Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY.....OCTOBER 16, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

We give in another column the returns of the election, held to ascertain the sense of the citizens of Memphis, upon the extension of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to the river. It will be seen that, though a very decisive vote was cast, yet the result was overwhelmingly against the extension. The whole number of votes cast was 1,379, 420 of which were in favor of, and 959 against the proposition. The public opinion seems to incline to street railways, with coaches propelled by horse power, and against granting to the Memphis and Charleston railway company the right to control the transportation.

CHELSEA.

We made a visit to this beautiful and flourishing suburb of Memphis yesterday, and were surprised to observe the evidence of prosperiness in its enterprising inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on a high and commanding slope or series of slopes, which stri s the beholder at once as being admirably adapted for picturesque residences and suburban villas. There are already several tasty and elegant residences erected within its charming precincts, and the hand of improvement is still busy. Being, as it is, within fifteen minutes drive of the heart of our city, it is destined to become at no distant day, a favorite residence locality for all who wish to be retired from the dust and bustle of the city, and at the same time to be within a convenient distance. Chief among the improvements which we observed, is an elegant and tasty church, whose walls are completed, erected by the Presbyterians. Its dimensions are about 80 feet by [illegible], having on the north-east angle a spire [illegible] feet in height. The house is designed for school rooms, and it is the intention of the trustees to initiate a summer school as soon as it shall have been completed.

The main floor is to be devoted to the purposes of public worship, and covers the whole area of the building. It will be a comfortable and beautiful building, and would reflect credit upon any congregation. Rev. Eo. E. Phetes is the pastor, having labored in that capacity, in a temporary church building for several years. It must be gratifying to him to see his labors crowned with such complete success.

With such advantages as these, Chelsea will soon acquire all the advantages of an independent community, and can rely upon its own resources for support. With Fort Pickering on the south and Chelsea on the north, Memphis may well cherish and be proud of her beautiful suburban villages.

RAILROAD MEETING.

[From the Tennessee Republican, 1st inst.]

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Harrison County was held at the court house in Marshall, on Thursday the 29th ult. The meeting was large and respectable, embracing the leading citizens of the county.

On motion of Judge Joseph Mason Dr. W. C. Sansom was called to the chair, and John N. Coleman invited to act as Secretary.

Josiah Marshall, Esq., was invited to explain the object of the meeting, which was briefly called for the purpose of listening to a speech from Dr. Fowlkes, explaining the condition and prospects of the Southern Pacific railroad company, and to enable the citizens of Harrison county to take such action in the premises as the public interests might demand.

Dr. Fowlkes then came forward, by request, and delivered an able and interesting speech upon the past history, present condition and future prospects of the enterprise, which elicited profound attention, and was warmly received. On motion, a committee, consisting of R. W. Loughery, Judge J. Mason, Lewis Perry, A. Pope, W. Woodson, and J. Marshall were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. They reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting is much gratified at the present prospects of the Southern Pacific railroad company.

2. *Resolved*, That we highly approve of the termination of the suit of the State vs the Company, for a forfeiture of the charter, by which a great burden is removed from the enterprise, and its franchises are left unimpaired.

3. *Resolved*, That the recent payment of the debts of the Company places it upon high grounds, for public favor and confidence; showing that under the most embarrassing circumstances, it possessed all the elements of organization and success; and if under such a weight of difficulties, it has accomplished so much, we may confidently hope for great success in the future.

4. *Resolved*, That while this enterprise is national in character, it is eminently and peculiarly a Texas enterprise, appealing to the patriotic pride and sympathies of every citizen, and the State; and while it is among us, it should, at the same time be of us; therefore, every citizen who can, should be interested in the capital stock.

5. *Resolved*, That we recommend all the counties along the line of the road, the appointment of committees to open books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company, until the five hundred thousand dollars, set apart by resolutions of the Company, for a bonus, shall be taken.

6. *Resolved*, That the Southern Pacific railroad company be requested to appoint committees in the various counties on the line of the road to sell the stock of the company, so as to identify the people of Texas more fully in the success of the enterprise.

7. *Resolved*, That while the public policy of Texas, and her interest in her railroad system, is liberal and efficient, yet, in the details of her legislation on this subject, there are doubtless imperfections, which should be corrected, by amatory legislation, as soon as they are discovered; and we have full confidence, and we assure all interests that all necessary legislation will be granted by the State, for the correct of any imperfections that may exist, with reference to this company.

