THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 60.

Daily Appeal.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DIVORCE CASE.

From the Boston Courier.]

We have not heretofore deemed it necessary to publish any account of the remarkable divorce case now pending in Philadelphia, known as "The Fry Divorce Case," in view of the conflicting statements that have from various quarters come before the public, and the difficulty of obtaining a direct and correct understanding of the position of affairs. But the authentic documents just published furnish complete information on the subject. They are too long to be here reproduced entire—they occupy some fourteen columns in the New York papers—but we give below a review of the case as far as it has progressed up to the present moment.

Mr. Horace B. Fry is a banker of Philadelphia, in moderate circumstances, and occupying a respectable social position. Last summer, on the 24 day of August, he married Miss Emily L. Gregg, daughter of John Gregg, a wealthy retired bookseller. The lady was personally attractive, but possessed no property in her own right. The marriage was declared to be one entirely of affection. Before a month had passed, however, the troubles which have since been made public began. Mr. and Mrs. Fry started immediately after the marriage upon a wedding tour, which extended no further than West Point, where seven days occurred, according to the husband's statement, which impelled him to insist upon a return to Philadelphia. Immediately after, a correspondence was established between Mrs. Fry and a young gentleman who had met at West Point, which was detected by Mr. Fry, and which caused a quarrel that resulted in the lady's retirement to her father's house. This separation occurred in less than a month after the marriage. The affair became universally public about seven weeks ago, through a petition presented on the 27th of last December to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Mrs. Fry, praying that an act be passed annulling the bonds of matrimony between herself and her husband. Six reasons for application to the Legislature on the ground that her case is a peculiar one, and one that could not be maintained in a court of justice. The reasons alleged for the application are, that Mr. Fry sneered at her on her wedding day because of the amount of her baggage; that two days after, he swore at her for reminding him that they were in danger of missing the cars; that at West Point he flung her upon the floor, threw chairs at her, and to get rid of her temporarily, introduced her to a gentleman, whose sympathy she sought, saying Mr. Fry had become insane, and consequently more violent than ever, producing a hemorrhage of her lungs; that he took violent fits in his chamber, threatening to shoot her, but afterward discovered that the weapons were not loaded; that he himself proposed a divorce, to which she consented, but found that he had entered into a mutual release case; that he sent to her father a slanderous article upon her character, from the *Police Gazette*; that he had secreted his notes in marrying her were only to obtain her money, and that he wished her to die, that he might marry another woman, whom he loved.

Mr. Fry heard of this petition, and, without having seen it, or knowing its contents, had a circular letter printed, and a copy put on the desk of every member of the Pennsylvania House and Senate. The letter said that if the petition averred any acts of impropriety of any sort on his part, he solemnly, unequivocally, and absolutely denied them; that his wife had deserted him without any cause, excepting her own ungovernable desires; and that he demanded a trial by jury. Subsequently, Mr. Fry presented a response to his wife's petition, which he declared was a tissue of falsehoods, particular allegation made by her. He stated that the actions charged by Mrs. Fry were such as to the very excluded within the purlieus of the Courts of the Commonwealth. He then retains the circumstances of his marriage:

"I married my wife, as she states, on the second day of August last. She was young and beautiful; with a presence demanding admiration from a father's wealth to assure my preference, which was based upon a single and honest affection. From my boyhood, my support and independence had been the fruit of my own labor; and the children of my parents, when I had found one who, as a wife, would make me a happy home, I knew that to my own reasonable wants or desires, or those of any modest woman, any amount of business were quite equal. This is my reply to the assertions that I insulted my wife by declaring I had married for the fortune she possessed, which she might for the first time, by her conduct, inherit, but which certainly she never did, and does not now possess. No suggestion even to that effect, ever passed my lips, directly or indirectly; much less is the form of rude taunt, which she swears I used."

