# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1859 VOLUME X.—NUMBER 218.


## Daily Appeal.

FROM SALT LAKE.

PARTICULARS OF THE INDIAN MASSACRE

We have received the Salt Lake mail, with dates up to the 12th ult.

A report from J. Forney, Superintendent of Indian affairs, is published in the *Deseret News*, from which we get some particulars in regard to the Indian massacre mentioned in the papers heretofore received from the 3d quarter. Mr. Forney says:

"Six men and one woman were killed, and six men, one woman and a little girl wounded, some of them mortally.

"The emigrants were attacked in a canyon on Sublett's cut off, about fifteen miles from Raft river, in Oregon. The Indians are presumed to have taken the money and property indicated in the circumstances of the case.

"The Indians were in this terrible affair are Bannacks of Oregon, and fifteen or twenty Shoshonees, belonging to several bands usually roaming in the vicinity of Willow Creek, Brigham City, and Chalco, Malad and Bear River Valleys, in the northern portion of my superintendency.

"A portion of the property taken was brought to the northern settlements by the Indians and attempted to be sold; some of the citizens purchased any, although offered for much less than their worth. Several passing emigrants bought some portions of the property."

Mr. F. made a requisition on Gen. Johnston for a small military force, and forbid all communications with the Indians until the guilty parties should be given up.

A sworn statement, made by David X. Morgan and Richard X. Ahry, is also published, from which it appears that these were white men engaged with the Indians in the massacre. The affidavit also states that the Indians took from the wagons of the emigrants $1200, burned four wagons, and drove away thirty horses and mules, and some cattle. The massacre occurred on the 24th of July, on Sublett's cut off, fifteen miles from Raft river, in Oregon.

As soon as it was possible to do so, General Johnston sent Lieut. Gay with a party of dragoons to look up the perpetrators.

Lieut. Gay, by making a forced march during the night, fell upon the Indians about daylight on the 15th. The Indians had chosen a place and were waiting to give the soldiers battle, but did not expect such unusual promptitude.

Owing to the nature of the ground where they were surprised, the dragoons were not able to use their horses, except in the first charge. They then dismounted and fought them on foot for about two hours, when the Indians fled over the mountains. Three of the emigrants captured were killed by these Indians, Lieut. Gay had only forty-two men with him, and the savages numbered about one hundred and fifty. On the part of the soldiers, one was wounded, and some of the horses. The Indians are said to have had twenty killed.

The dragoons captured twenty horses, are g them over to the owners who were taken from the emigrant party who were killed by these Indians, showing that if not the perpetrators, the party were in the neighborhood of the outrage. The Mormon guide, who was mounted on a troop horse, rode off, and turned the animal over to an Indian boy, who rode him into the fight, and was shot as an spy. It is hardly worth while to mention an indignation meeting which was held by the people of Fort Elder on this occasion. First, the people of Fort Elder (Salt Lake City) are very fond of sending expresses here on account of the massacre of the emigrants, and then very indignant if a red skin happens to get killed. An express from Lieut. Gay went down immediately to Gen. Johnston, who has sent reinforcements to Lieut. Gay—who expects the Indians to combine and give him another fight—consisting of one company of 2d dragoons, and two companies of infantry. A depot will be established at Bear River, and the result of the business will be, probably, that station as a center. Two companies of Major Lupton's command will also reinforce the company.

An Indian had gone to Mr. Mr. J. H. Tippets an account of the origin of the difficulty with the emigrant train, in which he stated that the emigrants killed the Flathead Indians who went down in trade with them.

NEW ROUTES TO CALIFORNIA.—Capt. J. H. Simpson, Topographical Engineer, who was, in the spring, sent out by Gen. Johnston to complete the survey of routes to California, had made a report, in which he states that he has "explored and surveyed two new routes to California, either of which is about 300 miles shorter than the old Humboldt or St. Mary's river route; and from all he can hear and has read, incomparably better, for the object, water and grass. Indeed," says Capt. S. "by this route, the great Salt Lake desert is entirely avoided, except at a few points."

FROM OREGON.—From recent news it appears that the distance from Salt Lake to Oregon can also be shortened over 100 miles. A great deal of emigrants were on their way to Oregon, and were doing well.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.—Wm. H. Hooper has been elected delegate to Congress. There were 1,120 votes polled in Salt Lake City and county.

