Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT,

W. M. T. AVERY

FOR SENATE, FROM FAYETTE AND SHELBY,

R. G. PAYNE, of Shelby.

FOR FAYETTE, FAYETTE, TIPTON AND SHELBY,

C. H. WHITMORE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SHELBY COUNTY,

J. P. FARRELLY & W. T. FARLEY

LEGISLATIVE CHANGE OF INCORPORATIONS.

The sixth resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Nashville recently, has been objected to by some of the Opposition newspapers, on the ground that it shows a different face on the subject of banking and currency, from that exhibited by the resolution that immediately precedes it. The sixth resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That it is essential to the welfare of the State, that in all charters of incorporation, granted by the Legislature, that the reservation should be reserved in all cases to change, modify or abolish those private and privileged incorporations as the public good shall demand.

A charter of incorporation is a legislative act which confers certain rights and franchises upon a body corporate, in return for benefits or advantages accruing to the State or citizens, and to which are generally annexed particular conditions or restrictions, for the protection of the rights of the public at large. The conditions or restrictions of the charter might not be always enforced by such remedies or penalties as are adequate to secure compliance with them, and might be omitted in the terms of the charter. And inasmuch as the rights intended to be protected belong to that class which the State, as a sovereign power, cannot part from without abandoning its high functions, it is important that the Legislature should reserve to itself the power to enforce the observance of these restrictions by such modifications or changes, and even by the abolition of the charter, if necessary, as a sound discretion may dictate. This reservation, however, should be limited to its object, and specified in the charter, keeping in view that such object is to enforce the observance of public rights, guaranteeing compliance with the restrictions of the charter.

As an example of this limitation of legislative restriction, it may be observed that it is now universally considered that no bank can issue a safe and convertible currency, and ought to be upheld by the Legislature, that does not keep its notes at its counters, with gold and silver. It is certain that the Legislature will hereafter require all banks in the State to observe this restriction, and, in order to enforce it, ought to reserve the right to annul the charter of any bank that may fail or refuse to strictly comply with it, and all other duties prescribed in the charter for the protection of noteholders and the security of public rights.

This we conceive to be a fair and intelligent construction of the sixth resolution, and was the true intent of the Convention when adopting it. Such an interpretation harmonizes rightly with the fifth resolution, reserving to the Legislature the sovereign right to protect the rights and interests of the people, and, at the same time, guaranteeing to the corporation the enjoyment of all the franchises secured to it, so long as it adheres to the conditions and restrictions of its charter, and depriving it of mere franchises only when it sets at defiance the terms of the contract and intercedes upon the rights of the citizens. No corporation should enjoy its franchises an hour after it ceases to respect the terms of its contract with the State, and its charter should be annulled as soon as it is demonstrated that it has violated and violated the law which gives it existence.

Should the remedy be found insufficient, or the penalties inadequate to prevent abuses of the privileges or violations of the conditions of the charter, it will certainly become the duty of the Legislature to change and strengthen these remedies and penalties, and this is one of the specific objects of reserving the right to change, modify or abolish incorporations.

The sovereignty of the Legislature over the subject of currency ought never to be surrendered by the Legislature; but we are not prepared that the Opposition should cavil at it, since they have never distinguished themselves by their advocacy either of the rights and sovereignty of the States or the people. The object of the reservation is to prevent abuses of the privileges granted, and there has surely been cause to exhibit jealousy and watchfulness towards corporations which have so often and so grossly abused their franchises in every State of the Union.

A TRIP TO ST. LOUIS.

The Southern—The Country—Ohio Railroad—Humboldt—Crockett—A Printer Conductor—Route East and North—On Board the Philadelphia.

We one day last week turned our back on the sanctum, bid a short good bye to pen and ink, shut up our desk, and deserted the spot where lay old papers that had been read, (which looked, as they lay scattered around, like skin enemies,) new papers yet to be read, and the preparations for the paper that had to be uttered into existence next morning. We bade farewell to the sanctum and its contents with a feeling of relief—some days at least, for us the daily "grind" would cease. A comfortable bed at the luxurious Worsham House, and a good breakfast next morning—on the Table at 5 o'clock—put us in condition for a start, and soon we were whirling away on the tracks of the Memphis and Ohio railroad. The Mississippi's muddy stream" was soon out of sight, the streets and houses rapidly disappeared, and we were in the green and leafy country. Brightly the morning sun tipped the loftiest trees—lovely its beams lay on the herbage and shrubs of the clearings—and mirthfully its light dashed and quivered on the shifting surface of the bayous, where the gurgling water struggled in vain but pretty forcibly around some obstacle. We were in the country, and "God made the country, man the town;" we therefore found the change it kept one, and enjoyed peering into the shady woods, and watching the wild flowers and tangled creeping plants by the road side.

