Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY : : FEBRUARY 10, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

TWO SIDES TO EVERY QUESTION.

We clip the following paragraph from the *Avalanche* of yesterday:

The Eagle and Enquirer of yesterday thanks the editors of the APPEAL "for the mental stab they give the arch enemy of Americanism," as Andrew Johnson is called, and lustily calls upon them to "hit him again."

This was no doubt penned by our neighbor with the view of bringing odium upon the APPEAL, as all Democrats henceforth very well know how to construe and appreciate the approbatory smiles and assenting nods of the *Eagle*. If this be really the object and aim of the *Avalanche*, to overwhelm and depreciate us in the esteem of the Democracy by a rehearsal of these congratulatory strokes from the *Eagle*, we shall feel ourselves authorized and justifiable in making use of the same weapon, however much indisposed we may be to enter into a controversy with our proverbially bold and exultantly independent neighbor.

In the first place, the *Avalanche* does both the *Eagle* and ourselves injustice in giving only a part of the *Eagle's* paragraph. That paper says it has denounced Senator Johnson for his demagogueism, but that the APPEAL denounces him for his "good deals." Without stopping to deny that we have ever denounced Mr. Johnson at all, we would just ask the *Avalanche* what are the "good deals" here referred to by the *Eagle*? We have no doubt the *Eagle* editor thinks it a marvelous "good deal" in Mr. Johnson to denounce the convention system, as he very well knows that if this can be destroyed, the unity, strength and harmony of the Democratic party are destroyed with it, the thing above all others sought and prayed for by the enemies of the Democracy. We leave the *Avalanche* to its own cogitations as to what the *Eagle* means by these "good deals."

But the *Eagle* does not stop here. Senator Jemmy has excited the "admiration" and commanded the "approbation" of that paper. Speaking of him and his speech, the editor says:

He tells them (the people) that they have been humbugged long enough, and that they have been in effect cheated out of the right of suffrage, and only used because the forms of the Constitution required it, to perform the poor office of recording the votes of noisy, and at times unworthy political tricksters. It is a spectacle which commands our admiration, and we rejoice to see the low demagogue converted into the sagacious statesman. At such a time we are not disposed to withhold the expression of our approbation, either on account of past mistakes, or present differences on less important matters.

We ask our neighbor of the *Avalanche* to "put that in his pipe and smoke it." If we had never either seen or heard of Mr. Johnson's speech, we could have qualified to his having done something wrong when we read the above paragraph. The fact of "ANDY JOHNSON," as the *Eagle* delights to call him, taking such a position as to excite the "admiration" and command the "approbation" of that paper, is rather a hard argument against the Senator, and one which we regret the *Avalanche* has forced us, in self-defence, to use.

Our neighbor may stand aside now until he gets ready to quote the *Eagle* on us again.

GAS COMPANIES AND THEIR CHARGES

"Many of the good citizens of Brooklyn complain greatly of their gas bills; and like complaints have become the fashion in this city. There are people who grumble without cause when bills are presented, but when many who always constitutional grumblers complain and advance facts in support of their complaints, there is strong presumptive evidence of wrong. For instance, it is stated that families in Brooklyn, who do not light over three burners from dark until 10 r. m., are charged from $5.70 to $8, and even per month, while at the corresponding period last year, they burnt more gas and their bills were about a third less. Their is no proof from the company's charges, and if the bills are not paid within ten days the gas is shut off. In this city we have heard complaints that when consumers have purposely, as an experiment, been economical in burning gas, their bills for the month have been as large, or larger, than for months in which no economy was practised. Frequently, too, the gas supplied is of an inferior quality, but the price is not diminished.

"The truth is, the gas' companies enjoy a most profitable monopoly, and a few men, without supervision, which enables them to do pretty much as they please. Besides charging a high rate for the gas, they charge rent for the use of the meters, which are necessary to them, and of which they themselves have sole control. The meter rent is manifestly unjust, and the Corporation Counsel has given an opinion that it is illegal. It ought to be abolished, and some means devised which would afford gas consumers protection against unjust charges. At present, they have merely the poor privilege of grumbling against bad gas and high prices."