FIRE AT CAMP FLOYD.—Messrs. Miller, Russell & Co.'s store at Camp Floyd was consumed by fire on the 13th ult.; loss about $20,000.

MURDER OF SERGEANT PIKE.—A daring murder was committed upon the person of Sergeant Pike, of the 10th infantry, on the 15th ult. He, in company with four or five of his comrades, was taking down East Temple street, when in the vicinity of the Salt Lake House, he heard his name spoken, which induced him to turn to see from whom the salutation came; he saw a man approach him, whom he did not recognize until quite close, when he recognized him as Howard Spencer, who immediately drew a pistol and, as the Sergeant turned, "he heard the report and felt the shot." The ball struck the hilt of his bell knife, passing through the handle, and his body on the right side, and glancing upwards was extracted from the right breast.

One of the comrades of Mr. Pike leveled his pistol at the retreating assailant, and assured of him to stop, which, he said, he would probably have done, had not a peace officer knocked the hand holding the pistol out of shooting position with the declaration that the peace officers and peace of the city should be preserved. We do not know such to be the case, but presume members of the police were in the vicinity at the time of the transaction, if not, they should have been, as it is a place demanding more attention from them than any other part of the city.

The circumstances leading to the act, as we have been told, were as follows: Mr. Howard Spencer was herding stock in Rush Valley, with others, upon the army reservation grounds. Sergeant Pike was ordered by his superiors to drive fringing herdsmen from the reservation, as all the pasturage was needed for government stock. All obeyed the demand of the Sergeant but the Spencer, who peremptorily and overbearingly refused to comply. The Sergeant (usual) upon enforcing his instructions. Spencer seized a pitch-fork, and presenting it at the Sergeant in a menacing attitude, defied him and threatened to stab him. At this juncture the Sergeant would probably have been justified in shooting him down; but not wishing to take his life, but determined to secure his own person and to enforce his orders, he struck him with the butt of his rifle, breaking in twain the pitch-fork which Spencer held up to ward off the blow, and felling the redoubtable young man to the ground, with his skull fractured.

Sergeant Pike ordered one of his men to raise Mr. Spencer from the ground, and carry him to quarters; went himself and told his superior officer the details of the circumstance, and then took a horse, and hurried on to town, brought an army surgeon. Having recovered in a great measure from the effects of the blow, Mr. Spencer came to this city, and instituted a suit against Sergeant Pike. The Sergeant answered to the warrant, and was here with his witnesses, to meet, and endeavor to prevent the damage sought to be obtained by Mr. Spencer, and while under arrest, and on his way from the court room, to his dinner, he was shot by the man who instituted the suit against him.

Thus, so far as we learn, are the facts of the case. The unfortunate man lingered is great agony, until the night of Sunday, when he expired. He leaves a family behind to bewail his loss, and to have borne his severe sufferings with remarkable fortitude. In his statement, made under a sense of approaching his approaching dissolution, he affirms that Howard Spencer was the man who shot him.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The approach of the Emperor Napoleon to the gaudy, pompous prepared entry, on the occasion of his recent triumphant return to Paris, is thus descri ed:

Gradually the noise of shouting thousands seemed to penetrate into the arena—it grew louder and louder, the very house-tops seemed ready to shake and trembling, the richly adjusted flames a oled apparently more by the vibration of the atmosphere than the still breeze; in another moment, preceded by a body of the Cent Garde, the imperial victor of Solferino was in the midst of the place. He rode alone, and as he turned to the right and left, and with inimitable grace saluted the Empress and the assembled lieges, his beautiful charger, now still, now caverting, now throwing out its arms as if in conscious pride of the position it occupied, was imperceptibly in the very reverse to not admit and admire the dignity with which this wonderful man executes all things he undertakes. All rose from their seats, all waved their handkerchiefs, hurrahed, or shouted—in the midst of which the Emperor quietly took up his position underneath the pavilion of the Empress, and the display proceeded.

A DAY'S WORK OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor cannot certainly be said to have a sinecure in the illustrious position he has attained. Take the 14th, for instance. At half-past eight he mounted his horse at the Place de la Bastile; he rode down with his staff from the Rue Rivoli, and must have occupied at least half an hour in reaching it. His Majesty must consequently have risen early. He accompanied the army through the streets of Paris, riding at a hot pace, continually raising his hat and saluting both himself and his staff. Thus he spent the 14th hours, after reaching the Place Vendome, on horseback, outright as a dart, while the troops defiled, saluting and carefully marking all observances necessary in his position; for two hours he was exposed to the pelting rain, but he never flinched or accepted additional covering. After this he ran down the ground only to appear again in an hour or two as host at a mighty banquet, where his lightest word is commanded and obeyed, not only by his guests, but by the sing Europe. The following day we find him going to Notre Dame in state.