Travelling on the Memphis and Ohio road is enjoyable, as the excellent manner in which the track has been ballasted, ensures a smooth and equable motion. The rapid travel—for the morning train goes a pretty full locomotive trot—is exhilarating, and meets with universal approbation from the passengers. The pleasure is heightened by the polite and ready attentions of the gentlemanly conductor, Mr. Maxson. We must acknowledge, however, that the traveler is partly indebted for his enjoyment to the humorous car in which he is riding, the sides of which are studed and the seats cushioned in a manner at once convenient and handsome. Eighty-two miles brought us to the present terminus of the road, Humboldt, where the Memphis and Ohio road is crossed by the Mobile and Ohio road, and where the cars of the former are deserted for those of the latter. Humboldt has recently been laid off into lots, and will, no doubt, soon be a flourishing town, as the situation is an agreeable one, and the country around is well settled by citizens who have generally arrived at that antipode of editorial existence—"easy circumstances."

The change of cars was rapidly made and our eastern direction changed for a northern one; soon the cotton region was left behind and we were rushing over the tobacco lands watered by the Obion and tributary bayous. Among the villages passed through on the route is Crockett, so called from the fact that the celebrated David Crockett once lived here. The old residence point out the spot where the log hut in which he resided, once stood. It was pulled down in December last. It is to be doubted whether any structure yet to be raised in the place will become as much an object of attention as this old and tottering cabin would have been, if the hand of improvement, in its resistless march could have spared it.

The Mobile and Ohio road is unagreeable one to travel on; it has a smooth track and convenient cars, and is Mr. Jan. Hicks we found a first class conductor. He is a printer by trade, and probably learns a great deal of human nature, as is always apparent when they are put in responsible places. Printers are to be found in all situations in life; they run railroad trains, are Captains of steamboats and sea-going ships, editors, senators, ambassadors, and a thousand other things; they are equal to every profession, and confer "right side up" on all occasions. Hence is therefore a good conductor, courteous with those who conduct themselves as gentlemen, and a stern disciplinarian with the blackguard and the quarrelsome. A run of sixty-nine miles brings the traveler to the present terminus of this road on the banks of the Mississippi river, at Columbus, Ky. This road can never become what it is capable of attaining until the track is continued in a point opposite Cairo in Illinois, so that a ferry boat can connect it with the Illinois Central road, thus putting it in close connection with the Ohio and Mississippi road—which extends from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and connects with the various lines converging at Chicago. At present the connection is effected by a boat that makes daily trips between the places. There are various obstacles to the extension of the track in the direction of Cairo, but if the counties along the route would combine with the railroad company, and the two push along a levee and a railroad track in connection, the work could be accomplished. When this is done, the Memphis and Ohio road, after being completed to Paris, will, under the able management of its efficient superintendent, Col. Henry Cotten—whose firm, prudent and systematic mode of doing business makes him an invaluable officer—become one of the most important roads connected with Memphis. Travelers from St. Louis and the West, find this a favorable route for the trip. By taking the Ohio and Mississippi route at Sandoval, the point of crossing the central Illinois track, Indianapolis is passed through and Cincinnati reached, at which point various routes for the East offer themselves to the traveler's choice; the most attractive to tourists is the Baltimore and Ohio, which crosses the mountains, giving views at Harper's Ferry and many other spots unsurpassed for beauty and sublimity.

If the Chicago route is taken, a plentiful choice of further routes is offered in that city. The traveler who has poetry in his soul will not fail to choose that which will take him to the historical city of Detroit, conduct him across the beautiful St. Clair river, which has ever leagues of Canadian territory, giving him an opportunity to see something of one of John Bull's largest babies, and carrying him by the Falls of Niagara, and thence through a country full of revolutionary memories.

Our trip to St. Louis or taking us farther than we expected; but tourists starting on their northern travel will not be sorry to learn what advantages they may secure by taking a seat in a car at the Navy Yard. At Columbus we became aquatic and took to the water, finding a pleasant berth on the steamer Philadelphia and receiving a warm welcome from its warm-hearted commander, Capt. Marshall, and from Tecbold, its gentlemanly clerk. Our further travels will afford material for "more of the same sort" another day.

Austria---Wealth---People---Size---Population, etc.

The commercial and financial position of Austria is comparatively so little known, that we publish an interesting portion of an article from the *Continental Review* of February, 1859:

Austria possesses 265 miles of sea coast, seven grand basins of rivers, and that of the Danube in particular, which covers 8,000 square leagues. Its Alpine ranges are composed of four of the principal stocks of the European population—Latins, Germans, Finns and Sclavos. Most productions flourish in the various climates of its territories; the forests are rich in game, and the mountains in minerals. Austria, on an extent of 12,120 square leagues, counts 36,000,000 of inhabitants—equal to 3,298 per square league. But the extreme thinness of the population in Lower Hungary, Voivodia and the Bukovina, leaves yet a vast field for future cultivation. The people in these parts are still backward in every thing that relates to agriculture and industrial pursuits. Railways, however, are destined to create great changes in Hungary, which has been hitherto retarded in its progress by the want of roads and other means of communication.

