THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY McLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 187.

Daily Appeal.

A Brahmin Insulted at the White Mountains—His Hotel Pleasures and Afflictions—A Landlord's Obsections to His Color.

Mr. J. C. Gangooly, a converted Brahmin, now in this country, gives the particulars of his visit to the Glen House in the White Mountains, and tells how he fared there, in a letter to the Boston *Transcript*, which we republish. The chief grievance he has awakened since his arrival in America seems to have been the refusal of "a pale-looking, weak, tall man, with an apron round his waist to allow him a seat at the *table d'hote* with the rest of the company. He appears to have been invited to sit down, as he says of that place, "where the fashions and gaieties of the summer are powerful, the good host drew a chair by his side, entertained him with sweet words of his life, boasting the dainties of the table before him." The Transcript says for the information of those not acquainted with the Brahmin countenance, that Mr. Gangooly is about the color of Thomas Corwein, of Ohio, and Senator Hamlin, of Maine, and does not look so much like one of the African race as Senator Pearce, of Maryland:

LETTER FROM BRAHMIN GANGOOLY.

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript:

Most of your readers are my valued friends, who take much interest in my Christian mission, and whose kind sympathy has been my hope and help ever since the wise Providence has committed me to their charge. During my travel over these United States, I had little time to tell even those intimately known about my trip. The easiest way to inform them of my course is through you, for a Bengalee proverb says, "By pouring out water on the head you wet almost every part of the body." I was gone little over ten weeks, and had kind hands and hearts for my guide. Wherever I went I met a Christian welcome among the brethren. A innocent curiosity to know all about me, drew crowds in the cars, steamboats, or hotels. My mouth, like the temple of Janus, was opened to answer the questions of the inquisitive Americans. And there was such a demand for my autographs, that my handwriting, which was wretched before, is now little improved, I had to write so much. I will speak of these pleasant things in my next; in this let me bring to your notice the sad, disagreeable experience that occurred in the latter part of my travel. This I do, because it is pleasanter to dispose of the vegetables first, and eat the pies and custard at the end.

The object of note we visited last was the Mount Washington. As we must come home by way of Portland, we went by the cars to Crawford House horses, and fixed up ourselves with staves to walk down to the Glen House. After a fatiguing walk of four hours, we reached the place mentioned above. We were all tired, hungry and thirsty; for my part I should say I was entirely used up and very hungry indeed. The reasons are these: living in a country where a piece (less than a cent) will carry you seven miles on water, and being a Brahmin, I was never called on to labor. Brahmin aristocracy is above physical labor. With a strong frame of will I have do take hold of anything innocently tiresome, that I fight be useful in time of emergency. Secondly, owing to the entire change of my diet, I do not relish a great many things here. Thirdly, I have had a good breakfast, for it is composed of things which I am unaccustomed to eat, and the strong flavor of the hot drinks take away half my appetite. In short, I look at the table with a fool eye. It draws me toward it from the morning and helps me to walk in the afternoon.

My first inquiry to the porter was, "What is your dinner hour, sir?" and being informed "one," I began to for an ardent gaze upon the clock and on my watch and on the sun, the cook and the ladies and gentlemen, like bees, buzzed out of their rooms for the dining hall. My good friend, the clergyman, was then in the "waste room," and I was impatiently waiting for him. He came out and we directed our steps to the hall. Sad hour! The chief officer whispered to my brother that he would not admit him in the hotel, for he was a very bad and appealed to him in the name of my Boston friends, in the name of humanity; informed him who I was, my country, my worth, etc., and have I was treated respectfully in the first-class hotels in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, at Lake George and Saratoga. In vain he pleaded. His reasonings and remonstrances effected nothing. The tyrant knew before who I was when I wrote my name and place in the register. His hard heart did not move. I said to my friend, "Sir, does he want to put me in a separate place?" "Separate place!" he said, "to no place."