The foregoing, although taken from the New York *Sun*, reads very much like it was intended for Memphis. Our own gas bills this winter are about 40 per cent. higher than they were last winter, although the number of burners have not been increased. The same complaint is almost universal throughout the whole city. There is evidently something "rotten in Denmark."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Speaking of the present prospects and condition of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 8th instant, says: "We are in the receipt of letter advices from Marshall, by letter, and by personal intercourse with returned stockholders. The letters were by Mr. ALEX. LEE, of this city, who arrived this morning, on the Red river boat *Belle Robinson*. He left Marshall on the 29th ult. The prospects of an early adjustment, on terms unexpectedly favorable, were still cheering. The Auditing Committee, representing both parties, were still at work, and further reductions upon the outstanding claims had been effected, which will bring the aggregate down to about $140,000, instead of the $377,000 originally estimated. The cash on hand was sufficient, and more than sufficient, to meet the demand, and the provision for the whole debt is considered ample. President FOWLKES expresses confidence of being able to get possession of the entire road and franchises, unincumbered, by the end of the week, unless some movement, which is held back and unknown, shall delay this consummation. We do not see how it can be delayed; and what we learn by the dispositions of all the parties there, gives us no confidence in look for this early termination of these difficulties, and the resumption by the stockholders of the full rights of property in the road.

"To this end, the times are propitious for the successful prosecution of the great enterprise. The late Congressional action leaves little chance that any amendment can be made for years to come upon a Government project, and leaves this road to its own peculiar merits, to be pressed forward by the energies of the South, as the only route for them, and the best route for all."

From the Kansas Mines.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. James Pritchard of St. Louis. It contains some interesting statements concerning the Pike's Peak Gold Mines:

ARAPAHOE CITY, K. T., January 6, 1859.

I am in the gold country near Cherry Creek, and I can't say you there is much in it. I and about 8 of R. I have discovered mines that will pay $20 per day; I have not mined much yet, on account of the weather being too cold to work, but am preparing sluice boxes to commence operations early in the spring.

S. E. G., formerly of your city, is here. We have a claim in partnership, and the best that has been discovered. Lame is in great abundance. I have killed 600-lbs deer, six mountain sheep, and a large panther.

The Indians are dead Aces. We apprehend danger from them. They have sent an word by some of their chiefs, to get the country, but we think we can stand them a rub, as we have seven hundred white men here. We have laid out a town by the name of Arapahoe City, after my development. We have one hundred mining claims, 6x4 inches square, of which I have been elected Recorder.

Weather has been very pleasant this winter; only two small snow-falls.

Flour is worth $15 per sack; bacon 40 cents per pound; coffee 50 cents per pound; sugar 30a40c; eggs 1 dollar a-piece; pot mess, as the Indians say.

Send no money to St. Louis papers, and if report I will send you some gold dust.

If you are not in some good business, I would advise you to come out here by all means.

Yours, etc., THOS. S. GOLDEN.

☞ We learn that the first number of the Gold News will be published at Grand Junction on the 15th inst. It will be under the editorial conduct of Col. J. P. Pryor, and hence we shall be prepared to welcome into existence an able, racy and sterling newspaper.

We are authorized to state that Mr. J. B. Synnott, the publisher, will be in the city for some days, who will make some new advertising and receive subscriptions to the paper. We bespeak for him a good list of both.

Railroad Meeting at Byhalia.

BYHALIA, Miss., February 5, 1859.

A large and respectable number of the citizens of Marshall and DeSoto counties, assembled in the town of Byhalia this day, to take into consideration the importance and necessity of constructing a railroad along the line of the Pigeon Roost Plankroad from Memphis to this place, and further, if thought expedient and found practicable.

Upon motion, Absolom Myers was called to preside over the meeting, and Thomas J. Webber was chosen Secretary.

The meeting having been called to order, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, the citizens of western Marshall and eastern DeSoto, believing it to be both inexpedient and impolitic, and not calculated to meet the wants and necessities of this section of country, either to rebuild or otherwise repair the Pigeon Roost Plankroad, as the profits arising therefrom will never justify the stockholders in any additional expenditures; and believing the interest and demands of this immediate section to be better served in the surrender of the charter of plankroad, upon such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon, to a company to be known as the Memphis and Byhalia Railroad Company, to make and lay a railroad along the route of the plankroad, or as much of the same as will be required for that purpose, which, when completed, will answer our purposes, and a large area of country besides, as a cheap and expedient means of transporting passengers and freights, which now seek conveyance through other channels. Believing that such a road will meet the requirements of the country, and at the same time prove remunerative to the stockholders; and be the means of this section of country commenced upon terms just and due to other parties, it is

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five to confer with the directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at their next session, to negotiate the conditions, stipulations and agreements of interesting their road at or near the crossing of the plank road, or connecting a switch therewith.