8. *Resolved*, That we are highly gratified with the showing made by Dr. Fowlkes, of the condition, and future management of the company, and we pledge our co-operation and sustaining influence in carrying out the same.

9. *Resolved*, That we cannot too highly express our gratification at the happy termination of all the troubles and difficulties that have so long embarrassed this enterprise, and the spirit of effort now being made to accomplish this great work.

On motion, J. Marshall, Esq., came forward and read a carefully prepared paper showing that seventy-five citizens of Harrison county would, by paying four per cent. on their taxable property, build the road to Dallas, with the aid of the State loan, and concluded by saying that he gave enough of pecuniary profit in the enterprise to invest largely in its stock. As a commencement, he was willing to form one of ten men to take $100,000 of the stock. Three other gentlemen responded in quick succession in subscriptions of a like amount, to wit: Col. M. J. Hall, Col. W. T. Scott, and Judge Joseph Mason.

Dr. Fowlkes then read a letter from J. Edgar Thompson, showing that he would accept the presidency when the difficulties in Texas were removed, the State suit dismissed, and the debts of the company paid; conditions that were substantially complied with.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. C. SWANSON, President.

JOHN N. COLEMAN, Secretary.

Public Meeting.

Ripley (Miss.) Advertiser.]

At a public meeting of the citizens of Ripley and vicinity, held at the Court House on the 5th day of October, 1859, Dr. M. W. Moody was called to the chair and Daniel Hunt appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to adopt some means to protect the country from foreign and depreciated bank paper. That only twelve months since our country was flooded with the bills of other States which proved to be worthless, and the loss by our citizens was incalculable. That now many of our farmers are taking in exchange for their cotton, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and other foreign and uncurrent bank paper, and that the loss and inconvenience resulting to our citizens in 1858, will be greatly to be enacted over, that it is the duty of all to do all in their power to avert this evil.

The following resolutions were then offered by Judge Wersham, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we think we see an impending evil about to befall the people of the country, resulting from the circulation of a worthless currency of other States.

Resolved, That we use our influence to induce the farmers of the country to take nothing for their cotton but gold and silver, or such paper as is equivalent, redeemable at Memphis.

Resolved, That in our opinion nothing is permanently reliable as a currency but gold and silver, and the people ought as speedily as possible, to bring the currency to that standard.

Resolved, That the editor of the Ripley Advertiser be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and the Memphis papers be requested to copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. W. MOODY, Chairman.

DANIEL HUNT, Secretary.

A COLD WINTER PREDICTED.—About ten days ago a tremendous drove of gray squirrels, numbering hundreds of thousands, suddenly made their appearance on the Meramac, coverlaying trees and wheat like a pall. Thousands of them were afterward found dead in the river and on the ground. They crossed the Mississippi at that point, and worked their way down the river, and on Wednesday they reached Cape Girardeau, crossing the river at that point in countless myriads. The citizens turned out en masse, and killed them by hundreds. Every tree and bush in that vicinity swarmed with them until night, when they all disappeared, and have not been heard of since. Their nests are stuffed by devouring storm. Trees were girdled and fields destroyed. Old French settlers predict a very severe winter, as it was noticed in 1844 and '52 that immense droves of squirrels suddenly made their appearance, followed by intensely severe weather.—*St. Louis Express.*

OUR COMMON COUNTRY.

For the Appeal.]

For more than a century after the discovery of America, it continued a wilderness—the object of an indefinite curiosity—the subject of mere speculation. The time had not come when it was wanted. It had charms for the lover of gold and the bold adventurer, but its importance was not then measured by the standard of European civilization. A new era was required, and it commenced. The nations of the old world began to assume distinct formations in a national point of view—the objects of life were multiplied and the purposes of existence elevated. Nations became the observers of nations—public practice was reduced to national law and discovery became the subject of competition. The moral tides of nations had begun to flow and ebb, and society to enlarge its boundaries.

The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries constituted a period of division, trial and experiment. Progress was slow, but certain—results were small, but glorious. The puritan in the North and the cavalier in the South examined and compared the rights of the citizen with the rights of government—with the Bible for their guide—their statute book and constitution.

The conclusion forced the former to embark in the Mayflower—to leave behind a country that was still dear to him for the many comforts and delights in which he had been permitted to participate; the soil of his native land which had been consecrated by the gladsome sports of childhood; the privileges of youth and by noble contests of successful manhood. In view of all these recollections and associations—with a sincere love for the "mother country," he fled to the new world, preferring freedom in the wilds of America to oppression in England—though he looked back upon his native land with tears and lamentations.

