Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

MONTEREY.

Yesterday was the twelfth anniversary of the battle of Monterey. This great battle was fought on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of September, 1846. The volunteers that most distinguished themselves on that glorious occasion were the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, under Cols. Jefferson Davis and Wm. B. Campbell. They were commanded by Brigadier General Quitman, and operated on the north side of the city on the 21st, carrying a strong outwork, which, to a great extent, was the key to that part of the city. On the 22d they cut their way from house to house, and reached a point within one square of the main plaza. At the same time, Worth penetrated from the south, with his artillery and Rangers, to a commanding position on the south side of the city; and on the 24th inst., Gen. Ampudia, the Mexican commander, capitulated, and the city was surrendered into the hands of Gen. Taylor, the American Commander-in-Chief on that line.

THE EXTENSION OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

We are a friend of free discussion, and especially upon all matters in which our city is interested. There are able arguments both for and against the proposed extension of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to the river, and we, as body politic, shall freely exercise our judgment in the premises, we deem it our duty, as public journalists, to give free scope to the discussion. For this reason, we call attention to the following able article on one side, leaving the views of those who choose to champion the other aspect of the question.

"We have hitherto, during the pendency of the present discussion of this question, assumed no position with reference to the policy of extending our railways to the river and of connecting one with another by means of horse cars. It is not supposed, so far as we are advised, that the Federal railroad companies design using locomotives on our streets, nor do we believe that the Board of Aldermen will make a contract with the railroad companies to which the privilege of extension may be granted, unless it is provided that such contract shall be revocable at the option of the Board.

"It is conceded that there is not time enough now to build a perfect street from the railroad depot to the river before the business season, with its countless cotton bales and heavy freight's, will make Madison street, with its gravel, as unnavigable as this thoroughfare was twelve months ago. Just here it occurs to us that it seems to be the design of the Board of Aldermen, and of every good citizen, to devise the best possible plan of perfecting our streets. Each street builder would cheapen transportation to the greatest possible extent. The Nicholson pavement, the cedar causeway and street railways are each and all proposed, and their value is solely dependent upon the question whether by such means the rates of transportation through the city will be cheapened. The best street is that over which it costs least labor and time to convey a given quantity of freight.

"With this conception of the wishes of the street builders in the Board and out of it, we would suggest the argument that the Memphis and Charleston railroad company can prepare a street for less money and over which freights can be transported at less cost than either the municipal authorities or any 'patent right' inventive individuals.

"It would seem, however, that the people, many of them, are afraid to entrust the railroad companies with such privileges. This fear of these corporations may be obviated by the simple provision for the abrogation inserted in the contract with the railroad company.

"It is urged, too, by the opponents of the measure that the facility with which freights may be taken through the city will beget contracts between the railroad company and the owners of packet lines of steamers, which will cause cotton and other products to be transported through Memphis without paying any tribute to our railway building city. To this argument we have heard the answer made that our freight's from abroad designed by the owner for a market beyond Memphis, will seek the cheapest outlet for its point of destination. If it cannot be profitably sent through Memphis where the extra charges on it will be, and its exit through Colombus, Mississippi, where the railroads run to the very [illegible] that such results would [illegible] Memphis is powerless to detach freights in transitu—surely by railways—it is again [illegible] profited by these things which [illegible] induce the owners to [illegible] city. It is answered [illegible] the "extension," that [illegible] and vice versa, and the [illegible] a "FREE TRADE" city [illegible] the greatest possible [illegible] Whether all this reasoning is sound we wish it fairly presented, while that key may discuss [illegible] which they must vote within a very short period.

"It has been said that cotton comes to Memphis from the St. Francis, White, and Arkansas rivers, and that there can be no danger of the same product passing through this city en route for New Orleans while it seeks this market from the South. We do not know, however, how widely Middle Tennessees and North Alabamians may differ from Arkansas planters in their appreciation of Memphis as a cotton market. This is a question that the parties interested must settle for themselves. The opponents of extension are wrong, or the Arkansas planters from below make a great mistake in shipping to this city instead of New Orleans.

"We have seen the facts and figures demonstrating the fact that cotton could reach New York at cheaper rates by way of our northern railroads, than by New Orleans. This being true, no planter would prefer New Orleans to Memphis. The eastern purchasers will congregate here instead of flooding the Crescent City with checks on the Lowell and Lawrence mills, and why cotton should go directly through the city seeking a more distant market where it must be impossible to obtain better prices we cannot understand.

"There is, again, another modest suggestion made to us which we give while briefly presenting one side of this question, for the benefit and as the mouth-piece of those entertaining the opinions above expressed. It is this—that by the needless dray tariff we are wrongfully taxing our best friends, we are absolutely guilty of linear highway robbery, for while we levy tax upon cotton bales passing through our city, of which the railroad company would relieve the planter, we are taking something for nothing; we obtain money under false and fraudulent pretences; we rob others, and as the "extensionists" urge, we do not even benefit ourselves.