The different races in Austria vary in their physical peculiarities, but the generality of the people are strong and healthy. The Magyar is tall and ugly, the Italian finely built, the Tyrolese muscular, the Sclaves and Poles stubby and sturdy, the Slowak well made, the Croat tough and hardy, the Serb and Dalmatian are well looking, but in the Alps and in Corinthia Cretinism abounds. M. Schwarzer remarks that the inhabitants of the southwest of Austria abandon themselves voluntarily to repose, that is to say, to idleness and vice. The observations, short and to the point, are very valuable in all that concerns the moral organization of the different races of the empire. With regard to the Jews, "whose happy spirit of speculation has contributed so largely to the national fortune," he says: "Without the Jews, many countries of Europe would be left out of the country; but also many enterprises of great advantage would never have seen the light. Let us confess," he adds, "we have a great deal to learn from the Israelites."

Three-fourths of the Austrian population are agricultural. The whole area of the empire contains about 200,000,000 of arpents of arable land capable of tillage, of which only one half is in cultivation; the remainder consisting of forests and heaths. Austria does not, as yet, produce cotton enough for her own consumption. The deficit was covered in 1853—a bad year—by imports of grain amounting to 1,200,000. In ordinary years Austria does not import grain to the value of more than 400,000.

In spite of her fertility, Austria imports from abroad 65,000 quintals of fruit and cattle, to the value of 1,700,000 florins. Tobacco furnishes a monopoly and revenue of 26,570,000 florins. The wine, though improved in quality, does not increase in quantity. The forests furnish her with an exportation to the amount of 7,000,000 florins. But the forest laws are not well administered. Manufactories of potash, resin, pitch and charcoal absorb too much of the timber. Austria is yet a land of large properties, and is subject to all the evils of the concentration of landed property in new hands. The people have also no proper ideas as to the advantages of the subdivision of labor, and the peasants of that primitive and patriarchal country are all their own butchers, carpenters and blacksmiths. The total value of the agricultural productions of Austria, including the produce of the silkworm, is 1,548,382,000 florins. In the precious metals Austria is superior to all the other States in Europe. She exports annually gold to the amount of 17,270,000 florins, and silver to the amount of 3,600,000 florins. Political historians will have to point out, as a remarkable fact, that in the middle of the nineteenth century the country the richest in Europe in gold and silver was the poorest in point of coined money.

During the last thirty-six years the production of iron has quadrupled in Austria, but it is still insufficient. She imports largely steel and cast iron and steel. She possesses an abundance of coal, but consumes very little—estimated in tons, her consumption of coal in twenty times less than her consumption of tobacco. The total value of her mineral wealth, including salt and coal, amounts to 179,000,000 florins. The principal branches of Austrian manufacturing industry are glass and fire manufactures and the silk manufactories of Lombardy. The construction of machinery and metal work are commencing to flourish at Prague and Vienna. The total value of her manufactures is 570,000,000. To this amount M. Schwarzer adds 420,000,000 for the fabric, which gives 990,000,000 florins as the true value of the industrial development of Austria. In railways she has had, since their commencement, about 3000 kilometers in prospect, of which 1600 are to be still completed.

The total value of her commerce, including exports and imports, transit and navigation, is 248,000,000 florins. She possesses eighty-two seagoing vessels. The Austrian Lloyd Company possessed in 1854 60 steamers, but the profits of the establishment have been insignificant. The Danube Navigation Company, which enjoys a monopoly for twenty years, and possesses more than 100 steamers, besides an immense quantity of small iron vessels, appears to be more successfully situated. Its revenue in 1855 amounted to 2,267,465 florins. M. Schwarzer estimates the total value of Austria's productions—agricultural, metallic, industrial, and commercial—at 4,000,000 florins, while the total value of the productions of Great Britain is estimated at 5,000,000,000 sterling, and that of the productions of France at 10 milliards, or 400,000,000 sterling.

BILLIARDS FOR THE INSANE.—At the South Boston Insane Asylum, says the *Post*, there are a few patients who have now, as they had in happier days, a fervent passion for the game of billiards, and to gratify an innocent desire of such, the directors of the institution have recently caused the introduction of a billiard table. While much harmless amusement is thus derived by many, an opportunity is afforded of witnessing the workings of that singular power of human nature which permits the most flighty and turbulent minds to continue to be rendered intelligent and submissive under the influence of some object that engages the attention, pleases the fancy and excites the sympathy of one of an insatiable mind. There are admirable players among them, and one, it is thought, would be no mean match for Phelan himself.