The shame of disappointment filled our heart, and, in despair, we sat near the counter and drank three tumblers of water as substitutes for the three different heads in the dinner, viz: the vegetables, pastry, and dessert. Upon this we had some soup and the pieces, and my friend once more asked them the ground of such an unchristian act. A pale-looking, weak, tall man, with an apron round his waist heard all that we said, and seeing the passengers had got into the stage, took my friend in the porter, and said we might take our dinners then if we choose. "All aboard!" the driver cried, and we bade farewell to the Glen House forever. We had time enough to buy our tickets at Gorham, as the train took us right off. However, my good friend managed to secure four pieces of sponge cake from the Alpine House, where I had a letter of introduction from Rev. T. S. King. Mr. Editor, you can judge how we two men made our dinner on four pieces of cake!

In the boat there was no less arrangement, so we had to go to our berths for supper. I would not write any more of this; yet, lest I should say that the man who insulted me, insulted me, for my oriental color, ought to know that while complexion is not the standard in the whole world, nor in heaven, his Master and Lord was an Oriental—the Apostles were so too; and finally, he ought to know this, that as far as the civilization and pre-existence of national glory is concerned, as there is distance between him and a negro, there is the same distance between him and a Brahmin.

Dear Sir, gentleman recognizes gentleman—"a jewelr knows a jewel." The good host of Congress Hall, Saratoga, where the fashions and gaieties of the summer are powerful, drew an extra chair by my side, and entertained me with the sweet words of his lips, besides the dainties of the table before me.

J. C. GANGOOLY.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

The English and Americans call the empire of Francis Joseph, Austria, from Aster, the south wind, implying thereby the empire of southern Europe; while the Austrian government call it Oesterreich, "the realm of the east." There is significance in both, for Austria has long been the dominant power in the south of Europe, and will maintain her ascendancy by her terrible grasp been laid upon eastern Europe. Russia is the despot of the north, France and England are the western powers, but Austria is especially the empire of the south and east.

We have said that her existence seems to be a sort of stern necessity in southern Europe, and events have verified it. She is left now, by the treaty of Villafranca, which behind impregnable fortresses on the line of the Mincio, with the alpine strongholds of Tyrol behind it, and a voice, by right of Venetia, in the Italian confederation, which will, of course, make her the leading power in that body. With the Pope, the King of Naples, and the sovereigns of the Duchies unanimously in her favor, Austria has little to fear from the threat of Italy even more fearfully than ever.

The Emperor of the French, besides concluding peace with Austria, has given the cold shoulder to Sardinia, and appears to be courting the friendship of Francis Joseph, precisely as he did that of the Russian Emperor, after the defeat of the Crimean war. He told the truth when he told that he made peace with Russia because the war was about to assume vast proportions, and he is seeking a firm alliance with Austria, because of the military strength of that power. When the Austrians, who are Germans, are numbered, in all Italy, but two hundred thousand men, and after sustaining six tremendous defeats, it stood arrayed before the French lines three hundred thousand strong, of which one hundred and seventy-five thousand were the right year veterans who had not been in the war at all. So great were the resources of the empire that, at the battle of Solferino, there was a whole park of artillery and many thousand men not engaged at all.

We may feel a horror and detestation of the despotism of Austria over her subject millions, but it is impossible to overlook the actual and undeniable strength attested by these facts, or to undervalue the resistance of the French Emperor to make peace with such a power, and to maintain terms of intimate friendship with the Austrian Emperor. It seems to be clear, that it was in love for Italian liberty that caused the recent war on the part of the French. Some cherished scheme for the aggrandizement of France lay at the bottom; and as part of the spoils, if Italy was to be annexed to France, the object must be looked for in some other direction.

France has a colony in Africa, the importance of which is seven fold that of all the Barbary States tributary to the Sultan of Turkey. The Russian war was undertaken to vindicate French interests, and it resulted in no gain of territory to the French, but in serious expense. Austria's threatening position had some influence in preventing such a consummation, backed, as it was, by Prussia. Had it opposed as France would be in such acquisitions by England and Russia. But since then some secret coalition has been made between Russia and France, by which the former is left free to act as she pleases in some scheme for the partition of the Turkish Empire. Should the Emperor of Austria have been brought into this pact, at the recent private meeting between him and Napoleon, the alliance would be almost too formidable to be realized.