In the same emphatic manner Mr. Fry contradicts every one of the allegations of the lady, excepting that she (on occasion only) at West Point, when her conduct passed all bounds, he admits that he expressed himself as the sudden passion prompted, but would say, begged her pardon, which was so promptly granted. To intensify his denial of one or two charges, Mr. Fry says he never owned nor had in his possession a pistol in his whole life, that the pretended hemorrhage of the lungs was a bleeding at the nose, and that a physician who was called could find no disease. He also gives, at some length, his own version of the difficulties and their causes. He asserts that immediately after the marriage, he discovered the violent and irritable temper that had always before been concealed from him; that on their arrival at West Point, Mrs. Fry at once commenced intimacy with a young cadet named Wagner, which led to constant criticing the reserved comments from all who observed it; that still his too partial senses failed exactly to interpret exactly the manner, that he ever strove to regain her confidence and love by numberless expedients; but that at last he was compelled to yield to the pupils of her jealousy. These pretts were followed in the following manner. A week after the return from West Point, a letter was brought to Mr. Fry's residence on Walnut street, addressed to Mrs. Fry, which was found to be from Wagner, avowing for her the tenderest affection, and acknowledging the receipt of a letter from her. The father of Mrs. Fry, who was present when this scene of exposure occurred, never rebuked his daughter, according to Mr. Fry, but expressed only the deepest sympathy with her. The ultimate result of this outburst was a sudden acknowledgment of her errors, and a promise to return to her duty on the part of Mrs. Fry, but on the very next day she wrote a long letter to his lover at West Point, which Mr. Fry secured—with another letter and her engagement ring, which she returned to him. This letter is couched in the most endearing terms throughout. It acknowledges Mr. Fry's kindnesses, and ridicules him for them. It expresses the strongest feeling of hatred for him. Upon reason given for the temporary submission to Mr. Fry's desire for a reconciliation is her fear that otherwise vengeance might be taken on "Her dear Frank." She says, in this letter that her husband even promised to treat this lover kindly when they met, for her sake. She asks her lover to be cautious, that divorce. She begs to be permitted to live with him. Here are her words:

"When you leave West Point, let me live in the same town with you, if it is as a menial servant. Let me be near you, and I shall be happy. I cannot live without you. I read your letter over and over; but do not talk of a soldier's grave, for if you die what have I to live for? I think the future looks brighter, if I can only get away without being discovered. Can you not invent some plan? I think I would rather go to New York, as I would feel nearer to you, and then I would be safer from here. I feel now able to do anything, for the only joy I have is centered upon you, though, perhaps, I ought not to say it. I will not take any step till I hear from you, and, in the mean time, if you will write to me again. There is nothing in the world I would not do for you, even to death. Mr. Fry asked me to tell him who I gave that ring to, and I told him I had never sold it, but had worn it. I feel perfectly alone in the world, or at least, no one to look to but you. Every feeling I have is centered in you."

The next chapter in this unfortunate affair was a petition presented to the legislature by Mr. Grigg in his daughter's defense. This gentleman denies all Mr. Fry's assertions in relation to the former's sympathizing with the daughter in all her action, and undertakes to show that the Mr. Fry did marry solely in the hope of obtaining his (Mr. Grigg's) fortune. Mr. Grigg also states that he gave the wedding couple a house for which he paid $30,000; furniture and clothing and wines to the amount of $3000; and about a thousand dollars of money for marketing, etc. He reasserts that Mr. Fry sent him a scurrilous newspaper attack upon Mrs. Fry; that the lady did suffer from hemorrhage at West Point, and that all the outrages before detailed were perpetrated by Mr. Fry. He admits, however, that indiscreet letters passed between his daughter and Mr. Wagner, and says in conclusion, that, if not on the grounds set forth by Mrs. Fry, then even on that of Mr. Fry's, he hopes the bonds of matrimony may be dissolved.

Mr. Grigg adduces a number of documents in his petition. First are given notes written by Mr. Fry within a few days after the marriage, saying that all was happy with them. Next are the affidavits of Charles R. Dunn and John W. Grigg, declaring that the envelope containing the offensive newspaper article alluded to is addressed to John Grigg, Esq., in the handwriting of Mr. Fry, although written under an attempt to disguise. The article in question follows. It goes, of course, through not an indecent account of the affair at West Point. Next in order is a letter from Mr. Wagner to Mr. Grigg, dated February 5, 1859. The cadet says that Mr. Fry first made him acquainted with Mrs. Fry; that the intercourse between himself and the lady was governed by friendship and honor; that Mrs. Fry confessed to him all the difficulties between herself and her husband (the narrative of which is the same as that above given); that he received two notes from Mrs. Fry, one of which he threw away, and a disgraceful type; and that on the 5th of December two gentlemen visited him, on behalf of Mr. Fry, and charged him with a criminal correspondence, which he refused to acknowledge, although he returned the letter, he had in his possession.