Much has been written and said in respect of the motives which constituted the moral strength of the puritans. Their simple story has been the theme of many of the ablest minds. Their deeds and relations, their opinions and institutions, make up the pages of unnumbered volumes, and we still pause and reflect in wonder in view of how little has been said and how much remains to be studied and truly understood.

The puritans were men. They were actuated by human motives—they understood the objects of life; they felt its value and realized the accidities of existence; they appreciated comfort, but not at the expense of duty; they honored the spirit of loyalty, but not at the expense of principle. Government was to them a means of security, but not of restraint. They desired to live a godly life, but as citizens of a just government. With the accumulative results of experience, and with their views of public duty, the puritans possessed all those stern elements of character requisite for the settlement of a new country. How glorious has been the result! With what indomitable pertinacity they adhered to their plans and executed their purposes, may be seen in the numerous events recorded by the historian.

Although democracy is no new system of modern times, yet we, as democrats, date back with pride to the time when the puritans took possession of the American continent, not having the power to realize, even in the remotest degree of distinctness, the magnitude of the great work of which they were but the humble beginning. In making choice of the Western continent for a home, they acted in conformity to the instinctive impulses of their nature, guided by an enlightened judgment. They erected the democratic standard without a single abatement of its lofty aims and commenced a contest for the greatest liberty.

They came out as a party, to enjoy the blessing of democracy, but soon became a commonwealth, subject to party divisions. No science, no great truth is ever permitted to find favor without opposition, or credence without contest. To oppose truth is to challenge attention, and to denounce it is to unfold its beauty, and to establish its power.

We look back with reverence to these early pioneers of democracy. Every age has its great and shining lights suited to its period, and every nation its gifted spirits. We now frequently recal the names of the brave, the wise and the good, whom God raised up to be our leaders in the councils, of the nation, and in the fields of war. May we ever forget that we belong to a common country, acknowledging one Constitution and one Union. Then party spirit will truly be the great engine of human progress. We have ever been prosperous as a nation. The little factions which arise, or may be excited, originating in a desire for personal promotion, individual profit or aggrandisement, will never materially disturb us. The sound sense of the people as heretofore will put the abettors in their proper place when they have a constitutional opportunity to express their unbiased sentiments.

Such events will ever occur under such a Government as ours—and the surest way to counteract them is to do away with the misrepresentations and falsehoods—the base upon which they are erected, and the means by which they are created and supported. Ever keeping in view the perpetuity of the Union, we may anticipate more mighty results in the future. Those who commenced to write our country's history have long since been tenants of the tomb—sleepers in the dust. Their bodily presence has crumbled with the humble slabs which mark their graves; but their children's children, their country and their country's institutions, have become the hope of humanity—the glory of the world. In their stead millions tread the continent. Where humble settlement's struggled to find the means of existence, States have arisen, outrivaling ancient empires; and the vast continent, which was then visited by the foot of the red man, now, by amatory legislation, and actually contributed to disseminate among his fellow creatures just notions of themselves, of their rights, of religion, and the nature and end of civil government.

One of the greatest means of accomplishing these important objects is the establishment of a library that will be accessible to all the youth of our city. The members of the South Memphis Debating Club are endeavoring to establish a free library. Assist them in their laudable object. Its advantages will not be confined to the opulent. The youth of the middle and lower walks of life will be equal partakers of them; hence, a degree of information will be extended among all the youth, which will be very salutary in its effects. Let the citizens of Memphis, then, encourage by liberal contributions this institution, which is calculated to do so much good. Do not, by showing a want of interest, dishearten them, for it is an undertaking that if successful will be the means of building up and making useful citizens of many young men who otherwise might be a burden to themselves and to the people. Therefore, again I say, withhold not your purses, but contribute liberally.

I meant to have said something concerning the speeches made by the members the evening I attended; but I have written too long already. Suffice it to say, that they were highly creditable to the young men, and would not have been a disgrace to some "older children" than I wot of.

At a future time I may have more to say on the subject.

* * *

OCTOBER 15, 1859.

Illegal Voting in the Ninth District.

EDITORS APPEAL: I notice, in a recent number of the Enquirer a communication from Paris, Tennessee, purporting to have been "signed by six," in reference to the action of the grand jury, at the last term of the Circuit Court for Henry county. The writers state that four persons were indicted for illegal voting—three Democrats and one Know-Nothing, and hence conclude, that more illegal voting was done, at all events in Henry, by Democrats than Know-Nothings.

