Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS:

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FIRST PAGE.—St. Patrick's Day; Mysterious Death of Rev. Mr. Tiemann; An Attempt to Abduct a Young Lady; Expenditures of the Fiscal Year 1859-60; A New Phase of European Politics; The Fry Divorce Case; Delibonaire Murder in Hartford.

FOURTH PAGE.—Count Cavour; The Sickles-Key Affair; Simplicity in Faith.

THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democracy of the counties of Davidson, Cheatham, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart and Dickson, composing the Eighth Congressional District, have nominated Dr. THOMAS MENZIES, of Robertson, as their candidate for Congress. Dr. MENZIES we regard as one of the strongest men, if not the very strongest, in the district, in a contest with Col. QUARLES. In the last State campaign, he made one of the most gallant and successful canvasses for State Senator ever made in the State, defeating his Know-Nothing competitor—himself a strong and popular man—in a district where the Opposition majority was clearly against him. He is a gentleman of pleasing and popular manners, fine address and commanding appearance, and is, withal, one of the most powerful orators on the hustings to be found in any portion of the State. We chance to know that Dr. MENZIES does not desire the position, but would vastly prefer to remain at home, in the bosom of his family, and prosecute the lucrative practice of his profession, which he enjoys. For him, office has no charms save to serve his party and his country, and political position no fascination superior to those which surround him, by reason of the respect and affection of his neighbors. But he has not refused to buckle on his armor and draw his good sword in a contest which, we honestly believe, will result in the redemption of the Metropolitan district of Tennessee from the thraldom of Know-Nothingism. In debate, we are assured he will prove himself fully equal to his competitor, and in personal popularity his superior. We invoke our friends in that district to exert their utmost energies to uphold the hands of their gallant standard-bearer, and insure themselves a glorious victory. We well recollect the shout of triumph which spontaneously went up through every portion of the South, when Hon. ANDREW ENGLISH achieved his competitor and carried the Metropolitan district for Democracy. A similar creation and exultation will attend the triumph of the Spartan band in the head of the gallant MENZIES.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

DECLINED.—The Hon. T. J. Catchings, of Hinds county, declines a re-election to the Legislature. He was one of the oldest, most laborious and most useful members of that body.

DEAD DRUNKARD.—A man was found near Aberdeen last Sunday night. Several houses were disabled, and considerable damage done.

FREEZING.—A negro woman, belonging to R. S. Hudson, of Attala county, recently gave birth to three children (girls), and a night or two after, a negro woman on the adjoining plantation threw upon her master's taxes by bringing forth twins.

THE CARS ARE COMING.—The railroad will soon be completed to this place. The Sterling bonds have been sold; surgeon of iron are arriving at Mobile; the locomotive will come directly, and before the next crop is ready for the market, the graves of Okolona will re-echo to the whistle of the locomotive.—*Okolona News, March 17.*

JUDGE CUSHMAN AT RIPLEY.—The Ripley *Advertiser*, in noticing the proceedings of the Circuit Court at that place, says:

While here, Col. Cushman acted several times in the capacity of special judge, and gave the same satisfaction which marked his course while he was sitting as regular judge by virtue of the appointment of his Excellency, Wm. McWillie. Col. Cushman is prominently spoken of as the most popular democratic candidate for Governor, and we are fully assured that there is not a vote in the State which the people of Tippah would more delight to have, than Col. Cushman.

SEARCH AND SEIZURE.—Marshal W. D. Sims.—The investigation of the State against Bibb, says the *Eagle of the South* of the 17th inst., commenced on Wednesday, before Justices of the Peace, Moore, Purdom, Morgan and Doty. We have already stated the killing of Thomas Pugh, Jr., on Friday last, by Mr. Bibb, with a shot gun. The case is one that is exciting much interest in this community. A large crowd of people were in attendance at the City Hall yesterday, while the investigation was proceeding. Only two witnesses were examined, on all the testimony has to be committed to writing, which necessarily delays the progress of the trial slow. The witnesses that were examined were for the State. We had prepared a report of the evidence so far as it went, for this morning's issue, but by particular request have concluded to withhold any publication until all the witnesses on both sides have been examined. When the trial has been gone through with, we intend publishing the testimony of the whole matter as produced before the court. Both the State and the defendant are represented by able counsel. Fulton, Mississippi: G. W. Buchanan, of Hertford; W. S. Mosley, of Sumter.