Let us look at this for a moment. France would receive for nothing, or for but a small consideration, the possessions of the Sultan, which comprise Egypt, Tripoli and Tunis, and with these she would have nearly the whole Mediterranean southern coast, and control the navigation of Suez and the Red Sea. European Turkey would be most desirable for both Russia and Austria. It is composed of populations naturally allied to the people of Southern Austria by religion, race and customs, as well as language. Turkey makes no headway whatever in the government of these races. They are bitterly hostile to the Turks, and must ever remain so. And while Austria is a stranger forever in Italy, her rule would be acceptable to the Christians of Turkey as a relief from Moslem oppression. What time can be imaginable about this coalition to seize the sick man's effects? If the attention of Austria could be diverted from her east, instead of the west, if she could be induced to turn her arms against Italy, the latter might become an easy prey to France.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A New York correspondent says that ten millions of hooped skirts are manufactured in that city per year. Homer there make more than three times as many as any other place on all these orders, in the name of her vine, where one such a world of emptiness go.

THE AQUARIAL GARDENS AT BOSTON.

Being in Boston a short time since, I accepted the invitation of a friend to visit the Aquarial Gardens, No. 21 Bromfield street.

These "gardens" are not, as some of your unsophisticated readers might suppose, real gardens upon the ground. Those who have seen the aquarium in Dunbar's window can form some idea of the exhibition. There are some thirty tanks of two or three times the capacity of the one just alluded to, arranged upon stands in a circle, and in the centre of the circle is a large octagonal tank. There are four or five smaller tanks upon a counter against one side of the hall. These tanks are made from the ends of slabs of marble, the sides of plate glass, and are filled some with fresh water and some with sea water. The bottoms of the tanks are covered with sand, pebbles and shells of various kinds. There are also aquatic plants, some of them very rare. The water is never changed, but is kept pure by a constant current of air introduced through a pipe in the bottom of each tank. None of the tanks are without objects of interest. We will also refer to hand, and for sale on commission, any express consigned to our care.

HILL, WARE & CHRISP,
Adams street.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

HARRIS, WORMELEY & CO.,
AGENTS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—AND—
NO. 8 FRONT ROW,
Memphis, Tenn.

THE undersigned, Agents for the manufacturers of those celebrated Gin Stands, are prepared at all times to furnish the planters with the Eagle Gins. The increasing demand for these Gins throughout all the cotton growing States after the most thorough trial is the best evidence of their superiority over all others in use.

Factories requiring Gins for the coming season would do well to send in their orders promptly, that there may be time to have them made and put in operation at the commencement of the ginning season.

GIN BANDS for GINS—a full supply always on hand.

HARRIS, WORMELEY & CO.

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.

THIS celebrated establishment, situated in full view of Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay, and at the date of the large or military post in the country (Fort Monroe) will be opened for the 22d inst.

The old buildings in rear of the establishment having been replaced by new ones, the Hygeia now offers unsurpassed accommodation and comfort. Ladies may still find here a child-like quiet both quite and interesting, at the season when every attraction of a fashionable watering place.

Persons of the Southern gentlemen may come with their colored domestics, without fear of Abolition interference.

Of the place the Hon. Dudley Mann has said: "Old Point Comfort, you may rely upon it, has all the requisites to make it the Saratoga of the Southern States."

JOS. SEGAR, Proprietor.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE have on hand for inspection the following makes of machines:

Wood's Patent Lock Stitch Machines with Hemmers.
Blackburn's Lock Stitch Machines with Hemmers.
Wood's Elliptic Lock Stitch with Hemmers.
Singer Cam Stitch with Hemmers.
Tarbert & Face's Lock Stitch with Hemmers.
Gilbert's Machines.
Grover and Baker's Machines.