Will the correspondents of the Enquirer—six in number—bearing their statement would not be believed if made by but one—which looks very suspicious—inform the public whether or not the grand jury was not composed of seven Democrats and five Know-Nothings; and that after indictments were found against three Democrats—the seven Democratic Grand Jurors performing their duty "without fear, favor, or affection,"—regardless of politics, the five Know-Nothing grand jurors refused to indict any more of their brethren, though there being conclusive proof of their guilt? Will the correspondents aforesaid, who are so exceedingly anxious to remove the stigma and disgrace which so justly attaches to Mr. Ethridge and his friends, in consequence of their frauds in the last election, inform us how this was? And whether the fact that there was but one Know-Nothing indicted by the grand jury of Henry county, was not because there was but one who had voted illegally, but because the Know-Nothings who were on the grand jury, cared and refused to perform their duty?

As to whether or not the election of Mr. Ethridge was accomplished by the most corrupt and unblushing frauds,—there is abundant proof of the fact that it was; and Gen. Atkins owes it to his party, even against his personal desire and inclinations to contest the election of Ethridge.

The writers also say that "Mr. Caldwell, one of the illegal voters, is a citizen of Ohio, county, and a relative of the present Governor Harris." This is unqualifiedly false; "Mr. Caldwell" is not related to Governor Harris.

JUNIUS.

EDITORS APPEAL: On my return home, after a few days' absence, I found this section of our county considerable exercised on account of an unfortunate affray of 'Squire Roark and a Mr. Phillip McManuss, a cistern digger, of Memphis. The day of the difficulty—Tuesday evening last—they were returning from a house raising in the neighborhood, and after having discussed, in a friendly manner, the topic of religion, McManuss remarked that he would go home with Roark, and was politely invited by the 'Squire to do so. With the remark of McManuss he coupled his *intentions* and purposes, which were objected to by Mr. Roark as unnecessary, but as a neighbor he, McManuss, was welcome to go. McManuss then made some very great and unbearable remarks of the female portion of Mr. Roark's family, when Roark pushed him over, or struck him, got him down and told him a short time, when McManuss asked to be let up, which was done, and in an instant found he was badly hurt, and exclaimed to his son-by-law, Mr. Henry, that "he was killing, or had killed him." 'Squire Roark, in the meantime, and after having been stabbed four or five times, once dangerously and to the cavity of the abdomen, took the knife from McManuss and inflicted several mortal wounds, under which the deceased survived only a few minutes.

The evidence deposed in the case is: When 'Squire Roark cried he was killing, or has killed me, Mr. Henry, the son-by-law of Mr Roark, came to his a-sistance, and seeing the condition of Mr. Roark, and supposing him to be killed, or being killed, felt the natural feeling we would suppose he should under the circumstances, drew his knife also, and became *particeps criminis* to the affray.

Mr. Roark is in a dangerous condition, and is now at the house of his son Amos, where the difficulty happened. Mr. Henry, as yet, has not been arrested; but those having heard the testimony excuse, to a very great extent, the parties implicated, and regret, on account of them, the provocation, the result of which was so unfortunate.

F.

JACKSON, Oct. 13, 1859.

EDITORS APPEAL: The Federal Court for the Western Division of Tennessee adjourned to-day, after a term of nearly nine days. Many of the most important causes were continued until the next term of that court, which meets again on the first Monday in April next. The most interesting and important case was that of the United States vs. Willis N. Arnold, charged with forging and presenting forged claims to the Commissioner of Pensions, at Washington, to obtain bounty land warrants. The case occupied nearly a week, and was ably conducted on both sides. U. S. District-Attorney A. W. Campbell, assisted by T. P. Scurlock, Esq., on the part of the State, and S. McClanahan and Hervey Brown, Esqs., on the part of the defense. The jury failing to agree on a verdict, were discharged to-day. I have been credibly informed that they stood six for convicting, five for acquitting, and one undecided. His Honor Judge Humphreys presided with his usual dignity, urbanity and ability.

M. D. W.

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

The Explorations of Captain McClintock and his Officers in the Hyperborean Regions.

THE RELICS OF THE LOST VOYAGERS.

The London Times of September 23d contains the detailed report of Captain McClintock, of the steamer yacht Fox, relating to the discovery of the relics of Sir John Franklin's Arctic exploring expedition.