THE EMPEROR IN THE RAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, describing the effects of the shower which fell toward the close of the fêtes on Aug. 14th, says: "The first drop came down like crown-pieces, as though sprinkled by the mischievous fingers of some fairies above, in mockery or emulation of the tiny white and rose colored parasols, with their silk fringes, which, alas! were all that could be opposed to such an unmanageably attack. At last down came the thunder shower in earnest. As I stood opposite the Emperor, I had the pain of seeing his Majesty, who had been liberally roasting under a burning glass for more than three hours previously, cooled to some purpose. He and his horse looked precisely as though some one were pouring buckfulls of water on their heads, so incessant was the downfall for some minutes. The weather cleared up again, but the change was sadly *mal apropos* and ruffled the feathers as well as the tempers of the whole assembly. Even the Emperor looked annoyed and provoked, and well he might, under his calm exterior; and her Majesty most really have "fell" for him, and his marshals, as she gazed down from her gallery on their drenched and dishevelled plumage."

HOW THE EMPEROR LOSES.

A friend writes from Paris, to the New York Tribune, under date of July 31:

I had a very satisfactory view of the Emperor to-day, has he turned down, at the head of the army of Italy, from the Boulevards Capucins into the Rue de la Paix, with the undecorated statue of his uncle directly before him. On horseback, he is certainly a very fine looking man. His face is very pleasant, with expressive and his house's detractions were those of an imperial gentleman. Nothing like the crowd this morning has been seen in Paris for a generation, except on the occasion of the opening of the Industrial Exhibition, and of the last visit of Victoria. The pictures represent Napoleon very lately, except that he is taller and stouter than commonly shown, and that his beard is of a light brown color. I was struck with the anxiety about him prevalent everywhere among the lovers of order, and more than once I heard expressions of thankfulness that he was so far on his dangerous way without accident. Several of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard carried on their bosses their little sons, spectators of the scene. The little fellows were dressed in the uniform of the Guard. I saw it in the demeanor of the Emperor nothing but modesty and dignity. He looked born in the purple. Others, who had seen him before, thought they could discover in his face evident traces of sadness and disappointment. A French gentleman was sure that he had grown gray during the last three months.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND IN THE NORTH.

The difficulty in relation to the possession of this island between the American as British authorities has approached to such a point that the following accounts may prove interesting.

The Olympia (W. T.) *Pioneer and Democrat* of July 29th, says:

Orders have been issued by General Harney to transfer the military post from Bellingham Bay to San Juan Island. The United States steamship *Massachusetts* left this port on Saturday last, with Lieut. Gov. Douglas on board, conveying the troops, and we this Captain Pickett with his company to established upon that island. It will be remembered that by the terms of the treaty the southern boundary was declared to be line on the forty-ninth parallel, west, to the middle of the channel separating Vancouver Island from the main land, and down that channel, south, to the middle of the Straits of Fuca—thence west along the middle of the straits to the Pacific ocean. In the construction of this treaty a slipped has been made in the Canal de Haro, and the English the Rosario Strait. Between these two channels there are several islands of more or less importance—San Juan or Bellevue, Orcas, Lopez and others. At the time of the treaty there were no settlements on any of them, and no claims made, however, some American settlers have gone there; and through the Hudson Bay Company some of the Company's servants have been placed upon San Juan Island. This island, with the others, was at the organization included in the limits of Whatcom county, and difficulties have already arisen from the collection of taxes. The United States have a Customhouse officer upon the Island.

The treaty is based upon the principle that all south of the parallel of forty-nine was United States Territory, and the deviation made was simply to give Vancouver Island—only a very small portion of which is south of the parallel—to that country, which, had the line continued directly across it, would have owned the greater part of it. If, then, the question is now to be stated that it is proper—taking consideration of the intent of the treaty must solve that question in favor of the United States. But it is not a question upon which a doubt should be entertained. The Canal de Haro is the broadest, deepest and most direct channel from the Straits of Fuca into the Gulf of Georgia, and, we think, it will be questioned were it not for the value of the intermediate islands. To England they are valuable as well for the sake of, which there is no harbor on the main land, and the position of the islands, as also that they are supposed to command the southern entrance to the Gulf of Georgia. To us they are necessary as a military post, being the only place where, for the protection of our people from the hordes of northern savages, from which we have already suffered so much, and from threatened attacks many of our settlements on Puget's Sound are kept a continual alarm. San Juan is just the place for a post. The Indians more within striking distance in coming to and returning from the settlements.