Mr. Fry answered this memorial of Mr. Grigg in a second appeal to the legislature. In it he says that if Mr. Grigg does not prevent his daughter's personal endeavors a sufficient situation to win a young man's honest love, he does her an injustice. Mr. Fry says more upon the intercourse between the two parties. He states that the outfits of $30,000 for a house was never asked for by him, but that it was, indeed, contrary to his wishes; that he refused many pecuniary offers made to him by Mr. Grigg, among them a proposition to go to Europe "in the style of a prince;" that he never received any sum at any time from his father-in-law; that even the house remained in the ownership of the latter. Mr. Fry tells who it was that sent the *Police Gazette* to Mr. Grigg. It was a newspaper reporter named Biddle. A Yankee captain sitting by says, 'if the soldiers behaved themselves they would not be troubled, but if they made any disturbance, they would be put into the station house.' Spaniard says—'Quien Sabe.'"

containing a version of the affair defamatory to Mr. Fry's character.

In speaking of the notes published by Mr. Grigg, with the intention of showing that Mr. Fry was happy at first with his wife, the husband says this only proves his unbounded trust in her worth, and his willingness to give no impression of anyone to her parents at that early period of their union; but he makes known the fact that he wrote a letter to his wife's father, acquainting him with the troubles, which Mr. Grigg suppressed; that letter Mr. Fry publishes. In speaking of the subject of Mr. Wagner's letter to Mr. Grigg, he, says that the communications sent by the cadet to Mrs. Fry, commencing "Dearest Emily," are sufficient answers to the assertion that the intercourse between the parties was governed by principles of friendship and honor. He avows his belief that the intrigue between the guilty pair was invited by Mrs. Fry, since few young men would have the temerity to approach fearlessly a lady married within a week. In conclusion, Mr. Fry recapitulates briefly his case, and requests that the legislature will give no heed to the petitions of Mrs. Fry and her father, alleging that he, as the injured and deserted party, has the right to determine when and where and how the alliance shall be broken and the vows shall be cancelled.

"To grant it, under these circumstances, would be to give the solemn sanction of law to an offense which God and man regard as stricking of affection. Before a month had passed, however, the troubles which have since been made public began. Mr. and Mrs. Fry started immediately after the marriage upon a wedding tour, which extended no further than West Point, where seven occurred, according to the husband's statement, which impelled him to insist upon a return to Philadelphia. Immediately after, a correspondence was established between Mrs. Fry and a young cadet whom she had met at West Point, which was detected by Mr. Fry, and which caused a quarrel that resulted in the lady's retirement to her father's house. This separation occurred in less than a month after the marriage. The affair became universally public about seven weeks ago, through a petition presented on the 27th of last December to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Mrs. Fry, praying that an act be passed annulling the bonds of matrimony between herself and her husband. Six reasons for application to the Legislature on the ground that her case is a peculiar one, and one that could not be maintained in a court of justice. The reasons alleged for the application are, that Mr. Fry sneered at her on her wedding day because of the amount of her baggage; that two days after, he swore at her for reminding him that they were in danger of missing the cars; that at West Point he flung her upon the floor, threw chairs at her, and to get rid of her temporarily, introduced her to a gentleman, whose sympathy she sought, saying Mr. Fry had become insane, and consequently more violent than ever, producing a hemorrhage of her lungs; that he took violent fits in his chamber, threatening to shoot her, but afterward discovered that the weapons were not loaded; that he himself proposed a divorce, to which she consented, but found that he had entered into a mutual release case; that he sent to her father a slanderous article upon her character, from the *Police Gazette*; that he had secreted his notes in marrying her were only to obtain her money, and that he wished her to die, that he might marry another woman, whom he loved.

