovered to collect were informed. He left Paris, "they speak to me and encourage me." But suspicion was excited, and the authorities he had received to collect were informed. He left Paris, and went to Orleans, and at Quebec, New York, Boston, Baltimore, etc., he represented to Protestants that he had abandoned Catholicism; to Catholics that he was authorized to collect for the establishment at Marseilles, and he obtained money from both. The Bishop of Marseilles, bearing what he was about, wrote to say that he was an impostor. At the end of November, 1855, he sailed for New Orleans, but was wrecked; he then gave out that by the disaster he had 70,000f. He afterwards visited the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Guadaloupe, and called subscriptions in both; in the latter island with the authorization of the bishop, whom he imposed upon. In August, 1856, he arrived at Brest with a considerable sum in his possession, and from that place that he went to Marseilles, where he asked the Bishop of Marseilles, who had received his first deposit to accept the second one. He then applied for re-admission into the order, and was received, in the hope that he would give up the money in had received in America, it was granted. But nothing could be got from him, and he was expelled.

Towards the end of 1856 he had obtained admission to the Dominicans at Lyons, but being found to be devoid of all religious principle, he was, at the end of two months, turned out. He was next heard of at Montpelier, where he bought a house for 3,500f., and lived in it for some months. He afterwards went to Lyons, where he endeavored to obtain admission to the Order of the Freres de la Saint-Famille de Bellay, but did not succeed; he, however, was accepted in another community in that city, but he did not stop in it long. Afterwards he went to Cien, where he was received in the Franciscans, but was expelled in a fortnight. He next entered a similar asylum at Rovray-les-Bonon, and stopped there two months. He then proceeded to Nantes, where he lodges, then went to Nantes, then obtained hospitality in the monastery of La Trappe, at Bellefontaine, then in a monastery at St. Martin-de-Bragne, and then from that of Cholet. In all his peregrinations he solicited and obtained subscriptions for Notre Dame de Bon Secours, and he was always so appropriated the whole amount to his own use. At Cholet, a commissary of police, from whom he solicited a gratuitous passport on the plea of poverty, questioned him, and he, being unable to deal with his answers, held him searched. The commissary arrested him, and all the preceding circumstances were then brought to light. When these facts had been proved to the tribunal, the man was called on for his defence; but he had none to offer, and was condemned to two years imprisonment and 1,000f. fine.

Letter from Senator Hammond.

We find in the Boston *Post* the following letter, written to Hon. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, to the anniversary dinner, in honor of the birth-day of Daniel Webster, at Boston, on Monday, January 17, 1859:

Washington, December 22, 1858.

Dear Sir: I am very grateful to you, and to those whom you represent, for your polite invitation to attend your dinner at Boston, on the 18th proximo, in honor of Mr. Webster's birthday; and for the kind assurance accompanying it, in which I have full confidence. My duties here, however, so entirely engage all my time, that I must respectfully decline your invitation.

You say that in the revolution Massachusetts and South Carolina stood "shoulder to shoulder." It would be well for the world if those days of danger could be repeated. To have brought about their present relations, one of them must have cried much—possibly both. Another generation succeeds to the stage.

Born and bred in South Carolina, of which State my mother is a native, my father is a Massachusetts man—a college friend of Mr. Webster—and my brothers, one of whom is now from your earliest Puritan immigrants—in the unfavorable positions of three one small, but which I trust, not yet necessarily small—to regret—as a patriot, still more, I wish the branch could be filled up and obliterated. If we have done you wrong, if we have been the aggressors, I think I can honestly say that there is not a man in South Carolina who is conscious of it; not one who would deprive Massachusetts of a single political right; not one who would interfere with any of her institutions; not one who would thwart in the least any of her peculiar and legitimate interests; and could it be shown that we had done any of these things, not one but would desire to make prompt and ample reparation. If the same spirit animate the people of Massachusetts to the same extent, we may yet hope that—the deluding falsehoods of political aspirants trampled under our feet—our two States may yet stand "shoulder to shoulder," the pillars of a constitutional Republic, wisely and justly administered for the protection and advancement of all, without special privileges or endowments to any section, class, or individual, but insuring to all and each full development of themselves.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND.

Peter Hawley, Esq., Boston.

Not a Drop More, 'Thout It's Sweetened.

We meet this tale on its rounds. We are not sure we have not seen it before. But it will bear repetition, if it is old:

Twenty years ago, it was the custom in Northwestern Georgia, as indeed, it was throughout the Southwest, for dry goods dealers to keep a barrel of "spirits" in the back room, and to treat their liberal customers to a glass whenever desired.