On this committee were appointed A. T. Scruggs, Samuel Benton, A. Q. Withers, James Elder, Horatio Tyson.

Upon motion, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the newspapers which have taken notice of the enterprise; and all papers in favor of the construction of railroad are respectfully requested to copy these proceedings.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet in Byhalia on the first Saturday in March next.

A. MYERS, President.

THOMAS B. WEBBER, Secretary.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Mr. W. E. LONG, of Dover, announces himself as a candidate for Attorney-General in the Clarksville district.

GAS COMPANY.—The city of Clarksville has subscribed $5,000 to the gas company of that place. It is estimated $30,000 will be required to put the works in operation.

FIRE.—On Monday night about seven o'clock our citizens were startled by the cry of fire and the ringing of bells. It was in the suburbs of the city, on the Nashville pike, at the residence of Mr. George W. Leigh. The building was entirely consumed. Most of his furniture was saved. We learn that the house was insured in the Marine Fire Insurance Company, for $700, and was worth about $1,200.—*Clarksville Chronicle, Feb. 4.*

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—On Saturday last a Mrs. Robinson, living north of this place, was arrested and committed to the county jail, upon suspicion of having murdered her husband, and with firing the dwelling, consuming both dwelling and contents. Suspicion fixed upon an ax, as one, with stains of blood upon it, was found near the spot. We learn that several of the near neighbors arrived before the house was consumed, but saw no other persons about the premises but Mrs. R.—*Paris Sentinel, Feb. 4.*

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

SAD CASUALTY.—On Friday, last week, the vicinity of Sparta was shocked upon learning that Mr. Jesse Harrell, a most estimable lady, had been thrown from her horse, and instantly killed, her skull being fractured from the fall, while on a visit to a neighbor. Mrs. Harrell left a little child with her, but few days before she died, but was not seriously hurt.—*Houston Patrol, Jan. 28.*

DEMISE OF AN OFFICER.—The *Mississippian* of the 4th, announces the death of Mr. Warren G. Jennings, the worthy Treasurer of Hinds county.

BIOGRAPHY OF MISSISSIPPIANS.—Col. J. F. H. Claiborne is collecting materials for writing a history of many of the old families of this state. He is quite a chaste and brilliant writer, and his book will be read with no little interest. The Brandon *Republican* inquires: "Could he not be induced to write the history of the Choctaws? They are fast passing away, and their history by Gen. C. would prove very interesting to the rising generation."

EFFECT OF RAILROADS.—The Vicksburgh *Whig* publishes a letter from Hon. Robertson Topp, of Memphis, to N. D. Coleman, Esq., showing the increase of the population and wealth of Memphis, but they did not go into railroad policy, having invested $1,370,000 in railroads. This letter was published at a proper time, as the people will be called before the people of Vicksburg whether this city shall subscribe only $100,000 stock in the Shreveport road. It is hardly to be presumed that so small a sum, compared with the importance of the work to the future prosperity of that city, will be withheld by a vote of the tax-payers.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.—The Postmaster-General has authorized a mail route from Napoleonia Prentiss, to Gincoe. There is to be a service performed on it six times a week in Prentiss and once in six days on the residue of the distance. It will soon go into operation.

CANDIDATE.—A second attempt has been made to burn this town. It was made on the 16th inst.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret very much to learn that the oldest son of Mr. Wm. H. Grigsby, a citizen of Washington township, in this county, was killed on Thursday last by falling of a tree upon him. We have learned no particulars. We sympathize deeply with the afflicted parents in their sudden and painful bereavement.—*Arkansas Banner, Jan. 29.*

The same paper says that a fire occurred at Sulsville, on the 24th ult., by which the dwelling and kitchen of Mr. John A. Price were seriously damaged.

Sporting Items.

A CHALLENGE.—We learn from the Charleston papers that the owners of *Sucks have* offered to back him against any horse, filly or gelding in Virginia, two mile heats, for $10,000, the race to be run at Memphis; and, as an inducement to turfmen of the Old Dominion to accept the proposition, they offer to give $500 to pay traveling expenses, etc. The invitation has not yet been accepted.

LAST DAY AT CHARLESTON.—In the Handicap, three mile heats, run at Charleston on Saturday, there were but two started, Campbell's *Sally Hampton* and Puryear's *Charley Ball*. The race was won by the former in two straight heats. In the second heat *Charley* was distanced.