Mr. Fry heard of this petition, and, without having seen it, or knowing its contents, had a circular letter printed, and a copy put on the desk of every member of the Pennsylvania House and Senate. The letter said that if the petition averred any acts of impropriety of any sort on his part, he solemnly, unequivocally, and absolutely denied them; that his wife had deserted him without any cause, excepting her own ungovernable desires; and that he demanded a trial by jury. Subsequently, Mr. Fry presented a response to his wife's petition, which he declared was a tissue of falsehoods, particular allegation made by her. He stated that the actions charged by Mrs. Fry were such as to the very excluded within the purlieus of the Courts of the Commonwealth. He then relates the circumstances of his marriage:

"I married my wife, as she states, on the second day of August last. She was young and beautiful; with a presence demanding admiration from a father's wealth to assure my preference, which was based upon a single and honest affection. From my boyhood, my support and independence had been the fruit of my own labor; and the children of my parents, when I had found one who, as a wife, would make me a happy home, I knew that to my own reasonable wants or desires, or those of any modest woman, any amount of business were quite equal. This is my reply to the assertions that I insulted my wife by declaring I had married for the fortune she possessed, which she might for the first time, by her conduct, inherit, but which certainly she never did, and does not now possess. No suggestion even to that effect, ever passed my lips, directly or indirectly; much less is the form of rude taunt, which she swears I used."

In the same emphatic manner Mr. Fry contradicts every one of the allegations of the lady, excepting that she (on occasion only) at West Point, when her conduct passed all bounds, he admits that he expressed himself as the sudden passion prompted, but would say, begged her pardon, which was so promptly granted. To intensify his denial of one or two charges, Mr. Fry says he never owned nor had in his possession a pistol in his whole life, that the pretended hemorrhage of the lungs was a bleeding at the nose, and that a physician who was called could find no disease. He also gives, at some length, his own version of the difficulties and their causes. He asserts that immediately after the marriage, he discovered the violent and irritable temper that had always before been concealed from him; that on their arrival at West Point, Mrs. Fry at once commenced intimacy with a young cadet named Wagner, which led to constant criticing the reserved comments from all who observed it; that still his too partial senses failed exactly to interpret exactly the manner; that he ever strove to regain her confidence and love by numberless expedients; but that at last he was compelled to yield to the pupils of her jealousy. These pretts were followed in the following manner. A week after the return from West Point, a letter was brought to Mr. Fry's residence on Walnut street, addressed to Mrs. Fry, which was found to be from Wagner, avowing for her the tenderest affection, and acknowledging the receipt of a letter from her. The father of Mrs. Fry, who was present when this scene of exposure occurred, never rebuked his daughter, according to Mr. Fry, but expressed only the deepest sympathy with her. The ultimate result of this outburst was a sudden acknowledgment of her errors, and a promise to return to her duty on the part of Mrs. Fry, but on the very next day she wrote a long letter to his lover at West Point, which Mr. Fry secured—with another letter and her engagement ring, which she returned to him. This letter is couched in the most endearing terms throughout. It acknowledges Mr. Fry's kindnesses, and ridicules him for them. It expresses the strongest feeling of hatred for him. Upon reason given for the temporary submission to Mr. Fry's desire for a reconciliation is her fear that otherwise vengeance might be taken on "Her dear Frank." She says, in this letter that her husband even promised to treat this lover kindly when they met, for her sake. She asks her lover to be cautious, that divorce. She begs to be permitted to live with him. Here are her words:

"When you leave West Point, let me live in the same town with you, if it is as a menial servant. Let me be near you, and I shall be happy. I cannot live without you. I read your letter over and over; but do not talk of a soldier's grave, for if you die what have I to live for? I think the future looks brighter, if I can only get away without being discovered. Can you not invent some plan? I think I would rather go to New York, as I would feel nearer to you, and then I would be safer there. I feel now able to do anything, for the only joy I have is centered upon you, though, perhaps, I ought not to say it. I will not take any step till I hear from you, and, in the mean time, if you will write to me again. There is nothing in the world I would not do for you, even to death. Mr. Fry asked me to tell him who I gave that ring to, and I told him I had never sold it, but worn it. I feel perfectly alone in the world, or at least, no one to look to but you. Every feeling I have is centered in you."

The next chapter in this unfortunate affair was a petition presented to the legislature by Mr. Grigg in his daughter's defense. This gentleman denies all Mr. Fry's assertions in relation to the former's sympathizing with the daughter in all her action, and undertakes to show that the Mr. Fry did marry solely in the hope of obtaining his (Mr. Grigg's) fortune. Mr. Grigg also states that he gave the wedding couple a house for which he paid $30,000; furniture and clothing and wines to the amount of $3000; and about a thousand dollars of money for marketing, etc. He reasserts that Mr. Fry sent him a scurrilous newspaper attack upon Mrs. Fry; that the lady did suffer from hemorrhage at West Point, and that all the outrages before detailed were perpetrated by Mr. Fry. He admits, however, that indiscreet letters passed between his daughter and Mr. Wagner, and says in conclusion, that, if not on the grounds set forth by Mrs. Fry, then even on that of Mr. Fry's, he hopes the bonds of matrimony may be dissolved.