The Wood Machine is a large and fine Machine, and will sew anything from the finest muslin to leather. Machines are generally set up, and warranted equal to any Machine made. The Singer Machine is a fine Machine for all family purposes. These machines can be seen and tried at Messrs. J. A. M. Fatherly's Furniture Rooms, on Union street, where Main and Second Bluffs, Memphis. Call and see them.

T. T. & H. J. YEAROUT.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the city directed by agreement and all the debts owing to the firm are assigned to A. G. Gaage, who has the same to pay, and who will settle the liabilities of said firm.

A. G. GAAGE.
Memphis, March 16, 1859.

JOHNSTON & BARTON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Hernando, Miss.

WILL practice law in the various Courts of North Mississippi, West Tennessee, the Federal Court at Pontotoc and the High Court at Jackson. Prompt attention given to collections.

GEO. PHILLER & CO.,

HATTERS,
No. 78 Front Row.
CASH SYSTEM.

TO our old friends and customers: Having purchased the interest of M. BILLER, No. 78 Front Row, I am now receiving direct from the manufacturers, a fresh stock of Hats and Bonnets, bought for Cash, which I intend selling for the same. An experience of fifteen years in the Hat business in Memphis has convinced me that the credit system will do; that it is better to sell at ten to twenty-five per cent. lower for cash, and let each man pay for his own Hat. It therefore compensates with the patronage of my old friends and customers, and as many new ones as feel disposed to call, and save from ten to twenty-five per cent. by so doing.

Respectfully,
GEO. PHILLER.

1859. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1859.

A. SEESSEL,

213 Main Street, opposite Court Square.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer
—IN—
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing,
Gents Furnishing Goods, Etc.

HAVING returned from the Eastern Cities, where he has been since March 8th, and purchased his Spring Stock of Goods, which commenced arriving yesterday, between the Hon. Sylvester Mowry, Delegate from Arizona, and E. E. Cross, Esq., editor of the *Bulletin*. Mr. Mowry was the challenging party. The difficulty arose from certain personalities in communications to the press, which both parties felt called upon to notice. They fought with Bucoside rifles, at fifty paces. Mr. Mowry took position at the word, "one, two, three," and fired on the outskirts of Tubac, in the presence of a number of spectators.

Mr. Mowry's second was Mr. George D. Mercer, Captain John Donaldson, United States collector of customs at Calabasas, acted for Mr. Cross. The principals took their stations, and the word given by Mr. G. D. Mercer, Lieutenant Mowry's second. Three shots were exchanged without effect. Upon the fourth round the cap on Mowry's rifle did not explode, while Cross' ball whistled (unknown) past his antagonist. Mowry held his rifle still levelled, as an indication that he had not had his shot, and many, not understanding the code, supposed that the struggle was to begin again. Several grasped their pistols as if to shoot him down, and there were cries of "Hold your fire!" "Don't shoot Mowry!" Cross stood perfectly calm, waiting the result. Mr. Mercer advanced, when Mowry lowered his rifle and handed it to his second. They then claimed their shots as a right under the code. Mr. Cross unhesitatingly agreed to the willingness to grant it, but his second demurred. After conferring with several gentlemen familiar with the code, who agreed with Mr. Mowry that he was entitled to a shot, Mr. Cross and Donaldson acquiesced, and Mr. Cross, handing him his rifle, folded his arms, apparently unconcerned, and faced his antagonist.

At this stage of the proceedings the spectators became terribly excited. Many, perhaps a majority, thought it unfair, and some spoke of putting a summary stop to the whole affair, but upon learning that those present supposed to be best acquainted with the duello, had declared him entitled to it, they reluctantly fell back. At the word, Mr. Mowry fired in the air, and declared himself satisfied. Cross had stood directly facing him, not knowing that he could rely upon his generosity to decline firing upon an unarmed foe fully expecting death, and yet not a nerve trembled—not a single evidence of fear was displayed. His antagonist was completely unmanned. Tears sprung into his eyes, and all enmity vanished before such an exhibition.