KOSSUTH'S PREFERENCE.—Kossuth, in a note to the *Times* correcting misrepresentations, says:

"The support of my argument is this: If England abstains from taking a share in this war, the war will remain restricted to the Austrian dominions and to the Italian peninsula; if, on the contrary, England interferes, the war will become a general European war, and Germany will not plunge into the war if she thinks that she will not be supported by England; and Austria will not be supported by Russia, if England should either directly support Austria or assist Germany in supporting her. Then Prussia, too, will step on bottom the same side—she will not let Austria be crushed, that if the pendelt war assumes general European proportions, it will be entirely the work of England's intervention."

THE KEY NOTE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.—The Vermont *Patriot*, of the 6th inst., thus speaks of the coming State convention in that State:

The Democratic State convention which meets at Burlington on the 16th inst., opens the presidential campaign of 1860. It will stand the first set of delegates to the Charleston convention. It may, if it has the courage and capacity to do so, give the key note to that proposition to make it with Democracy of the Union. What that note ought to be in order to keep faith with the country and secure the success of the party, North, North or South, is at a loss to know. It will be a bold one, to be pitched to the time of "non-intervention and popular sovereignty" the same air to which the embattled hosts of the Independence of 1776, and the Union and glorious victory in 1800. Pitched on the same key—a tune in harmony with the union of the States and the rights of the people—the Democracy will achieve a 1860 a victory as memorable and decisive as that of 1856.

DON'T WANT THEIR VOTES.

At Shelbyville, as we are informed, Col. Netherland justified his vote against exempting the last book, the last plow and horse of the poor debtor from execution, and asked if there was a man in the crowd who would avail himself of the law. "If there is such a man here," said he, "let him hold up his hand!" A voter in the crowd promptly held up his hand in answer to the appeal. This was more than Col. Netherland expected. He evidently thought that his manner of putting the question would deter any one from answering in the affirmative. When, in spite of his manner, he was thus answered, there was nothing left him but to abide the citizen who faced him. He decided that he did not want his vote—that he *needed the vote of men who would avail themself of the exemption laws*. There is, then, no doubt as to the effort of Col. Netherland to plead youth or the statute of limitations in defense of his votes against the exemption laws. Instead of that, he insists and insults those who would shield their families under the provisions of those laws, and declares that he does not want their votes.

The porgies, reduced by sickness or misfortune to the last plow and hoe, must be willing to give up those articles at the bidding of a remorseless creditor, and trust to charity for the support of his family, or he is not entitled to vote for Col. Netherland. The poor shivers and the men who ride in fine carriages are the persons for whom Col. Netherland labors in the Legislature. He will, of course, feel honored by their suffrages. But we can tell him that the laboring poor are not only the defenders of the State in war, but the men who make Governors in peace. They may not choose to answer, this now, such questions as Col. Netherland put to them at Shelbyville; but they will assuredly, at the ballot box, on the first Thursday of August, with such a shower of ballots as will overwhelm, and crush him.—*Nashville Union.*

Opposition Misrepresentation—Gov. Harris and Banks—Caution to Democrats.

From the Gibson Herald.]

The friends of Gov. Harris ought to be vigilant and active in exposing the perversions and misrepresentations of his position, to which some of the less scrumptious of the Opposition are ready to resort. No ingenuous man who has heard the discussions of the two candidates for Governor, can either misunderstand or misrepresent the views of Gov. Harris on any of the questions in issue between them. He spoke very subject with a directness, frankness and clearness that leaves no excuse for any misunderstanding, and render any misrepresentation wilfully unjustifiable. We trust we can be excused that allusion is occasionally made by some of the more reckless of the Opposition, to practice gross imposition upon persons who have not had the opportunity to hear Gov. Harris for themselves.

Against this class of electioneerers we wish to give our Democratic friends special warning, and we wish to guard them particularly against misrepresentations of Governor Harris' views on the question of currency and banks. We are credibly informed that while at the candidates spoke in Columbia, one of this order of partisans came from the speaking into the town, and declared loudly that Gov. Harris came out in his speech for the abolition of all banks, and for an exclusive metallic currency. He happened to make the assertion in hearing of a Democrat who had also heard the speech, and who immediately denounced the assertion as a misrepresentation, and thus prevented the making of a false impression. We commend the prompt interposition of the truth in this instance, as an example that ought to be followed wherever such attempts at misrepresentation are made. They are never made through ignorance, but by those who hear Gov. Harris, and those who make them under false impressions made by others ought to be promptly undeceived.

