Daily Appeal

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The state of public affairs in Europe is at the present time a matter of intense interest. To us it is not a subject of mere curiosity, but one of deep and, from the important bearing the result—whether it be peace or war,—will have upon our commercial prosperity. We have a strong interest in the matter, however, independent of mere pecuniary considerations; we enjoy the blessings of liberty ourselves, and we want to see the same advantages enjoyed by the millions of the Old World. In the present state of the European mind, we see evidences that the old despotic systems are no longer fitted for nationalities that are rapidly advancing in intelligent thought and action; that a change must come, and simply because it is desired by the student and the patriotic, but because it is one of those necessities of human progress, whose irresistible effects all history bears testimony.

The present state of Europe is made increasingly interesting by the personal position occupied by the present Dictator of France. The strange fortunes of this representative of the great NAPOLEON, has all the attractions of romance. As we glance back at his varying history—as one of the *corbeaux* in Italy, a careless spendthrift in London, a reckless leader of France, a melancholy prisoner in the fortress of Ham, the President elect of the French, the Emperor by perjury and the unscrupulous use of power—we look to the future of this living character of an actual drama, with feelings of strange anticipation—we ponder what role is the next. The interest we experience is greatly heightened by the introduction into the drama of the attractive EUGENIE; what will be the fate of the charming, lovely woman, rivetted, as it is, to that of a daring, intriguing, and remorseless man? The effect of the whole of this strange history, page after page which reaches us with each steamer from the European shores, is strengthened by its being in fact an actual continuation of the story that began when the Bastile fell, that inclosed in its walls a king, and suffered for a bloody death of LOUIS XVI and MARIE ANTOINETTE, the massacres of RobespiERRE, the victories of BONAPARTE, the struggle of Waterloo, the final expulsion of the BOURBONS, the reign of policy and cunning under LOUIS PHILLIPPE, and the strange events of 1848.

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Letter from Ex-President Pierce.

The subjoined letter from ex-President Pierce, transmitted to the Boston Post by his friend, Mr. Farley, contains a simple, distinct and authentic expression of the purpose of the former gentleman not to allow his name to be used in connection with any public office. It is to be regretted, says the *Post*, that partisan malignity called for the publication of any opinion from General Pierce in relation to such a matter, but we think Mr. Farley has judged rightly in deeming it his duty to correct statements circulated by political enemies in relation to his friend, now absent from the United States:

HOTEL VILLA NARNI, SORRENTO, February 11, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: The inclosed letter would have been sent from Capri, had not communication with the main land been interdicted by wind and waves. As soon as the sea became quiet we embarked for this sweet and picturesque place, visiting Pæstum.

It was pleasant to find here letters and papers from home awaiting our arrival. My satisfaction, however, in reading the papers, was somewhat marred by certain paragraphs, which impute sinister political motives to my friends and myself, in connection with my contracted absence from the United States. The suggestion that my voyage to Madeira, and subsequent sojourn in Europe, were prompted by any object, except the one known to the public, is, under the circumstances, peculiarly wan.

It would be difficult, as I believe I have said to you in the inclosed, to convey to you an adequate idea of the extent to which I have enjoyed the repose which, for the first time in twenty-five years, it has been my privilege to command. For Mrs. Pierce, exemption from care and exciting causes of solicitude, is indispensable to health.

I cannot speak with any certainty as to the period of our return; but, whether it be earlier or later, you may be quite sure that I shall, under no possible circumstances, consent to the use of my name in a manner calculated to disturb the tranquil pursuits which alone pertain to the life of a private citizen.

Your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. B. M. FARLEY, Hollis, N. H.

Living Beyond One's Means.