Mr. Grigg adduces a number of documents in his petition. First are given notes written by Mr. Fry within a few days after the marriage, saying that all was happy with them. Next are the affidavits of Charles R. Dunn and John W. Grigg, declaring that the envelope containing the offensive newspaper article alluded to is addressed to John Grigg, Esq., in the handwriting of Mr. Fry, although written under an attempt to disguise. The article in question follows. It goes, of course, through not an indecent account of the affair at West Point. Next in order is a letter from Mr. Wagner to Mr. Grigg, dated February 5, 1859. The cadet says that Mr. Fry first made him acquainted with Mrs. Fry; that the intercourse between himself and the lady was governed by friendship and honor; that Mrs. Fry confessed to him all the difficulties between herself and her husband (the narrative of which is the same as that above given); that he received two notes from Mrs. Fry, one of which he threw away, and a disgraceful type; and that on the 5th of December two gentlemen visited him, on behalf of Mr. Fry, and charged him with a criminal correspondence, which he refused to acknowledge, although he returned the letter he had in his possession.

Mr. Fry answered this memorial of Mr. Grigg in a second appeal to the legislature. In it he says that if Mr. Grigg does not prevent his daughter's personal endeavors a sufficient situation to win a young man's honest love, he does her an injustice. Mr. Fry says more upon the intercourse between the two parties. He states that the outfits of $30,000 for a house was never asked for by him, but that it was, indeed, contrary to his wishes; that he refused many pecuniary offers made to him by Mr. Grigg, among them a proposition to go to Europe "in the style of a prince;" that he never received any sum at any time from his father-in-law; that even the house remained in the ownership of the latter. Mr. Fry tells who it was that sent the *Police Gazette* to Mr. Grigg. It was a newspaper reporter named Biddle. A Yankee captain sitting by says, 'if the soldiers behaved themselves they would not be troubled, but if they made any disturbance, they would be put into the station house.' Spaniard says—'Quien Sabe.'"

THE TOMB OF BURNS.

Special Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.]

DUMFRIES, SCOTLAND, Jan. 25, 1859.

One hundred years ago to-day, in the little town of Ayr, about seventy miles distant, a child was born, whose genius millions of enthusiastic admirers are now striving to honor. The little city of Dumfries, this night, stands on the very top of the world. It holds in keeping the sacred dust of the Poet; and all thoughts and hearts are turned toward his hallowed tomb. He was born in a little clay "biggin," and died in an humble cottage in an obscure street, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. But he lived long enough to make himself remembered and loved as the greatest lyric Poet the world has ever seen; and no man has ever finished whose birthday has been so widely and so warmly commemorated as his. Not only in his native Scotland, but throughout England, Ireland, Wales, and all the vast and distant British possessions, the "immortal memory of Burns" is affectionately recalled, and reverently quaffed. In his own fair land, from the snow-clad fields of Maine, to the golden streams of California; from the forlorn hills of Oregon, to the orange groves of Florida, the birth of the Bard is hailed by glowing lips; while his own great songs and inspiration to a thousand festive circles. In his native island of "Scotia, who has," which has proved a tonic for thousands in the hour of battle; in his brave contempt of wealth and rank, which teaches the poor to answer back in the language of his distinction.

"A man's a man for a' that;" in his immortal lament for "Mary in Heaven," which finds an answering echo in every human heart which mourns for the love that fate forbids; and in his heaven-piercing strain of praise and prayer, Robert Burns has touched the strongest chords that vibrate in the bosom of man. A pure patriot, a natural Christian, an intense lover, and an honest man, the better he is known, the more he is loved; and at the next centennial celebration the Poet's tomb will be visited by pilgrims from every city in Christendom.