The second race, dash of three miles, was won handily by Gen. Harding's *Albion filly Gonzile*, the winner of the three mile and repeat day, beating *Tar River* and a *Gleaner* colt out of *Millwood* by *Monarch*.

THE NEW PAPER IN NASHVILLE.—Some two or three of the city papers, a few days since, announced that a new Democratic paper was soon to be started in Nashville as the organ of Senator Douglas, and that our fellow-citizen, Mr. J. Knox Walker, was to take charge of the editorial department. With regard to the commencement of the great enterprise the late Congressional action leaves little chance that any movement can be made for years to come upon a Government project, and leaves this road to its own peculiar merits, to be pressed forward by the energies of the South, as the only route for them, and the best route for all."

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AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

From the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1859.

The proceedings of to-morrow evening's caucus are looked forward to with much interest. A stormy time is anticipated, and it is believed a resolution against changing the tariff will be adopted, with the important understanding, however, that the decision is not to be considered binding on any member. It is evident that, with the Republican votes in each house, a modification of the tariff can be carried.

The New England delegation is opposed to re-shaping the tariff of 1846, as their woollen and cotton interests receive more protection under the existing law; but they will vote for any modification which does not touch free wool and dyestuffs. The importers of spices are represented here, endeavoring to prevent a reinstatement of the rates of 1846 on the articles they deal in. There was a loss to the revenue on linseed alone of five hundred thousand dollars duty, last year, by the reduction of the present tariff.

The *Tribune* denies that the Republican members have agreed to change front on the Oregon bill. Mr. Eli Thayer was one informant. He is a Republican member in full communion, and probably knows as much about it as the *Tribune*.

The Committee on Commerce of the House had a protracted session this morning. They decided to report the Senate bill repealing the bounties on cod fisheries. The minority of the committee tried to stave off action. The Pennsylvania delegation will not go for this bill if their peculiar interests are opposed by the South.

Mr. Cochrane is preparing an elaborate report upon the bills submitted to the Commerce Committee in regard to the South American service.

The House Judiciary Committee met this morning, and authorized Judge Chapman to prepare an adverse report on the application of Ramsay and Carnick for alleged damages. The report will sustain the decision of the Comptroller against the case. The minority of the committee will present a report in favor of the claim.

Miles Taylor, of the same committee, has completed his report on the sanitary laws, and will present it for action at their next meeting.

The House Committee on Military Affairs, after a laborious session last night, has settled all the principles applicable to the payment of the Oregon and Washington war debt. The accounting officers of the treasury will be required to adjust the claims on principles which must reduce the demand on the treasury some three millions of dollars at least.

This morning they were occupied in voting on the President's recommendation of military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. Several amendments were offered to Mr. Faulkner's bill, which was but an embodiment of the President's views, and the amendments rejected, and the subject finally disposed of by the committee declining to make any recommendation in response to the message.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the filibusters and cronies of the Administration to induce the belief that the English Government is endeavoring to overreach us in Central America, the Administration is satisfied that Sir Gore Ouseley is acting in good faith, and that in a brief period the whole question will be satisfactorily adjusted by the withdrawal of all semblance of protectorate either in Mosquito or the Belize. Belly's projected canal is considered as a visionary and impracticable scheme, but at the same time our Government does not care who opens the route, so long as it is opened to us on equal terms with the whole world.

The condition of Mexico excited a good deal of interest, but the President can do nothing unless Congress authorizes it, and there is much demagogueism and too little statesmanship in that body to expect anything will be done.

Judge Douglas' party last night was an immense affair. At least fifty Southern members and Senators, with their families, were present. None of the Cabinet or their families attended.

Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The adjourned meeting of the Democratic caucus of the House, was held last night—Hon. John Cochrane acting as Chairman, and Cavanaugh and Reilly as Secretaries. The largest number present at any one time was fifty, of whom four were from New York, three from Indiana, six from Ohio and one from Illinois. There were also several others from the free States.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, from the special committee of five, appointed at the last meeting, reported a resolution that means ought to be provided for the payment of the Treasury notes, and that the deficiency in the Treasury should be met by a reduction of the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Gorsuch's report was only an outline intended to show that the revenue of the present fiscal year would exceed by several millions the estimates submitted in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he also made a statement showing a number of items in the estimates which must be largely reduced. Among them were the items for lithographing and engraving, binding public printing, cutting of the *Congressional Globe* and the branch mints, the coast survey, etc. Also, reducing the army estimates several millions, a reduction of nearly two millions, by suspending the work on the public buildings, by the reduction of the franking privilege to packages of two ounces, diminishing the number of mail routes to California and making the ocean mail service self-sustaining; also, cutting off the lights-houses from being sustained by the Government and supporting them hereafter by the imposition of tonnage duties.