Fillens & Dewberry were such dealers, in one of the little villages that dotted, and had had for a customer a clever, rollicking old fellow, named Joe Delay, who drank whisky in preference to water always, and whose wife was much of his habit in the matter. The old couple would come in town, trade quite freely, and as freely imbibe the spirits in the back room of the firm, and drive home.

On one occasion both the old man and old woman continued their potations inordinately; and as Fillens observed that his goods went faster than the old woman became, he pressed her to drink.

At last she refused, unless he would sweeten it with a little sister "sugar." Fillens lodged the sugar, and the jolly old couple started home the evening late, the old man could scarcely mount his horse, and the good wife had actually to be lifted and placed on the pillion behind him. Happily, she locked one way and her husband the other, so that the gravitating point was between them; as she clung to him instinctively, they passed out of the village safely.

Before reaching their home, however, they had to cross a small creek, and when their horse stepped in to drink, the old lady having reached unconsciously, released her hold, and quietly lapsed into the stream below.

Deceived by the darkness, the old man did not perceive his loss, but jogged slowly homeward. Arriving there, the children inquired anxiously for their mother; but the old man could only say that she had been on the "critter," and "the critter hadn't kicked up mary time; so he couldn't say where she most be!" and threw himself groaning on the bed.

Girls and boys flew along the road the old man had come, yelling mamy! mamy! but of course no answer was vouchsafed.

When they arrived at the creek, the oldest girl shouted,

"Yonder she is, sitting down in the creek!"

And there she sat, as old Joe said, comfortably in the water, which came nearly up to her mouth. As she sawed back and forth, now yelling to the inquisitivity of the streets, and now resisting it with some success, the muddy fluid would occasionally wet her lips, and each time it did so, she would faintly exclaim, with a grim effort to smile,

"Not a drop more, Mr. Fillens, 'thout it's sweetened."

And just to this romantic little incident in the life of the venerable Mrs. Joe Delay, that we are indebted for one of our most popular colloquial phrases.

An Impatient Journeyman.—The following anecdote is reported as authentic—the scene being laid in one of the interior counties of Arkansas:

It was the first day of the court—time, after the adjournment, after the jury had dined, and were sitting quietly before the hotel, and a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and unceremoniously made himself one of 'em, and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this court, for I want to go home. I left Betsy a looking out."

"Ah!" said one of the lawyers, "and pray, sir, what detains you at court?"

"Why, sir," said the countryman, "I am indicted for stealing a jury. And they say if I can find some one who will bear witness, or get home they will have to find me, and they mean to do that, as I live a good piece."

"What jury was you on?" asked a lawyer.

"What jury?"

"Yes, what jury? Grand or traverse jury?"

"Grand or travis jury? Dad fetched it I know!"

"Well," said the lawyer, "did the Judge charge you?"

"Well, Squire," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit, and kinder hovers it over the crowd, gin us a talk, but I don't know whether he charges any thing or not."

☞ Governor S——, of South Carolina, was a splendid lawyer, and could talk a jury out of their senses easily. He was specially noted for his success in criminal cases, almost always clearing his client. He was once counsel for a man accused of horse-stealing. He made a long, eloquent and touching speech. The jury retired, but returned in a few moments, and proclaimed the man not guilty. At old acquaintance, stepped up to the prisoner and said, "Jem, the danger is past; and now, honor bright, didn't you steal that horse?" To which Jem replied "Well, Tom, I've allmost forgotten; look that horse, but since I've heard the Governor's speech I don't believe I did!"

Romance in the Mountains—A Rejected Lover Kills Himself in a Fit of Despair.