But it is not my purpose to write his eulogium. The silent admiration, the heaving breast, and the flashing in tearful eyes of all who read his glowing words—these are the fittest tribute to his memory. The most beautiful, wisest, the most eloquent critics, and the most sympathetic poets, have exhausted the realms of nature and fancy, in gathering immortelles to lay upon the poet's grave. Thomas Carlyle has devoted his noblest essay to the genius of Burns; and our own Halleck has embalmed the "Wild Rose of Alloway" in immortal verse. Professor Wilson ("Christopher North,") in the potency of his enthusiasm, rolled upon the ground, which was the scene of "Tam O'Shanter;" and among the choicest relics at Abbotsford, is a snuff box made from a piece of a rafter taken from "Alloway's Auld Haunted Kirk."

Just one year ago to-day, I happened to be in Cincinnati, where I participated in the pleasant anniversary festivities of the "Burns Club," a report of which was published in the New Orleans *Picayune*. It was there proposed to celebrate the centennial birth-day in the same place, on a grand scale; and to invite the attendance of delegations not only from all similar clubs in the United States and the Canadas, but from all parts of the world. The idea was a grand one, and should have been carried out; at, failing in that, it would have been well for the clubs in America to have sent delegates to the meetings in Dumfries and Ayr, if not to other great gatherings on this side the water. But, as far as I can yet learn, "Young America Train" and myself are the only Americans in Dumfries—at all events, we were the only Americans present this evening at the banquet of the Burns Club, and, as yet, I have not found the first man here who has ever been in the United States, although many of the citizens have friends and relatives there, concerning whom they make many inquiries. It strikes them as strange that a New Yorker does not happen to know John Smith, doing business in Pine street, or George Jones, in the stationery trade. This ancient town of Dumfries contains only about 14,000 inhabitants, and of course everybody is known to everybody else. It is nestled among the Nithsdale hills, the little river Nith runs prattling by its feet, emptying into the Solway Firth, not far distant. On the other side of the Nith is shown the "Ellangowan of Scott's *Guy Mannering*, and not far from it "Dirk Hatteraick's Cave." Dumfries has the honor of being the birth place of Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England; and in its little theater the great Kean made his first appearance on the stage.

The Church of St. Michael's, whose holy precincts contain the mausoleum to Burns, erected in 1815, is an old building of the 13th century. The only point of interest, about it, is the plain, square pew, looking like a prisoner's box, in which the poet used to sit on Sunday; and his widow, after him, until she died in 1836. Through the graveyard, which is crowded with tombstones, lies the well-beaten pathway to the poet's tomb. In the year 1796, on the 20th day of July—a day without a cloud to the heavens, to the presence of ten thousand weeping neighbors and friends, all that was mortal of Robert Burns was here laid to rest. Against the poet's expressed wishes, "that awkward squad," the Dumfries Volunteers, fired a straggling shot over the lowered coffin; and the weeping crowd suddenly melted away. His little "Willie," then four years old, now Col. Burns, aged sixty-six, tells me he has a distinct recollection of the funeral; and the venerable citizens of Dumfries are full of reminiscences of the great man, of whom it was early predicted, "He'll be a credit to us a;" and "Ye'll a' be proud of Robin." This pride in the memory of Burns seems to be equally shared by the highest and the lowest; all classes, conditions and ranks are striving to do honor to his memory. At the various celebrations throughout England and Scotland, the most eminent orators, authors, statesmen and noblemen have taken conspicuous parts; and during a week's travels in England, the portraits and the poetry of Burns have met my eyes at every turn. The book and picture trades most profit largely by the new impulse given to the sale of his works; while at the theaters, "Burn's Concerts," "Scenes from Tam O' Shanter," and "Nights with Burns," are drawing crowded houses. One of the finest pictures brought out for the occasion, is a beautiful ingraving of "Highland Mary," who is sketched in a sitting posture, wrapped in a shawl, with her head slightly thrown back, and face as lovely as a dream. This sweet young young girl, who has been made immortal by the poet's song, around whose fair brow he has thrown the bright aureole of love, consecrating her for all time as the very Madonna of Love's first devotion to the hearts of men, was but the humble dairy-maid of Col. Montgomery. But what queen will live as long in history; what beauty will dwell as warmly in the memory of men, or in the envy of women, as she who inspired those lines of and devotion that will be sung in tears as long as human hearts can feel and human tongues can utter the tender sorrows of buried love:

"O gude, gude, gude, thou rosy lips,
I ask thee kissed ane finally!
And thou wert kind, and thou wert true,
Amang the warld's warst temptations!
That dwelt in me so kindly!
And mould'ring now in silent dust,
The heart that loved me so dearly!
But still within my bosom's core
Shall live my Highland Mary!"