Mr. Garnett made a speech in support of his resolution, and was followed on the same side by Messrs. Valliandingham, of Ohio, Crawford and Stephens, of Georgia, and Smith, of Virginia.

The debate was also indulged in by Cavanaugh of Minnesota, Phelps of Missouri, Scribner of Georgia, Taylor of New York, and Greenbeck of Missouri, but there did not be a full extent of those who preceded them, although they admitted the necessity of economy.

Several propositions looking to a reduction in the expenditures of all branches of the public service were submitted.

After a long discussion, Mr. Greenbeck moved that the caucus adjourn *sine die*, with the understanding that a general conference of the Democratic party should be held next week.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, approved of the suggestion, and the motion was carried.

It is understood that the report of the special committee of five will be prepared for publication.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and California were not represented in the caucus. New York was represented by Messrs. Cochrane, Sickles, Taylor and Hatch. Illinois, Indiana and Ohio were fully represented.

The caucus finally adjourned about midnight.

The Democratic members of the Pennsylvania delegation were also in caucus last night, and passed the following resolutions:

First. Opposition to an increase of the permanent national debt.

Second. Indorsing the President's recommendation for specific duties.

Third. Repudiating the acts and proceedings of the Democratic caucus, and appointing a committee to take steps for the united action with other Democrats who approve of the position they have taken.

All the Pennsylvania Democrats were present except two.

Notes of Travel by the Overland Mail, From Fort Smith to Memphis.

From the Fort Smith Herald, Extra.

MEMPHIS, December 6, 1858.

DELAYS AT FORT SMITH AND DES ARC.—On my arrival at Fort Smith, on the 24th of last month, I then and there wrote concerning matters and things that I thought would be of interest to the readers of the *Bulletin*. After being detained there for want of conveyance for two days, until the morning of the 7th, I started in Bendsides & Co.'s tri-weekly coaches for the small town of Des Arc, situated on the White river, distant about 210 miles from Fort Smith. I reached Des Arc on the morning of the 20th, and was delayed there three days more, waiting for a steamer bound for Memphis, which I was fortunate enough to obtain on the evening of December 1st. Tarried at Memphis on the evening of the 6th.

PERSONAL ADVENTURES.—The only place of any slight importance, bearing the semblance of a village, was Dardanelle, which is nearly equi-distant between Fort Smith and Des Arc—located on the Arkansas river. When we reached Dardanelle, it was late at night, and raining in an old-fashioned way, worthy of '49 memory. We were hurriedly unceremoniously turned out of the coach by the driver, and delivered into the charge of the ferryman, who took the mailbags on his shoulder, and his lantern in his hand, told us to follow him to his boat at the ferry landing, about one mile distant up the river. There was no remedy for this unexpected transport, so, placing our baggage on our backs, and valise in hand, the passengers proceeded to accompany him through a torrent of rain, up the river bank, and across the stream in his small boat. It was well for the coachman that he could not be found when we started on after the ferryman; he certainly would have been roughly handled, as it was his duty to have carried us to the ferry. We all got soaking wet by the time we reached the coach on the opposite bank, and three of our party were considerably used up next day from the effects of the drenching.

DELAY IN RECEIVING MEMPHIS.—On arriving at Des Arc, one of the passengers—that's myself—waited for a Memphis boat, while three of them took a passing steamer for New Orleans. The mail for Memphis was sent from Des Arc for Memphis on horseback over the country—being a distance of some eighty miles—while we were left to shift for ourselves in the way of getting to Memphis. The expense proved quite dear enough. This was all right and according to agreement; but I am certain that the Department at Washington never contemplated that a delay of five days would take place, owing to a want of means of conveyance—being two days at Fort Smith, and three at Des Arc.

THE ROUTE FROM FORT SMITH TO DES ARC.—The road from Fort Smith to Des Arc, passes over a very even country, and through forests of oak. The soil looks cold, and much of the country is subject to overflows. We passed many farm-houses, and many fields were under cultivation—producing corn and cotton, but not, I should think, judging from appearances, in any great quantities. At many houses where we took our meals along the route, very little luxury was made of us as to the nature and quantity of the eatables thrown before us. Always plenty of men and women to inquire about some Jones, Smith or Thompson, who had, many days, or rather years ago, proceeded to California, and been heard of—so long—very long ago—and never been heard of more." The fare on this portion of the road was of a very ordinary kind, but the sweetest dish that showered our hearts, was a cup of coffee—though we saw nary cow—which I know is not the case with you San Francisco-ians, who, I suppose, are one daily in your walks along Montgomery street.

