THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 136.

Daily Appeal.

Alexander Von Humboldt.

From the Leisler Saturday Review.]

The death of Alexander von Humboldt is felt by a European world at a time when the fate of nations is in the balance. He had achieved a transcendent reputation at a time when the men who are now famous were unknown, or still unborn, and he lived among men who compelled powers of rival intellectual sympathies.—Little older than we are in years, more exalted in nature, he knew men in every place. Too clever not that, as Goethe said of him, "He knew everything, and knew everything thoroughly," was the smallest part of his greatness. Universality of acquirements is the chief excellence of a patent; and Alexander von Humboldt was a patent, carrying his scientific inquiries from the beginning of his time, and working up his results into systematic form, in which nature was expressed rather than analyzed. He has left no one to succeed him, but he has left his work upon all; and the very conception of knowledge as a human or an organic whole, instead of an encyclopedic or arbitrary collection of fragments, may be fairly taken as the distinguishing sign of progress between this century and the last. Such a conception of the universe, like Newton's great discovery, is not the work of only one man, but of many, and which every child who comes after him can appreciate.

Alexander von Humboldt, the son of a Prussian gentleman and soldier, was born in 1769, at Berlin. His elder brother by two years was William von Humboldt, afterwards famous as a statesman and philologist. Both brothers were educated at home to the family country seat at Tegel, near Spandau, and their first tutor, by a curious chance, was Campe, well known in English nurseries as the author of the Swiss Family Robinson. It is curious to speculate how much the teacher may have contributed to the transfer of adventure and scientific studies which made his pupil's name a household word in Europe. But the young Alexander's childhood was not brilliant. A weak constitution prevented serious application, and even the growth of the mind seemed uncertain and slow. It was only in later years that Humboldt himself said a strong will triumphed over a sickly frame.

After studying what was called the "Democratic science" at Frankfort-on-Order, with a view to work in the Government mines, Humboldt went to the University at Gottingen. Amour his fellow-students there, the elastic period, and the enthusiasm of a young man of sets who believed, even in form, in the republic of thought which has dominated European thought, a conference table speculative was manufactured; but, as they cease to be the exact "fours," for they become more visibly than before, empty of that marks of thought, and future generations will measure us by the standard of the great patriarch of science.

AN EPOCH OF REPRESSION.

[Blackwood's Edinburgh Review.]

Austria seems resolved to justify, by fresh acts of violence and oppression, the European condemnation of her faithless rule. Since she crossed the Ticino, her generals and her armies have revealed the cruel and relentless character of the despotism they serve by a course of indiscriminate theft and spoliation, by acts of cruelty and injustice such as have rarely in modern times disgraced the warfare of civilized nations. The movements of the Austrian army in Piedmont are dictated from Vienna, and in the work of local destruction now going on between the Sesia and the Po we see the character and spirit of the Central Government. That spirit is essentially barbaric. The progress of civilization and refinement has, indeed, veneered the surface, but the centre is unchanged—the habit of arbitrary rule has confirmed and rendered inveterate the worst vices it engenders. No sooner are the formal restraints of law and usage laid off than it appears in her true character. She hastens to indulge her savage lust for plunder, and gratify her savage instincts of cruelty and revenge. The terrible system of "military execution" policy is destruction, and her favorite means of conciliating dissatisfied subjects is the knout and the sword. Brescia, Lodi, Milan, in Fresh accounts of the ruthless doings of the Austrians in Piedmont. Their brutal deeds have awakened a Christian country, and rubbed off that air so innocent and passive people. With the short weeks they have converted, not only by systematic plunder, but by wanton destruction, the most fertile province of a flourishing kingdom into a wilderness. This is the parliament inflicted on an industrious and thriving population, whose only crime was loyalty to its constitutional and lawful Kings.

Austria, it is announced, is now about to deal a similar blow on her own Italian subjects. News has just arrived that the Emperor has determined to inflict on the three towns of Lombardy the heavy chastisement of a forced loan, amounting to seventy-five millions of lorins. The plan is, it appears, to combine this extreme measure, complex it, in true Bavarian fashion, with an insult to the wretched victims of imperial oppression. They are to be heavily fined, and brought to the brink of ruin, not for their words and acts, but for their "sympathies." The citizens of Lombardy, hitherto, it seems, have kept their sympathies with the efforts made by neighboring States to the great and common cause of national independence. That is the crime, according to the Austrian organ, which is about to bring on these cities this heavy punishment. The forced loan is to fall exclusively on the towns "whose sympathies," says the Austrian, "have been with the Piedmont, have brought on the war, and who now must pay the piper." The whole of the tax must be paid in silver, so the benevolent government refuses to take its own paper. It might, perhaps, have been thought that considerations of prudence and policy would have prevented such a measure coming on the citizens of Lombardy at such a moment as the present. But Austria is already desperate, and the reign of cruelty and terror has evidently set in. She would surely never otherwise attempt to recruit her exhausted exchequer at the expense of the impoverished townspeople of Lombardy.