The following article, though taken from the "money column" of the *Independent*, contains just as good morality and sound religion as if it had appeared under the regular editorial head:

We have once or twice, recently, alluded to a practice prevalent among business men, of *living beyond their means*—and thus bringing upon themselves a failure which was no fault of their mode of business, but only of their manner of living. It is not safe to look only at a man's store to know his standing in business, or his real worth. His splendid rooms may entirely overwhelm a his splendid dwelling, so that, if he should suddenly fail, his assets would be found to be secured chiefly of carpets, mirrors, frescoes, pictures, marbles, furniture, and a variety of similar articles, all belonging to the inside of a "brown stone front." Now, if what is poured into the top of a pitcher runs out through a hole in the bottom, it will take continual pouring to keep it full; a sod-drop stopping will leave it empty and dry. We have seen it stated that it takes a good business to support a fine house; and when the fine house leaves the business to its utmost, a small reverse, which other houses would hardly have felt, may now occasion its ruin. The foundation of a man's fortune is laid on two principles—on his store, the other in his home. If he takes care of his business, he will have the whole roof down upon him. Many a man who has been known as the "architect of his own fortune," has built unwisely upon one or other of these foundations, and has at last been surprised with a worse fall than the tumbling of the State Arsenal.

It is true, the line of difference between living within one means and living beyond them, may sometimes be difficult to draw, so as to give the greatest proper limit to free expenditure. For instance, a man may be able to keep a horse and buggy, and live within his means; but, if he were to keep two horses and a carriage, would he living beyond them. A man may keep a fine house in the city, and be able to afford it, who, on seeing his neighbor in other in the country, is going farther than his money will follow. A man may give an ice cream party and feel it, when, when he sees his wife and dress ball, will suffer for it a month afterward. A man may pick his teeth on the steps of the St. Nicholas, and be living within his means, if he knows he can, when once to pay for his dinner at the hotel, would not have a cent left for his supper. When a man is conscious that he is straining a point for a splendid house, or a fast horse, or a grand entier, or an extravagant table, he may be sure that he is the man who is "living beyond his means."

The temptations to such extravagance, in such a city like this, are very great. In this respect, the improved architectural taste evinced in our churches and also an unfavorable influence on the community, favorable, so far as the prosperity and the social culture of the people are concerned, but unfavorable in having inducted a desire for ambitious display, in which men seek to indulge themselves beyond their means. What would have been called an elegant residence twenty years ago, is now regarded as a mere common three story house. Compared, at least, with the dwellings in the modern, aristocratic Fifth avenue! The best houses in Bleecker street, which were the finest that our fathers or older brothers ever thought of building, are now regarded as "back settlements." But the least pretentious houses in Fifth avenue are sold from twenty to thirty thousand dollars—nothing less! This change is, on the whole, an improvement in the increased beauty of the city, yet it cannot be denied that the rage for luxurious and costly dwellings, has led to and fostered by the introduction of this new element in our private architecture, has never before been so great as now, that a change would come, and simply because it is desired by the student and the patriotic, but because it is one of those necessities of human progress, whose irresistible effects all history bears testimony.

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JOTTINGS IN WASHINGTON.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, March 18.]

While other departments have expanded their business and their buildings, especially the treasury, the interior, and the post office, the old Navy Department remains the same. It is an old, low, slate-colored brick building, flanking the White House on the left, toward the south western quarter of the city, and has had many able Secretaries to preside over it. It has also had gallant officers at service in its bureaux, who deserved that peaceful repose after having so often braved the "battle and the breeze" on the rough ocean. Nearly all are now gone, having lowered their flag to the great conqueror, death. Shubrick, who, I think, was an active officer in the glorious old Constitution, has gone to Paraguay, to lead the forces against the freebooter Lopez. Com. Skinner has retired to Staunton, Va., where he enjoys *otium cum dignitate*. Com. Joseph Smith remains here in the department, an excellent man and an industrious officer. The portraits of some of the heroes, such as Hull and Decatur, may be seen on the walls; also, pictures of the most celebrated naval engagements of the war of 1812. Trophies of victory, in the shape of British flags, etc., are also in possession of the department. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Toucey, is a good specimen of the old New England gentleman—tall, graceful, and dignified, seeming as if made for a judge; a man of firm principles and good habits, not dependent on his salary for his support, and with a hand open to the calls of charity. Secretaries differ somewhat in their style of receiving calls at their office. Some receive visitors one by one, giving them private interviews.