WOOL TRADE.—The raising of Merinos upon the earth recently has been creating a small mill. A writer in the Vicksburg Whig, signing himself "Countryman," says that the annual fall phenomenon occurs every spring, and is settling more than the pollen from vegetation in blossom, which, falling to the earth, is carried by the rain and deposited in low and uneven places on its surface.

RECEPTION OF LEVEE-GEN. SCOTT.—The cordial welcome to the venerable hero of this illustrious warrior and patriot, by the municipal authorities, and our people altogether, was one of the grandest and most glorious events in the history of Vicksburg. We shall give the particulars in detail to-morrow, regretting very much that they are crowded out of this issue. Gen. Scott left yesterday morning for Jackson, Mississippi.—*Vicksburg Southern, March 17.*

HOLY SPRING ITEM.—Our town, we hear parties, we mean our city, is becoming quite a fashionable place. Events have transpired within its limits, since the sobering of the month of March, that justly entitle it to be classed among the fifth places of Mississippi. A few days ago, a reputation from the Governor of Pennsylvania, through our Governor, was placed in the hands of an officer for the arrest of one of our citizens, to be sent to Pennsylvania, under the pretext of having obtained goods from some Philadelphia firm on a credit, and being concerned in a bonus, failed to pay. At the time appointed, a meeting was held at the court house, and the agent was politely informed, that when his Governor requested him to give up our citizen above, it would then be time to consider the subject of giving up one of our citizens, to be dealt with by Pennsylvania, for debts, which could not be sold probably on account of unfortunate business.

Last Wednesday, another large and exciting meeting was held in the court house, in which was involved subjects of much interest, and which was adjourned to next Friday, for further consideration of the subject. As the subject is yet undecided, we are unable to say what the result is to be, but we trust everything will be done for the best for all interested.—*Southern Herald, March 18.*

HIGH COURT OF ERROR AND APPEALS.—At the next special term of our Supreme Court, the following dockets will be taken up and the business therein disposed of as follows:

The docket of the East district to be taken up on the 3d Monday, being the 18th day of April, and to continue for few weeks, and no longer.

The docket of the Middle district to be taken up on the 3d Monday, being the 16th day of May, and to continue for four weeks, and no longer.

The docket of the Third district will be taken up on the 3d Monday, being the 13th day of June, and to continue as long as the business requires.—*Pickens Southron, March 19.*

COL. GEO. H. TRAVIS.—This gentleman is suggested, by a correspondent of the Columbus *Democrat*, as a proper person to be made the Democratic candidate for Governor. Col. Young is "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution."

HON. S. J. GAUTIER.—Some of our cotemporaries, says the Aberdeen *South*, are under the misapprehension that Judge Gautier has received from the President the appointment of Governor of Washington Territory. J. W. Josselyn, of the state, is the honored recipient of Executive favor. Judge Gautier, we are sure, has no desire to leave a people to whom he is endeared by the strongest ties, and from whom he has received the highest honors.

The *Panola Star*, of the 17th, says:

HEAVY WEATHER.—A strong tornado passed over this city on Sunday night last, accompanied by heavy rain. A large portion of the roof of the Presbyterian Church was torn off; the shifting cover of Summey, Strong & King's store was nearly rolled; the front gable end of the Commercial House was smashed in; the front of Kendall's grocery store, and O'Sullivan's daguerre shop (adjoining), were blown down; and the upper frame of the store houses owned by Messrs. Gibson & Barnett were forced in; several gable ends of the roof of Gulley, Gibbs & Co's gin shop were broken in; several smokehouses were levelled with the ground. Namely, Rose, Gibbs, Gulley, Lowery. The roof of their store was blown off, leaving a large and fine lot of goods to the pelting of the pitiless waters.

TOBACCO CONVENTION.

A committee of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, recommends a convention of the producers and buyers of tobacco, to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 25th of May next, which is the day fixed for awarding premiums to the growers of the best tobacco, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. The design is to bring the producers and purchasers together, in order to an interchange of opinions. The agricultural news lands what grades are best suited to the market, and will meet the most ready sale. The Louisville *Journal*, speaking of the great commercial importance of the staple, says:

The value of the raw tobacco exported from the United States to Great Britain was over three and a half millions of dollars in 1855, and during the first half of the present century that country collected import duties to it. The enormous aggregate of over $750,000,000. The total value of our exports of tobacco in 1857, was $30,962,722, and in 1858, amounted to $19,400,882. During the first nine months of 1857 the imports into Great Britain reached in it at a sum $25,080,000, four-fifths of which was exported from the United States. The Cyclopedia of Commerce says that tobacco, next to cotton, is probably the most extensive commodity in use. The average consumption per head of male population over eighteen years of age, in some countries, seven almost fabulous. In the German States, according to the deductions of the Zollvereis and the Stuovereis, it reaches from 9½ to 12½ pounds; in Holland and Belgium and Denmark to 8 to 9 pounds. The average consumption of Great Britain, for the fact that in 1842, we exported 166,710 hhds., at an average cost of $66.11, and in 1857 only 106,848, at the average value per hhd. of $132.46.