Captain McClintock, after giving an account of the voyage of the Fox up to the spring of 1859, during which time they found no traces of the expedition, says:

The winter was unusually cold and stormy. Arrangements were completed during the winter for carrying out our intended plan of search. I felt it to be my duty personally to visit Marshal Island, and in doing so proceed to complete the circuit of King Williams' Island.

To Lieutenant Hobson I allotted the search of the western shore of Boothia to the magnetic pole, and from Gateshead island westward to Wynniatt's further. Captain Allen Young, our sailing master, was to trace the shore of Prince of Wales' Land, from Lieutenant Browne's furthest, and also to examine the coast from Bellot strait northward to Sir James Ross' furthest.

Early spring journeys were commenced on the 17th of February, 1859, by Captain Young and myself, Captain Young carrying his depot across to Prince of Wales' Land, while I went southward toward the magnetic pole, in the hope of communication with the Esquimaux, and obtaining such information as might lead us at once to the object of our search.

I was accompanied by Mr. Paterson, our interpreter, and Alexander Thompson, quartermaster. We had with us two sledges drawn by dogs. On the 8th of February, when near Cape Victoria, we had the good fortune to meet a small party of natives, and were subsequently visited by about fifteen more.

For four days we remained in communication with them, obtaining many relics, and the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice off the north shore of King William's island, but that all her people landed safely and went away to the Great Fish river, where they died. This tribe was well supplied with wood, obtained, they said, from a boat left by the white men on the great river.

On the 21st of April our long projected spring journeys were commenced; Lieut. Hobson accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria; each sledge had a sledge drawn by fourmen, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs. This was all the force we could muster.

Before separating we saw two Esquimaux families living on upon the ice in snow huts; from them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William's island, and that she had sunk in the fall of the same year. From them also they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron.

I now gave Lieut. Hobson directions to search for the wreck, and to follow up any traces he might find on King William's island.

Accompanied by my own party and Mr. Paterson, I marched along the east shore of King William's island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting natives till the 6th of May, when off Cape Norton we arrived at a snow village containing about thirty inhabitants. They gathered round us without the slightest appearance of fear or shyness, although none had ever seen living white people before. They were most willing to communicate all their knowledge and barter all their goods, by would have stolen everything had they not been very closely watched. Many more relics of our countrymen were obtained; we could not carry away all we might have purchased. They pointed to the inlet we had crossed the day before, and told us that one man's march on it, and thence four days overland brought them to the wreck.

None of these people had been there since 1857-8, at which time they said but little remained, their countrymen having carried away almost every thing.

Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman; she said it was in the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore; many of the white men dropped by the way as they went towards the Great river; but this was only known to them in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered. They all assured us that we would find natives upon the south shore at the Great river, and some few at the wreck; but unfortunately this was not the case. Only one family was met with on Point Booth, and none at Montreal Island, or any place subsequently visited.

Point Ogle, Montreal Island and Barrow Island were searched, without finding anything except a few scraps of copper and iron, in an Esquimaux hiding-place.

Recrossing the Strait to King William Island, we continued the examination of its southern shore, without success until the 24th of May, when, about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschell, a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocket-book was found, containing a few letters. These, although much decayed, yet could be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly were the Esquimaux had seen him, that they dropped as they walked along.

On reaching Cape Herschell, next day, he examined Simpson's Cairn, or rather what remains of it, which is only four feet high, and the central stones have been removed, as if by men seeking something within it. My impression at the time, and which I still retain, is, that records were deposited there by the retreating crews, and subsequently removed by the natives.

After parting from me at Cape Victoria, on the 28th of April, Lieutenant Hobson made for Cape Felix. At a short distance westward of it he found a very large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with their floors of pebbles, and there relics of a shooting or a magnetic station; but although the cairn was dug under, and a trench dug all around it at a distance of 20 feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper folded up was found in the cairn, and two broken bottles, which may, perhaps, have contained records, lay beside it among some stones which had fallen from off the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's ensign, were brought away by Mr. Hobson. About two miles further to the southward a second cairn was found, but neither records or relics obtained. About three miles north of Point Victory a second small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickaxe and empty canister found.

