Daily Appeal.

[Entered at the Memphis Post Office.]

TO A FRIEND.

The autumn breeze sighs low and sweet,
Amid the falling leaves to-night—
The stars each other softly greet,
The moonbeams fall in pearly light,
Upon the house where late we met—
And parted with such fond regret.

And where are thou, my gentle friend?
Does slumber seal thy soft dark eye?
Do angel forms above thee bend,
To bear from you starry sky,
And whisper in thine ear of one
Who's only dreaming here alone?

Are, dreaming of a misty form,
With eyes so deeply, darkly will—
A heart so gentleness true and warm,
Who on the lonely moonlight calls,
And murmurs—"weary heart, look up,
See yon star of love is arrow's cup."

"Kind friends are round thee—hearts that love
The music of thy spirit lyre,
Air lend once walking like above;
Then let such thoughts thy soul inspire,
To face the smile lights of home,
For among them a deathless name."

Dear friend, I thank thee for these words—
The dark clouds lift, the sun appears,
Hope's twinkle has gathered shards,
Long silent with the weight of tears,
And ting their others on the wind,
Responsive to a kindred mind.

Then meet me in the land of dreams,
Where sweet congenial ever dwell,
A certain bathe to making dreams,
Where souls breathe her magic spell;
And shapes of beauty glide along?
In cadence with the poet's song.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1859. CLARA.

SWITZERLAND AND RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

The Swiss, and with them of course the numerous foreigners sojourning in their midst, enjoyed a most pleasant autumn. To-day, on the 15th of October, it is yet warm enough to wear a summer coat. Thousands of flowers are blooming, many of them a second time; trees are spending anew, and the sun shines brightly, as soon as its warm rays have dissipated the morning fogs. Lake Zurich stretches out under my window, as smooth and even as a mirror, day after day, and the mountains near and far, low and high, even those old gentlemen with white, snow-covered heads about fifty miles distant, look as clear as if one could reach them with a grasp. On Sunday, thousands and thousands of joyful people pour out into the country, enjoying the bright sunshine, the beautiful views, a bottle of wine, dancing, singing, etc. The warm summer and pleasant weather have produced an excellent quality of wine. The quantity, indeed, is less than it was last year by about one-third, but the quality by far compensates that loss. Prices have risen greatly; while they ranged between two cents and thirty-two cents a gallon last year, they now range between twelve and forty cents a gallon, according to the sort. Switzerland is one of the most promising wine-growing countries. The total average production is about 40,000,000 gallons per year, of which the canton of Vaud produces about 17,000,000, and the canton of Zurich 11,000,000. She exports but little of it, scarcely one-tenth of the amount, but imports so much foreign wine that the import surpasses the export by about 6,000,000 gallons. The average consumption is over eighteen gallons a year to every person, without the distinction of sex or age, or children deducted, at least forty gallons to every full-grown man and woman.

It is astonishing to see how modern Russia takes the place of Italian in Europe. Russia was formerly the bug-bear of every people, the nightmare smothering every dream of freedom, the support of all despotic governments, the refuge of all tyrants. But since the Emperor Alexander's accession, the tables have turned completely. Besides his grand scheme of emancipating the bondsmen, which, although progressing but slowly on account of the great obstacle to surmount, will succeed ultimately, Emperor Alexander is doing his best to reform all branches of government and to educate the people to freedom. The freedom of the press is at present greater in Russia than in Germany, Austria and France. There is a German paper published in the capital, the *German St. Petersburg Zeitung*, which expresses itself in regard to the late Mentzer note against the French press in the following way: "The extent of the freedom of the press, to our opinion, does reflect the stage of civilization of a country. Now we wish to call the attention of our readers to a passage of the *Moniteur* note which will remind them of the French definition of freedom of the press. Says the *Moniteur*: 'The government will not deal severely with the press, but duly compels it to get the laws respected, and therefore it will tolerate henceforth no discussion concerning only party powers.' This one passage opens the widest field to governmental arbitrariness. Either the press or State is sick, where measures of this kind are needed. We are glad to laugh under a similar censure. While not denying many imperfections in the conditions of our land, we must confess that it is golden in comparison to the Paris theories." The *Russian Invalid*, a semi-official paper, strongly opposes restoring the Italian princes, earnestly advocating the cause of the people of freedom and independence. "In 1815," it says, "the dynasties of Central Italy were deemed useful in the guidance of Europe; to-day they have been repudiated by their people, and restoring them would be a source of everlasting trouble and wars. Europe of 1859 has the same right as after wars, other combinations that Europe of 1815 had to put Italy under the Austrian rule." The same paper takes a similar position in regard to the national movement set on foot in Germany, tending to replace the German Confederation by a strong central power and a national Parliament. Austria, says the *Russian Invalid*, opposes the movement, as she always has opposed all reforms whatever; it is time at last for her to learn something and forget something.