The Action of the Democratic State Convention.

We publish to-day a synopsis of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in our city on yesterday, giving in full such material parts as will be looked for with interest by our readers.

We venture nothing in saying that greater zeal and harmony never characterized the deliberations of any similar body, and, considering the season of the year, the number present was larger than we might have expected; the great body of whom were actuated by the common desire of preserving the harmony, integrity and success of their gallant old party.

The resolutions adopted upon national politics are but a re-assertion of the known and recognized doctrines of the party, which are the same throughout the country. Upon the subject of currency reform so near our own State, the resolutions are such as will receive the general acquiescence of men of all parties who appreciate the evils and abuses of the present paper-money system in Tennessee, and who honestly desire their correction, and as rapid an approach to the only sound and reliable medium of exchange, gold and silver, as proper caution and prudence will dictate. We are free to say that, there has existed among our party friends, a diversity of opinion in regard to the extent of the reforms that should be inaugurated and carried forward in the future legislation of the State upon this subject; and while the resolutions adopted will not meet the wishes of some, and fall short of the judgment of others, they are so framed as to embody the general sentiments of all, and to justify a cordial co-operation of the party, without any sacrifice of honest conviction or abandonment of principle.

The nomination of Isham G. Harris as our candidate for Governor, was tendered before he had already declined, upon the preference of the people, as expressed through their recent primary meetings. It was unanimous and enthusiastic—such as a nomination, so bespoke the merited popularity of the man and the strong hold which he has upon the confidence and affections of the honest masses of the State, who are now preparing for a struggle to secure the services of able and reliable public officers and the ascendency of sound principles.

The late hour at which we write forbids further remarks to-day. Suffice it to say, that the enthusiasm of the occasion and the confidence inspired, will go with the delegates into every portion of the State, inspiring our friends with renewed zeal and action, and secure an overwhelming and crushing majority in our favor.—*Nashville Union and American, March 18.*

Cotton Consumption.

The increase of the use of cotton for human clothing is observable in the following table of the average quantity taken by each country of Europe per week, for several years:

AVERAGE WEEKLY CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN EUROPE.

Countries.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
France	1000	9210	10200	9204	—
Belgium	1000	1000	1000	1000	—
Holland	1833	4111	2000	2333	—
Germany	1000	1000	1000	1000	—
Switzerland	1000	1000	1000	1000	—
Austria	1750	1833	1900	1417	—
Russia	1000	1000	1000	1000	—
Sardinia	1750	1583	1500	1750	—
Spain	2500	2583	2500	2500	—
Total on the Continent	12833	23500	23833	24204	24667
Add Gt. Britain	27833	28833	41333	33833	41333
Average Consumption	40666	52333	65166	58037	65833

The rise was rapid on the Continent as well as in Great Britain, in 1854 and 1855, under the stimulus of gold and free crops. The rise was 30 per cent in three years, nearly equal to 750,000 bales per annum. The figures indicate over a slight check on the Continent under the rise in food in the following year, and in France during the Russian war, accompanied by a rise in food, but the consumption of late again increased, and reached a high figure in 1856, when the aggregate quantity taken was 17,811 bales per week, or in round numbers 3,700,000 bales; Great Britain 10,000 bales, or 17 per cent per week more than the maximum of 1852. At that rate the demand for cotton doubles every six years, but that was an exceptional year. The panic of 1857 carried the figures back to those of 1853. From 1852 to 1857 the circumstances of dear food and war expenditure seemed to be inimical to the use of cotton. Those circumstances are now removed, and the quantity of cotton taken by England in 1858 was nearly as large as that taken by her in 1856. Should peace not be preserved on the Continent, the use of cotton will have to contend more rapidly to high figures than ever before, positive war between Germany and Holland. Of the quantity taken by Great Britain, a large portion returns to the continent whence it came. India in her best days never gets to more than a tithe of the wool, and will never be able to make her production of the raw material keep pace with her demand for goods, and the same fact is true of all production countries except the United States, whose alone the countries of Europe can draw a supply to meet their growing wants.

