Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, : : : : : APRIL 28, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

NOMINATION OF HON. W. T. AVERY.

We received, by telegraph last evening, the welcome intelligence that Hon. WILLIAM T. AVERY, our present popular representative in Congress, had received the nomination for Congress in this district by the convention which assembled in Somerville yesterday.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Morning *Enquirer* says: "The APPEAL of yesterday publishes ANDY Johnson's hard money speech at Greenville without a word of comment. Is our neighbor about to take back all that he recently said of the Senator, and become the advocate of the ones it has recently denounced?"

We see no occasion to "take back" any comment we may have made upon the sentiments of our distinguished Senator, not touched on or referred to at all in the speech we published on Tuesday, and we must think that our cotemporary's question is quite irrelevant. It is enough for our neighbor to know that Gov. JOHNSON is now yielding a warm and active support to the convention nominee of the Democratic party, and that he has opened a battery upon the so-called Opposition that will tell upon their prospects. Does the *Enquirer* think as favorably of the Senator as it did some few weeks ago? We trust not.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND EUROPE--THE TRADE OF THE AMAZON.

We have reason to believe that the Mayor of Memphis has received a most important letter from a Belgian government authority, and that a similar letter will be addressed to the cities of Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge and New Orleans. It is proposed to run a ship on an experimental voyage from Ghent to New Orleans, and from the latter city to ascend the Mississippi if possible, to Memphis, calling at the principal intermediate towns. This ship is to be worked on the new principle applied by Messrs. GREEN, BRUNT & Co., of Liverpool, to their ships in the Australian trade. This new principle consists in the application of steam as an auxiliary power to sailing ships. The sails are used in the navigation of the ocean, and the steam is resorted to only to run through the English channel, to overcome the calms which so often occur in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, and to ascend the Mississippi river. The basis of the enterprise is to run between New Orleans and Ghent; but if the principle be good, and the ships adapted to the navigation of the Mississippi, why not extend the trip to Memphis? We see nothing very difficult in all this. We remember many years ago that a steamer (the *Champion*) arrived at St. Louis from New York, via New Orleans. Coal ships leave Hull, in England, and ascend the Rhine as far as Cologne. During the Russian war, a steamer arrived at Paris, direct from the Crimea, and from that day the Emperor has cherished the idea of making Paris a seaport.

Now, the Mississippi is an "inland sea," and Memphis is a port of entry, and there at our feet are the remains of a navy yard. A sea going vessel of 800 or 1000 tons can come to this port with as much ease as to New Orleans, New York or Baltimore. There is plenty of water in the Mississippi, and any hesitation on the part of Congress to do something for the Mississippi Valley interest, would not longer remain before such a fact as the actual arrival in Memphis of a ship from Europe.

We therefore trust that our city authorities will invite the Belgian authorities to extend the voyage of this Ghent ship to Memphis.

But, if this experimental voyage is a success, it brings up once more, and for realization, the beautiful Amazonian dream of MAURY. Because, if this principle of using steam as an auxiliary power in sailing ships for the navigation of great rivers is successfully applied between Ghent and Memphis, why not between Memphis and the Valley of the Amazon? If a ship of 800 or 1000 tons burthen can cross the ocean, steam through the calms of the West Indies and steam up to Memphis, why not send a similar ship on the Amazon river from our waters? We are the remains of our Navy Yard for the accommodation of seagoing vessels. Here, in the heart of the North American Continent, is a magnificent depot for the trade of Europe and South America. Here, inevitably, will be the terminus of the Pacific Railroad. We shall return to this interesting subject again. In the meanwhile we hope our citizens will see that this matter does not fall through. We learn that Lieut. MAURY has been written to on the subject, and his opinion will in course be given.

TRENTON, (TENN.) JOURNAL.—In the issue of the 21st inst., the Editor and Proprietor of this paper announces that it will be continued with renewed vigor and energy. It is too good a paper to be discontinued at this time, when the country so much needs all of its friends.

