THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal.

RAMBLES IN JAPAN.

From a personal narrative of a voyage to Japan, by J. M. Tronson, of the royal navy, an able and intelligent officer, connected with H. M. steamer Sarracenta, of the British squadron, which recently visited Japan, we derived interesting particulars of that country not before published. Mr. Tronson represents the country as a paradise of flowers—the scent of violets, lilly of the valley, and the wood-bine perfumed air—jessamine, hawthorn, wild roses, camellias, azaleas and rhododendrons abound, and the notes of the cuckoo, thrush and goldfinch are heard. The vegetables produced to the English did not give a very exalted opinion of the Japanese horticulture. A pile of chickweed was included, which the visitors declined to eat.

The Japanese prepared for the strangers two pretty pleasure houses, fronted with pine, bound in with strips of bamboo. The windows were of paper, the ceilings of cedar, and walls whitened with lime made from sea shells, and polished smooth as marble—the wooden pillars stained black supported the roof. The cleanliness of the houses and the industry and scrupulous care of the housewives, as well as their hospitality, attracted our author's attention, and obtained his commendation. The women are small fair, graceful, though not pretty—their hair black, brushed away from the forehead, and gathered in a knot—the men coarse featured and of the Mongolian type. After marriage the women black their teeth with a preparation of iron. There was a general anxiety to learn English and to communicate Japanese. Even among the peasantry this linguistic trait was observable.

The strangers notice the horses in the streets laden with fish and charcoal. "The horses were short, stout, nearly all of a dark bay color, with black tails; their feet shod in thick slippers made of plaited straw, and fastened above the fetlocks with a plait of the same material." The coal from the coal fields was sold in straw bags; it burnt slowly and with a dead flame.

The British were followed by spies in all directions, but they report that the Japanese are remarkably good tempered, and though the strangers were carefully watched, they were always well treated. The Japanese boatmen wore a dress of wood and silk, a loose pair of trowsers, a sword at the girdle, a copper ink horn and pen holder, and a pipe and tobacco pouch. They formed a striking contrast to the working men, who wore specimens of the pure Mongolian, and whose dress was a simple gown of blue cotton, with a crown piece attached, and a pair of footless stockings.

The British officers had their curiosity much excited by the articles of manufacture they observed, such as cabinets inlaid with gold, silver and copper, paper, of curious texture, which is used as cloth as well as for writing—dresses of a beautiful gauze-like texture, resembling a mixture of silk and wool—wax candles made from the berries of the tallow plant.

The bazaar of Japan exhibits a series of active designs:

Mats or trays of cedar, beautifully lacquered, of various patterns, some of them representing raised work gilded—others dwelling from a marsh to pounce on an unfortunate fish, or a tortoise sending his way over a hillock, while the moon peeps through a gilded cloud! some of the trays margined by gilded bamboo, or the Pyrus, or Camellia Japonica. Fine egg shell china ware, very thin and very expensive; thicker porcelain vases, Dakishs, opaque ink, and pencils. The latter are squares of many sizes, with sun dials; the workmanship of these articles might vie with the best produced by the manufactures of Birmingham. Small inlaid tables, work boxes, large trays, tobacco-pipes and pouches, picture books, dolls, and Japanese sandals, were in abundance. The most singular articles were sided paper coins, made from the bark of a species of mulberry. Sheets of this paper are cut by pattern to the shape of a coat or cloak, painted or gummed together, and varnished—that is, the outer layer, for it is double, black or green; the inner layer or lining is merely oiled. These coats are very durable so long as they are protected from snails, sharp stones, or branches of trees, which rip them up as much as tissue paper.

Mr. Tronson gives the following amusing description of a Japanese tea-party:

Small square tables of lacquered ware, about a foot and a half in hight and six inches square, were placed on the right side of the Japanese; these supplied cups of tea, sweetmeats, cakes, and small lacquered bowls of rice and fruit. Four married ladies sat together on one side, and opposite them an old gentleman; opposite sat a young Japanese officer and two young ladies, one about seventeen years of age, the other at least twenty; the latter were very pretty. . . . . little dreamed of seeing such beauties in Japan, with their skin clear and white as that of a Circassian, with a healthy glow on their cheeks, which requested no other assistance of the rouge-box! finely arched, brown, soft eyes, and black tresses which grew higher when the owners became aunts! ah, and were shadowed by long, curling lashes; noses small but straight, one rendering an Angelica nose well-cut lips, surrounded by even rows of teeth of pearly luster. Their jet black hair was brushed from the sides and back of the head, and fastened in a knot on the top of the head, and a slip of pink pink silk. The elder was the handsomer of the two, and the chief object of attraction to the young officer; as he frequently gave us an opportunity of observing his graceful manner round her waist, and looking lovingly into her eyes. There was graceffulness in all her attitudes, especially when she took up a guitar at the request of her lover and played a few airs for say but the music was rather monotonous, and without harmony at least our ears could not detect it. She accompanied herself in a song, in a falsetto tone; a species of whine, not altogether so discordant as that of the Chinese, yet merely bearable from its strangeness. I also now joined in a duet, one endeavoring to outshriek the other. Her elder boats were in raptures with the performance, and they wondered at her stoicity, but our ears had been accustomed to the music of Grisi and Mario, and could not endure even the finest of the Japanese singers. Pressed the ladies most obligingly, we press yet upon me to play while the other danced. The performance was peculiar: she went round the apartment, as in a slow waltz, making graceful passes with her hands and humming an air to herself, smiling agreeably, and bowing toward as she went round. They were attired in richly embroidered silk—a loose tunic with wide sleeves was fastened over the waist by a broad sash of pale ink; a fan was passed through this, and, supporting the back of each lady was a triangular flat board covered with particoloured silk. The married ladies were attired in robes of a fabric resembling cashmere, and of a somber lavender color. After tea they introduced pipes and some light wine.

"WHAT IS EVIL?"

The strong-minded females, and the philanthropic, cold-water, abolition, free-love, socialistic, hysterisocratic males, have been holding a convention in Buffalo. The chief object of the assembly seems to be to afford an opportunity to the progressive friends of humanity to deliberately examine and finally solve the greatest problem—"What is Evil?" The larger portion of the convention was composed of Bloomers. A Dr. Davis presented a synopsis of the deliberations of the Utica Philanthropic convention, in the form of resolutions:

Resolved, That the primary cause of evil is referable to parentage, by which we receive both body and soul.

Resolved, That the evil in its last analysis is ignorance; an organic fact incident to human existence.

Resolved, That the monogamic marriage is a clinging relation, springing from a misnomer, an immutable law of nature's God; and that the evils and sufferings experienced by the married are referable not to law, but man's ignorance, and, therefore, abuse the sacred relations which grow out of it.

Resolved, That since evils from evil, evil from error, error from ignorance; and that ignorance is the first infinite of the finite, it follows that individually is eternally to be swayed and regulated by the laws of association, progression and development.

Wm. Denison, of Ohio, made the opening speech first offering, however, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the cause of all evil lies in the lack of perfect development, and that it can only be cured by a harmonious development of man's whole nature.

This gentleman offered a few remarks in explanation of certain sentiments he had previously advanced, and then made an audacious assault on Christianity and its founder. He asserted that Christ was guilty of many errors; that business men would go to ruin in six months if they should adopt the impracticable precepts of Jesus of Nazareth; that the whole idea of salvation by Christ was entirely false. Mr. D. was several times hissed by a portion of the audience, though the majority present applauded him.

The attendance at the afternoon session of Saturday last was larger than at any previous time—the increase being principally in the number of curious spectators. Upon the opening of the meeting by the chairman, Mrs. Mary F. Davis read a series of resolutions of anonymous origin, covering the whole ground of evil, as existing in church, state, society, marriage, etc. The Troy Harmonists sang a quartette song in very fine style, and Mrs. Stowe, of Michigan, took the stand for a trance speech. Apparently when she came forward she was not thoroughly "possessed," but after a moment's twitching of the features her eyes closed, her face assumed an expressionless impassibility, and the "spirit" commenced flowing with momentous volubility. The speaker is described by the reporter of the *Buffalo Express* as a hard featured, bold looking woman—a fair type of the Cleveland female reformers. She spoke very rapidly, in a high tone of voice, and as the "controlling spirit" warmed with the theme, the reference of the somnambulist speaker increased, and she hammered the desk with a reckless disregard of her knuckles that was extremely painful. The leading subjects of the speech were "land monopoly" and a "harmonial physical development in the essence might be distilled into a few words. If land was given to all the "landless," and if the world were filled with well developed men and women," then hell would inevitably be overcome. She, or rather the spirit in possession of her, was savage upon parents for raising so many children, for if children were but properly peopled the world with sound and perfectly developed specimens of humanity. Where was the need of bringing forth children to fill the poor houses and State prisons, the jasper and criminal institutions of the world! But the speaking spirit failed to inform the parents how they were to feed, clothe, and, if they could raise good boys and girls without first trying the experiment. Mr. Stebbins, of Michigan, Mr. Brown, of Vermont, Mrs. Coleman, of Rochester, Prof. Doggitts, S. S. Foster, of New Hampshire, and Mrs. Thompson, of Toledo, were all present. Parker Pillsbury very regularly interrupted the last mentioned lady's spirit, and, very properly, characterizing it as a waste of time, etc. She accordingly "dried up" at once. The scene created some excitement which was soon dispelled by pathetic remarks from Mrs. Davis. The session then closed.