THE WHITE RIVER.—It is about 200 miles from Memphis to Des Arc by water, and about 60 or 80 miles by land. White river is a very beautiful stream, free from snags, and resembles to air and appearance the Sacramento. I inclose a card of landings and distances. The stream abounds in trout, perch and catfish, and the passengers amused themselves in shooting great bird darts from the steamer's deck. It has been raining every day since we left Des Arc—sometimes nearly all day, and then a slight sprinkle the next. The steamer *Auburn*, on which I come, brought any quantity of game—such as deer, ducks, geese, turkeys, prairie hens, wild pigeons and partridges, all of which seemed to be abundant.

ENTERING THE MISSISSIPPI.—It was near night when we entered the Mississippi river. Its muddy waters glided quietly along, as through ten thousand skeletons, the victims of steamboat accidents, lay not beneath its surface. No one, after a long absence from the shores of the Mississippi, can contemplate its stately stream without feelings of awe, amounting almost to trepidation. On each side stand the tall, slender cottonwood trees, and the hooping willows, high up on the trunks of which are the water-marks of the late overflow. Steamers of giant proportions and costly decoration float on its muddy tide, while below the surface of its waters the alligator rattles in his tills the bones of the dead. It may be said with truth, that this river has cost more lives than ever it has made fortunes. We passed the wreck of the steamer *Pennsylvania* on our way up, lying between this city and the mouth of White river—in the blowing up of which two hundred and fifty lives were lost. I think it would take many days to make two hundred and fifty fortunes. When we take into consideration the immense amount of time constantly running up and down the Mississippi, the wonder is, not that so many lives are lost, but that more human beings are not destroyed through accident.

Nearly nine years ago, I left the mouth of this famous river, on a journey round the Horn for California, and after a long and tedious time, I have returned to its banks a wiser, I hope, if not a richer man. One knows not whether the flight of time is the same through all spaces and over all lands and seas, but it seems to me that his minutes to me, since I left California, have grown into hours, and that he lags in his speed, and moves not with such celerity as he was wont in the bracing air of the Pacific.

Dull sitting on Memphis.—Memphis is, as most of the centers of the Union are doubtless aware, located on the east bank of the Mississippi river, 900 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, by the course of the river. Its population is about 30,000 with a daily floating population of some 2,000. The city is about two miles long and one mile wide, with a suburban belt quite closely settled. Besides its river commerce, it has four railroads diverging from its center to the north, south, east and west, viz: Memphis and Ohio—completed 100 miles, intended to connect Memphis and Louisville; Memphis and Charleston—completed through to Decatur; Mississippi and Tennessee—connecting Memphis with the Mississippi Central Railroad, at Grenada, Mississippi; and the Little Rock Railroad—connecting Memphis with Little Rock, Arkansas, completed to Mt. Pleasant river, 40 miles. About 270,000 bales of cotton are shipped from this port to all other ports of the United States, being an increase of 90,000 bales over last year. The soil in the immediate vicinity is peculiarly adapted for brick-making, being of a pure yellow clay, very sticky and tough. As a consequence of the steadiness of all departments, the houses are mostly built of brick, being of large and capacious dimensions, and with great architectural beauty in their structure.

The city itself is placed on a ridge of high bluffs, far above high water, and presents quite an imposing aspect from the river. Steamers can come up to the landing and stopping at the levee, which is generally covered with cotton bales and other merchandise. All night long the bells of the departing and coming steamers are sounding the frequent departure.

THE GAYOSO HOTEL.—The greatest ornament, in the way of buildings, in the city, is the Gayoso Hotel, a very handsome edifice, standing on a piece of ground, which has given the place a prominent portico in front. It is usually crowded with travelers, and its great hall presents a scene of constant confusion, caused by the arrival and departure of passengers. The dining room is very large, but the cooking and attendance at table is scarcely more than ordinary. The chambers are lighted with gas, and the servants are mostly slaves, very obedient but very stupid. Its floors are covered with carpet from top to bottom. The furniture is mostly of burnished mahogany. It is a most superb structure, but is only fitted to accommodate travelers whose purses are well filled with the precious dust. Liquor sells at the bar for 12½ cents per glass, but on Sunday, all liquor must be purchased by the bottle, as it cannot be had at bar sale.

