Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, ... APRIL 15, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

To the Democracy of the Tenth Congressional District.

To avoid mistakes as to the time of holding the convention at Somerville, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress, Senator and Floater, we have fixed upon Wednesday, the 27th inst., as the most suitable day, and take this mode of notifying the delegates from the several counties in the district of the fact:

T. H. LOGWOOD,
W. H. CARROLL,
JNO. M. CARMACK,
P. B. GLENN,
Central Committee for Western District.

APRIL 7, 1859.

MR. BELL AND THE ENQUIRER.

The Morning *Enquirer* is disposed to think that the article in the APPEAL, headed "Hon. JOHN BELL for the Presidency," was written by some "outsider." If our friend, the editor of the *Enquirer*, will call around at our office and request it, we will show the manuscript, and convince him that we were never more in earnest in any article we have ever written. Ever since Mr. BELL has been in the Senate, he has uniformly, according to our recollection, voted in company with the Black-Republicans, and in opposition to the masses of southern men. If there is one exception, we desire the *Enquirer* to specify it. In the case of the Kansas bill, Mr. BELL and Gen. Houston, of Texas, were the only so-called Southern who voted with the Black-Republicans. They both lost their seats in consequence of it. Mr. BELL and Mr. CRITTENDEN were the only southern Senators, if we err not, who voted to postpone the admission of Kansas until the Lecompton Constitution was rejected by her people. Again, Mr. BELL voted with the Black-Republicans and against the South for the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment.

And again, Mr. BELL favored, by his voice, the Northern Pacific Railroad route, to the exclusion of the Southern route. The *Enquirer* justifies Mr. BELL's vote on the Kansas bill, by citing the action of the Nashville Convention in favor of the Missouri Compromise line. This very citation convinces us that Mr. BELL has been courting Black-Republican influences, in order to reach the Presidency. In 1850, the Southern Convention, which met at Nashville, recommended the extension of this line through the newly-acquired Mexican Territory, as a compromise. The North rejected the proposition with scorn, and Mr. BELL (with many patriotic northern and southern men dissenting) then set aside the Missouri Compromise line. It was then deemed to be just, both by the northern and southern Democrats, that the same principle of non-intervention by Congress which was applied to the Mexican Territories, should be reduced to practice in the organic act of Kansas and Nebraska, and that the Missouri Compromise line, which had been rejected, in the one case, should be permanently set aside, leaving the people free to admit or reject slavery in Territories which the South was excluded by the Missouri restriction. Even consistency should have induced Mr. BELL to advocate this measure of justice to his own section. He was committed to the doctrine of non-intervention, by his advocacy of the compromise measures of 1850. He was then (in 1850) voting for a compromise which was believed to be favorable to the North. But when there was some prospect of the South being benefitted by the application of the same principle, Mr. BELL wheels around and opposes the principle to which he had been committed by his action, and with the countenance and support of but a single other southern Senator. If this does not show a desire to court favor for Black Republican votes, then no man's motives can be inferred from his actions. If the concurrence of Mr. BELL with Black Republicans constituted exceptions to the general rule, we should be inclined to view the exceptions with a charitable eye. But his course has been uniform and constant, and we can therefore only view the readiness of the *Banner*, the *Enquirer* and other southern journals to nominate him for the Presidency, with surprise and suspicion.

THE BULLETIN AND OURSELVES.

In imitation of a little boy who wishes to show uncommon "pluck," and dares an adversary to knock a chip off his head, or put his toe on a mark, the *Bulletin* of yesterday defies and dares us to answer certain interrogatories, at the same time claiming the victory in advance, by broadly hinting that we cannot be brought to make mouths back at it. Well, we do not acknowledge the right of the *Bulletin* to catechise us in any such manner, especially when it is considered that the *Bulletin* itself has never clearly defined its position on the very questions which it proposes to us. We assure the *Bulletin* that we have not the slightest objection to giving our own views on these questions, when properly interrogated, but, at the same time, we must say that the manner in which we are approached by our neighbor appears to us not pertinent, idle and curious beyond what is warranted by our known and often-reiterated views on banking and currency.