A young man named Alexander Lendhart, a German, who had been working for almost a year and a half at the bakery of W. Dreifuss, says the Nevada *Democrat*, committed suicide last Sunday morning, at the house of Mrs. Dilwer, near the Nevada Foundry. It seems he got desperately in love with a young damsel named Louise, who is boarding with Mrs. Dilwer, and had sent her his daguerreotype and some other presents. He visited Louise on Saturday evening, and according to her testimony, she gave him back the daguerreotype, and told him he had no hope. He remarked that he would have satisfaction, and left. The next morning the minutes of the bakery noticed Landauer writing a letter, but saw nothing unusual in his appearance. After finishing the letter he went to the St. Louis Hotel, and borrowed a loaded revolver of Kasper Haupt, promising to return it before night. He then went to Mrs. Driver's and told her he had a letter for Louise. Mrs. Driver told him that Louise was not up, and that she would take the letter and give it to her. Landauer said he would give her the letter himself, and rushed up stairs into the room where Louise was in bed. He threw the letter and his daguerreotype on the bed; Louise raised up and told him to leave, but seeing him pull out a revolver, she covered her head under the bed clothes and screamed "murder." Landauer then put the muzzle of the pistol to his breast and discharged one barrel; the ball passed through his body, killing him almost instantly. Mrs. Driver had followed the infuriated young man up stairs, to bring him back, and as she got to the door of Louise's room, she heard the report of a pistol, and saw him fall to the floor, when she ran down stairs and gave the alarm. Louise remained covered up in the bed until a crowd of men rushed into the room, when she rolled the blanket around her person and walked off.

In the letter which he left for Miss Louise, he implores her to keep his daguerreotype—wear morning—visit his grave, and write to his parents. He bequeathed to her his prayer book. He was aged about 22 years, and was very industrious and steady, having performed his duties to his employer up to the morning of his suicide.

An Old Man's Advice.—The Rev. Daniel Waldo, late chaplain to Congress, says: "I am now an old man. I have seen nearly a century. Do you want to know how to grow old slowly and happily? Let me tell you. Always eat wholesome food when you can get your food, your rest, to your occupations willing. Keep a good nature and a soft temper everywhere. Never give way to anger. Cultivate a good memory, and be sure that you must always be communicative; repeat what you have read; talk about it. Dr. Johnson's great memory was owing to his conversibleness. You, young men who are just leaving college, let me advise you to choose a profession in which you can exercise your talent the best, and the sooner the better."

Philological Anecdote.—The College *Record*, a print published by the students of the Western Reserve College, tells this good story, illustrating the comparative flexibility of the Latin and English languages:

"You will observe from this word," continued the Professor, "the great flexibility of the Latin language. 'Pater' is father, and here we have 'Patrius' an uncle on the father's side, and 'Propatrius' means a great uncle on the father's side. Can you make any such change in our language? Pater, Patrius, Propatrius—father—is there any way you can change father into uncle, in English?"

"I don't think of any," replied the hopeful young philologist, "unless you can get him to marry your aunt."

Fun.—One of the editors of the Boston *Post*, says: "We have enjoyed the world as much as others, but have never been happier than when, as a boy, we found a partridge's nest, with eleven eggs in it."

H. T. PLUMMER, J. W. ELDRIDGE, W. M. C. ANDERSON
Pulaski, Tenn. Memphis. Memphis.

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.

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OF THE

British and North American Royal Mail

STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN

New York & Liverpool Direct,

AND BETWEEN

BOSTON'S LIVERPOOL.

THE BOSTON SHIPS ONLY CALLING AT HALIFAX,

FOR 1859.

PERSIA	Captain C. H. E. Judkins
ASIA	Captain Hewett
EUROPA	Captain John Lucas
AMERICA	Captain H. E. Ryrant
ARABIA	Captain James Stone
CANADA	Captain Lang
NIAGARA	Captain Jaspar Anderson
CANADA	Captain W. J. C. Lang

NEW YORK LINE—DAYS OF SAILING.

FROM Liverpool to New York.	FROM New York to Liverpool.
Saturday, 8th January, 1859.	Wednesday, 19th Jan., 1859.
Saturday, 22 January, 1859	Wednesday, 26th Feb., 1859.
Saturday, 5th February, 1859.	Wednesday, 9th Mar., 1859.
Saturday, 19th Feb., 1859.	Wednesday, 23d Mar., 1859.
Saturday, 5th March, 1859.	Wednesday, 6th Apr., 1859.
Saturday, 19th March, 1859.	Wednesday, 20th Apr., 1859.
Saturday, 2d April, 1859.	Wednesday, 4th May, 1859.
Saturday, 16th April, 1859.	Wednesday, 18th May, 1859.
Saturday, 30th April, 1859.	Wednesday, 1st June, 1859.
Saturday, 14th May, 1859.	Wednesday, 15th June, 1859.
Saturday, 28th May, 1859.	Wednesday, 29th June, 1859.
Saturday, 11th June, 1859.	Wednesday, 13th July, 1859.
Saturday, 25th June, 1859.	Wednesday, 27th July, 1859.
Saturday, 9th July, 1859.	Wednesday, 10 Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 23d July, 1859.	Wednesday, 24th Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 6th August, 1859.	Wednesday, 31st Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 20th August, 1859.	Wednesday, 14th Sept., 1859.
Saturday, 3d Sept., 1859.	Wednesday, 28th Sept., 1859.
Saturday, 17th Sept., 1859.	Wednesday, 12th Oct., 1859.
Saturday, 1st October, 1859.	Wednesday, 26th Oct., 1859.
Saturday, 15th October, 1859.	Wednesday, 9th Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 29th Oct., 1859.	Wednesday, 23d Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 12th Nov., 1859.	Wednesday, 7th Dec., 1859.
Saturday, 26th Nov., 1859.	Wednesday, 21st Dec., 1859.
Saturday, 10th Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 4th Jan., 1860.
Saturday, 24th Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 18th Jan., 1860.
Saturday, 31st Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 1st Feb., 1860.