SERIOUS SUNDAY VISAGES OF THE PEOPLE.—THE LADIES.—Last Sunday I walked through the city, and all the people whom I met wore most sanctimonious faces, as though under the observance of the vigilant eye of the church. I always allow a certain amount of hypocrisy to all men, but really the individuals I met last Sabbath put me to the blush. I should think (I, thus far in the Sunday, had not been to the churches affords a comfortable living to the preachers. All the people here dress in black, and look as though they were going to a funeral. Probably, after all, I met nothing but cotton operators, absorbed in deep study. The ladies here do not dress with that stylish elegance that adds so much to the superb figures of our Pacific belles. The ladies here do not have not that healthy glow that distinguishes the promenaders on Montgomery and Stockton streets, yet they are the finest figure, and no doubt make excellent wives.

THE END OF THE WORLD TO BE THIS YEAR AGAIN.—MR. WM. MILLER, the Prophet, Abraham Flavell and J. Decker, Second Adventists, have issued a circular called *The Time Messenger*, containing twenty-eight columns of arguments and figures, to demonstrate that the second coming of Christ will be during the Passover of the present year.

MARRIED.

By Rev. R. C. Grundy, on the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Memphis, Tenn., Mr. HENRY STONEBARD, of Dayton, Ohio, to Miss SARAH L. C. KEMPER.

On the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, near Canton, Ohio, by the Rev. R. C. Burkett, Mr. SAM'L BRUCE, of this city, to Miss KATE PATTERSON, daughter of Rev. R. C. Patterson.

On Wednesday, the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Watson, Mr. G. FALLS, of the firm of Falls & Cole, to Miss LAVONIA McKINTRY.

The lovely twelfth pair left on the Bonanza last night for a trip to New Orleans. They have our warmest wishes for their prosperity, and for the domestic happiness that constitutes the happiness of married life—may they place their positivity down the stream of time.

DIED.

On Wednesday, February 9th, at 10½ o'clock, P. M., MATTIE SIMS, only daughter of D. W. Simms.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of his daughter MATTIE, from her residence on Union street, at half past two o'clock P. M. Services by Rev. R. Grundy.

MEMPHIS, February 10th, 1859.

New Advertisements

PROSPECTUS

OF a weekly paper to be published, of which is to be commenced at Grand Junction, Tenn., on or before the 15th of February, 1859, to be called

"THE QUID-NUNC,"

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

The objects of the proposed journal will, perhaps, sound popular, if not ostentatious, to many; but, nevertheless, this it will be found not inappropriate, certainly not ostentatious or pretentious. It will be a quarter of a mile from any railroad, and will make a specialty of the interests of farmers, planters, and on our two Little roads, which, being non-paying, are "worse than none." And I undertake the business of the Quid-Nunc, given the word, confident, as heretofore, of success.—See notices in these columns.

Just so: We intend to make the new paper "racy of the soil" in every sense of the word, and make it as genial as, that may be imparted to the community in which we live, and to be the public weal.

We also intend to make the Quid-Nunc a welcome and useful visitor to every family within reach.

In politics it will be perfectly independent of all parties, but non-committal on no question affecting the glory of the Republic, the welfare of the people, or the rights of the States before the Constitution.

The Quid-Nunc will also have a hand in the cause of internal improvements, and in the great Agricultural interest of the country, and be happy aiding on in this and the progressive States.

Price of subscription for one year, $2. No name entered without the cash in advance, or the assurance of a responsible agent. Subscribers will be supplied with the Quid-Nunc as soon as issued, and no longer, if so ordered.

Address the editor, Grand Junction, January 8, 1859.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST!

Consisting of

GUITARS—some very fine;
VIOLINS—some very fine (at wholesale or retail);
BANJOS—some very fine and common;
TAMBORINES;
FLUTES (of every style and price);
ACCORDEONS of every style and price at wholesale.