From these hurried suggestions gathered from all quarters thus aggregated for the purpose of eliciting discussion, we would imagine that reason and reflection rather than narrow, vulgar prejudice will decide this question on the day of the election.

HYPERCRITICAL.

We clip the following communication from an evening cotemporary, for the purpose of exemplifying a fastidious hypercriticism that is not easily surpassed:

Mr. [illegible] from this morning's Avalanche, [illegible] to the Free Baptist Church, [illegible] T. J. Dowell, [illegible] "the communication will hold a warning at the church edifice which [illegible] the fit-nuts of the church [illegible]

[illegible] the local editor of the APPEAL [illegible] he learned the "double-refined" term [illegible] kindness warning," and if he could [illegible] he might him such high respect for the Christian religion as to use such an insignant term toward one of our most intelligent, refined and respectable congregations. The author of the Avalanche article deserves "everlasting rotten[illegible] for using such things generally, but this [illegible] in haste, though, as the Avalanche [illegible] articles from correspondents [illegible] the contrast, said local editor [illegible] out of it.

The [illegible] services at the Church [illegible] but on Sunday morning next the usual services will be held. BAPTIST.

The paragraph in question, of the APPEAL, was not designed, and cannot be construed, as a fine, in any sense, at the highly respectable and respectable church to which allusion is made. A "house-warming" is a temporal technical term, which is defined by Webster as "a feast given by a family when taking possession of a new house." The church is a Christian family, in the most enduring sense of that word, and the term "house-warming" is a simile which was designed to illustrate that idea, and to make what was regarded as a pleasant allusion to the recent improvements of the church building on Second street, occupied by our Baptist friends. If the writer who cites himself "Baptist" is so full of controversy that he chooses to take exception to such a term and to raise discussion upon a mere question of taste, then we must say he does not, in our judgment, worthily represent the church of which he is a member, nor is he a fit fellow, in this instance, of the Apostles, the spirit of whose writings discourages vain controversies. With this remark, we are content to submit the question to intelligent Christians, not availing ourselves of any supposed privilege to repudiate any paragraph that may appear in our columns which is not to our taste.

We made the allusion yesterday, at the solicitation of a prominent member of the congregation, simply for the purpose of giving notice to all who wished to attend, to examine the excellencies of ornamentation to be seen at the First Baptist Church, that the beautiful edifice would be thrown open this evening. We never imagined, nor did we design to intimate that the meeting, at such time and place, would be in any respect illy adapted to the occasion.

DETAILS BY THE HORNISSIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.]

I write to you in the midst of the great agitation which now pervades the town on account of news from Rimini. It is said that a corps of Pontifical troops, numbering 10,000 men of all arms, and commanded by Gen. Kalbermatten, had left Forarvand was near Cattolica, preparing for an engagement. An attack is momentarily expected, and the Tuscans, to allay the agitation, has just issued a notice, which neither denies nor affirms the fact, but advises the people to have confidence in the measures adopted by the authorities, and cautions them not to be alarmed by exaggerated statements propagated by the enemies of the present order of things.

So far as I have been able to learn, the following are the arrangements made with a view to an attack. In the first place, there is no corps of 5,000 men, but simply 2,000 Swiss with several pieces of artillery, who have come from Pesaro and halted about two leagues from Cattolica. However, dispatches received by the government state that this force is only the advanced guard of the Pontifical troops which are to attack the Legationes, and that these troops are composed not only of Romans, but of many of the Duke of Modena's men, of some Swiss from Naples engaged by the Pope, and a certain number of Austrians who have been tempted to desert, enticed in the Papal uniform, and then introduced into the native regiments to complete their effective, or more probably to keep watch over their new comrades. This collection of mercenaries is said to form an army of from 10,000 to 12,000 men, intended to restore the Papal authority in the revolted provinces.

INCAUTIOUS OR POLITICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.]

PARIS, September 1.

Private accounts from Italy, received to-day, describe the spirit of that country as not very promising as to the future. On the contrary, affairs seem to be growing more complicated every day.

Important results depend on the issue of the combat expected soon to take place between the Pontifical troops, who are on the point of entering Legationes, and the troops of the Provincial Government. If the Papal troops succeed, it is thought that the Duke of Modena will re-enter his States at the head of his army, and the Prince of Tuscany will, on the other hand, if his Holiness' troops are repulsed a rising in Naples is regarded as not at all improbable.

A private letter from Milan from an officer in service in that city, states that there are some apprehensions of bad blood growing up between the army of occupation and the Italian people. It further says that the Piedmontese are regarded with little favor by the Lombards, and it is feared that before long they who have so much cherished their liberation may regret their share in it. The Piedmontese, and dislike them equally.