John P. Hopkins is a particular hour for all who wish to see him, especially if they come to ask favors, and admits all in a lump; then calls for each man's request. This makes it rather too much of a public matter for an office-seeker, but it does reduce the number of that troublesome class of citizens. Thus it was that Gen. Pierce escaped the shoals of applications that floated into his harbor in the early part of the administration. The conversation with applicants was too public to be at all comfortable to them. Members of Congress have private interviews, and generally have the preference before other callers. Sometimes they are very exacting in their demands of the Government, for in appointments great deference has always been paid by all parties to their opinions—*i. e.*, when the member's politics agreed with the administration for the time being. In fact, their nomination of a man to a federal office was about as good as his appointment. The power and patronage of the Naval Secretary cannot be compared with those of the Postmaster-General or the Secretary of the Treasury. Thousands of appointments were in the hands of Gen. Brown, who has lately yielded to the call of death, but he was a modest man, affecting no pomp of authority, fascinated with no glitter of power, but mainly anxious to discharge his duties acceptably and usefully. He seemed rather to be startled with the labor thus flattered with the honor of his magnificent office, for such he is come to be amid the wide expansion of our country.

Gov. Floyd, Secretary of War, is a Virginia gentleman of mature years, of a genial temper, not so wealthy as some of his colleagues, who are reputedly rich, but as liberal as any of them; with a generous heart and a hospitable house; a man of grace though presiding over "navy" much esteemed by his friends, much of what is proper, into the top of a pitcher runs out through a hole in the bottom, it will take continual pouring to keep it full; a sod-drop stopping will leave it empty and dry. We have seen it stated that it takes a good business to support a fine house; and when the fine house leaves the business to its utmost, a small reverse, which other houses would hardly have felt, may now occasion its ruin. The foundation of a man's fortune is laid on two principles—on his store, the other in his home. If he takes care of his business, he will have the whole roof down upon him. Many a man who has been known as the "architect of his own fortune," has built unwisely upon one or other of these foundations, and has at last been surprised with a worse fall than the tumbling of the State Arsenal.

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CLIPPINGS.

PANIC IN THE BUTTER MARKET.—Those who have read our valuable weekly report of the market of wholesale prices of country produce, will see that operations in butter this year are likely to prove as unstable as the article itself in a hot climate. One house, holding something like a third of all the stock in the city, has stopped payment; and the news from California shipments looks gloomy in the extreme. The price in the city has fallen about two cents a pound, and holders are in a state of suspense with fear of its going still lower. Our country friends still do well to watch the weekly reports upon this, to them, interesting subject.—*New York Tribune.*

The Havana correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes: During the year I have resided in this Island, the average annual number of Africans imported has been about eight thousand. Last year, however, that number was nearly trebled—twenty-three thousand having been imported.

The present railroads in France cost four hundred millions of dollars. Their annual receipts are about five millions.

"SAVING GRACE."—Dr. Sears, in his reminiscences of a visit to Sweden, describes the mode of saying grace. The company stand round the table, and at some considerable distance from it, like sentinels, stand the maids, if not always, with their hands clasped and held on the breasts. Profound silence ensues, perhaps for a minute, or it may be two, when the ladies and the maids and the gentlemen make a bow, and then the company take their seats. After dinner there is sometimes an addition, when the party standing up a verse of some well known hymn, when all join in singing it.

A "thrilling tragedy" was enacted at Bangor, Maine, the other night. An honest Scotch shoemaker found his wife and a perfidious neighbor as they should not be, and instead of killing them on the spot, dragged them to a hole and confined them in it, and then proceeded with an agreement to pay the expenses of procuring a divorce.

The Boston *Traveler* says with great truth, that "it is equal to get twenty good writers, than one good editor."

There are fourteen morning and six evening papers published in London.