The *Bulletin* professes not to understand our position on the subject of currency. We beg leave to refer to that journal of a fact which it seems not to appreciate, or to have forgotten. It is that the failure to comprehend a position, very often proceeds from a want of comprehension on the part of the reader, as well as from the lack of perspicuity on the part of the writer. If our neighbor does not understand our position, after we have taken such great pains to enlighten him, we confess our incapacity to make our language more clear. We must therefore be permitted to appeal from his judgment to that of the general public. In order, however, that we may not be misunderstood, we repeat that we have not the slightest objection to answering the *Bulletin's* interrogations, when we think they are addressed to us sincerely to gain information, and not in the spirit of fault-finding and bantering.

BOOK NOTICE.

GOODRICH'S SERIES OF SCHOOL GRAMMARS. *Revised by* NOBLE BUTLER. *Morton and Griswold publishers, Louisville, Ky.*

The agent for these invaluable school books, now in this city, has kindly placed before us the whole series, and we think we can do no better service to our school teachers than by calling their attention to them. There are six volumes, numbered respectively: The First School Reader, The Second, etc., up to the sixth. Each reader is adapted, with rare judgment and discrimination, to the capacity and progressive advancement of the pupil. The first and second are calculated to attract the infant mind by their beautiful lessons, which are addressed to the senses and feelings, and gradually by aspiring mind to the next. Each Reader progressively advances the standard of learning, and lays the ground-work for that which follows. The lessons are taught by dialogue, fable, familiar colloquy, and in the Fifth and Sixth, by selections from the best authors. Great attention is bestowed upon proper pronunciation, inflection and elocution (and the rules laid down are simple and easily comprehended, at the same time that they reduce the difficult art of reading to almost a perfect science. The system observed is admirable; the matter of the books is prepared and selected with a taste and care which indicate scholarship, experience in managing the youthful mind, and a fertile invention; it is to demand results that will call these readers above any which we have ever seen in use in our schools. They are edited by NOBLE BUTLER, A. M., of Louisville, and by his valuable additions and corrections, he has made them almost his own. The last, or Sixth Reader, was on hand complete and prepared by him. The price is excellent, the engravings elegant and beautiful, and the binding good. We do most confidently recommend these admirable school books to the teachers who may read this notice, and we are satisfied that an examination will at once commend their superiority to their good judgment, and that they will adopt them forthwith in their schools, not only for the benefit of the pupils themselves, but also as a great abridgement of the cares and labors of the teacher.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that yesterday, as the train was coming down on the Memphis and Ohio Road, about four miles above Shelby depot, the locomotive separated from the tender, with the bridge gave way, precipitating the engine into the creek. James Jones, the engineer, and a negro boy, Allen, (a boatman) were killed. The conductor, baggage master and mail agent were slightly hurt. What other damage was done we could not learn.

COLONEL NETHERLAND'S SPEECH.

(From the Nashville Union.)

The speech of Col. Netherland on Saturday night may, we suppose, be considered an authoritative declaration of the principles of his party in this canvass. It would be absurd, in view of the past history of that party, to anticipate that they will adhere to these positions after their defeat. But, inasmuch as great efforts will be made to induce the people of the State into an affiliation with this monster Black-Republican and Know-Nothing organization, we think it important that they should understand what are its avowed doctrines and purposes at present. The great object which Col. Netherland, in common with the rest of the Opposition leaders, North and South, desires to accomplish is the overthrow of the Democracy. He thinks it his own emphatic language that he is doing "God's service in whipping the Democratic party," and on this jesuitical principle that the "end sanctifies the means," he excuses his conduct in clandestinely a large portion of the citizens of Tennessee are by an unfair and iniquitous apportionment. Entertaining this strange sentiment of duty—this higher law principle—unswerving all considerations of justice and patriotism, we are not surprised that Col. Netherland should labor in harmony with the Black-Republicans to break down the power by which the constitutional rights of the South are protected and the union of these States preserved. We are not surprised that he should aid in crushing a party which he so bitterly detests, even though Abolitionism must assume control of the Government if his efforts are successful. We are not astonished that he should feel willing to elevate the Black-Republican party to power, "for," in the language of Mr. Seward, "every one knows that it is the Republican party or none that shall govern the Democracy." We could not expect Col. Netherland, with such feelings as he avows, to have any compunctions for his past course, or any scruples about that which he will pursue in the future. It makes very little difference with him whether he "whips the Democracy" by an unjust apportionment or by a coalition with Abolitionists and fanatics.