As a reformer, social, political and religious, I know of no poet to be compared with Burns. He has conferred a new dignity upon "honest poverty," and made the toiling millions happier in their fields and at their firesides. He has made hypocrisy more hideous, and wolves in sheep's clothing more ashamed to show themselves in the church; and he has driven, by his searching satire, the origin of the "Holy Fairs" from Scotland. He hates cant worse than the devil, (for his heart was touched with a pang of pity for poor "Auld Nickie,") and he forces the "Unco guid" to see themselves as others see them. He has made every daisy that blooms sweeter by singing of the sweetness of the "modest crimson tippit flower" and every lassie that lives in Scotland more dear by singing so sweetly the charms of the "lovely dears." And when it comes to religion, where can we find anything better, or truer, or heartier than this:

"When entering round in pleasure's ring
Religion may be blended;
Or, if she be a rankest weed,
To may be little mended.
But, when on life we're tempest-toss'd,
A conscience but a canker,
A correspondent fond of Heaven
Is more a sentie anchor."

"The great Creator to revere,
Must some devotion be in us;
But still the preaching cant forbear,
And e'en be rare to rare;
Tis ne'er so with with zealous to range,
Religion's extended,
An infinite impatience exchange
For Deity offended!"

I cannot close this letter without expressing a word of thanks to the different Dumfries who have extended so much kindness to a stranger who brought nothing to commend him to their regard but his enthusiasm in the cause of his day's commemoration. To the brothers Maxwell—a pair of venerable and wealthy bachelors, who have lived together for over half a century, and who might have served as a model for the "Cheeryble Brothers" of Dickens—I am under special obligations for their polite hospitalities. To Mr. Kirkpatrick, who occupies the Burns farm at Ellisland, seven miles out, and who called to take me to his place, in order that he might "give me a Highland welcome," and to the members of the "Banquet Committee," who held a special meeting and voted me a ticket after having "refused applications for hundreds," because I had "come all the way from America," I also wish to convey my grateful acknowledgments. And thus, with a general feeling of gratitude towards all creation, especially for the peculiar privileges and pleasures of this day, I will close my letter and weary eyelids, leaving the reader to reflect upon what I have written, while I go to meet ——, in the mystical land of dreams. H. F.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Hon. West H. Humphreys, Judge of the United States Court in the Eighth Circuit of West Tennessee, sitting in Admiralty in the case of W. J. Miller vs. steamer Daniel Boone and others, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 19TH INSTANT MARCH, 1859, on board the said steamer Daniel Boone, Fortescue, Tackle and Furniture. Terms of sale made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. McCLANAHAN, U. S. Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Memphis, March 12, 1859. mar13-5td

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

JUST received and on hand a large assortment of seasoned clear White Pine, Cypress and Poplar 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch thick, dressed and roof flooring, Panelled, Lombard, Milk, Joist, Shingles, and Shingle Nails, Dressed and rough Weatherboarding. Also, a large lot of Red Cedar Fence Posts.

JOHN A. WILSON & CO.
Washington st. and Center Landing.
feb26-1y-daps

Notice.

THE undersigned, last spring had interest in the house of G. Coleman & Co., to Mr. R. H. Morgan, the business will be continued by the undersigned, as heretofore, by Messrs. Coleman & Morgan, under the style of G. COLEMAN & CO. Grateful for the liberal patronage received at the hands of the public, the undersigned would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

G. V. RAMSAY, Jr.
R. H. MORGAN.

Memphis, March 7, 1859. mar8-1m

G. COLEMAN & CO.,
Petersburg, Va. Shirley county, Tenn.

O. COLEMAN & CO.,

Agents for the sale of
Virginia Manufactured and
SMOKING TOBACCO,
Also, General Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
203 S. MADISON STREET, MEMPHIS.
mar8-1y

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY
JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL.
Under the style and firm of
M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum $10 00
Tri-Weekly " " 5 00
Weekly " " 2 00

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.