The condition of the people on whom it is laid, as well as the object of this forced loan, make it a measure of peculiar and even refined cruelty. Lombardy has for years been the inhabitants of Lombardy have been subjected to a series of taxes, taxes, and forced loans of the most oppressive and injurious kind. In this respect they have, in fact, been treated as slaves, having no right whatever in the produce of the soil they till—it, but only at most to a bare subsistence, is allowed to perpetuate the round of hopeless labor to which they were condemned. The land tax, for example, in this province, being more than double the amount levied in other parts of the empire, absorbs all the profits arising from the cultivation of the soil. In one year alone, in addition to the existing land tax of 50 per cent, an extraordinary tax of 70,000,000, and a forced loan of 120,000,000 of Austrian lires were laid on the people of Lombardy. What has been the consequence? Lombardy is much the most notorious now throughout Europe. The land is gradually going out of cultivation. Multitudes, both in town and country, have not for years been employed, and absolutely ruined as the annual number of forced or "distrained" sales sufficiently proves. Many citizens, once well to do, have lingered in miserable and lingering death, while many others languish out a wretched existence by the sale of family jewels and heirlooms almost dearer than life itself. The real character of Austria's government in Lombardy may be gathered from the significant fact that the taxes, rarely less than forty per cent, sometimes rise in the poorer proportion of seventy per cent. Yet this is the Province on which the Austrian Government, in its paternal tenderness, proposes to lay the heavy burden of the war. This is a piece of wanton tyranny which it will tax the friends of Austrian rule in this country to defend and palliate so as not to revolt their leaders, and shock the honest and humane feeling among the English people.

But the object of this forced loan makes it still more odious and lurid a blot on any an act of revenge, the offspring of impotent malice against feelings which a noble and patriotic people cannot but cherish. They are now more help hating tyranny and injustice, they can no more help longing to be free and independent, than they can help breathing. The city presents the spectacle of the Estate of Liberty and hope, for those considered the springs of an indestructible national vitality. They can never forget the past, nor cease to anticipate the future. The spirit of freedom, and independent people where their present masters were only beginning to emerge from a semi-barbaric state. Though Austria has changed from the Austrians ever knew, that of national independence—and they cherish the noble aspiration notwithstanding of regaining it. That feeling of hatred to the Austrians is the cause of the blackest dye—justly, because it is a justly high treason against absolutism. It is the Greek fire which will eventually consume the dark and fatal machinery of despotism from the face of the earth. Austria does her utmost to stamp out this sacred flame in Lombardy beneath the heel of her cruel and ruthless soldiery. She is mustering her forces for a fresh and more resolute attempt. And with a confidence of cruelty worthy even of a Hapsburg, she calls on those miserable people to support the arms which is to tread the last sacred spark of freedom and hope from their hearts! Will she succeed? We may call this, as he recently called the other wrongs which Lombardy has endured, a "sentimental grievance" and Austrian sympathizers may treat it lightly, as an ordinary incident of war; and it will, of course, with sympathy from those who guard nationalities simply as a convenient means of dynastic advancement. But if we, as a nation, ever cease to look on such deeds with abhorrence, we shall have lost the generous sympathy which is the spirit of freedom, and deserve to share the same fate.

How They Behead People in China.

The criminals were brought in gangs, if they were able to walk, but if they could not, they were carried in chairs and in baskets, the latter is a kind in which usually boys are carried, the basket being attached to two poles and thus carried on the shoulders of two men. When the criminals reached the execution ground they were tumbled out of their chairs and baskets down upon the pavement with as little care and ceremony as if they were a load of pumpkins or potatoes. The executioners then arranged them in rows, three usually when there were so large number to be disposed, as my friend informed me, one executioner taking his place at the head of each row, and giving each victim a blow on the back side of the head to push it forward and by it convenient for the sword; as all knew and against the fatal moment.

When all things were thus arranged the death-warrant came; it was a banner, and as soon as it waved in sight, without any verbal order being given, the executioners began their work of death. Head after head, in succession of soft, crunching sound, fell, drop, chop, and down dropped the hands, while the bodies remained for a moment in the same place, then into the air like jets of water from a fire-engine. The friend who was my guide, as he stood on the very pavement by the well on one side of the street where there rows of victims were drawn up, told me he had been obliged, as others also had been, to step back of these wretched victims lest, when the warm current spouted, lest the blood, if they were in front, should stream across the street and fall upon them. No sound blow was ever given, for the executioners were always selected for their work; for until they are able, with their heavy swords, which are in part butcher's cleavers as well as swords, to slice a great bulky vegetable as thin as we slice cucumbers, they are not eligible to the office.