On the 6th of May Lieut. Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Among some broken canister which had fallen from the top of this cairn, was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows:

"This cairn was built by the Franklin expedition, upon the assumed site of Sir James Ross' pillar, which had not been found. The Erebus and Terror spent their first winter at Beechey Island, after having sailed through Lancaster sound to lat. 77 deg., N., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70 05 N., and long. 98 23 W. Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. On the 22d of April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N. N. W. of Point Pemberton, and the survivors, 105 in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier." This paper was dated April 25, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish river. The total loss by deaths in the expedition, up to this date, was nine officers and fifteen men.

A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewn about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with; pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, iron work, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip circle, a sextant engraved "Frederic Hornby, R. N.," a small medicine chest, etc.

A few miles southward, on Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieutenant Gore and M. des Voux in May, 1847. It afforded no additional information.

When in latitude 69 deg. 09 N., and long. 99 deg. 27 W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieutenant Hobson a few days previously, as he was returning from the west coast. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish river, but was abandoned apparently upon a return journey to the ships. There was no doubt but that she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured 28 feet in length by 7½ feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible, but the decay was of solid oak and almost as heavy as the boat.

A large quantity of clothing was found within her, and when two bodies were seen. One of these lay in the after part of the boat under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books, were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any articles of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was no ammunition in the boat, but one or 40 pounds of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within a hundred yards of the boat.

On the 2d of May we reached our depot, and commenced our return journey to the ship, which we reached on the 19th of June, five days after Lieutenant Hobson.

The summer proved a warm one; we were able to start upon our homeward voyage on the 9th of August.

For six days we lay there closely beset, when a change of wind removing the ice, our voyage was continued almost without further interruption to Godhaven, in Disco, where we arrived on the 27th of August, and were received with great kindness by Mr. Olick, inspector of North Greenland, and the local authorities, who obligingly supplied our few wants. The two Esquimaux interpreters were now discharged, and on the 1st of September we sailed for England.

** Not yet discharged, ed.*

"No, sir," added Betty, "not one, sir. There are four small children put to bed in a chest of drawers now in 24. We let everything before we could wait on 'em."

"That's the great that's got your room," whispered John, as he ushered Mr. Ponsonby into the coffee-room.

The person addressed to was a very mild, milky-looking young gentleman of twenty-one. His present position was evidently a new one, for he was constantly employed in pulling up his shirt collar and using his toothpick.

"John," said Ponsonby, "I must have a bed. Bring me a broiled bone and a glass of brandy to the coffee-room. Put them on the table and tell the young gentleman, while I speak to Betty."

What the nature of Mr. Ponsonby's communication to Betty was, I do not pretend to reveal; but she "laughed consumedly," and was shortly afterwards seen entering No. 42 with a warming pan, and then returning without it.

In the morning the mild gentleman did not show himself. He had drunk three bottles of soda water, paid his bill, and gone off by the first train to London.

MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. S. L. SHEAN to Miss MARY L. WATTERSON—all of this city.

On the 13th instant, at the residence of Rev. C. G. McPHERSON, by Rev. C. A. Davis, ALBERSON S. VENES, of this city, to Miss MARY S. PICKETT, of Fort Byron, New York.

New Advertisements.

Wanted.

BY a good house a Dwelling House suitable for a small family, convenient to business. Address Box 183, Post Office. oct16-3t

Milwaukie Premium Lager Beer.

AT the well known TUNNEL SALOON, on Adams st., the undersigned has been appointed agent for selling and securing this superior article of Beer, for the Memphis market, which he confidently recommends as the best Beer now manufactured, and solicits a test from all who are fond of this healthful beverage.

oct16-1m JACOB STRINGFELL.

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor with the will annexed, upon the estate of Dr. N. Rankind, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

oct16-1m ELIZABETH MAGLAND.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis will be called on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, at half past seven o'clock. A full meeting is desired.

oct16-1t R. P. BAUGH, Mayor.

White Fish! White Fish!!

JUST RECEIVED—
100 pkgs White Fish
100 lbs W. R. Cheese
5 cases Fine Apple Cheese
70 kegs Butter
40 bbls XXX Whiskey
100 ... extra Family Flour
20 boxes ... Soap
20 ... Star Candles
Prime Sugar Cured Hams in store and for sale by
oct16-3t M. F. CARPENTER & CO., 86 Front Row, where Adams street.

FURNITURE!