The above proceedings answer the question at the head of this paragraph. Such a convention is about as great "an evil" as we have had the melancholy pleasure of chronicling.—*Boston Post.*

LEIGH HUNT.

A good man, a kind liberal author like Hunt ought to be genially remembered. In closing a notice of his life, the New York Tribune says:

In bidding farewell to Leigh Hunt, we take leave of a genial and kind-hearted old man, who had outlived many youthful fantasies, without losing his vivacity of spirit, his cheerful sense of existence, or his passionate love for the beautiful. His mind swarmed with pleasant and dainty fancies from youth to age. His eye was quick to catch the "gayest, happiest attitude of things." In his latest years he loved flowers and little children, and all the kindly household charities. His poetry sometimes palls on some house by its luscious sweetness, and often revels too freely in unlicensed luxuriance of description. As a prose writer, he is univialed in the limpid flow of his narrative, his admirable humor and the plastic skill with which he moulds the forms of language to suit his aerial conceptions. If he has contributed nothing to the illustration of philosophic thought, or the enhancement of the higher instincts of imagination, his sweet and nimble fancies have left to the world a source of enjoyment which must be counted among the perennial treasures of the age. His dirge is best sung in his own words:

"Bound to the earth, and only bound
Where breathing hearts may area to rest,
Where life's long journey turns to sleep,
Nor every pilgrim wakes to weep.
A little while, a few sad days,
A year for him departed hence,
In all that living hearts require,
Through their weary thoughts to rest,
There shall no care unbidden come
To turn them from their quiet home
Not across life, with heart-stirring cares,
Thy spirit, unchanged, calls us forward!
Nor old remembrances cling to us
Its wrinkles on the slumberer's head:
And some, never more wakened,
To breathe his life whispers thee!"

Says the New York *Times*: He was a genial and discriminating critic, and one of the most charity and agreeable of English essayists. In 1847, Queen Victoria, perhaps as an atonement for the persecutions he had endured from her uncle, granted him a pension of £200 per annum. Since then he has produced nothing worth mentioning; but on his son Thornton Hunt, assuming the editorship of the *Spectator*, he contributed an occasional essay to that periodical. He was the friend of Byron and Moore, and Shelley, Keats and Wordsworth, and the last of that brilliant coterie of literary men who shed such a glory upon the early part of the present century. He was a Unitarian in his religious opinions, and through his little life a politician his liberalism, such as it was, drove upon him the bitterness of the Tory writers of the day, who ridiculed him as a cockney poet."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM IRELAND.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Statist.)

MOUNCEY, Ireland, Sept. 5, 1859.

We left Cork yesterday for the beautiful lakes of Killarney. The distance is about sixty miles, and the road does not lead through scenery such as we had seen in Wales, but we were enjoying around the city of Cork. We got our first glimpses of peat bogs, and a curious sight they are, stretching away from the railroad like prairie lands, and covered with cocks of turf ready for the dry turfs. How kindly Providence has provided fuel for Ireland. Wish me, where she husbanded her coal, she has not coal, but in Ireland, where she has withdrawn bulk, she has supplied its place in this strange manner. The peat is brought to the towns in little donkey carts, and sold at a very high price per foot. It makes a strong, but slow fire, smouldering in silence, unlike any other thing I have seen burned for fuel.

As we passed through the country, we noticed those great fields of turnips, for which British agriculture is becoming celebrated. It is a strange sight to see a field of ten acres given entirely to turnips, and I have strongly inclined to doubt whether it will ever be so in America. The cows of this country are largely fed upon them, and the turnip does not seem to injure the flavor of the milk. Well, we do so otherwise, as every farmer knows. But in countries where so sweet and good a turnip can be raised as in the British islands, it becomes one of the best crops which the farmer can raise, and it has practically changed the aspect of English farms since it has been so generally introduced.

Potato rot is of course largely cultivated, although the relation of the Irish to the "praties" is quite changed since the potato failure, and bread has become here as elsewhere the staple food of the people. The potatoes are fine and large, however, but bring a higher price than I had thought, varying with the quality from forty to sixty cents a bushel. They are all planted with the plow, and dropped in rows, near each other like hills. The Irish potato is fair and large, and almost as mealy as the best of ours.

We have made our way from Cork, which you may observe in any ride, are certainly romantic in a landscape, if they are not comfortable as Somebody said of Methodists, and if the stress, which we find everywhere, of the facilities of the progressive age, to keep pace with any action in our profession, and shall be always found ready to serve our old friends and the community generally, with the finest order of

J. MIROTTES.

and all other articles usually found in a place in the catalogue of the art.