The *Satellite* returned to Victoria, and on the following night, July 29, H. M. S. *Tribune* proceeded to San Juan, with instructions to assume jurisdiction on board to enter a formal protest against the occupancy of the island by United States troops, and declare that other steps might be necessary to protect the alleged rights of her Britannic Majesty. H. B. M.'s ship *Plumper* was likewise ordered to proceed thither with a reinforcement of 200 marines and minters from New Westminster. The *Plumper* afterwards placed the sappers and miners on board the *Tribune*, and left for Victoria. Altogether there was a pretty sailing, backwards and forwards, of ships-of-war, on both the American and British sides. At the latest dates, the *Massachusetts*, the revenue-cutter *Jefferson Davis*, the *Shubrick* and the *Active*, (Captain Alden) of the American flag, and the *Tribune*, *Satellite* and *Plumper*, of the British flag, were anchored off San Juan, or were not far from it.

It was finally understood that a verbal agreement had been arrived at, a settlement of the whole matter, on the basis of a joint military occupation of the island until the British and United States Governments can be advised of the transaction, if not, they should have been, as it is a place demanding more attention from them than any other part of the city.

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**Gen. Jackson's Method of Judging of Fitness for Office.**

The North Carolina *Christian Advocate* publishes the following anecdote of Gen. Jackson's judging of the fitness of an applicant for office from his criticism of a sermon, which forcibly illustrates his knowledge of human nature:

Here is a characteristic anecdote of General Jackson, not before published, and conveying a useful hint to critics upon sermons. It was given to Governor Ellis, by President Buchanan during his recent visit to North Carolina, and we repeat it from memory, as it was told by Governor Ellis in an address to the students of Trinity College, at the late commencement.

When President Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan Minister to Russia, the friends of a certain gentleman solicited for him an appointment as Secretary of Legation. Although the qualifications of the gentleman were unquestionable, and his friends numerous and influential, Gen. Jackson pertinaciously refused to give him the appointment. And he explained this refusal to Mr. Buchanan by saying: "He is no judge of preaching."

"How is that?" said Mr. Buchanan.

"Why," said Jackson, "I attended the Methodist church a Sunday or two ago, and heard a most able and eloquent sermon by Dr. Durbin. It was the logic of the gospel, set on fire by the fervid zeal of devotion to Christ. The effect was very great upon the congregation. All were awed into silence and reverence, and I felt as if I stood before the awful majesty of the eternal God. As I passed from the church, this gentleman for whom the appointment is solicited, joined me, and broke upon the solemn feelings the sermon had inspired, by saying:

"The preacher has given us a poor sermon; nothing new in it—only a declamation."

"Sir," added the old General, that man is not fit office; he is not to be trusted, because he is no judge of preaching."

And Gen. Jackson did not appoint him to the legation to Russia. How he was able to infer disqualification for the office from want of just views of a sermon, the President did not explain. But the future history of the man proved the instinctive foresight of Jackson into character. Upon Mr. Buchanan's return from Russia, he called upon the President, where first words, after the salutation, were, "I told you that man was not to be trusted, because he was no judge of preaching; and, sure enough, he has been untrifled to the trusts reposed in him." And so it was; the gentleman has become guilty of a breach of all the principles which are dear to a man of honor and integrity.

This incident gives us an interesting glimpse of the peculiar character of Gen. Jackson, and is quite suggestive to persons who make or hear criticisms on sermons.

PRESENTATION TO MARSHAL MCMAHON.—A meeting of gentlemen, which was called by circular, was held at No. 32 Prince street, last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for purchasing a horse and horse furniture for presentation to the Duke of Magenta, Marshal McMahon.

The meeting was called to order by Captain McMahon, who stated that he had already secured fifty subscribers, and would himself lead the list with twenty-five dollars.

The house and mountings will cost some two thousand dollars, and will be sent to France under charge of a committee, who will also present the Marshal with an appropriate address. A groom will also be hired to take charge of the animal during the voyage, which is intended to be equal, if not superior, to any of those recently purchased for the Emperor.