Col. Netherland in alluding to the apportionment of the State, which he admitted he had advocated and supported, stated that the majority against the Democratic party, in the General Assembly was not so large under the new apportionment as it had been under the old one. Referring to our files, the best authority accessible to us at this moment, we find that the Whigs had ten majority on joint ballot in 1851—never in the Senate and three in the House. Mr. Netherland was a member of the Legislature at this time, and assisted in the apportionment by which, if the vote of the counties had remained unaltered, the Whigs would have had a majority of 16 on joint ballot. If they did not maintain that majority, it was partly because of the odium which this very measure brought upon the party. In 1853, however, the Whigs actually obtained a majority of 12 on a joint ballot, notwithstanding the Democratic majority in the State was overwhelming. Col. Netherland has certainly fallen into a very grave error in his attempt to avoid the responsibility of this odious act. He seemed to feel the inefficiency of his defense, for, without alluding at all to the still more unjust apportionment of the congressional districts, he confidently fell back on the general and sweeping justification, that he was doing "God's service in whipping the Democratic party."

Of course the Colonel dwelt with great emphasis upon the corruption and extravagance charge. On this subject his views seem to coincide with Mr. Bell's. He stated that the expenditures have now "nearly reached the round sum of a hundred millions of dollars." "If honesty will come up," said Mr. Netherland, "all right, but I very much fear it is otherwise." On this particular point we give the very words of Col. Netherland, because we intend to join issue with him on it. We believe the most earnestly from any such doctrine.

If a hundred millions of dollars have been expended, (which, we presume, proceeds from year, we think all wrong. We do not subscribe to the theory that the General Government should engage in those expensive and extravagant internal improvements, which Federal party have always advocated. We think that a policy which would require the expenditure of a hundred millions of dollars annually, would be ruinous to the best interests of the country. We do not believe that the most necessary to an economical administration of Government. The Federal revenue should be at the bottom of the old Federal creed is that the Government should dispense liberal bounties to all the commercial and industrial enterprises, that it should open its vaults and levish its money upon schools, colleges, railroads, etc., trusting to a high protective tariff system to furnish the revenue necessary to fill the treasury. The Democratic party, on the other hand, think it best to relieve the people as much as possible from burdens of taxation, impose the lowest possible rate of duties, thus leaving the money in the pocket of the people to be appropriated as they see fit. We do not think it proper to take the money belonging to the whole people to foster enterprises beneficial only to a few. We object to the appropriation of the treasure of the nation for the advantage of a particular class of interests. We protest against the theory of our opponents—"a splendid Government and an impoverished people." We cannot subscribe to the theory or to the subjects of legislation that would justify the annual outlay of a hundred millions, or even a sum approaching to that amount. We cannot think it proper to take the money belonging to the whole people to foster enterprises beneficial only to a few. We object to the appropriation of the treasure of the nation for the advantage of a particular class of interests. We protest against the theory of our opponents—"a splendid Government and an impoverished people." We cannot subscribe to the theory or to the subjects of legislation that would justify the annual outlay of a hundred millions, or even a sum approaching to that amount. We cannot think it proper to take the money belonging to the whole people to foster enterprises beneficial only to a few. We object to the appropriation of the treasure of the nation for the advantage of a particular class of interests. We protest against the theory of our opponents—"a splendid Government and an impoverished people."