THE PAWNEE'S BANE.—Under this name the Legislature of Massachusetts has authorized and incorporated an institution resembling the Monte de Piete, or Mount of Pity, an official pawnbroker's establishment of France and European countries. It is to lend money upon the pledge of personal property, in the order in which application is made, giving preference to small loans to the poor—the interest, expense and charges of all sorts upon loans not to exceed one and a half per cent. a month. Property for redemption, on maturity of the loan, the time of which is never to exceed one year, is to be sold, and the proceeds held one year for the owner or owner, and then carried to the general uses of the fund. Stockholders may receive from the earnings dividends, not exceeding six per cent., and the balance of profits is also to be carried to the fund, and loss fund. The balance of the fund, after payment of losses, is to be annually expended in fuel to be distributed to the poor. The stockholders are the clergy, the directors, and the governor of State and the mayor of Boston are each to appoint one.

CORRECT THE ERROR.—We see it stated by the New York *Herald* that the Emperor Napoleon never like to regale on the food of Malta to the war. This is a mistake, as he gave it to the Empress in good condition just before he left. The jewels on it are too valuable to take on a field of battle.—Cincinnati Times.

We are positive that our cotemporary is mistaken in his statement. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, who is the best authority, states definitely that Napoleon ate Maltese food, on the night previous to his departure on the expedition, deposit the regalia in the case of the Empress, on second thought, designing that his successor should might perch upon it as it did upon his angles of old, he wished it and took it with him to the field of battle. We are positively informed that on the field of Montebello, while the Emperor occupied an exposed position, a grape shot carried away one of the principal jewels, but the decoration was restored to good condition by the Emperor upon his return to Paris.—*Chicago Sunday Ledger.*

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200 Bale No. 4, 8, 10 and 12 Cotton Yarns, for sale low.
Also, Cotton Twine.
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Madison Street bet. Main and Second
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FRENCH CRYSTALIZED CREAM AND CORDIAL BON-BONS,
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MAKES TO ORDER
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TOYS & FANCY BOXES.
I have imported a most splendid and large assortment and offer them for sale at very low prices. Dealers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
FIRE CRACKERS,
Torpedoes and a large assortment of Fireworks, warranted to be chemic and of the best quality.
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302 Main Street.
NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
OUR SECOND STOCK OF
Fall & Winter Goods
JUST ARRIVED.
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
DRESS GOODS, great variety.
DELAINES at 10 cents per yard.
NICE DELAINES, 12½ do. do.
FINE do. 15 do. do.
BEAUTIFUL do. 20 do. do.
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Robb Galatee!
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FRENCH MERINO ROBES at $8.00.
SILK VELVET CLOAKS,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
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500 pieces Full Colored CALICOES at 10 cents per yard.
OSNABURGS, BLANKETS, BROGANS
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At Price for "Glory."
AT
Wholesale Exclusively!
$20,000 Worth of
READY-MADE CLOTHING AT
EASTERN PRICES.
STRAUSS, LEHMAN & CO.,
302 Main, 2d door north of Jefferson-st.