The following gentlemen were appointed a finance committee, with power to receive subscriptions: Messrs. Stephen Lynch, John Reilly, Thomas Morley, Captain McMahon, Lieut. E. L. Carey, Lieut. Dansarell, Francis Gillu, Patrick Toner, and James Long.

A subscription was at once entered into and a large sum collected, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the Astor House at the call of the chair.—*N. Y. Herald, 14th.*

☞ Jumperts, the murderer of Sophia Wernert, in Chicago, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court of Illinois. There seems to be a great deal of sympathy for him there. Probably it is on account of the slight character of his offense. He only killed the young woman, cut her into convenient pieces, and packed her in a park barrel.

☞ As an illustration of the very extraordinary increase of novels in the last forty years it may be stated that in 1820 there were only twenty-six volumes of novels on the shelves of the British Museum, while at present there are about seven thousand, all of which have been written since "Waverly" was begun.

☞ A building 400 feet square, and 40 feet from the base to the roof, has been erected in Houston, Texas, constructed of a material which is composed of sand, shells, and cement which forms a wall of a solidity equal to stone. It looks as solid and durable as if made of granite, and costs less than if constructed of wood.


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1859 September 1859

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Also a large and varied stock of

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I respectfully solicit the attention of my friends and the public, before purchasing, with the assurance on my part that I will use my best endeavors to merit a share of their patronage.

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## The Memphis Appeal.

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| 15 | 20 00 | 25 00 | 30 00 | 35 00 | 40 00 | 45 00 | 50 00 | 55 00 | 60 00 | 65 00 | 70 00 | 75 00 |
| 20 | 25 00 | 30 00 | 35 00 | 40 00 | 45 00 | 50 00 | 55 00 | 60 00 | 65 00 | 70 00 | 75 00 | 80 00 |
| 25 | 30 00 | 35 00 | 40 00 | 45 00 | 50 00 | 55 00 | 60 00 | 65 00 | 70 00 | 75 00 | 80 00 | 85 00 |
| 30 | 35 00 | 40 00 | 45 00 | 50 00 | 55 00 | 60 00 | 65 00 | 70 00 | 75 00 | 80 00 | 85 00 | 90 00 |
| 35 | 40 00 | 45 00 | 50 00 | 55 00 | 60 00 | 65 00 | 70 00 | 75 00 | 80 00 | 85 00 | 90 00 | 95 00 |
| 40 | 45 00 | 50 00 | 55 00 | 60 00 | 65 00 | 70 00 | 75 00 | 80 00 | 85 00 | 90 00 | 95 00 | 100 00 |

☞ One square, nonpareil measure, per insertion, $0 50
☞ Two squares, nonpareil measure, per insertion, 0 75
☞ All advertisements charged to be displayed, or set in fancy type, charged double rates.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for every alteration made in their advertisements, and when LARGE TYPE is used, or the advertisement kept on inside pages.
☞ Transparencies will be charged extra at regular rates for Window Sashes, Stairs, Lamps, Gas Fixtures, etc.
☞ Advertisements will appear in the Weekly paper for one square, one insertion, $1 00.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper for a less time than one month, 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, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, to be charged half rates.
☞ Marriages and Deaths are published gratuitously. Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Personal Notices of Births, charged as advertisements.
☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged in the Daily.
☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged at double rates.
☞ No deviation or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.



**Hopkins & Kirby.**

FOR SALE

*And Terms Easy.*

THE following Property, one and three-quarter miles east from Court Square: Four acres half acre of ground, with fifteen acres in a good fence, with a good six room cottage, stable, cistern, house and kitchen, cistern, carriage house, and other out houses, all in good order.

ALSO—A good Family Residence on Jackson street with seven Rooms, Kitchen, servant's rooms, cistern, well, stable, carriage house, and other out houses, all in good order and healthy location.

ALSO—Two Lots on the city of Memphis, on the Square and Court House Lots, Kitchen, Kitchen, servant's room, cistern, well, stable, carriage house, and other out houses, on Jefferson and Hernando streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.

ALSO—Two Brick Stores, 20 by 100 feet, on a lot 8 with six rooms attached on the servant's rooms, cistern, well, stable, carriage house, and other out houses, on the north side of Jefferson street, between Main and Second streets, adjoining the Commercial Building, and adjoining the Commercial Building, and adjoining the Commercial Building, and