The United States produces a large surplus of cotton, but they are the largest cotton consumers in the world, taking more weight of cotton annually per head than any other nation, and yet consuming but a little more than one-third of the quantity which necessarily enters the progress of the trial slow. The witnesses that were examined were for the State. We had prepared a report of the evidence so far as it went, for this morning's issue, but by particular request have concluded to withhold any publication until all the witnesses on both sides have been examined. When the trial has been gone through with, we intend publishing the testimony of the whole matter as produced before the court. Both the State and the defendant are represented by able counsel. Fulton, Mississippi: G. W. Buchanan, of Hertford; W. S. Mosley, of Sumter.

ARKANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

PEPPERTY CO., ARK., March 14, 1859.

EDITOR'S APPEAL: The much dreaded "overflow" is upon us at last. When I say so, I do not wish to be understood as having any reference to the declaiment of Crowley's Ridge, for that portion of this terrestrial globe has not been overflown since the days of Noah; but I refer particularly to those who inhabit the plains on the east, and at big overflow it is likely to be, if we may judge from present appearances. Friday morning last, there was a rise of very nearly four feet at Wilkeboro. Since then there has been a falling off, but at this writing, the rise in twenty-four hours is about two feet. To-day it is within four feet of the highest water of 1858. When it will stop, God only knows.

The protection of the lands in the Mississippi bottom, west of the levee, from these dreaded innovations, is a matter of vital importance to the State of Arkansas. But how this is to be accomplished is a problem yet to be solved. Many contemplate the possibility of through system of levees will do the work; but there are those who say that levees will never succeed in this country, and their reports are, to say the least very plausible. We do not pretend to be sufficiently versed in the science of river engineering to give a decided opinion on the subject, but we sincerely regret that the levees had not been sufficiently completed to test the matter fully, so far as they are concerned; for if they will do, the matter is settled, and if they are insufficient, the money thrown out is ascertained, and some other plan tried, the better for us. We fear the levee system will hardly have to be abandoned, but we hope that by "cut-offs" or some other plan, the immense flood of water from the upper countries may yet be kept within its legitimate channel.

Our hills are getting pretty well stocked with deer and turkeys. The overflow has broken in upon their quiet haunts, and they have come over to visit their lucky neighbors on the Ridge for a season. We pity the poor creatures, for, from the many cracks of the rifle we daily hear, we judge they have escaped death by water but to meet it by powder and ball. Our hunters, however, are having a lively time of it.

In the hymeneal line, there is not much doing over here just now. A short time since there was quite a spell in the market, and we heard of several "transactions" at remunerating prices, but for the past few weeks the market has been extremely dull. What the cause is, we do not know. There certainly can be no demand, (for husbands, we mean,) for we know there are several samples offering yet, (how classed, we are not informed,) and if not disposed of privately before the next crop comes in, we shall be in favor of selling them off at public auction. One of our Arkansas samples was lately disposed of in a foreign market, and we learn it is very high figure. We must have obtained a "good fair." By the way, Messrs. Editors, between you and I, these women folks must certainly love a little harder than we mere mortals, although you know we controvert that point when with them. Where is the man who would follow his wife wherever her caprices might lead her, without kicking up a terrible dust about it? Where is the man who would leave the home of his childhood, his father, mother, and all who are near and dear to him, and follow his wife to a far off hold, among strangers, and yet never murmur? I think he would be hard to find. And yet woman will do all this. She will leave her home and kindred, and go with the man of her choice, though comparatively a stranger, wherever this fairest man may demand or happen may require. Yes, she will follow him to Arkansas, Texas, the penitentiary, and sometimes, we fear, to the scaffold. Some (just that,) and yet not complain. But here's what rather stumps me in my belief. Let her but follow her husband to the grave, and it is not many months before she is being out for another man of her choice to follow to Arkansas, Texas, or somewhere else. That's a pretty strong argument against the strength of her love, isn't it? We don't pretend to understand it.

We are rather backward in farming over here, as I suppose is the case elsewhere. So much rain has fallen for the past two months, that the ground has been in no condition to follow except for a day or two at a time, and the consequence is we are considerably behind hand with our plantings. We know of no one who has planted corn yet.

Our Legislature has finally adjourned, and the members have returned home. We trust their labors will result in good to the State. A new county was formed out of portions of Poinsett, Green and Mississippi counties. It was called Wright, in honor of Hon. Thos. B. Craighead, the worthy Senator from Mississippi county. The levee law passed, seems not to give general satisfaction. No newspaper in Arkansas has yet, so far as we have learned, published a synopsis of the acts passed, and hence we are not posted fully as to what was done.