Three seconds are sufficient for each head, in one minute you have twenty clear off, one hundred heads. It took rather longer for the assistants to pick up the heads and bodies and throw them up in rough coffins, preparatory to their being carried away and thrown into a deep hole outside the wall, for interment. Now were they at all careful that the old compassionate and kind old body should not see, or have thrown a head and body into a hole, which had never met before. As hundreds were something excluded at a time, occasionally some by the hundred, while there almost were of constant occurrence, the whole area swam in blood.—If one "to the horse's bridle," yet almost over the shoes and up to the ankles. The earth does not drink up so horrible an Acelama, so true a "circle of blood to Hong Kong Cor. of the New Memphis Patriot.

THE POLITICAL ANTEGONISM OF VIRGINIA has always been uniformly a Democratic State, never having voted against the regular Democratic nominee for President. In the majority, accordingly, of all the years, has been cut down to a low figure. In 1840 Martin Van Buren beat General Harrison, for President, only 1,396 votes. In 1844 James K. Polk carried the State against Henry Clay by a majority of about 6,000. In 1848 General Cass came near being beaten by General Taylor, he only saved by about 1,300 majority. In 1851 Mr. Johnson, Democrat, was defeated Governor over Mr. Smith, Whig, by a majority of 1,000. In 1855 Governor Wise had 15,000 over Scott. In 1856 Governor Wise was elected by 10,000 majority, and in 1858 Mr. Buchanan had nearly 20,000 majority over Fillmore. The majority for Letcher, Democrat, for Governor, at the late election, is probably about four or five thousand.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GOOSE WEDDING.—On Monday, 16th, at the Fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, Mass., was celebrated. Several hundred were present, and partook of a bountiful collation, including the bride's loaf, which, strange to by the Doctor himself, and the wedding ring disposed of as in the days of yore. The children of the venerable pair, except one in Utopia, were all present, with their twenty or thirty grandchildren, having come not only from New York, Boston and Worcester, but even from California.

AN EDITOR ON HIS TRAVELS.—He—Gets "fours."—Horace Greely, at Leavenworth, met a gentleman who expressed great pleasure in seeing so distinguished a philanthropist, and in wishing him success.

"Indeed," replied Mr. Greely, "I am happy to hear such sentiments, and to see such men as yourself and Col. ——, where I did not expect the least sympathy in this land where the majority of the nation is so firmly rooted. God be praised the work goes heavily on."

"What your old," interrupted Mr. W., "slavery will soon cease to exist in Missouri. The number of slaves is now fast decreasing." Here Mr. G. attempted to withdraw with his new friend, but from observation Mr. W. continued, "I am myself doing something towards removing them. Only last week I took away thirteen."

"My good friend, how, where to?"

"To New Orleans."

"Great God," exclaimed Horace. "What! do you mean to say you sold them?"

"Yes, sir, if that is what you call it. I buy and sell negroes. I am dedicated to you for the product of my business. Gentlemen, here sell my different wares for the best price in St. Louis, to keep your disciples from stealing them."

LOMBARDY.—The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom includes that part of Italy lying north of the Papal States, Parma and Modena, and extending out from Lake Maggiore and the Tiziano to the Adriatic; 245 miles long, 130 broad, embracing 17,541 square miles. Lombardy, of which Milan is the capital, and in which are the cities of Brescia, Cremo, Mantua and Pavia, has a population of 2,725,000. The Venetian Province includes the same area, has 2,331,000, a total of 5,057,000—or 287 to a square mile. Venice, Verona, and Padua are well known cities in this division. These provinces form one of the most agricultural regions in Europe, producing rice, maize, flax, hemp and flax, besides wine, and great products of the dairy, butter, cheese and much silk.

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Class 25 draws Saturday, June 18, 1859.
Class 26 draws Saturday, June 25, 1859.

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1	do prize	$30,000	30	Prize of	1,000
1	do prize	20,000	20	Prize of	500
1	do prize	10,000	10	Prize of	400
1	do prize	5,000	100	Prize of	300
1	do prize	4,000	100	Prize of	200
1	do prize	3,000	100	Prize of	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

2	prizes approximating to	$500	20,000	Prize of	1,000
2	do	400	10,000	Prize of	1,000
2	do	300	5,000	Prize of	600
2	do	200	4,000	Prize of	400
2	do	100	3,000	Prize of	300
2	do	100	2,000	Prize of	200
3,000	do	10	100	Prize of	100,000
3,465	prizes amounting to				$370,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

Certificate Package of	10 Whole Tickets	$80 00
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	10 Quarter "	20 00
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1 Prize of	10,000	10 Prize of	1,000
1 Prize of	5,000	100 Prize of	500
1 Prize of	3,000	100 Prize of	300
1 Prize of	2,000	100 Prize of	200
1 Prize of	1,000	100 Prize of	100
1,746 Prizes amounting to			$1,212,100

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6 Casks Hams.

RECEIVED 20 July, and for sale by

PRIENT & BOWEN,

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30 Bbls. Bourbon Whisky,

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