Col. Netherland in speaking of the Democratic party, in the General Assembly was not so large under the new apportionment as it had been under the old one. Referring to our files, the best authority accessible to us at this moment, we find that the Whigs had ten majority on joint ballot in 1851—never in the Senate and three in the House. Mr. Netherland was a member of the Legislature at this time, and assisted in the apportionment by which, if the vote of the counties had remained unaltered, the Whigs would have had a majority of 16 on joint ballot. If they did not maintain that majority, it was partly because of the odium which this very measure brought upon the party. In 1853, however, the Whigs actually obtained a majority of 12 on a joint ballot, notwithstanding the Democratic majority in the State was overwhelming. Col. Netherland has certainly fallen into a very grave error in his attempt to avoid the responsibility of this odious act. He seemed to feel the inefficiency of his defense, for, without alluding at all to the still more unjust apportionment of the congressional districts, he confidently fell back on the general and sweeping justification, that he was doing "God's service in whipping the Democratic party."

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POPES AND PRINCES—PLOTS AND PLOTTERS.

From the New York Herald, April 11.

We have seen a private letter from Paris which makes mention of a fact that will startle Europe, if it can but be satisfactorily set at the door of him to whom it particularly relates. Even in its unproven shape this revelation is likely to excite general sensation, not little anger, throughout France and Italy. It is to the effect that a secret treasonable correspondence between Louis Napoleon and certain French officials at Rome, has been detected by Pontifical Agent Gisbert, and laid before the Cardinal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Antonelli. Other correspondence, too, of a similar tendency has been laid hands on—all of a treasonable character, intended for the Emperor of France's cousin and make his name more odious than it is in France and Italy. It disclosures a plot for the overthrow of the Pope at the moment when most interest was to be manifested in his preservation; and Cardinal Antonelli's great desire to hasten the evacuation of Rome by, at least, the French troops, is ascribed to his knowledge of this conspiracy and his determination to nip it in the bud.

Should the Peace Congress meet before this mystery is wholly developed, and should there be any real foundation for the report, no doubt the matter will come up in such a shape as likely to embarrass considerably the deliberations of the conference. If proven completely prior to the meeting of this congress, it would afford Austria high ground for a basis on her own terms of negotiation, or an opportunity to decline any action of the sort proposed in association with France. Indeed, proven or not, the suspicion may operate to strengthen Austria's obstinacy, and damage the French schemes.

There are features in the position of certain other parties now linked with the Napoleon dynasty which come in to lend corroborative illustration to the circumstances. Victor Emanuel, who has given his child to promote Prince Napoleon's dynastic aspiration, and feed some of his imperial cousin's overgrown needs, is in the direst straits for money. The Pope is poor too. Copying Bluff Harry of England, he has already despoiled the monasteries and charitable institutions to all his necessity; he has banished or imprisoned such bishops and priests as refused to recognize his ecclesiastical authority in this matter, and under the advice of his Calvinistic Prime Minister, Antonelli himself, in some things, the Pope of Piedmont.

In doing this he has all the time asserted his fidelity to Rome and to the Catholic Church, and claims still to be a devoted adherent of both. His conduct killed his wife and his brother, who are said to have died broken hearted because of his alienation from temper. His life is one continued debauch, and the trap which he has laid for many an unwary woman has now caught himself, for he has got married to a courtesan, and the Pope will not—indeed, cannot—sanction a divorce. This is as yet but whispered around corners, although the private letter to which we have alluded speaks of it as a well-known fact. Indeed, a mission has been sent from Turin to Rome to see if it was possible to tempt the Pope into an "arrangement" on this delicate matrimonial arrangement. But as that was a failure, Emanuel, who in person has many points of resemblance to the notorious wife slayer of your British monarch, must try his own power of dissolving, and if he cannot sever the chain in any other way, he can kill the unlucky bride.

Short a time as was spent by Emanuel in his visit to England a few years ago, his calinesy could not even there be kept under. We have now well what scandal was occasioned by his attempt in person and by proxy to win to his arms the beautiful daughter of that Sussex nobleman who so indignantly spurned his proposition in the matter; and we remember how eagerly Victoria was said to look forward to her royal cousin's departure from a palace with which delicate scandal had linked the name of poor Flora Hastings, had quite enough to do without the prosecution of passion in which Victoria's kinsfolk, the Duke of Kent's relatives, exactly the man, and precisely so situated, to join in any conspiracy aimed at the Pope. The superstition of his nature could not but deter him. Whether death had stalked and horror in his family immediately after his first dispute with Pio Nino, he is said to have meditated an instant pilgrimage to Rome, to pray back the favor he had forfeited; but Cavour's influence checked his purpose, and so long as the scoffing Court is at his elbow, so long his course—no matter about his superstition—is likely to lead any way but Romeward, in the sense of seeking consideration at the hands of the Holy Father.

