THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 208.

Daily Appeal.

THE GRAND MILITARY FETE AT PARIS.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

[PRIVATE LETTER TO THE Correspondent of the London Post.]

During the last three days all the railways which center in Paris have brought hundreds of visitors to witness the great military fete which took place to-day in honor of the victorious army in Italy, encamped on the plains of St. Maur. A large number of foreigners, especially English, have flocked to Paris, as well as even a people from the provinces, to witness the entry of the troops; in fact, it is calculated that the city of Paris contained an additional million of inhabitants. The hotels were crowded, and from 25f. to 30f. and 50f. were paid for a sleeping room. Most of the balconies and shops all along the line where the troops have passed were occupied by spectators, who paid from 20f. to 200f. for a seat. A military display always attracts and interests the people of France, and this was one which will stand out most prominently in the history of the reign of Napoleon III—a victorious army returning from Italy with Napoleon at its head, who, like the chief of the first empire, has shared their perils and glory, and identified himself personally with the eagles of Imperial France, on the field of battle. The multitude do not pause to calculate political results, or the loss of life and treasure on such an occasion. The military display creates a thrill of pride in the hearts of the people; the names of the battles dazzle the eye; the past triumphs of French arms over the Austrians flash on the mind—a French army again returns in triumph to Paris—marches before them—and the multitude seem to respond to one universal feeling of proud joy.

As early as six o'clock the Boulevards were animated by a moving crowd, moving backward and forward to take up their positions all along the line of road from the Rue de la Paix, the Faubourg St. Antoine, up to Vincennes, a distance of not less than five miles. The infantry of the National Guard of the Seine and the troops of the garrison of Paris, lined the road on either side up to the Bastile.

At a very early hour this morning the troops encamped at St. Maur and the adjoining ground at Maisons, (a fort amounting to little short of 80,000) were on the move, and taking up positions according to orders, by which arrangement they fell into the long and glittering stream, which poured in martial pride through the city. The head of the column had reached the place de Bastile about 9 o'clock. There were the five Marshals, viz.: Marshals Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely (Commander-in Chief,) Baraguay d'Hilliers, McMahon (Duke of Magenta,) Canrobert, and Niel. In addition to the Emperor's staff there marched a number of Generals and various officers of different branches of the service, who awaited the arrival of his Majesty.

Before giving any account of the march of the army into Paris, I will endeavor to describe the preparations made for the reception of the victorious legions. Immediately after passing the Barriere du Trone, the army passed a square tower, on which were inscribed the names of the great battles of the brief and glorious campaign of Italy. All along the Faubourg St. Antoine the houses were decorated with flags and occasional tablets, greetings to the army in golden letters, with the imperial "N." As you come to the Place de la Bastile, you met a novel description of triumphal arch, which represented the white marble facade of the Cathedral of Milan, which was inscribed in golden letters, "*A l'Armee d'Italie, la Ville de Paris*;" and below, "Solferino, Melagnano, Magenta, Turbigo, Palestro, Montebello." Looking down the Vista from this point was gay glittering and animated. At intervals, tall Venetian poles were planted, from which long streaming banners fluttered in the breeze, and on the top of each one a bust of eagle. Some six feet in advance of these poles were placed clusters of tri-colored flags, issuing from a shield, on which appeared the imperial letter "N." Each of the theatres had particular displays of its own, generally comprising a figure of "Victory." From the windows of the magnificent hotels of the Boulevards grand an animated scene, sometimes leaning over crimson velvet hangings, or framed in wreaths of green and gold and flags. Here and there, on tablets from which radiated the national colors, you read the words, "*Hommage a l'Armee d'Italie*," "*A l'Empereur*," "*A l'Impératrice*." I could not, however, help regretting that there was scarcely any display of the Sardinian colors, or even a reference to Italy. Certainly all the festive decorations emanating from "authority" avoided remembrance of Italy and the great war which the French army had lost some 16,000 men between killed and wounded.