The APPEAL has been received very regularly for sometime, but we suppose it will now be a little behind time, as it will have to come a more roundabout way, during this wet weather. We trust it will lose none of its good things by being a day or two behind on the way.

Yours, R. K. N. SAW.

WILLIAM G. TARLETT FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

FORKVILLE, TENN., March 19, 1859.

EDITOR APPEAL: The present sign in these our United States, is so elevated for political discussion, factious and fractious, and such a spirit of party in the exercise of the Democratic is rife with bold plans or secret machinations for the overthrow of their sectional or national opponents, upon whose downfall unprincipled demagogues wish to realize their ambitious hopes. Northern politicians wish to dictate laws for southern freemen and make regulations for our own domestic institutions; and regardless of constitutional rights guaranteed to us by wise legislators—the framers of our Union—and in direct opposition to reason and justice, would emancipate our slaves, and compelled us from taking our property into new territories, merely for the benefit of sale and their vile political aggrandisement. Black-Republicans, like the lifting Spartan boy, rather than confess their error, will hug slavery and all to the embrace of death, and, like the Samson of old, lifting in the South as well as north, to pulverize our own particular institutions, subversive of the supremacy of States rights, and ward off the aggression of none, unfriendly to and jealous of our prosperity. And how are we to do this? By keeping men at the helm of State, who can wield the battle blade of argument, and look out for the shoals and breakers with the eye of an argus; who are ever ready to draw the sword of reason when fanaticism "blows her horn," and who can hold it with steel sinews, hearts and willing hands, not those

"Whose hearts beneath their coats of mail
Have the true pulse of chivalry and zeal."

We therefore propose the name of William G. Tarlett to represent the county of Shelby in the lower house of the next Legislature. We know Mr. Farley to be a gentleman of integrity and honor, amiable and accomplished, who if elected will be ever found at the post of duty. Mr. Farley's name has been before several counties, and he has, I know, not received a nomination. He is a modest man, and for that very reason has not been appreciated; but if the convention will make him one of their standard bearers in this contest, we will hear one of his rhetorical and happy speeches from the stump, they will find him one of the strongest men in the county, and help to unite Democrats with the best of them. We have consulted many of the voters of this part of the county, and know that Mr. Farley will meet with a hearty support at the polls, if the nomination is made.

Then with Avery for Congress, Farley for the Legislature and Democratic principles in their pure? we can succeed.

"Wait, compatriots, temperate and free
Here bright across yr glory yet may dawn the
Respectfully, G. T. G.

Mourning.

A French writer gives a neat summary of the different observances among mankind, relative to mourning and funeral ceremonies. All the world, says he, is acquainted with the magnificence of the Roman obsequies and funeral games. The Greeks also burnt the corpses of their dead, and collected their ashes in magnificent urns, within the sepulchres. And the lamentations of hired weepers, though they generally displayed a less sanctimonious grief, are a better regulated pomp. The Persians burned the bodies of the dead in the hollows of trees. The Indians enveloped them, for preservation's sake, in a sort of locker; the Egyptians embalmed and dried them, exhibiting them on festival days, placed them at the tables among their guests, guarded them as their most precious possessions, and loaned and borrowed money upon these strange pledges. In our time, the custom of dancing at funerals is only practiced in India and among some savage nations; but funeral entertainments still prevail in many European countries. Amongst others, the ceremony of interment is solemn and silent, which nevertheless does not interfere with the wish that it may be forgotten as speedily as possible. We observe more ostentatious rites for persons of consequence. Their carriages follow the hearse in pomp, and sometimes they have to be paraded, which, having been made to fast, seems to partake of the affliction of the occasion. The Orientals, from whom we borrow this custom, would suffer—they sold horses in funeral processions were, by blowing a particular kind of powder in their nostrils.

In Italy, the mourning was formerly white for women, and black for men. In China it is white; in Turkey, Syria and Armenia, it is blue; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, gray; in Siam, violet; and, occasionally, its original signification. White is the emblem of purity; celestial blue indicates the space where the soul ranges after death; yellow, or the hue of dead leaves, exhibits death as the end of all human hopes, and man falling like the leaf of autumn; gray presents the color of the earth, our common mother; and black, the gloom of eternal night. These rites are observed throughout Europe and America, in an allusion to the eternal night.