The leading object of Gov. Harris, so far as the currency is concerned, is to secure such reforms to the banking system as will force the banks to rely on gold and silver as the basis of their issues, and to be at all times able to meet their notes with specie. Following the lights of experience, in our own and other States, we think he is decidedly opposed to present system of banking, as wholly unstable for a sound convertible currency, and opposes the re-chater of any existing institutions, except with such specific alterations and modifications as will correct their known abuses, and will secure to the people, through the Legislature, the right, at all times, to apply such other remedies as time and experience shall prove to be necessary. He leaves no man in more conjecture as to the defects of the banking system or as to the reforms which he advocates.

He specifies and defines both with fearless boldness and unmistakable clearness. He asserts that the control over the currency and currency are attributes of sovereignty, which the people ought never to surrender to irresponsible corporations, and hence he insists that in all future bank charters, he will reserve the right to alter, modify or annul them, at the will of the people shall be reserved. With the restrictions and reservations which he specifies and defines, Gov. Harris is willing to the results of experience in the future, and indulges the hope that by these means our people can be secured in the enjoyment of a currency equal at all times to gold and silver. He discards and repudiates the terms "hard" and "soft" as worse than senseless; catch words invented by designing demagogues, but used by designing partisans merely to create false impressions and cheat the people out of their honest votes.

We repeat, in conclusion, that it is the duty of every true friend of Gov. Harris to be watchful in detecting and exposing the misrepresentations to which artful partisans resort in their efforts to defeat his election. We this is done by his friends with half the industry with which he labors for the cause of Democracy, Gov. Harris will double the majority which he received at the last election.

Letter from Miss Kennedy.

We copy the following interesting letter from the *Missouri Central City*. It will be remembered that Miss Kennedy was one of the sufferers by the explosion of the *St. Nicholas*. She remained at the house of Mr. Shock, of this city, until her recovery enabled her to resume her journey:

DR. CRITE—*Dear Sir*: The pleasure and the pain of the home greetings have been enjoyed; the tears of joy have flowed, the joy bells have rung, and I find myself, through the kindness and protecting care of "Him who doeth all things well," once more beneath the roof of my own dear home. The Redbird will be glad if that one eyes have been so delighted at the sight of such a substantial proof of the sympathy and kindness evidenced by our Californian sister, in behalf of that national enterprise—the purchase of Washington's Home. Such results must be truly encouraging to the weight to that one model! What a lifelong of mental agony and physical suffering has been endured in that brief period! But it was not to those painful incidents that I designed alluding. The unalloyed nugget was transferred to the Mint, for coinage, and will speedily reappear, no doubt, in the current form of golden coin.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A MAN SCALED UP IN A CAR.—On Saturday, when the fast stock train upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached Cumberland, a man was found in a car which had been loaded with tobacco at Benwood. The car was locked and sealed with one of Mears' patent car seals. The presence of the man was not detected until the car was opened. He was barely alive. He was taken into the air, and Dr. Healey summoned, but he could not speak, and it was the opinion of the physician that he was too far gone to recover. From marks on his shirt, and a passport written in French, found in his pocket, his name is supposed to be Louis Auguste. It is conjectured that the man, when the porpoise of riding free, as he had no money. He was without food and water thirty-six hours, and had experienced such agony as overcame him. With a penknife he had cut a small hole in the car door, and there were marks of his fingers upon the door, showing that the unfortunate man had struggled desperately for liberty and air. At last accounts he was alive.—*Wheeling Argus.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF NAPOLEON.—In his visit to the field of battle at Montebello the Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped being made prisoner by the Austrians. He was at Castegio, and was observing with his telescope the movements of the enemy between Barbarello and the Portico del Stella upon the Po, when suddenly a detachment of Austrians presented themselves before him, only two hundred paces distant. Whether they had lost their way, or whether they had withdrawn thus far from mere hardihood, cannot be told; but it is probable that the latter supposition is correct, inasmuch as the advanced posts of the Austrians had been very active and daring then those of the Franco-Sardinians. Directly, however, the Emperor saw them, he changed color, threw away his cigar, drove the spurs into his horse's flanks, and galloped back to Voghera at a pace which would have done honor to the winner of the Derby. Louis Napoleon has fortune, it must be admitted, but that of wantonly exposing his person to the enemy cannot certainly be numbered among them.

PIKE'S PEAK.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Daily West*, of Saturday morning, the 18th, says that on the day before's party of miners, from Ohio, returned to the starting place. The West says: That party confirms the report in regard to the rich diggings lately discovered—especially Gregory's. They say, however, that the good diggings are all claimed, and it is useless to attempt to get into these mines, and parties going there now must rely upon making new discoveries. They left because they had no provisions, and because there was no employment that would pay them to stay. Provisions were enormously high—indeed it was almost impossible to get them on any terms when they left. The miners are in mountains and inaccessible, and these gentlemen became satisfied that they would not be able to do anything in the way of prospecting for provisions. They thought they could do better at home, though they saw men who were raking from two to five dollars per day, and heard of others that were doing even better than that."