BALTIMORE OYSTERS!
In Cans and Kegs.
I am now receiving my
Fresh BALTIMORE OYSTERS Daily,
BY ADAMS' EXPRESS.
ONLY FORTY-EIGHT HOURS FROM BALTIMORE.
I WARRANT all I sell to be good and true.
My prices will be as low as any house—25 cents per can, with six dozen in a can—warranted.
All orders from the country promptly attended to, and with care will packing sent by Express.
My depot is No. 41 Madison street. I am the only agent for these famous oysters in Memphis.
All Kinds of Country Produce bought and sold, and the highest prices paid for Dried Fruit.
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STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF
The Quaker City Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

On the 1st day of July, 1859, made in compliance with the 2nd section of the Act of 1856.

1. The name of the Company is the "Quaker City Insurance Company." The location is 420 Walnut street, Philadelphia.	
2. The amount of the Capital Stock is	$200,000 00
3. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up in	200,000 00
4th. The assets of the Company are	351,188 00
1. Cash in Bank on hand and not in banks of deposit	$15,767 00
2. Real estate unincumbered in Philadelphia	2,250 00
3. Bonds and mortgages secured on unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount, amply secured and yielding 6 per cent.	41,500 00
4. Stocks owned by the Company:	
5 ... Girard Bank	$2,000
5 ... Penn Central R.R.	1,000
5 ... Mercer county	400
7 ... Lackawana & Bloomsbury R.R.	2,800
7 ... Catawissa R.R. Preferred	1,000
7 ... Minersville Gas Light Co.	1,000
6 ... Bond Sup'R R.	2,000
5. Stocks owned by the Company:	12,700 00
400 shares Mechanics' Bank Company	34,000
50 City Bank Philadelphia	9,000
50 Union do. do.	2,500
50 Commission do.	2,500
100 Corn Exchange do.	2,500
15 Tra. & Bank. do.	600
20 Continental, New York	3,000
200 Maryland Coal Company	10,000
15 Lackawana and Bloomsburg R.R.	1,500
27 Hestonville Passenger R.R.	2,700
256 Second and Third street Passenger R.R.	12,800
778 Green and Coates street Passenger Railway	9,300
250 North Branch Canal Co.	16,875
7 Great Western R.R.	350
1 share Commercial Bank, Pitt	200
6. Rental deposit bearing 5 per cent. invested in State Stocks, Philadelphia	23,400 00
7. Bills receivable, being premium notes given for insurance	34,977 00
Total assets	$351,188 00
Statement of the Quaker City Insurance Company Completed.	
8. Amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other depositories	None.
9. Losses adjusted and due	"
10. Losses adjusted not due	"
11. Losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense	"
12. Gross amount of losses to be incurred in any city, or town or village	"
13. Gross amount of risks in any city, or town or village	$4,000 00
14. The proportion of the company to their interests in the aggregate over $5,000 to be by one fire	None.
15. All other claims against the company	"
16. Act of incorporation has been filed.	
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, City and county of Philadelphia, ss.	
Henry M. Fisher, President, and J. R. Cornelius, Secretary of the Quaker City Insurance Company, being sworn, say that the foregoing statement of the affairs of the said company on the first day of July, 1859, is true and correct. Signed, HENRY M. FISHER, President, pro tem.	
R. R. CORNELIUS, Secretary.	
Sworn and subscribed before me, August 31, 1859. (Signed,) JNO. R. KENNEDY, Alderman and Justice of the Peace.	
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, City of Philadelphia, ss.	
I, Samuel Hazard, Mayor for the State of Pennsylvania, do certify that I have examined the accounts and investments of the Quaker City Insurance Company, and compared the statement of the affairs of the said company with the original entries, and find them to be correct, and that I am fully satisfied and believe that the said company have made investments in the securities such as are required by the 12th section of the act of 1856, and that the said company is entitled to the positive immunities stated herein. (Signed,) SAMUEL I. HAZARD, Mayor. Attest, J. M. WHITE, Clerk.	

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nashville, Nov. 1, 1859.

This is to certify that the Quaker City Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requirements of an act entitled "An act to regulate the insurance business within this State," passed March, 1859, entitled "An Act to regulate the agencies of foreign insurance companies, and to repeal the 3rd section of the act of 1857, entitled "An act to tax the agents