ALSO—

Violin Strings, Guitar Strings, Violin Bows, Violin Bridges, Violin Tail Pieces, Violin Screws, Music Paper, etc. For sale by

W. S. STRANGE & CO.
Under Odd Fellows' Hall.

20 bales Osnaburgs,

STRIPES, TICKINGS,

Bro. Shirtings and Drills,

120 pair Sheets—ready made;
20 pairs Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Casings;
100 pairs Heavy Grey Blankets;
30 pairs fine Bed Blankets;
Mattrasses, Counterpins and Quilts;
1000 pairs Boots and Shoes—assorted;
20 dozen Towels, Napkins and Table Cloths;
107,000 superior Needles at 5 cents per paper, put up expressly for us, and bearing our trade mark;
250 dozen Coates & Brock's white and colored Spools;
Grey Yarn, Wool Hose, Kid Gloves, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoops;
Corsetts, assorted; L. C. Handkerchief, Yokes and Sleeves; super Black Silks;
New Calicoes, Bleached Domestics, etc.

NOW RECEIVING AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, ON TIME TO PROMPT BUYERS.

feb10 T. Taylor & McEwen.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FRUIT

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, February 11, at Hedges' A. M., we will sell at our Auction Rooms, 262 Main street, a large lot of handsome

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FRUIT.

☞ Trees will be carefully packed for exportation.

feb10-2t Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

925 ACRES, 5 miles on the Tyro, Lafayette county, 400 acres, 200 in cultivation; 200 acres ready to take in this spring; where are well, gin and grist mill; one new two-story residence, seventeen negroes, forty-one mules, large stock of cattle and hogs. The land was shown the high water of 1858.

ALSO—Over 300 acres of land from Lake Washington and opposite Nat's Point, three and a half miles from the river—about 400 cleared—the balance in timber. Terms, one-fifth cash, balance in five annual payments, with interest, 10 per cent. Title good and perfect.

For further particulars, inquire of W. K. JOHNSTON, Tyro, or of the undersigned, in Memphis.

W. K. HOLMES.

New Orleans, Feb. 3, 1859. feb10-d1w-w1t

Jailor's Notice.

COMMITTED to the jail of Shelby county, on the 3d of January, a negro boy about eight years old, two or eighteen years old; five feet four inches high; weighs about 120 pounds; calls himself CHARLEY, and says that he belongs to John P. Hastings, Position unknown. L. D. WELLS, Jailor.

Memphis, Jan. 31, 1859. jan31-w4t—Pd fee $4

CHARLES SCOTT. A. J. DIXON.

SCOTT & DIXON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn.; will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office on the New Bank Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over Silver Bank. Entrance on Madison street. jan30-1y

For Rent.

A TWO-STORY Brick House, adjoining the residence of the above named firm, on Union street, between Capt. A. S. Shaw's residence and the Mansion. Apply to

J. E. MERRIMAN.

Petti Gulf Cotton Seed.

A FEW sacks of the above SEED, warranted fresh and genuine, from the plantation of Mr. R. J. Pettit, Bayou Mie. For sale by

WEBB & RAWLINGS.

Market Houses.

THE Special Committee on Market Houses, stand ready for building TWO MARKET HOUSES, one on East and one on West Market, and invite proposals for contract for building said houses, any required to call at the office of the undersigned, and examine plans and specifications. Bids will be received by the Committee on the first meeting, and can be left with the City Engineer or addressed to the undersigned.

feb10-2d JNO. S. ROBINSON, Chairman.

COY GOYER. J. C. NEELY.

GOYER & NEELY,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 34 Front Row, Memphis, Tennessee.

Agents for the sale of Charles Farrar's PURE ROBINSON COUNTY WHISKY. feb10-3m

NEGROES

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, February 10th, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our auction room, 262 Main st., a large lot of valuable

Negro Boy,

19 years old, field hand;

Negro Woman,

19 years old, a good cook and a superior washer and ironer, and her BOY GEORGE, three months old.

These are very valuable for the city, fully guaranteed and unencumbered. Sale positive. Terms cash.

feb10-1t Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

Lessee and Manager. W. H. CRISP.
Acting Manager and Treasurer. M. W. CANNING.

Thursday Evening, February 10.

Fourth night of

MRS. Farren and Miss Fanny Fitz Farren,

Who will appear this evening in the following great hit,

THE POOR RICH! or, Woman's Ministry. Mrs. Farren will sing the celebrated song of the OLD HOUSE NEXT DOOR, and the YOUTHFUL QUEEN; Christine, Miss Fanny Fitz Farren.

Tomorrow, Friday Evening, benefit of Mrs. Farren.

☞ Box office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats secured by letter and telegraph. Omnibus at quarter of 8. Curtain rises at 8 precisely. feb10

Wanted to Rent.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE suitable for a