Among the new things brought to light in London is a School of Manners. It is patronized by the patronage of a countess, several ladies, the wife of a bishop, the wives of consciousness and gentlemen. The object is to teach cookery and household economy generally, and cookery for the sick as a capacity. At the school are received boarders as well as day pupils, and ladies and gentlemen subscribers may send their cooks for lessons.

The new Court of Divorce established in London, appears to be pretty well occupied, some additional judges being added daily, and still it is said that this court has more arrearages than any other court in London.

ENGLAND DESTINED TO AID AUSTRIA.—The dockyards and arsenals resound with the note of preparation, beacons for seamen are more than usually bright, ship yards are busy, and all this, of course, is done to get ready to fight the Austrians, the mortal enemy of England. All the newspapers also are urging her to make sure that they neither intend to not will fight, and that, even if they do, it will not be on the side of Austria or the Pope. We shall see. Meanwhile, we shall also be amused our readers that England will fight on that side or not at all, and that this will be so much more popular government. Whig or Tory.—*London Tablet (Catholic organ.)*

CLIPPINGS.

The chess fever is subsiding. Harper's Weekly has discontinued its chess column.

The white folks in Oregon having no white women to choose from are marrying Indian squaws.

The venerable Mrs. John C. Calhoun is now at the house of her son-in-law, Prof. Clemson, at Bladensburg.

Gen. Pierce and his wife were at Vienna, May 21. He was well, but Mrs. Pierce's health was not improving.

James Madison Jefferson, a nephew of President Jefferson, died on the 29th of May last at his residence, near Elkton, Ky.

The Boston Traveller announces the accession of a man of "world-wide reputation" to its editorial force. Gen. Caleb Cushing is said to be the man.

A descendant of Gen. Howard, an English nobleman, and heir to property amounting to $30,000, is said to be in the House of Refuge, Cincinnati. Measures are being taken for his release.

Mr. Henry Dexter, the sculptor, has received an order from a member of Mr. Buchanan's friends in Boston, to make a marble bust of the President, and has gone to Washington to execute the commission.

The *Gazette Rose*, a Paris journal of fashions, states that for young ladies' bonnets, this season, rice straws are much worn, and are often trimmed with bright yellow ribbon, buttercups, and tufts of black feathers.

The cadets have been suspended from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, for tarring and feathering a fellow student charged with dishonesty.

Our government claims for its citizens all the privileges and exemptions agreed upon by the powers represented in the Paris Conference of 1856, in behalf of its own subjects.

The remains of the American heroes who fell in the battle of Lake Erie, have recently been exhumed in the vicinity of Erie, Pennsylvania, by the laborers excavating for the Erie and Sunbury railroad.

Investigations prove that no counterfeit postage stamps have ever been detected, traced or known, and that all the recent stories were fabricated to impose new envelopes on the department. But the scheme has failed.

Gen. Jim Lane has written a letter to the Leavenworth Times to notify Kansas editors that, as a private citizen, he claims exemption from further assaults until he shall again enter the political arena.

Already our enterprising citizens begin to besiege the new Mexican minister with bogus claims of Railroad grants.

The New Jersey Militiens have fixed upon June 12, 1859, as the latest period at which the world would end, the day came to an end but the world did not.

Chief Justice Taney, who has been indisposed for the last few days, at his hotel in Richmond, Va., was on Wednesday before last, able to be present at the United States Circuit Court in that city.

A man's wife lately died in New York, and, upon exhumation of the body, not a trace of poison was found in it. This is regarded as a remarkable proof of the advancement of virtue and domestic happiness in that exemplary city.

There is much excitement in Illinois, in the neighborhood of Bloomington, on the subject of rats. These animals have appeared in some localities in swarms, and damaged the corn. Their mode of operation is to dig below the stalks, and then gnaw the stems of the ears, thereby destroying each hill that they invade.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, June 17, says: the health of the city of New Orleans continues remarkably good for this season of the year. There is, comparatively speaking, no sickness at all. Indeed, the average health is about as good as during the winter months, and it is a fact that we can hardly recall to mind a case of fever. It is the boast of the physicians, the prospects ahead are exceedingly favorable.

The ordinance by which Christian servants are prohibited to serve in Jewish families is likely to be rescinded in Vienna and in some of the provincial capitals, but it will be carried out in the case of the Ghetto in Lemberg, where the so-called Ghetto (separate quarter for the Jews) has been re-established by Count Gołuchowsky, the priest ridden Stadholder of the province of Galicia.

A paragraph in the last California papers says that Gen. Walker is about to quit filibustering and marry a wealthy lady of Lower California, who once saved his life. She is a Catholic, and Walker's conversion to that religion is said to have some connection with his matrimonial designs. A dispatch from New York, however, says that he is engaged in a new expedition for the conquest of Nicaragua.