Some of the Italian journals assert that Victor Emanuel has sold his daughter to a husband who is, ecclesiastically speaking, a bastard. If he had intended to leave well his unhappy child to the legitimate heir of that ex-king whose son Prince Napoleon is, then would an American have been her husband? Never has the Pope suffered, and never matters were more so than they are, could it have been or can it be allowed in an ecclesiastical sense, that Prince Napoleon is the direct offspring of a legitimate marriage. He is not only a bastard in the eyes of the Church, but the issue of sacrilege. That noble Bourbon lady who was properly married and bore children to the first Napoleon's vacillating brother, is the only wife whose claims as such the Church recognizes. Therefore, the son of Jerome Bonaparte is a bastard, his wife lived, ecclesiastically unforeseen, to marry but without national law the other marriage was contrived, is, in the eye of the Church, a bastard, with the law of marriage born on him.

This state of things must feed the contemplations both of the prodigal father-in-law and the puff pig of a nephew. Under these reflections, and these reflections cannot but embitter them against the Holy See, which is not likely to act in order, merely for their convenience, and that the scandal of a marriage which they greatly discredited. What these incidental circumstances must suggest to the consideration of the reader, will be interesting and important in certain phases of the present European difficulties; and they are pregnant with lessons upon which honest Democracy can ponder with some 1h. Is it disclosure a plot for the overthrow of the Pope at the moment when most interest was to be manifested in his preservation; and Cardinal Antonelli's great desire to hasten the evacuation of Rome by, at least, the French troops, is ascribed to his knowledge of this conspiracy and his determination to nip it in the bud.

Army Intelligence.

The following is the programme of the expedition against the Indians of northern Texas:

Brevet Major Earl Van Dorn, 2d cavalry, with the depot of provisions at camp Radzinski, on Otter creek, Choctaw nation, guarded by Captain Barton's company, "F," 1st infantry, Lieut. Reynolds commanding, is to use the cavalry portion of his command in scouting in that portion of country on the head-waters of the Canadian, Washita and Red rivers, as far as the 100d degree of west longitude, and to the south as far as the line of the Memphis overland mail route to California.

Major Van Dorn's command will be constituted as follows: Companies A, B, C, F, G, and H, 2d cavalry, and company F, 1st infantry.

Brevet Major Earl Van Dorn, captain 2d cavalry, commanding. Surgeon James Simons, medical department. Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Babcock, medical department. Adjutant Assistant Surgeon J. H. De Walsky, Captain Edmund K. Smith, 2d cavalry. Captain James Oakes, 2d cavalry. Captain William R. Boggs, 2d cavalry. Captain Nathan G. Evans, 2d cavalry. Captain Richard W. Johnson, 2d cavalry. Captain Seth M. Barton, 1st infantry. First Lieut. Kenner Garrard, 2d cavalry. First Lieut. William H. Jenifer, 2d cavalry. First Lieut. William A. Royall, 2d cavalry. First Lieut. Robert Nelson Eagle, 2d cavalry. First Lieut. Samuel H. Roberts, 1st cavalry. First Lieut. George B. Crosse, 2d cavalry. Second Lieut. James B. Withers, 2d cavalry. Second Lieut. Charles W. Philips, 2d cavalry. Second Lieut. James F. Harrison, 2d cavalry. Second Lieut. A. Parker Porter, 2d cavalry. Second Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, 2d cavalry. Second Lieut. Manning M. Kimmer, 2d cavalry.