JUST received at the new store two Mahogany and Rosewood Rock Cases; 1 in North Tim Sates; 1 do. Mahogany Bedstead; 20 Cane Seats Rocking Chairs; 1 Gilt Frame Cheval Glass; 1 dozen Parlor Chairs; 6 large Writing Desks; 2 dozen Dress Rocking Chairs; 1 Gilt Frame Mirror; 1 Sofa; cheap at the New Furniture Store, 292 Main street.

oct16-6w G. HENSHAW & CO. 292 Main st.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Action and Stage Manager.....WM. C. THOMPSON
Stage Director.....JOSEPH M. DAWSON

THIS management have the honor of informing the public that they have engaged the charming American actress MISS JANE COOMBS, for one night more, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING as the "Countess" in Knowles' great play of LOVE; or, THE COUNTESS AND THE SERF. Against her will she was detained in this city. After which a comic song entitled FIRST NIGHT; or, THE DEBUT of the Serio.

☞ Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $10; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at 6 to 7 o'clock, & 1 P. M. Doors open at 6 to 7 o'clock. Overture commences at 7½ o'clock. oct16

Royal Havana Lottery.

THE next Ordinary Drawing in the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain-General of Cuba, will take place at Havana, on

WEDNESDAY, October 19, 1859.

$360 000!

SORTED NUMERO 625 ORDINARIO.

Capital Prize $100,000.

1 Prize of	$100,000	20 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	50,000	60 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	30,000	100 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	20,000	20 Approximations	850
1 Prize of	10,000		

4 approximations to the $100 000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $30 000; 4 of $300 to $30 000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $300 to $20,000.

☞ Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes payable at the Office of the undersigned, or at Bills of the Noblesville city banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

Communications addressed to DON RODRIGUES, (care of the City Post, Charleston, S. C.,) will receive the prompt attention of the undersigned. oct16-twtf

SALE TO PAY

FREIGHT AND CHARGES!

AT AUCTION.

BY A. S. LEVY & CO.

No. 10 Madison Street.

WE will sell in front of our store on MONDAY, November 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following goods marked and described as below:

24 bxs. 4-4 Brit Beer.		M. & C.	1 Mattress, two Bedsteads, 4-8 M Rolls,
...	1 Wardrobe.		4 Chairs, 1 R. Chair,
...	1 Table.		Trays, Flower, 1 Bed,
...	1 Bedstead.	A. T. Hooper,	1 ...
...	1 do.	J. Hooper,	1 ...
...	3 bdls Baskets.	J. K. Wythe,	Ark., one
...	1 Straw-cutter.	Trunk.	
...	2 Trunks.	Jno. Carroll,	Memphis, Tn.
...	2 bdls Sad Rolls.		Bdls Felt, 1 Sk do., 11 bxs
...	4 R-d Rolls.		(white and polished),
...	2 sks Salt.		[illegible] bdls Mats,
...	1 bbl Ind Meal.	Jno. Ryan & Co.	
...	1 do.	R. C. McCauley,	care of R.
...	2 Chairs.	J. McLemore,	Dee Arr, 1
...	1 Table.	Trunk.	
...	3 Stoves.	R. J. McLendon,	Rosseville,
...	1 bdle N-dling.	Ark.	
...	1 Trunk.	R. M. H.	1 ... 8 Settees, 3
...	2 Pcks, 1 Basket.		Bdls Rod-ake, 4 bdls R-d-
...	2 Settees, 1 Jug.		
...	1 roll Hemp Bagging.	A. P. Pool,	Ark., one-half
			Stove Bagging Twine,
Eugene Hunter 2 Boxes, one			Basket and contents, one
Trunk.			Table, two Boxes.
Nat Bank 1 Box		R. W. Brown,	2 Boxes.
...	1 Bbl & contents.	S. W. Brown,	1 ...
New Dorsey 1 Trunk.		C. Jolly,	1 Box.
E. C. Powell, St. Paul, Ar-		D. C. Gibbon,	Grand Glaze,
kansas.			1 Box.

Sale positive.

oct16-3t A. S. LEVY, Auctioneer.

DEMOVILLE'S

NEW AND UNRIVALED

HAIR TONIC.

The Most Efficacious Remedy for the Hair

NOW IN USE.

DEMOVILLE'S HAIR TONIC restores the hair to its original color, prevents its falling, promotes its growing, if, removes dandruff, and speedily cures all diseases of the scalp.

The proprietor could fill a column with certificates from our best known citizens certifying to the great superiority and efficacious properties of the preparation, but does not deem such a course of any benefit to the public, as every one who prefers a good article will be sure to satisfy themselves that it is what it is represented to be. Sold at the Drug Store of

FLOWERS & GILBERT,
oct16-3tm No. 291 Main street, Memphis.