In England, the sovereign never wears black (he is clothed in dark purple as mourning. Till the reign of Charles VII, white was the funeral garb in France. The Emperor Leopold, who died in 1705, used to suffer his beard to grow in disorder during the whole period of mourning. In this he imitated the Jews. The dowager-empress never left off weeds, and her apartments were hung with black till their death.

The Chancellor of France is the only person who never wears mourning. The brothers, nephews and cousins of Pope never wear it. The happiness of having a Pope in the family is too great to allow them to be afflicted even by his death.

But the most remarkable of all these usages is, perhaps, that of the people of those ancient nations, who, in their lamentations, as women, when they lost their relatives, in order, it is said, that the ridicule attached to their vehemente might make them ashamed of their grief.

A beggar in London accosted a member of Parliament, and, telling a piteous tale, said, "If your honor does not assist me, I shall be compelled to go out that nothing but starvation could induce my wife to do." The honorable gentleman gave him a shilling and walked on, but an idea struck him, so he hailed the beggar, and called him when he had meditated doing that was so desperate, "Can's you guess?" said the beggar. "I should have been compelled to hand for work, which nothing but desperation could have tempted me to do."

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

THE PLANTATION

The general prevalence of heavy rains during the past winter, has, doubtless, retarded the preparation of land for corn and cotton, and it may not, therefore, be too late to urge upon our readers the great necessity of breaking up their lands very deep, as a preparation for the long droughts which are almost certain to follow the deluge which we have been subjected to. It is too late, now, to discuss the benefit of deep plowing—it is universally admitted by all farmers of sense and experience.

If the ground has been properly prepared, you should now be pleased, immediately—if not prepared, do not delay a moment, in getting it ready. Manure heavily—plow deep—use the best and heaviest seed you can obtain, and let your after-culture be of the most thorough character, working often and shallow, so as to break no roots. Indeed these three things comprise the whole system of corn planting, viz: deep breaking up, plenty of manure buried under, and a frequent, shallow stirring of the surface during the growth of the crop.

COTTON.—After your corn crop is well started, push forward the planting of cotton without delay. It is very important to get an early stand, and much may be effected in this way by throwing up the land light and dry. See various hints and suggestions on this subject, in previous volumes and numbers.

SWEET POTATOES.—Plant your main crop of "sets" and "draws" this month. If you plant in hills or ridges, plow the soil very deep and throw them up broad and flat on the summit so that they may catch and hold the much needed rain as possible. Potato "draws," or any similar plants may be safely set out even in dry weather, by dipping the roots in a thick batter of black woodsoil, or surface soil and water, as heretofore described.

IRISH POTATOES.—If not already planted, must be put in immediately, or it will be too late for a summer crop. They should be dropped two inches apart in three feet drills, and covered with a thick layer of partially decomposed pine straw or leaves.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE, for sirup, should be planted as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm—a little after corn planting time. The people of the West, where the climate is not so favorable for this plant as with us, are planting it largely for the production of sirup and fodder.

Sow, also, Egyptian millet, but do not let it come near the Chinese sugar cane, or you will ruin the latter as a sugar plant. Early crops of the cool peas may also be sown. For fodder, we prefer to sow them in the drill; but if intended to turn under for manure, sow them broadcast. Common corn may also be sown in the drill for forage.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Attend to all work not performed last month, without delay. Set out all cabbage plants you may have, and sow more cabbage seed to head in the summer; flat dutch is the best. Thin out turnips, as soon as they have four leaves, and sow more turnip seed; early white Dutch market, and we learn it is very high figure. We must have obtained a "good fair." By the way, Messrs. Editors, between you and I, these women folks must certainly love a little harder than we mere mortals, although you know we controvert that point when with them. Where is the man who would follow his wife wherever her caprices might lead her, without kicking up a terrible dust about it? Where is the man who would leave the home of his childhood, his father, mother, and all who are near and dear to him, and follow his wife to a far off hold, among strangers, and yet never murmur? I think he would be hard to find. And yet woman will do all this. She will leave her home and kindred, and go with the man of her choice, though comparatively a stranger, wherever this fairest man may demand or happen may require. Yes, she will follow him to Arkansas, Texas, the penitentiary, and sometimes, we fear, to the scaffold. Some (just that,) and yet not complain. But here's what rather stumps me in my belief. Let her but follow her husband to the grave, and it is not many months before she is being out for another man of her choice to follow to Arkansas, Texas, or somewhere else. That's a pretty strong argument against the strength of her love, isn't it? We don't pretend to understand it.

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WILLIAM G. TARLETT FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

FORKVILLE, TENN., March 19, 1859.