Passing along the Boulevards, you came at length to the Rue de la Paix. At the entrance of this magnificent street a solid stone structure, surmounted by a figure of Peace, was seen glittering in the sunlight, with a golden sheathed sword and a golden wreath. On the pedestal of the statues was written in conspicuous letters a record of the triumphs of the army of Italy and the forces which had captured standards and cannon, thus: Solferino—Chasseurs a Pied (Garde Imperiale,) one color; Voltigeurs (Garde Imperiale,) thirteen cannon; First corps envoyé, four cannon; Third corps, second division, two cannon; Second de ligne, one cannon; Fifty-fifth de ligne, one cannon. Palestro—Third Zouaves, five cannon. Turbigo—Second Zouaves, three cannon. Magenta—Forty-fifth de ligne, one color; Second Zouaves, one color; Third Grenadiers (Garde Imperiale,) one cannon; Malegnano—First corps, one cannon.

Looking down the Boulevards one observed a moving dark mass of human beings, fringed and kept in line by military; from a distance the crowd came a passing, confused sound of mingling voices, with which the ear became so familiar after a time that you forgot its singular effect. Even over the close groups of gaily dressed ladies were stretching out to get a sight at the head of the column, having awaited since eight o'clock with much anxiety. The windows of the houses were covered with spectators, even on the chimneys men had perched themselves. The reader must now imagine himself in a balcony of the Boulevards, with a bright sun, and hundreds of thousands anticipating the approach of the troops. It is ten o'clock; the guns have announced the departure of the army from the camp nearly two hours since, and we on the Boulevard des Italiens have not yet caught a glance of the advancing troops.

A faint distant murmur is heard, the crowd below become more agitated—the dense masses are on tip-toe. It is now drawing towards eleven o'clock, and a squadron of the Cent Gardes appears. They form the streets a long shout is heard, *Vive l'Empereur!* There is the hero of Solferino, on a magnificent charger, surrounded by his staff. Cheers, long, loud, drowning close at hand; showers of bouquets are thrown around the Emperor; the people shout again and again, and from the windows of the balconies waves thousands of handkerchiefs. The Emperor bails before the window from which I am describing the scene around me (at the end of the Boulevard des Italiens,) for nearly two minutes, during which he was enthusiastically cheered. When his Majesty and staff move on, one deafening shout salute him, and we catch a sight of the Zouaves, a regiment of men of various corps, limping and carrying wreaths in their hands, now approach; they are enthusiastically greeted by the crowd, and receive a shower of bouquets. Then the main body of the army advances—the infantry regiments with their colors decorated with bouquets and each soldier's musquet being covered with flowers on a green wreath. Thus, amid the shouts of the people, the victorious army moved on to the best of the drum or the measured music of the bands. It is impossible to describe the animation and excitement. It is now eleven o'clock; as I am writing the troops are still coming, and will continue to do so until two o'clock. On comes the guard. At the battle of Solferino the riflemen of the guard, which formed the head of the column of light infantry, distinguished itself so much, capturing a color and several pieces of artillery, that the Emperor gave them the cross of the Legion of Honor to be attached to their eagles. When the battalion arrived at Milan, Marshal Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely resolved to present it himself with the cross, and, having assembled the battalion, he spoke as follows:

Riflemen of the Guard—Your Emperor, desiring to revive an ancient and noble custom, has decreed that a cross of the Legion of Honor shall be suspended to the eagles of all the regiments which take a standard from the enemy. This glorious exploit you accomplished on the great day of Solferino, and I now, in the name of his Majesty, attach a decoration to this eagle, the glorious symbol of courage, discipline, and military devotedness. May this Eagle, decorated in recompense of your bravery, become still dearer to you! May each of you understand that the Cross of Honor, which will henceforth be carried at your head, and the rays of which will be reflected on your ranks, is the object which he ought to aspire, and France, our common country, happy at your return, will salute in you children of whom she can be proud. "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

In truth, the Marshal had rightly calculated, for they were most enthusiastically saluted.

Some colors taken from the enemy have been greeted with joyous enthusiasm; and now the Austrian cannon are greeted with the shouts of the multitude. Now come the Turcos, who attract attention. They and the Zouaves are tremendously cheered.