OPINIONS OF THE NASHVILLE PRESS.

A NEW AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY FOR THE HAIR.—According to the testimony of many of our old and reliable citizens, the most certain and desirable remedy for the hair is Demoville's Hair Tonic, which, it is alleged, is a preparation designed and manufactured by Demoville & Co., druggists of this city, and which has been so recently introduced to the attention of the public. A personal visit satisfied us the proprietor, a comparatively young man, is a native citizen of this place, of worth and business integrity, warrants us in saying that his Hair Tonic will prove to be a very much sought for article, and the high character given to it by those who have used it, we feel ourselves fully warranted in cordially expect to see it grow rapidly in public favor, and for the same reason confidently recommend it to those who are ready to invest ourselves to use a preparation of that sort. For rendering the hair in its primitive color and luxuriant growth, we think it is the best. Demoville's Restorative has no superior, nor even an equal among the various preparations advertised for similar desirable ends. Among the best evidences of this fact is the steady or extreme demand for the article. Give it a trial and be convinced.—*Gazette.*

DEMOVILLE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—The sale of this article increases, we are informed, daily, and increasing, and it has already almost superseded all other preparations in the vicinity. The manufacturing proprietors do their business in a manner that gives satisfaction to the purchaser, and he can always point hundreds of people in which the first bottle has a trial received to the purchaser of nothing. We have on hand the testimony of a number of our citizens, who, without solicitation, have given it a trial and have become convinced, from the effects of the use of it, that it is a good article. Demoville's Hair Restorative.—Generally speaking, there are a dozen articles of this kind, we are satisfied, however, that the preparation advertised in our paper by Demoville, druggist, has seven fourth. We are called on to hear a deserved encomium on it from those parts, who are now returning to a remarkable head of hair. Hitherto, gray, it is now dark, and very strong.—*Gazette.* Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Memphis, Tenn.

G. A. LUCKE & CO.,
oct16 Opposite Court Square.

Miscellaneous

Notice to Consignees

OF cotton burnt on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad October 10th, 1859: present your claims or early or payable for payment.

oct16-6t Superintendent W. D.

Wanted.

A COMPETENT TEACHER to take charge of a mixed school in the country. Apply on the Memphis and Raleigh road, leading through the Point to

PERDINAND SMITH, Esq.,
oct14-6t*5* or J. C. JONES.

Fashionable Hats.

EXTRA fine low crown Black Beavers; extra fine stiff hat; brim Black Beaver, received this day at the Empire Hat and Cap Establishment, opposite Court Square.

oct16 M. H. MILLER & CO.

Butter, Eggs, Lard, Cheese,

50 BOXES W. R. and E D. Cheese;
30 firkins extra Butter;
30 ... Western Reserve Butter;
12 bbls. fresh Eggs;
25 kegs ... Lard;
Just received and for sale low by
HUNTON, REED & CO.,
oct12-3t 4 and 6 Union-st.

Notice.

WE have sold our entire stock of groceries at No. 41 Madison street, to Mr. N. C. David, agent, on the 1st inst. I. L. Williamson collecting the debts due the firm, and paying all the debts due at the office of the old stand.

Thankful for the patronage of our numerous friends, we bespeak for our successor a continuance of the same.

oct13-1w J. L. WILLIAMSON & CO.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

HAVING bought out the stock of Groceries of Messrs. J. L. Williamson & Co., I will continue at the old stand, where I will be pleased to wait on my friends, etc., with everything good to eat and drink at prices to suit the times. Give me a call, all ye that are hungry.

oct13-1w N. C. DAVID, Agent, 41 Madison street.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

I WILL attend at the office of J. Horne, Esq., near Odd Fellows' Hall, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M. each day until the 10th of November, for the purpose of collecting State and County Taxes due for 1859. James S. Felix is only authorized to receive and receipt for me. All who fail to avail themselves of this opportunity may expect to pay cost.

oct13-1w A. D. HUNTER, Tax-Collector for Shelby county.

Stolen Horse.

STOLEN on the night of the 10th inst. from the subscriber's stable, on the corner of Shelby and Desoto streets, a SORREL HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, 15 hands high, Roman nose, one nostril swollen from the effects of a nail and some subtle marks on his back not distinguishable. I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the horse and fifty dollars for the thief.