EDITOR APPEAL: The present sign in these our United States, is so elevated for political discussion, factious and fractious, and such a spirit of party in the exercise of the Democratic is rife with bold plans or secret machinations for the overthrow of their sectional or national opponents, upon whose downfall unprincipled demagogues wish to realize their ambitious hopes. Northern politicians wish to dictate laws for southern freemen and make regulations for our own domestic institutions; and regardless of constitutional rights guaranteed to us by wise legislators—the framers of our Union—and in direct opposition to reason and justice, would emancipate our slaves, and compelled us from taking our property into new territories, merely for the benefit of sale and their vile political aggrandisement. Black-Republicans, like the lifting Spartan boy, rather than confess their error, will hug slavery and all to the embrace of death, and, like the Samson of old, lifting in the South as well as north, to pulverize our own particular institutions, subversive of the supremacy of States rights, and ward off the aggression of none, unfriendly to and jealous of our prosperity. And how are we to do this? By keeping men at the helm of State, who can wield the battle blade of argument, and look out for the shoals and breakers with the eye of an argus; who are ever ready to draw the sword of reason when fanaticism "blows her horn," and who can hold it with steel sinews, hearts and willing hands, not those

"Whose hearts beneath their coats of mail
Have the true pulse of chivalry and zeal."

We therefore propose the name of William T. Farley to represent the county of Shelby in the lower house of the next Legislature. We know Mr. Farley to be a gentleman of integrity and honor, amiable and accomplished, who if elected will be ever found at the post of duty. Mr. Farley's name has been before several counties, and he has, I know, not received a nomination. He is a modest man, and for that very reason has not been appreciated; but if the convention will make him one of their standard bearers in this contest, we will hear one of his rhetorical and happy speeches from the stump, they will find him one of the strongest men in the county, and help to unite Democrats with the best of them. We have consulted many of the voters of this part of the county, and know that Mr. Farley will meet with a hearty support at the polls, if the nomination is made.

Then with Avery for Congress, Farley for the Legislature and Democratic principles in their pure? we can succeed.

"Wait, compatriots, temperate and free
Here bright across yr glory yet may dawn the
Respectfully, G. T. G.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Wright Junior & Co.'s Circular of February 18th, has the following on the Liverpool cotton market:

The activity prevailing in our cotton market at the date of our last circular advices per *Canada*, continued unabated for the following two days and prices hardened for the current qualities of American descriptions. The Europa's advices had the effect of temporarily checking the order of buyers, and caused a lull in the demand; but a favorable report from Manchester stimulated the inquiry, and imparted renewed strength to the subsequent daily operations, which (with the exception of Tuesday's transactions) have been on an extensive scale, both speculators and exporters participating in the business with some degree of confidence, based more particularly on the prospect of a further large consumption than any anticipation of the evils to be apprehended from political causes, or other influences of a controlling tendency.

Holders continue to offer their stocks very freely, and although we must advance quotations 1-16 to ⅛d., nothing of an animated character results, with our present quotations. Peace or war is still an open question, freely discussed and vague of solution—few anticipating immediate rupture—few, probably, regarding the prospect of either as certain; and in such an indefinite position, all are inclined to exercise their operations within control, rather than extend them on speculation. The same causes tend to the present easy condition of money matters; the public securities are still depressed by the unsettled future aspect of affairs.

A confirmation of improved advices from Calcutta and other Eastern marts, for Manchester goods, has resulted in an active business for goods and yarns at advanced rates, and placing spinners and manufacturers under contract for some weeks. Some purchases of cotton have also taken place for Continental account; but the home demand continues languid. The latter may, however, improve when the former abates, which inspires hopeful anticipations of prospective prosperity. All is, however, contingent upon the course of events, at present impenetrable.