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany and M. Pallavicini, not finding all the support they expected from the Papal Government, quit Paris. Indeed, I learn that his Highness has actually left for Switzerland.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF POPE PIUS THE IX.

Rome and Naples Correspondence of London News.]

The fete of St. Louis, the King of France, has been celebrated here in the French church with the customary solemnity. The Pope who generally makes it a rule to be present at this ceremony, was unable to attend on this occasion, his Holiness being still afflicted with a sore leg caused by erysipelas, which prevents him from wearing his shoes. Twenty cardinals took their places in the choir; Monsignor the Vicegerent intoned the mass. The French Embassy, the diplomatic body, General Count Goyon, with his staff, the French Academy, the French residents and detachments of the French troops, were present. On leaving the church Count de Goyon, followed by his aide-de-camp, proceeded to the Vatican to inquire after the health of the Holy Father.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—According to the advertisement of the Great Eastern Steamship Company, the trial trip and voyage across the Atlantic of the great steamer had been postponed. The New York Herald condenses the facts from the advertisement, as follows:

She was to start on her trial trip from Portland, near Weymouth, on Saturday, the 17th, having her mourings on the Thames on the 8th, and on the 12th at the Nore for her sailing commission. She was announced to remain at Portland from the 17th to the 17th, and after that time to start on her voyage to New York. Now she will remain open for visitors for a week, and will take her departure from that port for America on the 28th of the present month.

She is advertised to take first class passengers only on the trial trip, at fares of five, eight and ten pounds sterling, according to the cabin selected, with corresponding provisions. The fares to this country will be from eighteen to twenty-five pounds, with an extra charge for state cabins, and the passengers, in this instance, are those who have taken tickets for the first class. Return tickets from Portland, United States, will be furnished at half fare. She is advertised to sail from Portland on her return voyage on the first of October, which will give her about three weeks to exhibit herself to the curious in this country. Should she leave on the 28th, she will be fairly due here on the 7th of October.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.—The Nashville News thus comments upon the case of Henry Shaw, the St. Louis millionaire, and the defendant in the $100,000 breach of promise case:

During the first investigation, Mr. Shaw tried to destroy Miss Carstang's character—to rob her of all she has in the world; but he failed. Now it is said, he has been recently in New York, where he some time ago, made a wager of a net weight of down with his million of dollars, for proof to destroy her good name. He was to pay the money to whoever should win the wager. Now, if we are rightly informed, the additional hundred for an attack upon her character. If there is really any truth in this report, the lady's name, a name Mr. Shaw's money for knowing the world was as unspotted as purity, is perhaps a brave, and he ought at least to pay one hundred thousand dollars to be released by the warning of the Prince of Pickpockets, and for making her character his bottom. If his reputation is all over sprinkled with stains, they could have done him no injury, if he had let her alone. A man with one million of dollars, and three grains of common sense, can easily find some nice lady to have him, who is like Cæsar's wife, unless he is as ugly as sin, as dirty as the devil, and if so, he ought to pay two hundred thousand dollars for speaking to any woman who is only quasi-decent?

A FRANCE'S CREED.—We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farmer and the country rich.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep plowing, and enough of it. All the better if with the subsoil plow.

We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil, is a spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence—without this lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good stock, good orchards and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in a spinning jacket, a clean cupboard, clean dairy, and a clear conscience.

We frankly believe in farmers that will not improve in farms that grow poorer every year, in starving cattle, in farmer's boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmer's daughters unwilling to work! Sir John! farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey until honest men are ashamed of them. *Becker on Farming.*

☞ Geo. S. Hillard, describing the House of Commons says:

The Sergeant-at-Arms occupies a seat of box at the southern end, He happens to full dress—a Court suit of black, with sword and cocked hat. Being a gentleman of slender proportions, his legs looked to me like nothing so much as two pieces of black sealing wax. I was reminded of what Talleyrand said, after he had been examining through his glass a similar costume and of similar proportions: "I have heard much of the eloquence of this gentleman but three words of three legs."

MAINE ELECTION.—A dispatch from Portland, Maine, of Sept. 13th, says: Returns from eighty additional towns indicate that Governor Morrill's majority will reach some ten thousand. The Republicans have elected thirty out of thirty-one Senators, and nearly three-fourths of the Representatives.

Hon. F. P. STANTON IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, 5 pm, 20.—Hon. F. P. Stanton is making speeches in Kansas in favor of the Wyandotte Constitution.

The St. Joseph papers announce the discovery of what are claimed to be diamonds, on the farm of Isaac Edwards, near that place.

THE NEW HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON.—*The Star says:*

The hall of the new House of Representatives presents rather a singular spectacle to-day, being, though, in the *Avenue*, in articles from correspondents [illegible] the contrast, said local editor [illegible] out of it.

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