Mr. Mercer, Mowry's second, crossed the field, and taking Cross by the hand, informed him that Mr. Mowry was satisfied. They started forward to meet Mowry, who was advancing, and after shaking hands, they stood for some minutes to receive the congratulations of their friends. Both are good shots, but there was a very strong wind at the time, making good shooting impossible, especially with the weapons chosen. The Bucoside rifle weighs but seven and a half pounds, is short, and not well balanced. The ball is a large slug, over one ounce in weight. They will project a ball one thousand yards, and like all guns, ranged for long distances, are not adapted for close shooting. Mr. Mowry's first shot grazed his antagonist's ear, causing an involuntary dodge, just perceptible, and Mr. Cross's second shot caused a similar movement on the part of Mr. Mowry.

All differences have been satisfactorily and amicably settled between them, much to the gratification of the whole community.

SNAKES AND THEIR PREY.

I was out shooting (writes a gentleman resident in the colony of Port Natal), to a friend of mine, who had come down from Natal—a night ride—and I endeavored to approach to secure a shot, and making a circuit I thought I might venture to look out and see the whereabouts of my intended game. What was my surprise when I found that the animal had not moved since I first saw it, and was then standing in a peculiar attitude, perfectly motionless, and not twenty yards from me, with its head and neck have extraordinary sight, and are very timid, rendering it difficult to approach within a hundred yards, unless you surprise them while sleeping in long grass. I stood watching the buck for some time, at first supposing it to be sick. I then thought I would see how near I could get, and there being an and heap close beside the buck, I approached, and looking over the mound, saw the head of a large boa constrictor lying just out of a hole under the heap, and the buck stared with its head turned on one side, in an awkward position, gazing intently on its deadly enemy, and not in the least aware of my vicinity. I retreated cautiously, fearing to break the spell, as I wishing to watch the last act in this singularly numeric drama.

The buck must have remained at least five minutes in this transfixed position, the hole of the boa constrictor, quite silent and its attitude stiff and unnatural. Suddenly I saw it on the ground, and the thick black coils of the boa enfolding its body and legs. I fired instantly, and the reptile slowly unwound himself, compelled to succumb to a power more terrible than his own. My gun has one barrel rifled, the other a smooth bore for shot. I measured the snake and found its length to be eighteen feet nine inches. The eye of the boa constrictor is very peculiar while mesmerizing its prey, it appears to emit flame. It may be compared to an emerald, or ruby, or both with an emerald stuck together, and rapidly revolving in the sun. Its mouth was closed or nearly so, and its general appearance was that of a serpent greatly authentic of the club of Hercules which awaited its devouring jaws.

On another occasion I watched a smaller boa, about eight feet long, while engaged in the act of swallowing a young hare. It first seized the head, and appeared to swallow with great difficulty, making convulsive efforts, observable from the rings of the tail upward. After some hard struggles, for hard and thick disappeared, but the wings being extended, prevented a rather serious impediment to further proceedings, and I was curious to see how the snake would get over his difficulties. Over a gorge would be non-plussed if required to swallow knives and forks cross-ways—and I some found that he was quite equal to the emergency. After a series of painful efforts, tantalizing doubtless to a hungry boa, the reptile brought his tail to the rescue—extremes meet, and, folding the wings together, he at last forced the body of the fowl between his jaws. He now, however, seemed to have got himself in a greater fix than before. The distention caused his neck to appear only as thick as my thumb, and from the form and setting of his teeth he could not disgorge his troublesome mouthful, and I began to think that his snake-ship had rather bitten off more than he could swallow. But I was destined to disappointment; after resting a minute or two, he coiled round his distended jaws, and commenced an ingenious process of compression, beginning at his head and working downward along the neck and body—stuffing himself as you would a sausage—till he had completed this extraordinary manoeuvre of deglutition, and in consideration seated about twenty minutes, and I must confess, caused anything but a gratifying mode of appeasing the animal appetite. I captured this boa, and kept him some time in a cask, and ultimately gave him to a friend who was proceeding to Cape Town. The skin of the boa, and that also of the iguana (a large water lizard,) make beautiful, soft, and very durable slippers.