Immediately in connection with our Picture Gallery, we have arrangements for supplying the ladies with the latest patterns and styles of BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c. &c. as obtained in the United States, specimens of which will always be found on exhibition and for sale at our place. Regular cards will be sent to the ladies, as soon as we receive the new patterns, and such as recommend themselves to our judgment, we will at once, in the business in connection, open a strictly cash system through out our establishment. We can now by work and sell for cash, and we will do it, if our friends will only give us a fair trial.

Call and see us, at

TRASOUS & CO.

Up stairs, corner Main and Monroe-Sts.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Thomas Hunter, deceased, late of Tipton, we hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment, and all claims against the estate must be presented within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ANN HANNEMAN,
JAMES HANNEMAN,
Administrators.

JACOB J. PERES,
Professor of Oriental Languages
MEMPHIS, TENN.

INSTRUCTION in Hebrew, Chaldaic and Arabic; also Hebrew and Chaldaic Manuscripts.

Professor in the Oriental Literature Lodge in Cincinnati. No. 20 Monroe street. 6-30-dy

The Memphis Appeal.

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M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

WHOM ALL LETTERS OF BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum $10 00
Tri-Weekly " " 5 00
Weekly " " 3 00

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	1 w	2 w	3 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	4 m	5 m	6 m	1 y
1	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00	$ 00
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3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	65 00
5	10 00	14 00	17 50	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	55 00	80 00
6	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	100 00
7	14 00	18 00	22 00	30 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	120 00
8	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	65 00	75 00	90 00	130 00
9	16 00	22 00	27 00	40 00	45 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	100 00	150 00
10	18 00	24 00	30 00	45 00	50 00	65 00	75 00	90 00	110 00	170 00

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☞ Two squares, renewable weekly, per annum, 60 00
☞ Three " " (twice a week, " 40 00
☞ Four " " (twice a week, " 60 00

☞ All advertisements for the Appeal must be in earlier than 10 o'clock.

☞ All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When no time is specified, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

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

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in script type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for overtime space over contract, and where LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra $1 per half-inch for Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Tri-Weekly Not-Weekly Appeal.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly only, or at irregular intervals, in about 12 lines nonpareil, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $10 in all cases, payable in advance.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations will be charged as advertisements.

☞ All Local and Transient Advertisements will be CHARGED IN ADVANCE.

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

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

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Hopkins & Kirby.

WANTED.

WE wish to rent for a friend of ours a small Plantation on the east side of the Mississippi River, with from one to three hands attached, for the term of one, two or three years, or will purchase a small plantation. Our friend wishes the place to be within a day's drive of Memphis, and would prefer a place within 20 miles or less from the city of Memphis. Any person having such a place to let will do us a favor by calling on us, or addressing us at our office, Main street.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

Public Sale of Arkansas Lands.

WE WILL sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at our Auction Rooms, on Main and Monroe streets, in the city of Memphis, on MONDAY, October 31, 1859, seventy Thousand Acres of Arkansas Lands, in tracts of from 160 to 640 acres, in Ashley, Chicot, Lafayette, Dallas, Bradley, Calhoun, Ouachita, Union, Mississippi, Crittenden, Poinsett, Jackson, Independence, Arkansas, White, Pulaski, Perry, Conway, Franklin, Scott, Sebastian, Polk, Pike, Hempstead, Clark, Hot Spring and Ashley, also, in White and Jackson counties.

Persons desiring a home, or business investment, we have determined to sell out at least the above sum of our land in Arkansas, and have selected the best of our entire stock for such purpose.

Our lands are fertile and without reserve. Plats of all the lands offered will be kept at our office, at the corner of Main and Monroe streets, Memphis.

☞ Purchasers will be required to pay one-third of not less than $100 will be required to pay one-third. The balance will be due in one and two years, at the option of the purchaser, with the greatest facility.

HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE
And Terms Easy.

THE following Property, one and three-quarter miles east from Court Square: Four and a half acres of ground, with a good two-story Brick Dwelling, with six rooms, servant's rooms and kitchen, closet, carriage house and stable, well and cistern, all new.

ALSO—A good Family Residence on Fourth street with spring branch, kitchen, servant's room, cistern, two acres of ground, variety fruit trees, all enclosed with a good picket fence.

ALSO—Two Brick Tenements on Second street, near Court, rent $20 each, lot 50 feet front by 200 feet deep.

ALSO—A good Family Residence on Fourth street with spring branch, kitchen, servant's room, cistern, two acres of ground, variety fruit trees, all enclosed with a good picket fence.

☞ Any of the above properties will be sold separately or together, on a credit of one, two and three