Captain Albert G. Brackett, second cavalry, will, about the 15th proximo, establish a depot in the vicinity of the Horse-Head crossing of the Pecos, and will scout during the summer the country along the Comanche trail, from the Rio Grande to the Llano Estacado. It is not improbable that a company of the 1st cavalry will be ordered to join at our office, in the Colbert Hotel, Main street.

J. M. HOPKINS.

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. Mary Hartung, deceased, to make immediate settlement of the same to Mrs. Mary Hartung, or payment to bearer, or to the undersigned.

JAMES FLEMENTS, Executor.
MARY HARTUNG, Executrix.

apr15-1t

The Most Beautiful Works of the Day.

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VIEWS of Historic Falls and Vicinity.
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The Overland Route to India and China.
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The Lakes of Killarney.
The Land of Burns.
And Views and Castles of Ireland.
Views in the City of Edinburgh.
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Tomb and Mosque of Mamre.
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Views in the Holy Land.
The Mount of Olives.
Portraits of Eminent Men of the English Pulpit.

Call and see these beautiful Works at

apr14 Geo. Pattison & Co's.

Bounty Land Warrants.

The following is a copy of an important decision which has just emanated from the General Land Office:

1. That the bounty land warrants issued by the United States are declared by the act of Congress, approved June 3, 1858, to be presumed property.

2. That such warrants cannot be sold by an administrator of the estate of the deceased warrantee, for the payment of debts contracted by such warrantee.

3. That such warrants, when issued during the lifetime of the warrantee, and not disposed of by him, become, if he die intestate, the property of his heirs at law, in accordance with the law of domicil, and cannot be attached and sold for the payment of his debts. [If he dies intestate, see the paragraph following.]

4. Warrants issued after the death of the warrantee, but upon proof filed during his lifetime, become his property of his widow, if she survive him, and if no widow, then the property of his heirs at law, without regard to their age.

5. The proceeds of the sale of a warrant, made by an administrator, is the absolute property of the widow herself, or heirs, without regard to any debt contracted by the husband or father. In the practice of this office has been to recognize assignments properly made by an administrator for distribution of the proceeds among the heirs at law, after payment of the funeral and proper court expenses. [Attorney's and administrator's fees, not taxed by the court, are not regarded as proper court expenses.]

6. The rules of this office require, in all cases, when a warrant has been sold by an executor, being the heir or legatee of the will, with letters testamentary, shall be attached to the warrant; and in cases where a sale is made by an administrator or guardian, the certified copies of letters of administration or guardianship shall be attached; and that the sale has been made for the use of the heirs only must be shown either in the assignment or in the papers submitted with each case.

A YOUNG LADY THAT CARRIES A PISTOL.—The Newark *Mercury* says:

A gentleman residing near Caldwell, while driving from this city to his home, one dark night, not long since, overtook on the road a young lady, who was walking toward Bloomfield. He invited her to get in and ride, and inquired the cause of her being out alone at that time of night. She replied that she had arrived in Newark too late for the stage to Bloomfield, where she was going to visit some friends, and had concluded, as the distance was not great, to walk out there rather than to remain in the city. The gentleman then asked her if she was not afraid to be alone on the public highway, and at that hour, and on such a dark night. "Oh, no," she replied, "I have carried a pistol for two years past, and am never afraid." The gentleman looked at the speaker, and saw she was not only young but fair, and came to the conclusion that her education had been somewhat different from that of our city belles, who think it an awful matter to be left alone for half a minute in the middle of a room. The young lady, the gentleman learned, is of the highest respectability, and had come from Pennsylvania to visit her friends here, alone. She was doubtless well able to take care of herself."