In Italy, a lover at a ball places two fingers on his mouth, which signifies to a lady, "You are very handsome, and I wish to speak to you." If she touches her cheek with her fan, and lets it gently drop, that signifies, "I consent;" but if she turns her head it is a denial. At a ball in Paris, to take a lady out to dance with her is only indifference; to place yourself next her is decided; to follow her with your eyes in the dance is *love*.

Beecher says that when he gets a letter making an attack upon any person, and without signature, "we pitch the letter into the fire, and fear that the writer will follow, in due time, unless he repents of the ineffable meanness of writing with no name." A fellow and his name go together.

There are two good old English maxims, which read as follows: "It is vulgar to live above your station," or "To dress above your station." To suit this latitude, they have to be rendered thus: "It is vulgar to live within your means," or "To dress above your fellows."

A Paris letter has the following bit of gossip: His Excellency the Duke of Marmalade has expressed, long, delicacy in advance to procure suitable quarters for his ex-Majesty the Emperor Soulouque, who is to make Paris his future residence. The Emperor Louis Napoleon has ordered that presents be prepared as return for those now on their way here, brought by the nephew of the King Theodore, Emperor of Abyssinia, and which will be valuable articles are now being prepared for that purpose.

A JAIL OF SOLID ROCK.—The people of Calhoun county, Ala., are building a jail, the first story of which is to be of solid rock, and no rock allowed therein less than three feet long, three feet wide, and eighteen inches thick. Every rock is to be dressed to fit the level, and the outside all hammer-faced. The lower story is divided into three rooms, one a dungeon for the worst class of prisoners. The Alabamians of that region are determined to have no more jail-bird flights.

Some evidence has lately been discovered in England, that when the Duke of Napoleon the Great offered his services as a volunteer to the Commander of the British Navy in the Mediterranean, which were not accepted because of his apparent want of capacity.

THE CUBA MOVEMENT.—Democratic State Conventions have recently been held in the following States: Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Kentucky. In every one of them resolutions were passed favorable to the acquisition of Cuba.

In the lower house of the Prussian legislature a petition has been presented from certain persons residing on the banks of the Rhine, representing the inhabitants of the little estates by alluvion caused by the steamers plying on the river. They estimate that in the aggregate some eighteen thousand acres of square land have been added, and that they have been washed down by the action of the waves, and they want assignation to certain parts of the adjacent mainland, or to have a wall built along both banks of the river. The petitioners ask for compensation for damages accrued.—*Foreign Letter.*

AMERICAN COMMERCE IN THE AMOUR.—The English journals call attention to the fact the Amour river, of which they scarcely knew anything before the Crimean war, is now regularly navigated by a California steamer. It is also stated that the Gulf of Castri is crowded with American shipping, by whose the carrier trade for transmission of the grand artery of Russia is now carried on.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—It having been charged that this gentleman, now absent in Europe, was anxious to secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, he has written a letter to a friend in Boston, in which he declares, that under no possible circumstances will he again permit the use of his name in connection with any public office.

A large number of dry goods merchants in Buffalo have recently substituted female clerks for those of the male persuasion.

AMERICANS IN ROME.—Over one hundred Americans were sojourning in Rome during the last week in February. Among them were Capt. C. W. Brooks, of Baltimore; Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Riggs, and Gen. Totten (U. S. army) and family.

The Italians of New York city propose to open a subscription throughout the United States to offer to the King of Sardinia a sword, the hilt of which shall consist of a small statue of Italy, in pure California gold, as a tribute of gratitude for his services to the cause of Italians here to the champion of National Independence in Italy.

KOSSUTH IN ITALY.—The *Eco d'Italia*, of March 19, contains an article, which it is not allowed to name, that the Hungarian patriot Kossuth passed through France, with the consent and connivance of the French Government, and arrived incognito at Genoa. It is supposed that he will place himself at the head of Hungarian soldiers now in Lombardy. It is well-known that, when the last two months years Kossuth has been studying military science.

WOODEN SHIP OF CLAY.—The Spanish journals state that Gen. Concha has commenced a "submarine vessel," in progress of construction at the Barcelona navy yard. We are assured it has been given to the Spanish public by