There is something romantic about these Turcos; they do not appear to be made by nature, or dressed by art, for military soldiering. They are Arabs of many tints, from light bronze to very dark bronze, and occasionally you see a shiny black face, with thick lips and woolly hair, indicating a very low order of humanity. But, generally, the Turcos' features are sharp, delicate, and often showing a very refined outline. The eyes are bright, restless and roving. They have little hair shaved from the faces—in fact, the Oriental custom of shaving the head is generally carried down to the chin. They wear a white turban, rolled with great art, like the Zouave, and a blue uniform consisting of a Greek-like jacket and bagged trousers of light blue cloth decorated with Oriental yellow braiding. They never march a little below the knee; then comes a leather legging and white gaiters. There is a remarkable elasticity in their walk, and an easy swing of body among the light troops, which were often employed in desperate work, generally storming. They spring upon their enemies like panthers, often seize crawling on the ground a long distance before they get up to them. The Turco not is their favorite arm, and they are said to use it with a rapidity of action far surpassing European troops. The Turco is charged with the cruel practice of cutting off the heads of the wounded. He is also accused of appropriating other people's property when occasion occurs; in fact, there seem are savages turned into soldiers, and made useful by a most severe discipline. The Turcos are to return to Algeria immediately.

The Place Vendome was by far the most interesting point of the animated route through which the victorious army passed. The reader familiar with Paris can easily imagine this spacious square, with its celebrated column (suggested by the Trojan pillar at Rome) surrounded by platforms reaching as high as the first floor, and circling all round the houses of the Place. On the right and left of the Ministry of Justice were conspicuous tribunes occupied by the Empress, the Prince Imperial, the Princess Mathilde, the Princess Clotilde, and the immediate court circle. Circling round the square were seats calculated to accommodate twenty thousand persons, and forming a vast amphitheater. The windows of the houses of the Place Vendome were all hung with crimson velvet, and from the cornice of the roofs of the buildings, festoons of green and gold laurel wreath hung with graceful ease, being caught up at intervals and attached to shields, from which issued a cluster of flags. At each end of the entrance of the place were eight magnificently gilded columns, each supporting a golden figure of Victory. It was here the great military fete found its center of interest. The Empress, the Prince Imperial, and all the members of the Imperial family were in the elevated tribune; and surrounded on either side, and circling all around the square, were seen a cluster of elegantly dressed ladies and military uniforms, presenting altogether a most glittering and animated scene. The Emperor on horseback, placed himself before the Imperial tribune, and there witnessed the troops file of before him amid the most deafening cheering. It was at this point that the great officers of State, the diplomatic corps, and, in fact, the aristocratic and fashionable members of Parisian society, were collected. These who witnessed this wide amphitheater, containing twenty thousand persons, as the troops, in an endless moving stream, passed through the seated crowd, will never forget the picture. It was the event of an age.

It is but just to pay a grateful tribute to the "Army of Italy" for their humane conduct and orderly behavior during the campaign. Whilst the Austrians were plundering the townspeople and peasants of Piedmont and Lombardy by war contributions proclaimed by their generals, and in one instance shooting down a whole family, the soldiers of France, according to the testimony of a host of witnesses, paid for everything they consumed, and treated the Italians with the utmost kindness and consideration. From

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☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

For the space of ten lines or less, one insertion...$1 00
For each additional insertion of same.....50

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	4 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	4 m.	5 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1	2 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	
4	7 50	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	
5	9 00	12 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	
6	10 00	14 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	
8	15 00	18 00	22 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	
9	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	100 00	

☞ One square, remarkable weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " twice a week, " 60 00
☞ Two squares, remarkable weekly, per annum, 60 00
" " twice a week, " 80 00

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, a reasonable over stated rates.

☞ Advertisements without specified time to be displayed, or set in eight type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occupying space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE inferred to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Sends, Requests, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consignees, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless specially ordered.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, or Religious Notices, Meetings, Sales, Churches, Societies, to be charged half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations or Notices are Advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged by the square.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ No deviation or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Hopkins & Kirby.

J. W. HOPKINS & RICHARD M. KIRBY, DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE,

Office in the CALHOUN BLOCK, corner of Main and Monroe Streets.