SICKLES ACQUITTED.—The telegraph brought the intelligence from Washington last evening, that the Jury, in the case of Daniel E. Sicklesthad rendered a verdict of acquittal.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

PIKE'S PEAK.—Capt. Pike, who left here a few days ago in a skiff, for Pike's Peak, via the Arkansas river, writes from Fort Gibson that he is getting on finely, having averaged, so far, twenty miles per day; that it is a pleasure trip, but is satisfied that he has succeeded so well. He brags considerably on his craft, and thinks that, in a fair wind, his boat can sail as even keel with ordinary steamboats.—*Fort Smith Times.*

The same paper has the following:

ACCIDENT TO THE OVERLAND MAIL.—At Pacheco Pass, in the mountains, about 240 miles this side of San Francisco, the stage upset, drowning three horses, and losing the St. Louis mail bag. This is the substance of the indorsement on the waybill received at the superintendent's office, by the stage on Saturday morning, and for which we are indebted to Mr. E. Crocker. It was reported here that one of the passengers was drowned, but nothing on the waybill to that effect. The waybill says nothing about the stream where the upset occurred.

THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.—There is no doubt but that a road will be built now. We learn from Mr. Lynch, chief engineer of the road, that the route which was recently surveyed, and which passes this place 150 yards south of the depot, has been satisfactorily established beyond a doubt. The route from Little Rock to this place is already leveled and staked, the persons staking it having passed here a few days since, on their way to their homes in White river. Several experienced workmen have located in Washington, with a view of taking contracts on the road, etc. Contracts will be let out on the 1st of June next, and then the work will be begun in earnest.—*Brownsville Echo, April 21.*

The *Jefferson Independent*, states upon the authority of a friend, that a negro man was recently hung by a mob at Brownsville, Fayette county.—No particulars were given.

SAD ACCIDENT.—While engaged, Wednesday evening, in pulling up a lightning rod against the house of Mr. Butterfield in this city, a brick, loosened from the chimney top by an assistant fell upon, and partly crushed the head of the operator, a Mr. Maxwell. He was not killed but his recovery is doubtful. Mr. M. is an estimable citizen of Benton County.—*Fayetteville Arkansian.*

SNOW.—A slight snow fell at Fayetteville on the night of the 17th inst.

SECESSION FOR CONGRESS.—"A Democrat" writing from Fort Smith to the Northwest *Appeal* expresses himself in favor of R. COX of Benton, to represent the First Congressional District in the next Congress.

A STRANGER JURY.—We are informed that the Jury in the case of the Cherokee Nation vs. William Gibson, for killing Charles Sander at Tahlequah, have long themselves, and from the last accounts, were still hanging. The council no doubt, considers matters not as bad as they might be. This has been, perhaps, the most protracted and closely contested trial in the judicial experience of the Nation. The whole legal talent of the Nation is engaged on either side; four tribe laws have been passed as yet no verdict. We learn that the case grows "fearier" and "foggier" every trial. Our informant states that the Jury had been out a week, and that the Judge had threatened the termination to keep them a week longer unless they sooner agreed.—*Fayetteville Arkansian.*

SEMINOLE EMIGRANTS.—Since our last issue Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Fort Smith, passed up the river with about seventy of the Florida Seminoles in charge. This is probably the last of the tribe who will emigrate west. It is said that the small remnant of the Seminoles who are now in Florida will remain there.

We are not disposed to be over sentimental in the contemplation of Indian or other character, but we think, if the Seminole Indians have justice done them, they will occupy a prominent position in the history of this country. The blood of a tribe of Indians, small in numbers as were the Seminoles, and divided against itself, remaining in a hostile attitude against the United States, defying its and powerful as the United States, defying its whole force for near a quarter of a century, and yielding, at last, not to the army but to diplomacy and money, must have a prominence before the world, that people at a distance from the scene of which impartial historians cannot overlook.

There is another matter in connection with the history of these Indians, which adds to the interest, while it is a blot upon the escutcheon of our Government. Osceola, one of our greatest chiefs, came into the lines of the American army under the sacred protection of a flag of truce. The solemn obligation to respect that flag was violated, and Osceola kept a prisoner.—*Gazette and Democrat.*

BOOK NOTICE.

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF FREE MASONARY. By Charles Scott.

EDITORS APPEAL: The above is the title of a work about to issue from the press. Chancellor Scott is too well known to the whole fraternity to need encomium; so we shall not praise unjustly. In reference to the subject of the manuscript shown us, we desire to present a few remarks, which we trust may be acceptable to many, if not all of your readers. Some of our ancestors—perhaps a father or near relation—have been Masons. Is Masonry, then, fact or fiction? Whence came it? Whither doth it tend? What its object?