THE COTTON TRADE.—THE QUANTITY EXPORTED.—In spite of the war and individual losses sustained here and there by the more timid holders, the cotton year of 1858-59 (ending 1st of September next) will prove one of the most prosperous and remarkable in the history of the country. The crop, estimated at 3,700,000 bales, is the largest ever grown in the United States, and estimated at the average value of about $50 per bale, it amounts to the enormous sum of $185,000,000.

The crop, so far, has been distributed as follows:

Estimated crop, 3,700,000 bales. Quantity exported to July 25:

	Bales.	Value.
To Great Britain	1,340,000	$67,700,000
To France	434,000	21,700,000
" other foreign ports	507,000	24,850,000
Stock on hand	1,000,000	50,000,000
Taken by American manufac'rs	384,000	19,700,000
To be received to Sept.	100,000	5,000,000
Total	3,700,000	$185,000,000

Some suppose that the present growing crop of 1858-'59 may reach four million bales, or three hundred thousand in excess of the present crop. If so, and the civilized world should remain at peace for a year or two to come, it will all be consumed at remunerative prices. Some believe, however, that the present supply of labor devoted to the culture of cotton will not be able to carry the yield up to four million bales, and few or none consider that the growth can be pushed much, if any above that amount for some time to come, without some augmentation in the usually fixed ordinary rate of increase.—*New York Herald.*

Miscellaneous.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned is anxious to sell his Farm, situated four miles north-east of Cross Depot, Mississippi, consisting of 450 acres of land, 200 acres of which is cleared, and 250 acres are uncleared and in a good state of cultivation, with improvements, consisting of a tolerable Log Dwelling, comfortable Negro Cabins, and good Gin House. For further particulars, apply to

J. M. ROTSON.

Carpets. Carpets.

JUST to hand, a large assortment of—
Tapestry Velvets,
Brussels Velvets,
Tapestry Brussels,
Three Ply Ingrain,
Tapestry Ingrain,
Rag, Druggets, etc.

For sale, the lowest in the market.

T. ROBINSON & CO.

BEERSHEBA SPRINGS.

IN offer to give Southern Families, one or more, an opportunity of visiting this place on their return, we will keep the house open until the 25th of October. For particulars apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Cross & Co., Memphis.

RICHARDSON & CO.

BACK AGAIN.

HOUSE RAISING AND MOVING.

DO respectfully inform the citizens of Memphis and surrounding country, that I have returned from San Francisco, Cal., where I have had a good chance of practicing my trade, and will now resume it here. I am fully prepared to Move, Raise, Lower or Straighten any and every kind of Building.

Apply through the Post Office, or at my place of residence, corner of Main and Overton streets, Memphis.

WILLIAM SOOTH.

JNO. W. CHRISP.....JNO. D. WARE.....BYRD HILL,
Late of Brownsville. Late of Brownsville. Memphis.

HILL, WARE & CHRISP.

A NEW FIRM.

A GRAND and complete assortment—having bought for Cash, we defy competition in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, and the commodities and well arranged Negro Hat building attached thereto. I have also assembled a number of the most skillful workmen in the trade, to sew on Better ourselves that we can give general satisfaction. We have on hand, and for sale on commission, any express consigned to our care.

HILL, WARE & CHRISP,
Adams street.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY
JNO. N. McLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE
BENJAMIN F. DILL.
Under the style and firm of
McLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

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2	4 00	6 00	7 50	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	50 00
3	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	35 00	40 00	60 00
4	7 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	20 00	22 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	75 00
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	22 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	90 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	70 00	100 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	80 00	120 00
8	13 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	70 00	90 00	140 00
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00	80 00	100 00	150 00

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