A CONVENTION OF TOBACCO GROWERS.—A convention of the growers and buyers of tobacco will be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 25th of May next. That is the day fixed for awarding premiums to the growers of the best tobacco under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society. The design of the convention is to bring the producers and purchasers together, in order to an interchange of opinions. The agriculturists may learn 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 that the value of raw tobacco exported from the United States to Great Britain was over $3,000,000 in 1853, and more than half of the present century that country collected import duties on it to the amount of the enormous aggregate of over $70,000,000. The annual value of our exports of tobacco in 1857 was $20,602,772, and in 1858 amounted to $19,402,882. During the first nine months of 1857 the import revenue derived by France from it was over $35,000,000, four-fifths of which were exported from the United States. The *Cyclopedia of Commerce* says that tobacco, next to salt, is probably the article most universally used in the form or another, but most generally in the form of fume or smoke, there is no climate in which it is not consumed, and no nationality that has not adopted it. To put down its use has equally baffled legislators and moralists, and, in the words of Pope, on a higher subject, "Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated, but to be pitied, as well as feared, by savage, and by sage." The average consumption per head of male population ever eighteen years of age, in some countries, reaches almost fabulous. In the German States, included in the operation of the Zollverein and the Hanse towns, it reaches from nine and three-quarters to twelve and a half pounds; in Holland, Belgium and Denmark to eight or nine pounds. The advance cost of tobacco is shown from the fact that in 1852 we exported 150,710 hogsheads, at an average cost of $60.11, and in 1857 only 136,848, at the average value per hogshead of $13,240.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, by J. Horne, Esq., at his office, MONSIEUR OUTLIER PETTEFER to MADEMOISELLE THERESIA BEMBERS, all of this city.

New Advertisements.

Church Notice

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, in this city, which has been undergoing repairs for the last six weeks, will be opened for Divine Worship on Sunday next, when the pastor will officiate.

M. C. CAYCE & SON.
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

apr14-1t

M. C. Cayce & Son

WILL THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

SADDLES and Bridles, four Piano Fortes, one Brother Melodeon, lot of Chairs, 50,000 Cords, Twenty Boys. We will sell at auction the above Horses and Mules, as usual.

apr15-1t.

Stop Her!

A SMALL Balloon, for lease at the foot of Union St., on the Mississippi, 10 feet in diameter, with one Saddle-covered iron guns and tackle. Any person willing to lease or purchase, will find a good bargain. Please direct any information to Cobb, Shelby county, Tennessee.

A. M. FITE.

apr15-3t*

Notice.

HAVING been appointed Executor of the estate and testament of the Rev. CHARLES A. WHITE, I hereby notify all persons indebted to those in call of said estate immediately.

JOHN WILKINS, Executor.

apr12-dawtw

Strayed.

ABOUT the 6th of March, a DARK BAY HORSE MULE, about six years old, branded on left shoulder, and on the left hip, with a small star in the forehead, and a small snip, about half way between the knee and hoof, shortened by the loss of the left hind foot. Any person taking up the above mule, will be rewarded by the return of said mule to me, at No. 16 Front Row.

JAMES A. AMFORD.

apr15-1t*

CRISP'S GAIETY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15TH, 1859.

THIRD night of the engagement of the celebrated Ethiopian Delineator, Professor Jack Sul. ... DOCKNEY, who will appear in the great play of LOTTA'S MAGIC FIRE, in which he will introduce a variety of gayest (not original) interludes. Miss Vaudeville, Dancing, to conclude with A DAY IN PARIS.

For Sale.

ONE of the best tracts of land in Arkansas, containing 160 acres, 80 acres in cultivation, with dwelling, outhouses, etc., situated in Phillips county, Ark. Clark's Landing on the Arkansas river. The land is well watered, and is one of the most healthy with the place if desired, and possession given immediately.

TERMS—One third cash, balance in 2 and 3 years, with a mortgage for the balance of the purchase money.

YOUNG, HOLT & CO.,
No. 14 Madison st., up stairs.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution directed to the Sheriff of Shelby county, issued 1st day of February, 1859, in favor of T. S. Ayres and Dorr, for $457.00 and costs, in the case of Ayres and Dorr vs. Wm. Bell, Jr., and W. Bates and Wm. H. Scottall, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in the town of Raleigh, on MONDAY, the 18th day of April, 1859, within legal hours, the undivided fourth of said Bell, levied on as the property of said Wm. Bell, Jr., to satisfy said f. fa. The lot, being and situate in said county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and adjoining the depot and the lots of Mrs. Mahala Bell, Nos. 40, 41 and 42, of Ayres's survey of Raleigh, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182,