The earliest learning of history teaches the destruction of the human race by a flood, when Noah and his family were saved. There was neither writing nor printing then. All instruction was traditional. The patriarch had always been, and was thereafter, prophet, priest, and ruler of his tribe. Noah thus preserved the teachings of his progenitors. He handed down the same to his successors. Who were they? Shem and Japhet, under the patriarchal blessing; Ham, under the curse. From Shem and Japhet their children preserved the true traditions. From them came the chosen race.

Ham and his descendents, on the other hand, did not observe the teachings of the patriarchs. While the one pursued a peaceful nomadic life, tending their flocks and herds, Chus, or Cush, the son of Ham, and his descendants, took a different course. They followed human reason, not divine truth. For a while, they prospered greatly in worldly power. Earthly wisdom made them strong for a time, but it proved a broken reed when contending against truth. In Hebrew the letters ak and ik are convertible. Hence, the name Cush was also pronounced Cuth. His descendants were called Cuthites. The Greeks, in using this name, prefixed the *sigma*, making it Scythos; which the Romans translated Scythi, and which we call Scythian. This is the earliest race on record which founded cities—those "sores on the body politic"—and which built Nineveh and the other Assyrian towns. Their chief was Nimrod, the "mighty hunter before the Lord." Worldly policy induced the most intelligent among them to associate themselves together under the title of Magi—wise men, the priests of human authority, in opposition to patriarchal and divine tradition. This was the origin of earthly philosophy, combining temporal power and all Pagan mythology. Disregarding the command, "Thou shalt know no other God but me—afterward promulgated by Moses, of the other race—they, to promote a worldly power, deified Nimrod, the son of Cush, and called him Bel. This word, in the Hebrew, was called Baal; in Greek, Belos; in Latin, Belus. These Magi, the false teachers of a spurious religion, (the offspring of mere human reason,) were scattered, in the days of Peleg, at the destruction of Babel, the temple of Bel—that effort of puny human power to defy deity—now known as the Tower of Nimrod. We can trace them to the Shepherd Kings of Egypt, and to the Druids of Britain. When, by the accumulation of human power, they established, among others, the Egyptian Empire, we at once find the antagonism of patriarchal and human teaching. The providential education of Moses, of the patriarchal stock, gave to him also all the learning of the Magi. In accomplishing the exodus of Israel, he not only met the magicians with their own devices, but went far beyond all they could do. He collated all the patriarchal traditions, and has handed them down to us in the Pentateuch; and God gave to them the power to show forth the mysterious system in not too predominant. The demands in one who undertakes to reach the woolsack or the bench are perfectly well understood and have been reduced to pithy phrases, such as Lord Eldon's, "that a barrister must love like a hermit and work like a horse;" or the cynical aphorism, that to be a great lawyer or a good judge you must have a big head and a good digestion. There are a few instances in which successful advocates at the English bar have for a period triumphed by the sheer force of energy, and in other cases deficiencies of bodily organization; but it has been almost invariably found in these cases that one day they unexpectedly broke down and never recovered.

MISTAKES OF PRINTERS.—Some people are continually wondering at the supposed carelessness of editors in allowing so many errors and blunders to appear in their columns and near the print. Such people know very little of the difficulties—we had almost said impossibilities—of keeping them out. The most careful attention to these matters will not prevent errors from creeping in, even when professional proof readers are engaged expressly for the purpose. And when it is borne in mind that in most papers much an expense is necessarily dispensed with, and the proofs, on that account, are often hurriedly examined, the fact will no longer appear strange. In connection with this subject, the following anecdote is not inappropriate:

A Glasgow publishing house attempted to publish a work that should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. After having been carefully read by the experienced proof readers, it was posted up in the hall of the University, and a reward of fifty pounds offered to any one who should detect an error. Each paper remained two weeks in this place, and yet when the work was issued, several errors were discovered, one of which was in the *first line of the first page!*

When such was the case in a city long celebrated in Great Britain for publishing the finest and most correct editions of the classics, what is to be expected in a newspaper, which must necessarily be hurried through the press *while it is news*, and where the compensation will hardly afford one "experienced proof reader," let alone six. The wonderful accuracy of our papers is really astonishing.—*Printer's News Letter.*