SENATOR SLIDELL AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* says:

"There is no doubt that Mr. Slidell has at length accepted the mission to France, which was tendered to him by the President two years ago, and which he could have had at any time since, if he had chosen to accept it. Mr. Slidell to accept it now is the existence of a war in Europe, the future complications of which cannot be foreseen, but which may possibly involve the opportunity of his country in negotiating a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba. This negotiation is, no doubt, to be commenced at Paris, and not at Madrid. Mr. Slidell has been identified with the Cuban question, and has done much to fix the attention of the government and of the country upon it. He has been lately sounded very strongly and completely in his views on that subject, and in his political position generally, by the Democratic party in Louisiana, as represented in the late Democratic State convention. He can leave Louisiana, therefore, for a couple of years, without apprehension of any change unfavorable to his great political influence there. Two years of his senatorial term is unexpired, and it may perhaps be completed by the appointment of Mr. Soulige, recently a member of the House of Representative from Louisiana.

GENEROUS AND GOLDEN CALIFORNIA.—We saw yesterday a nice little block of compact virgin gold, weighed with the Gold Commissioner, amounting in value to $2,320, the *of only one month's* Californian contributions to the Mount Vernon Fund. This pretty nugget was received through the enterprising house of Messrs. Wells, Farro & Co., from Mrs. Magdalen Gordon Blanding, the accomplished Lady Regent of the Mount Vernon Association for that purpose, and we feel sure that it will be highly gratifying that our eyes have been so delighted at the sight of such a substantial proof of the noble generosity and kindness evidenced by our Californian sister, in behalf of that national enterprise—the purchase of Washington's Home. Such results must be truly encouraging to the weight to that one model! What a lifelong of mental agony and physical suffering has been endured in that brief period! But it was not to those painful incidents that I designed alluding. The unalloyed nugget was transferred to the Mint, for coinage, and will speedily reappear, no doubt, in the current form of golden coin.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A MAN SCALED UP IN A CAR.—On Saturday, when the fast stock train upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached Cumberland, a man was found in a car which had been loaded with tobacco at Benwood. The car was locked and sealed with one of Mears' patent car seals. The presence of the man was not detected until the car was opened. He was barely alive. He was taken into the air, and Dr. Healey summoned, but he could not speak, and it was the opinion of the physician that he was too far gone to recover. From marks on his shirt, and a passport written in French, found in his pocket, his name is supposed to be Louis Auguste. It is conjectured that the man, when the porpoise of riding free, as he had no money. He was without food and water thirty-six hours, and had experienced such agony as overcame him. With a penknife he had cut a small hole in the car door, and there were marks of his fingers upon the door, showing that the unfortunate man had struggled desperately for liberty and air. At last accounts he was alive.—*Wheeling Argus.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF NAPOLEON.—In his visit to the field of battle at Montebello the Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped being made prisoner by the Austrians. He was at Castegio, and was observing with his telescope the movements of the enemy between Barbarello and the Portico del Stella upon the Po, when suddenly a detachment of Austrians presented themselves before him, only two hundred paces distant. Whether they had lost their way, or whether they had withdrawn thus far from mere hardihood, cannot be told; but it is probable that the latter supposition is correct, inasmuch as the advanced posts of the Austrians had been very active and daring then those of the Franco-Sardinians. Directly, however, the Emperor saw them, he changed color, threw away his cigar, drove the spurs into his horse's flanks, and galloped back to Voghera at a pace which would have done honor to the winner of the Derby. Louis Napoleon has fortune, it must be admitted, but that of wantonly exposing his person to the enemy cannot certainly be numbered among them.

PIKE'S PEAK.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Daily West*, of Saturday morning, the 18th, says that on the day before's party of miners, from Ohio, returned to the starting place. The West says: That party confirms the report in regard to the rich diggings lately discovered—especially Gregory's. They say, however, that the good diggings are all claimed, and it is useless to attempt to get into these mines, and parties going there now must rely upon making new discoveries. They left because they had no provisions, and because there was no employment that would pay them to stay. Provisions were enormously high—indeed it was almost impossible to get them on any terms when they left. The miners are in mountains and inaccessible, and these gentlemen became satisfied that they would not be able to do anything in the way of prospecting for provisions. They thought they could do better at home, though they saw men who were raking from two to five dollars per day, and heard of others that were doing even better than that."

Among the new things brought to light in London is a School of Manners. It is patronized by the patronage of a countess, several ladies, the wife of a bishop, the wives of consciousness and gentlemen. The object is to teach cookery and household economy generally, and cookery for the sick as a capacity. At the school are received boarders as well as day pupils, and ladies and gentlemen subscribers may send their cooks for lessons.

The new Court of Divorce established in London, appears to be pretty well occupied, some additional judges being added daily, and still it is said that this court has more arrearages than any other court in London.