VOLUNTARY RETURN TO SERVITUDE.—About six months since, a negro belonging to Mr. Charles Gross, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, ran away, and as his master made no particular ado in any attempt to capture him, he escaped into Canada. On Wednesday he re-appeared upon the place of his former owner, after, we prefer to sow them in the drill; but if intended to turn under for manure, sow them broadcast. Common corn may also be sown in the drill for forage.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Attend to all work not performed last month, without delay. Set out all cabbage plants you may have, and sow more cabbage seed to head in the summer; flat dutch is the best. Thin out turnips, as soon as they have four leaves, and sow more turnip seed; early white Dutch market, and we learn it is very high figure. We must have obtained a "good fair." By the way, Messrs. Editors, between you and I, these women folks must certainly love a little harder than we mere mortals, although you know we controvert that point when with them. Where is the man who would follow his wife wherever her caprices might lead her, without kicking up a terrible dust about it? Where is the man who would leave the home of his childhood, his father, mother, and all who are near and dear to him, and follow his wife to a far off hold, among strangers, and yet never murmur? I think he would be hard to find. And yet woman will do all this. She will leave her home and kindred, and go with the man of her choice, though comparatively a stranger, wherever this fairest man may demand or happen may require. Yes, she will follow him to Arkansas, Texas, the penitentiary, and sometimes, we fear, to the scaffold. Some (just that,) and yet not complain. But here's what rather stumps me in my belief. Let her but follow her husband to the grave, and it is not many months before she is being out for another man of her choice to follow to Arkansas, Texas, or somewhere else. That's a pretty strong argument against the strength of her love, isn't it? We don't pretend to understand it.

We are rather backward in farming over here, as I suppose is the case elsewhere. So much rain has fallen for the past two months, that the ground has been in no condition to follow except for a day or two at a time, and the consequence is we are considerably behind hand with our plantings. We know of no one who has planted corn yet.

Our Legislature has finally adjourned, and the members have returned home. We trust their labors will result in good to the State. A new county was formed out of portions of Poinsett, Green and Mississippi counties. It was called Wright, in honor of Hon. Thos. B. Craighead, the worthy Senator from Mississippi county. The levee law passed, seems not to give general satisfaction. No newspaper in Arkansas has yet, so far as we have learned, published a synopsis of the acts passed, and hence we are not posted fully as to what was done.

The APPEAL has been received very regularly for sometime, but we suppose it will now be a little behind time, as it will have to come a more roundabout way, during this wet weather. We trust it will lose none of its good things by being a day or two behind on the way.

Yours, R. K. N. SAW.

New Advertisements.

All Advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

All Advertisements published in the Weekly Appeal are charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

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Office in Company's Building on Jefferson street.
Capital, - - - - $150,000
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INSURES against Fire, Marine and River Risks. Loses made in home, and at Louisville, with per all fair losses promptly.
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ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE!
ROBLEY, WILSON & CO.
WOULD respectfully say to their patrons in the ice business that they have put up a sufficient quantity of ice to last them for the balance of their supply. They will have this year considerably more than double the quantity they ever had any previous season, and are now ready to deliver ice by wholesale and retail.
Storehouse is on Napoleon street, 2 doors East Commercial Hotel, R. H. JOHNSON, M. D. MEMPHIS, TENN.
jan4-dawtf

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BAZAAR OF FASHION
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PARIS BONNETS & MILLINERY GOODS
On Thursday, March 24.
Real Paris Lace Mantillas,
Rich Parasols, Valenciennes and
POINT LACE SETTS!
MAGNIFICENT
DRESS GOODS,
ETC., ETC.; ETC.
We will sell at SMALL PROFITS on
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OFFICE—South side Court Square, in Variety New Block.
Pennsylvania Buggies!
THIRTY HICKORY BUGGIES,
4 BARKEEP WAGONS,
5 ROCKAWAYS.
Will go on on TUESDAY, 22d, at 10 o'clock.
M. C. CATCE & SON,
mar20-dt Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT.
500 TONS SNOW WHITE and NO. 1. Dry and Ground in Oil in Tresses, warranted PURE, in store and to arrive.
JOSEPH M. STRONG,
33 Broadstreet, New York.
April Venetian Red, Ochre, Umber, &c., Cheap.

Just Received.
20 HERMITAGE and other fine brands of Whiskey.
20 cases Sugar Cured Dried Beef.
50 cases Herrings (Scotch & Ale and Porter).
100 boxes Star Candles.
100 German Soap.
1,000—Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Raisins, Nuts, Sardines, Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c.
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NO. 1 Steamboat Hotel or Boarding House Cook is for a Superior of Carver in the Cabin.
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NOW is the time to get bargains. The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Memphis and vicinity that they are determined to sell off their stock of the above business, and that whoever is want of a good article of FURNITURE or CABINET WARE, is invited to call and see for themselves, and examine for themselves. Shop on Jefferson street, opposite Market House, No. 181, Main street, and opposite the Court House.
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WE have just received the most complete thing in the way of Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases ever invented, containing every article necessary to the Toilet of the Lady and Gentleman in the smallest compass possible.
An elegant and cheap article of Rosewood and Mahogany Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Port Monnaies, Pocket Books, etc., etc.
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