THE SHIP CANAL ACROSS FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* warmly advocates, and the editors of that able journal favorably regard, the project of a ship canal across Northern Florida. It is urged that in sailing from New York or Philadelphia to Texas or New Orleans, more than eight hundred miles would be saved, to say little of the avoidance of the long and perilous voyage among the Bahamas and round the Cayos; while such a canal would, for its superior safety, be used by vessels, bound to Tehuantepec or Greytown, as route for California. Whatever may be the advantages to the South of valuable time, in very desirable in commerce, and the American tonnage from the eastern cities and ports to the Gulf of Mexico is enormous and rapidly increasing. In time of war, in case of such a line of inland navigation does not exceed a hundred miles, while the coast would probably be less than ten millions of dollars. Should the Federal authorities refuse to entertain the proposition, it is thought that a charter might be obtained from the Legislature of Florida. The great amount of traffic that would continually pass such a canal annually must render the speculation profitable, at a very moderate tollage.—*Sparta Chronicle.*

A COWARD FOR A PET.—Wonders never cease, but the last wonder we should spike as a lie, did it not come under our own observation just before writing this. It was rumored that a corpse was in the rear part of No. 50 Elm street, which, it was said, had been there for months, and been unburied for years. The idea struck all with horror, and made us doubtful to think of it. The rumor spread like wildfire throughout the city, and crowds visited that Marshal Patten, we visited the premises. George Chamberlain lives there, and frankly told us the story of his pet. A child was born five years ago, died at Nashua, and was buried regularly buried. The Chamberlain family moved to New Salem, near Athol, Massachusetts, and carried the baby corpse with them, and buried it there. Last fall they dug it up and brought it here, and have since kept it in one of the sleeping rooms in a box about the size of a Grover & Baker sewing machine, occasionally opening it and looking at the "remains," for a pastime. Though the "remains" may be handled as a plaything harmlessly, still the thought of them has taken off the appetite for many dinners to-day. Marshal Patten ordered Chamberlain to bury the "relics" forthwith.—*Manchester Mirror.*

AFFECTIONS WAITING TO MURDER A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—One of the most diabolical attempts at assassination which has come under our notice for some time, occurred at St. Thomas on the night of Friday, the 15th inst. The house of the Rev. Clement Dubois, Roman Catholic priest, was entered at midnight by two blood-thirsty villains, and the object of their search—the priest himself—stabbed near the heart, and left for dead. previous attempt on the life of the same gentleman was made on the night of the 1st inst., when he was waited near his house and attempted to be strangled!

On the nights of the 1st and 2d and the 4th of this month, the windows of the house in which he dwells, were broken by stones, and on some of the congregation keeping watch to protect the life and property of their pastor, a gun was fired at them on the night of the 2nd inst. It is evident from this series of outrages, that a determination to take the life of the Reverend gentleman exists—that this resolve is not merely the personal decision of one fanatic, but that a combination exists for the purpose.

The state of the congregation of the Catholic Church is now one of continued alarm and excitement. It is not deemed advisable to leave the priest unattended by a body guard day or night.

A RADICAL CHURCH.—A new church movement was started on Sunday, the 10th inst., in New York, when Rev. Geo. F. Noyes, late of Chicago, opened an independent meeting at Hope Chapel. The new church is to be free from all creeds, and entirely radical. In founder, Mr. Noyes proclaimed in his opening sermon, that "he accepted the teachings of the grand old Bible; but he would not admit the Bible to be absolutely infallible, and would reject its teachings whenever they disagreed with the promptings of his soul. He was for abolishing free dom in religion, and upon that foundation alone, he considered the Church must stand. Christ must be erected." Rev. Mr. Longfellow, of the Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, was present, and warmly sympathized with the movement of Mr. Noyes.

A shipment of "mess beef" lately arrived at San Francisco, from Australia, has proved, on examination, to be pickled kangaroos!

From Washington.

The Warlike News from Europe—The Nicaraguan Treaty—The Indian Massacre, etc.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The intelligence from Europe seems to be of a warlike tenor, though the friends of peace are still hopeful that the storm will be averted. The fact that the industrial classes of France are opposed to war, and that a protracted conflict may tend to overthrow the power of Napoleon, is now the chief argument urged against the probability of a war. But there is another fact which counterbalances this, to wit: that Napoleon maintains an army of 600,000 men, and a powerful fleet, for no purpose of defense, but entirely for aggression. France, though ignored by no nation, stands in an attitude of menace to all nations.

If a general war breaks out it will become a question of importance to this country whether the former declarations of European powers in favor of the commerce of neutrals will be adhered to.