BOSTON LINE—DAYS OF SAILING.

FROM Liverpool to Boston.	FROM Boston to Liverpool.
Saturday, 1st January, 1859.	Wednesday, 12th Jan., 1859.
Saturday, 15th Jan., 1859.	Wednesday, 26th Jan., 1859.
Saturday, 29th Jan., 1859.	Wednesday, 9th Feb., 1859.
Saturday, 12th Feb., 1859.	Wednesday, 23d Feb., 1859.
Saturday, 26th Feb., 1859.	Wednesday, 9th March, 1859.
Saturday, 12th March, 1859.	Wednesday, 23d March, 1859.
Saturday, 26th March, 1859.	Wednesday, 6th April, 1859.
Saturday, 9th April, 1859.	Wednesday, 20th April, 1859.
Saturday, 23d April, 1859.	Wednesday, 4th May, 1859.
Saturday, 7th May, 1859.	Wednesday, 18th May, 1859.
Saturday, 21st May, 1859.	Wednesday, 1st June, 1859.
Saturday, 4th June, 1859.	Wednesday, 15th June, 1859.
Saturday, 18th June, 1859.	Wednesday, 29th June, 1859.
Saturday, 2d July, 1859.	Wednesday, 13th July, 1859.
Saturday, 16th July, 1859.	Wednesday, 27th July, 1859.
Saturday, 30th July, 1859.	Wednesday, 10th Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 13th Aug., 1859.	Wednesday, 24th Aug., 1859.
Saturday, 27th Aug., 1859.	Wednesday, 7th Sept., 1859.
Saturday, 10th Sept., 1859.	Wednesday, 21st Sept., 1859.
Saturday, 24th Sept., 1859.	Wednesday, 5th Oct., 1859.
Saturday, 8th October, 1859.	Wednesday, 19th Oct., 1859.
Saturday, 22d October, 1859.	Wednesday, 2d Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 5th Nov., 1859.	Wednesday, 16th Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 19th Nov., 1859.	Wednesday, 30th Nov., 1859.
Saturday, 3d Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 14th Dec., 1859.
Saturday, 17th Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 28th Dec., 1859.
Saturday, 31st Dec., 1859.	Wednesday, 11th Jan., 1860.

Important Instructions.

The owners of other packets, in either of the above lines, are prepared to forward, at the lowest rates, from any point in the United States, canvas designs or California, by or to Liverpool, or Cork, or Londonderry, and to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York, with United States and two extra British cabin passengers, at the same rate as the Royal Mail Steamers, from any point in the United States. British newspaper agents will receive subscriptions for any newspaper or periodical published in Great Britain, and forward them at the cheapest rate. Parties in the interior of Europe, desiring to send their friends across the continent of Europe, to Liverpool or London, can have the same forwarded to Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Cuxhaven, Copenhagen, Gottenburg, Stockholm, Cronstadt, Riga, St. Petersburg, Lisbon, Oporto, Cadiz, Malaga, Gibraltar, Leghorn, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Malta, Corfu, Alexandria, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut, Jaffa, Odessa, Taganrog, Trebizond, Tiflis, Tabreez, Teheran, Bushire, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Manila, Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Macao, Rangoon, Moulmein, Port Louis, Mauritius, Port Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Lagos, Fernando Po, Corisco, Benguela, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Aden, Massowah, Jeddah, Beyrout, Tripoli, Bengazi, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Mogador, Santa Cruz, Funchal, Madeira, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Panama, Kingston, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Dubuque, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Philadelphia, New York, Boston.

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