ENGLAND DESTINED TO AID AUSTRIA.—The dockyards and arsenals resound with the note of preparation, beacons for seamen are more than usually bright, ship yards are busy, and all this, of course, is done to get ready to fight the Austrians, the mortal enemy of England. All the newspapers also are urging her to make sure that they neither intend to not will fight, and that, even if they do, it will not be on the side of Austria or the Pope. We shall see. Meanwhile, we shall also be amused our readers that England will fight on that side or not at all, and that this will be so much more popular government. Whig or Tory.—*London Tablet (Catholic organ.)*

New Advertisements.

All Advertisements for the Daily must be handed in before 12 o'clock.

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.

34,000 Acres of Choice Arkansas Land

AND a Beautiful Home Residence in South Memphis, to be exchanged for Dry Goods.

Call at HEARD & HODGSON'S, 332 Main street.

jun23-1m

Stray Cow.

A DARK BROWN COW with short now out, came to my house about 1st date stock, and is now with my cattle. I would be pleased to find the owner.

A. J. HARRIS.

Woodlawn, 14 miles north-east of Memphis.

jun23-1w

J. S. KENNEDY,

General Book-keeper and Accountant,

M. W. COR. MAIN AND JEFFERSON SIS.,

Will undertake keeping books for the last 10 years, a practical Book-keeper and Accountant, offers his services to the mercantile community, and capitalists or Monopolists, whose business does not require a full time, to keeping a book-keeper regularly employed. All calls to post their books, draw off balances, attend at trial balances, effect settlements, clear up old accounts, and make out the draw off accounts, &c. &c., will be promptly attended to.

J. S. KENNEDY.

jun23

For Rent.

A GOOD BRICK DWELLING HOUSE in South Memphis, within ten minutes walk of Court Square; has 4 rooms, well and cistern.

MATT BRIDGES,

Real Estate Agent, 38 Madison st.

jun23-1w

ANNIVERSARY

OF

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE!

June 26th and 29th.

SUNDAY—Annual Sermon by Rev. Dr. Schmuck.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY—Examination of Classes.

MONDAY NIGHT—Distribution of Prizes and Annual Address by Col. Samuel Carpenter, of Memphis.

TUESDAY NIGHT—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

WEDNESDAY—Reading Essays by the Graduates, Divine Service, and Literary Address by O. Yerger, Esq., of Memphis.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—A Party given to the Graduates.

jun23-td&3

A TEACHER WANTED

For the Raleigh Male and Female Academy.

THE session have just closed in the above Academy, and the trustees are desirous to procure a Male and Female Teacher, to take charge of the Academy. The Male Teacher has always usually taught in connection therewith the preparatory classes for Southern colleges. He is the duties of the Female Teacher should consist of teaching the first of September next.

Address James W. King or James M. Coleman, Raleigh, Tennessee.

jun23-1m

Situation Wanted.

A VIRGINIAN, who is an experienced Classical and Mathematical Teacher, and who has for seven years past been employed in an academy, desires to hear of a place where he can find an eligible situation for establishing a school in one of the Northern States. Would be willing to accept a situation in a College (in a subordinate capacity) or as principal of a high rank. Refer to James Lyons, Richmond, Va., Rev. Dr. Hoge, Richmond, Va., Rev. Dr. Leyburn, Principal of Rye Seminary, Westchester County, New York, and Rev. Dr. Wilson, Baltimore.

Address "Teacher," care of Messrs. Ryan & Ashe, Academy, Greene Hill, Madison county, Va.

Salary no object, if a good teacher is secured.

jun23-6t&w4w

To the Public.

WE have again placed ourselves before the travelling public, with the

Opposition Line of Omnibusses

to and from all the Railroads running to the city, hoping it may meet with the approbation of the traveling community. Hacks are as cheap as those of any other line.

We will take passengers to any part of the city, within the limits, for any sum they may agree.

☞ No extra charge for baggage.

FLETCHER & ERCK, Proprietors.

P. S.—Any call on us, by letter, left at the Post Office, Main street, or at the Worsham House, will be promptly attended to.

FLETCHER & ERCK.

jun23-1m

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Ladies' Auction Sale!

Of the Celebrated and Unequaled

BISHOP HOOP SKIRTS!

Also a choice assortment of

EMBROIDERIES.

WILL BE SOLD

Tomorrow morning, June 24th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

And Continue EVERY DAY Until Sold.

☞ Remember the sale will commence at 9 o'clock precisely, and continue every day until sold. Attention! the weather is pleasant; no dust, no mud, and a large and fashionable assortment.

TAKE NOTICE—None but ladies will be expected to attend this sale; they must have a fair chance.

M. J. LUCAS & SON.

WARD & McCLELLAND,

**Wholesale and Retail