It may well be believed that the objection to the Nicaragua treaty is one that can easily be removed. The President will not communicate the treaty to the Senate with a clause so objectionable that it would probably defeat the treaty in that body, or at least expose the Administration to very bitter reproaches from some of the Senators.

The treaty will no doubt be sent back to Nicaragua, with objections to the clause which binds the United States Government to enforce, in a more strict manner, the neutrality laws, and suppress filibusterism. The provision would be as useless as it is offensive. It is hoped that the Nicaraguan Government will recede from this position, and suffer the treaty, which is so satisfactory in other respects, to be ratified.

The disaster which is said to have befallen a detachment of our troops on the Texas frontier, is another admonition of the folly of sending twenty men to attack two hundred hostile Indians. The British authorities in the northwest never had any difficulty with Indians because they would send two hundred men to attack twenty Indians. ION.

Warlike Preparations in Sardinia.

(Correspondence of the London Daily News.)

TURIN, March 19.—The day before yesterday, Lieutenant-General Garibaldi, for he has been promoted to the rank of General of Division, took the oath of allegiance from the hand of the King in person. The enemies of Piedmont assume our government of revolutionary tendencies because it accepts offers of service made to it by men of energy and talent, but who in 1848 countenanced extreme opinions. But I must beg you to consider that there is no other party now in Italy, save one, the party of nationality. If Europe shows herself disposed to assist it, that the party is and will be most decisive and moderate, for if the ancient fetters are to be again riveted upon its limbs, it will burst them with fury, and any attempt at insurrection will find favor in its eyes. To return, however, to Garibaldi. He separated himself from Mazzini years ago, and has acknowledged Victor Emmanuel to be the only real and practical support of the Italian cause. He will command a corps of 5000 men, who are to be called Cacciatori delle Alpi, or Alpine Chasseurs. He wishes to assimilate them, as far as possible, to the rest of the army, but on the breakage, and facilities, means to train them specially for guerilla warfare. Volunteers continue to arrive, but it is probable that the motive given in the Moniteur may defer many. In Lombardy the armaments are not slackened, but, on the contrary, carried on with greater energy every day. The government, straightened in its pecuniary means, is beginning to lay its hands on the deposits in the savings banks. It is incredible to what an expense the communes are put for the maintenance of the troops, and for other military requirements. Private individuals, whose houses and property are injured or altogether destroyed, to make way for the fortifications, have been indemnified by bonds, in other words, by bits of paper, declaring that the money they represent shall be paid as soon as the war is over. It may be as well to remind your readers that private individuals who received similar bonds in 1848, have not been lucky enough to get them paid yet.

GREAT LAWYERS.—The London *News* thus begins a biographical sketch of Lord Lyndhurst:

It is a fact to be remarked that all our greatest lawyers are long-lived. On examination it will, however, be found that there is nothing extraordinary in the matter. In order to enable a man to go through the amount of work which alone can constitute a successful barrister, you must presume a physical constitution of iron, a capability of adapting his habits to the requirements of his calling, and organization which the nervous system is not too predominant. The demands in one who undertakes to reach the woolsack or the bench are perfectly well understood and have been reduced to pithy phrases, such as Lord Eldon's, "that a barrister must love like a hermit and work like a horse;" or the cynical aphorism, that to be a great lawyer or a good judge you must have a big head and good digestion.

Some sensible but saucy newspaper philosopher gives the ancient and honorable order of grumblers a smart slap. He says: "Those people who turn up their noses at the world, might do well to reflect that it is as good a world as they ever were in, and a much better one than they are likely to get into again."

"I always know a bachelor, old and bachelor, says a clever lady by looking at the corners of his pocket-handkerchief. If I notice in them any little pieces of red, blue or yellow worsted, such as mothers use to keep their children quiet, I know that he has no one at home to mark his linen, and that he must be a poor, pitiful, misanthropical, friendless, helpless, selfish bachelor."

There is a marquis now in Havana, says the Havana correspondent of the Hartford *Times*, who, within twenty years, commenced his career as a dancer, upon which is considered a very humble occupation. He succeeded in marrying the daughter of a wealthy Portuguese, though strongly opposed by the father. He bought a title and a great estate for a trifle, and aspiring to an office in the army, bought the commission of a colonel. He now rides in his carriage, attended by a crowd of servitors, and may often be seen at the opera, in full uniform, covered with orders, though I can safely assert he has never carried a musket or wielded a sword in defense of the crown. I have been told of a number of similar cases, and there is no question of the truth of it.