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

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

For one square of ten lines or less, one insertion, $1 00
For each additional insertion of square 50

Square.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	5 w.	6 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	4 m.	5 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00
3	5 00	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00
4	6 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00
5	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	65 00
6	8 00	10 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	75 00
7	10 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00
8	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	100 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	125 00
10	18 00	22 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	90 00	100 00	125 00	150 00

☞ One square, four times weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " twice a week 30 00
☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00
" " twice a week 40 00
☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, at advance over stated rates.
☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in large type, charged DOUBLE RATE.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occasional space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE INTERPOSED is used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged half a square regular rates for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.
☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless the cash accompanies it.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper will be at the regular rates for Three Months, and will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.
☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every case.
☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Churches, Societies, Wind Mills, Steam Mills, Factories, to be charged half price.
☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations as other advertisements.
☞ All Notices of Meetings in Local Column will be charged 50 cents per line.
☞ No deviation or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

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

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
(At the sign of the Eagle)
No. 261 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE in store and are now receiving a fresh and complete supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
PURE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes and Fancies,
Window Glass, Putty and Oils,
Pure Wines and Brandies,
(for medicinal purposes),
Patent Medicines, Instruments,
Garden and Field Seed,
and all other articles usually kept in a drug store. They respectfully solicit the custom of Planters, Physicians, Merchants and the public generally.

Our Prescription Department is complete, having in our employ two of the most careful and skillful prescription-clerks in the city, who will be constantly on hand to dispense Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.

feb26-1y-daps

Feathers! Feathers!

5,000 POUNDS fresh live Goose Feathers, just received and for sale by
R. KENNEY & CO.
feb24 Southeast corner of Main and Union.

To Arkansas Speculators.

LAGRETTE'S new Sectional Pocket Map of Arkansas, has large new railroad, and counties in Texas, for sale by
CLEAVES & VADEN
[feb26] Cleaves & Vaden's Book Store.

The American Dispensatory.

BY JOHN KING—the 8th Edition.
Just received and for sale by
CLEAVES & VADEN.
feb27 On Corner of Main & Monroe Streets.

OPENED
IN THE
CALHOUN BUILDING.

We have to-day opened in the above building, a large and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

It embraces
EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS
KEPT IN
DRY GOODS STORES,
And to it
The Attention of the Public
Is respectfully called.

TERMS CASH!

mar3-dtf WEST, ROTHER & CO.

PLANTATION AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Plantation, which I now reside, together with twenty estimated Negroes. The Plantation is situated on Lake Cormorant, Desoto county, Miss., three miles from the Memphis road's Post Office, on the Mississippi river, and twenty-five miles from Memphis. Will sell one half or one section of land, viz: Section 13, Township 2, Range 10, west. One hundred and fifty acres of the section is cleared; three hundred more, deadened seven years, with all the undergrowth cut off. The whole section (illinble land of the first quality, is well timbered, and is all over the Memphis Botanical Plants, Barks, Roots, Herbs, Balsams, and Gums. The largest and most healthy

Cancer Operators

in the world. Constitutional treatment, without the use of the knife, and cures guaranteed. Incipient consumption cured by the use of Dr. Creighton's Indian System of Medicine.

Unquestionable proofs forwarded by mail, free, on application, and we challenge the world to perform the cures we are now making in Europe and America.

Dr. Creighton's Office Hours,

FOR DISEASES OF THE
EYE, THROAT AND LUNGS.

ARE from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. The balance of his time will be devoted to General Practice.

N. B.—Persons visiting Dr. Creighton's office, must connect this arrangement.

☞ Office on Court street, second door east of Court Square.

CHARLES SCOTT, L. T. 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 guaranteed to all business entrusted to them. Office in the New Bank Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over Bryan Brothers' Jewelry store.

DR. JOHNSON'S LYFIRMARY
FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE
EYE & EAR!
OPERATIONS
SELF-SUPPORTING EAR-TRUMPETS,
Artificial Eyes, Etc.
No. 18 Jefferson Street, 3 doors East Commercial Hotel,
M. W. JOHNSON, M. D. MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. R. WIGGS, J. J. WIGGS.
WIGGS BROTHERS,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
And dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,
Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils,
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS, ETC., ETC.,
Cor. Main and Union Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ TERMS CASH. ☜
feb26-tf

For Sale—Property!

1920 ACRES in Bolivar county, Miss., 80 miles from