HAVE a large and well selected list of Lands in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. Can furnish them in tracts to suit purchasers, from a plantation to one or in the Mississippi valley. Also, improved and unimproved City Property for sale, and for rent. Below we give a list of some of the localities of our lands. We will be pleased at any time to have the pleasure of showing our lands, which we feel confident will prove a boon for settlements in the Mississippi valley. We feel our ability to do business, and our facilities for so doing, are now correct so that no obstacle elsewhere from any cause to thus, can be offered to the country in the different States one of the Mississippi valley. Annexed find some of the numbers of our lands:

No.	Acres	Where.	County.	State.
160	4 north,	5 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
160	4 north,	6 east,	"	"
320	4 north,	7 east,	"	"
720	4 north,	8 east,	"	"
		320 acres deadened.		
1160	4 north,	7 east,	Crittenden,	Ark.
160	8 north,	3 east,	"	"
115	8 north,	6 east,	"	"
640	8 north,	6 east,	"	"
110	8 north,	7 east,	"	"
160	7 north,	8 east,	"	"
1280	8 north	9 east	"	"
1280	8 north	9 east	"	"
4440	8 north	8 east	"	"
		960 acres deadened.		
840	9 north	3 east	Crittenden,	Ark.
2720	9 north	7 east	"	"
		800 acres deadened.		
6640	10 north	6 east	Mississippi,	Ark.
		800 acres deadened.		
3840	11 north	6 east	Mississippi,	Ark.
1160	10 north	7 east	"	"
1160	10 north	8 east	"	"
1960	10 north	6 east	"	"
2040	12 north	6 east	Poinsett,	Ark.
320	12 north	4 east	"	"
2560	4 north	1 west	Jackson and St. Francis,	Ark.
		320 acres deadened.		
1040	4 north	2 west	"	"
1040	4 north	3 west	Jackson,	Ark.
1040	5 north	3 west	"	"
640	14 south	4 west	Drew co.,	Ark.
320	14 south	5 west	"	"
1040	8 south	6 west	White co.,	Ark.
1040	8 south	7 west	White co.,	Ark.
1960	10 south	2 west	Dallas co.,	Ark.
1960	10 south	3 west	"	"
320	4 south	11 west	Tunica co.,	Miss.
320	4 south	10 west	"	"
1040	5 south	1 west	Coahoma co.,	Miss.
		320 acres deadened.		
320	29 south	4 west	On Gaston's farm.	
320	29 south	4 west	Sunflower co.,	Miss.
1040	21 south	2 west	Sunflower,	Miss.
160	21 south	2 west	Sunflower,	Miss.
			New Market	
79	17 south	2 west	Washington,	Miss.
			Lake	
320	16 south	3 west	Washington,	Miss.
320	21 south	3 west	Sunflower,	Miss.
320	21 south	3 west	"	"

861 acres four miles north of Paint Rock Depot, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation on the above, 400 acres cleared, balance in timber; a plantation on the Tennessee river, opposite Decatur, Alabama; a plantation in Madison county, Alabama; a plantation on the Tennessee river, in Jackson county, Alabama; a plantation in Huntsville, Alabama, or on be town.

We have a large number of lots in many other towns, such as Grenada, Miss., Jacksonville, Ala., Florence, Ala., Paris, Tenn., Hopkinsville, Ky., Cairo, Ill., Cairo, Mo., Cairo, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., Memphis, Ark., Vicksburg, Miss., Natchez, Miss., Greenville, Miss., Yazoo City, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Grenada, Miss., Columbus, Miss., Aberdeen, Miss., Macon, Miss., Paris, Tenn., Hopkinsville, Ky., Cairo, Ill., Cairo, Mo., Cairo, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., Memphis, Ark., Vicksburg, Miss., Natchez, Miss., Greenville, Miss., Yazoo City, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Grenada, Miss., Columbus, Miss., Aberdeen, Miss., Macon, Miss.

☞ We invite the attention of BUILDERS AND DEALERS OF LIME to this article, which we feel confident we can recommend to your market. It is burned of the purest white marble, and we feel confident it will give satisfaction equal to any other western lime we have seen.

Dillinger & Bro.,
CLEVELAND, TENN.

THOMAS LEONARD,
Cash Dealer in Choice Groceries,
And Family Supplies of all Kinds,
CORNER SECOND AND REAL STREETS, MEMPHIS.

RETURNING his warmest acknowledgements to his friends and the public for past favors, he would respectfully inform them that he still keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Groceries, such as Wines and Fancy Groceries, which he offers at very low figures.

Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, I have no losses to make up by my customers, and can afford to sell cheaper than those doing a credit business. The country trade, and friends and the public, is respectfully solicited, hoping to merit a continuance of their favors.

THOMAS LEONARD.

WALL PAPER, WALL PAPER.

$3000 worth of Wall Paper at Cost for Cash. WE have a