During the quarter which closed on the 31st of March last, the openers of dead letters in the General Post Office found 2186 which contained an aggregate of $10,292.98. For the quarter ending 31st December, the number of letters was 2743—with $12,605.30; quarter ending 30th September, 2791 letters, covering $12,921.82; and quarter closed 30th June last, 4549 letters—with $21,498.85. Total for the year, 12,269 letters, and $56,678.95. Nine-tenths of the letters, with a still greater proportion of the money, have been promptly and safely restored to their rightful owners.

The Paraguay expedition, which has terminated so successfully for the government, in obliging the Dictator Lopez to indemnity the American merchants for the property which he had wrongfully taken from them, and to give satisfaction for the insult committed upon the American steamer Water Witch, cost but an inconsiderable sum. The Washington Constitution says it will not cost the Government a dollar beyond the ordinary expenditures of the Department, except for the purchase of seven low priced steamers, much required by the navy, at a cost of $280,000, which has been sanctioned by Congress.

MINORS AT THEATRES.—An act passed by the Legislature of New York, provides that it shall be unlawful for any person under the age of fifteen, held in the evening, any minor under the age of fourteen years, unless such minor is accompanied by an adult. The law makes any person violating this provision, liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not less than 30, nor more than ninety days, for each offense.

A similar provision would do no harm in Memphis.

There are now three Americans in the University of Cambridge, England. Two of them are Bostonians, and the third, Francis P. Corbin, is from Virginia.

It is a fact, of significance, that Benito Juarez, the man recognized by our National Government as President of Mexico, is a pure Indian. Never until now, since Montezuma, has a pure Indian been the ruler of Mexico. The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New Orleans *True Delta*, says:

The blood of Benito Juarez has run in a pure and unmixed stream from his ancestors, who were the masters of Mexico long before the Aztec race. Not a drop of negro or Spanish blood contaminates his veins. He has gro has again found his level, and will again serve a superior race. The proud and haughty Castilian is no longer master.

A letter from Rome, dated March 24th, says there are four hundred Americans in Rome during the Carnival. Ex-President Pierce and Mrs. Pierce had been there and were to remain some weeks. Mr. Pierce's health, we are pleased to learn, is decidedly better. The Prince of Wales, who is in Rome, is studying Italian very hard, and loses no opportunity for night society. The historian, Motley, had made an unsuccessful attempt upon the Vatican libraries.

The Washington *Constitution* says that President Buchanan is a yearly subscriber to that paper, and pays the subscription dollar in advance. The *Constitution* says that this is an example worthy of being followed by some of the lesser lights in the Democratic party.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* answers this question and says "a genuine American Democrat is one who is proud of the motto of 'Know-Nothing' who opposed the extension of the right of suffrage to foreigners until they had lived in the country twenty-one years, and is a real Black-Republican, who, like Seward, is in favor of giving them all the privileges of citizenship at the end of five years or sooner." As the Boston *Post* well says, Anthony Burns might vote in Boston after one year's residence, but Richard Cobden must wait two years after a five years' probation.

A gentleman sends to the Baltimore *Patriot* a list of the number of vessels lost at sea by Great Britain during the last war with the United States, independent of losses by capture. There were as follows: In 1812, 21 vessels with 338 men; in 1813, 19 vessels with 318 guns; in 1814, 13 vessels with 150 guns; in 1815, 9 vessels with 148 guns. Total, 59 vessels with 948 guns.

Customs of the Turks.

Here is a whole volume concerning the customs, manners and habits of the Turks, contained in a single paragraph:

"The Turks abhor the flat; but uncovering the head, which, with us is an expression of respect, is considered by them disrespectful and rude. No offense is given by keeping on a hat in a mosque, but shoes must be left on the threshold; the slipper and not the turban is removed in token of respect. The Turks turn in their toes; they hold their right to left; they mount on the right side of the horse; they follow their guests into a room and precede them on leaving it; the left hand is the place of honor; they do the honors of a table by serving themselves first; they are great smokers and coffee drinkers, they take the wall and walk hastily in respect; they beckon by throwing back the hand, instead of turning it toward them; they cut the hair from the head, but leave it on the chin; they sleep in their shoes; they look on beheading as a more disgraceful punishment than strangling; they deem our short and close dresses indecent, our shaven chins a mark of effeminacy and servitude; they spread an inquisitorial face as an insult; they commence their wooden houses at the top, and their upper apartments are frequently finished before the lower ones are begun. Whatever we commence in the middle they regard dancing as a theatrical performance; only to be looked at and not mingled in the whirling water spouts of Dervishes; white their sacred color is green; their Sabbath day is Friday; and interment follows immediately on death. The death of the women are not registered—the deaths of men are. Marriages are registered, and with the marriage the woman is virtually struck from existence, so far as government is concerned. She is not even officially to the government of Turkey. Her 'lord,' or husband does with her as pleases him best."

Presence of Mind and Common Sense.

If a man faint away, says *Hall's Journal of Health*, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running about like a madman, let him lay full length on his back, on the floor, loosen the clothing, push the crowd away, so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Nothing whatever can be done to hasten his coming fit, is a barbarity. The philosophy of a fainting fit, is that the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain; if the person who faints, lays flat, the blood will be thrown on a level, but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally, which requires less power, as is apparent.

If a person swallow poison deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous or incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for the apothecary, run to the garden, the kitchen, get half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt, and as much ground mustard, stir it an instant, drink a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open—then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer better by a large number of cases than any other. If, by this time, the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee. Because there will be a larger number of poisons than any other accessible articles, as antidotes for any poison that may remain in the stomach.

If a limb or other part of the body is severely cut, and the blood comes out by spirts and jerks, be in a hurry, or the man will be dead in a few minutes. Nothing can be done worse for a physician—say nothing, cut with your handkerchief, throw it around the limb, tie the two ends together, put a stick through them, twist it around tighter and tighter, until the blood ceases to flow. But to stop it does no good. Why? Because only a severed artery thrown blood out in jets, and the arteries get their blood from the heart; however, if you stop the remedy must be applied between the heart and the wounded spot—in other words, above the wound. If a vein had been severed, the blood would have flowed in a regular stream, and, on the other hand, the tie should be applied below the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart; because the blood in the veins flow towards the heart, and there is no need of so great a hurry.

IT IS BEST TO GET MARRIED.—Mr. Farr, a statistician connected with the Register General's Office in London, has recently read a paper, which was afterwards printed in the *Daily News*, on "the influence of Marriage on the mortality of the French people." He says: "A remarkable series of observations, extending over the whole of France, enables us to determine for the first time the effect of conjugal condition on the life of a large population. The result confirms the common opinion of the superiority of the marriage in many cases under the age of twenty, before the growth of the individual man or woman is completed." The married from twenty to sixty have a lower death rate than the unmarried. Among the widowed a higher mortality prevails than amongst the married.

Dr. Farr sums up—"This is the general result. Marriage is healthy since the single individual is more liable to be wrecked on his voyage than the lives joined together in matrimony." To the question, "Is any part of the excessive mortality of the single in France referable to vice?" Dr. Farr's answer is decided. Yes, to vice and its attendant irregularities." Prostitution is the source "half the sickness, and, indirectly, some of the mortality of the army, which, in this respect, fairly represents the unmarried population.

CLIPPINGS.

A national conception of firemen is proposed to be held in Pittsburg, on the 4th of July next.

A justice in Troy has actually sentenced a man to twenty-five days imprisonment for stealing an umbrella.

A new marvel has been discovered at North Fairfield, Ohio, in the shape of a living colt or centaur, having the body of a horse, but a head resembling that of a human being.

A learned young lady the other evening astonished the company by asking for the "loan of a diminutive, argentiferous truncated cone, convex on its summit, and semi-perforated with symmetrical indentations." She wanted a—thimble.

Some sensible but saucy newspaper philosopher gives the ancient and honorable order of grumblers a smart slap. He says: "Those people who turn up their noses at the world, might do well to reflect that it is as good a world as they ever were in, and a much better one than they are likely to get into again."

"I always know a bachelor, old and bachelor, says a clever lady by looking at the corners of his pocket-handkerchief. If I notice in them any little pieces of red, blue or yellow worsted, such as mothers use to keep their children quiet, I know that he has no one at home to mark his linen, and that he must be a poor, pitiful, misanthropical, friendless, helpless, selfish bachelor."

No Small Pox at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., April 8.

EDITORS OF THE DEMOCRAT:

DEAR SIRS: Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to correct a rumor which has gone abroad about the small pox at this place, much to its injury and the injury of those wishing to visit these justly celebrated springs. We have never had but one case of small pox in the neighborhood; that occurred sometime ago, in a family nearly a mile from the hotels; a good nurse was procured, and all communication with our village cut off; every precaution was taken. It has not and cannot spread.

There are some seventy or eighty visitors here, and they will bear me out in saying, that no alarm whatever is felt in our valley about it. No person need feel the least uneasy in visiting here, as the health of this and country generally are healthy. The case above referred to, occurred some four weeks ago, and is now well.

Respectfully,

WM. H. HAMMOND,

Resident Physician.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 26th instant, by the Rev. R. C. Grundy, D. D., at the residence of the bride's mother, in the vicinity, of Memphis, HORACE E. GARTH, of Paducah, Ky., to MISS ALICE D., eldest daughter of the late William L. Jones.

DIED.

At Lagrange, Tennessee, on the 23d inst., of inflammation of the brain, ROBERT CHAMBERS LOCKHART, of Coahoma county, Mississippi, son of Octavia F. and the late John J. Lockhart, aged fourteen years nine months and fourteen days.

A favorite with his teachers and his fellow-students, he exhibited his talents and his principles, believed for his amiability and his correct deportment, death found him intently preparing for future usefulness and distinction, and arrested his progress in the dawn of a bright career.

Many kind friends of his own making united with sorrowing relations to soothe his last hours with all the consolation with all the assistance effection could bestow. To them he has left the inestimable consolation of knowing he has been called to a Christian boy. chtwtf

New Advertisements.

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

All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

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

Memphis Jockey Club.

A MEETING of the members of the Memphis Jockey Club, will be held at the Worlden House, on this evening next, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the President.

CHARLES STONE, Secretary.

MILLER & SCOTT,

S. W. cor. Main and Vine streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHES AND *MATTINGS.*

WE have in store and are receiving daily, a large assortment of

MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS,
WILTONS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY,
SUPER INGRAIN,
GERMAN and
VENETIAN CARPETS.

ALSO, A VARIETY OF

RUGS, MATS,
WINDOW SHADES and
CURTAIN DAMASKS.

Our stock is entirely new, large and complete, and we offer at low prices, wholesale or retail, for cash or to prompt buyers. MILLER & SCOTT,

South-west corner Main and Vine-sts.

Sugar! Sugar!

30 HHDS SUGAR, to be sold on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at our store. All should be on hand or this is an extra sale.

apr28-ntw C. CATCE & SON, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

STAY PROLONGED.

EYE! - EAR!

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST.

TROSE who wish to consult or DEAFNESS or any disease of the EYE or EAR, should call without delay, as my STAY is prolonged by particular request.

OFFICE—GAYOSO HOUSE. apr26-1w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

12 Beautiful Suburban Building

LOTS!

AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, MAY 3D, 1859.

SITUATED on the south side of Poplar street, adjoining Sam Walker's, and ¼ from the State Prison Grounds.

TERMS—One, two and three years credit.

For further information apply to G. N. ROBINSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, Exchange Building.

Dinner and refreshments free. Hearse, if need said will be sold, rain or shine.

R. MEERILL, Corner Real and Second streets.

For Sale.

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED.

apr26-ntw C. HOWARD & CO.

MEMPHIS

Variety Store.

STRASSERI & LINK,

No. 277 Main Street,

NEXT DOOR TO J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.'S.

THE undersigned wish to call the attention of the public to their large elegant and well selected stock, comprising in part the following article, to-wit:

Elegant Dress Trimmings;
Elegant Ribbons for do
Gloves for do
Gloves for Traveling Dresses;
Tassels of every description and style;
Leghorn, Crash and Wooded;
Embroidery, Silk and Chenille;
Gold and Silver Lace, Gimpes;
Gold and Silver Thread, Braids, Galoons, Tassels and Fringes; Beads and Bugles, Jet Beads and Jet Ornaments;
Ladies and Misses' sets of Collars and Sleeves;
Linen, Swiss and Linen, Cambric embroidery and Insertings;
Combs and Brushes of every style; Hand and Hair Brushes;
Ladies' Morocco, Leather, Gutta Percha, Snap and Pocket Pocket Pocket