THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Daily Appeal

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Mr. Ward's Arrival and Reception in Pekin—Official Difficulties with Respect to his Presentation at Court, etc.

From the Overland China Mail, August 20.]

The only subject of importance by this mail is the visit of Mr. Ward, the American Minister to Pekin. Though he did not see the Emperor, the American treaty was ratified, and it appears the Russians are now established in the Chinese capital, where our Minister would also be had he not been so impatient and violent.

From the manner in which some people talk of having an audience with the Emperor of China, it might be supposed that that has taken place before; that no difficulties surround the subject, and that no allowance is to be made for the peculiar and dangerous position in which the government is placed by departing from the rules of its own etiquette. The foolish practical conclusion drawn from these sources is, that any desire on the part of the Chinese to escape the fulfillment of this portion of the treaty, and that even any attempt on their part to save appearances as much as possible, argue a want of honesty and good faith.

A candid examination of the accounts given in this paper of the visit of Mr. Ward, the American Minister to Pekin, will convince any intelligent person that, in regard to visiting the Emperor, the Chinese behaved throughout in a fair and open manner. In accepting, rather than proposing, that Mr. Ward should perform the ko-tow in a modified manner, they only sounded him, without committing themselves, as to what length he was prepared to go. In giving as their ultimatum that he should either bend on one knee, or touch the ground with his finger, they made no excessive demand, and put it on the western practice of kissing the Pope's toe, and of kneeling to the Queen when knighthood is conferred. The Chinese have no idea of a Plenipotentiary having a claim to the same respect as would be given to the ruler by whom he is accredited. Indeed, the sacred position of the Emperor necessarily forbids that any individual should receive his bonds. In going so far, then, as the offer to dispense with the usual ceremonies, and only to insist on those which they firmly believed were not inconsistent with European ideas, the Chinese made an immense advance, and displayed a desire to meet the western powers, which was evidence, if that would add to the solemnity, uncompromising and cool conduct of the English and French Ministers.

The more enlightened of the Chinese statesmen are prepared to go even farther. The Imperial Commissioners proposed the very Chinese-like plan that Mr. Ward should, on entering the presence of the Emperor, bend in the western manner, and that then the Chamberlains should say to him, "Don't kneel."

Unfortunately, this ingenious proposal was negatived by a majority of the council, on the ground that kneeling on the knee was quite in accordance with western ideas; but the mere fact of its being proposed clearly carried good far to prove that the Chinese were not desirous to ignore that clause of the new treaties which allow Foreign Ministers to reside at Pekin. It also showed a disposition to carry it out in the way least destructive to the Emperor's dignity and to his authority over his own subjects.

When such was the case in regard to that point, how improbable does it appear that there was any intention of preventing the Foreign Minister going to Pekin? It was expected that they should take a large force up there or up the Pei ho river, but there is no provision for their being so in any treaty, and the Chinese were not unreasonable should that step only a prelude to an attack upon their capital.

We were not adverse to the principle that "might is right" being brought to bear on the Chinese when necessary, but distinct intimation should always be given of what we really require whenever that principle is put into force. It is most cruel and unjust not to be perfectly explicit in our demands on the Chinese when we are determined to enforce these demands, and it is on that ground more than any other that we strenuously object to the course which his lately been pursued toward them.

RED WARD AGAIN AT SHANGHAI—THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH MINISTERS STILL INACTIVE IN DISPERSAL.

Canton Paper, Aug. 6, Correspondence of the London Post.

The sum total of actual news by this mail resolves itself into the intelligence received from Shanghae of the Rebel mission's return to that place, having accomplished but a very small portion of the advantages which it was fondly hoped would be gained.

The Minister and his cortege, to the number of twenty, having put themselves in the hands of the Mandarins at Peh-tang, were escorted to a spot, where they were located in quarters at the opposite end of the city to the Russian College, with which they were allowed no communication except by letter. The two imperial commissioners, Kwei-liang and Hwa-shi-ko, who had previously treated with the foreign envoys at Shanghae, now endeavored to induce Mr. Ward to perform the ko-tow, or some modification of that ceremony, before the Emperor; but on the Minister's continued refusal to salute his Majesty otherwise than he would the President of the United States, a personal interview was refused. The treaty, however, was ratified by the commissioners, and Mr. Ward and his party were escorted back to their ships, one of the missionary interpreters dying by the way. Arriving at Peh-tang, they claimed, as a personal favor from the mandarins, a Canadian, James Fowell by name, who had declared himself an American in order to escape from captivity; while the other of the two prisoners taken at Zee Shih, named McQueen, is still in Chinese hands, but is well treated and recovering from his wounds.

On the arrival of the mission at Shanghae, the American merchants put themselves in readiness to enjoy the extended rights to which they imagined the new treaty admitted them; but have been disappointed in their sanguine hopes at a loss. The Amer can treaty contains few specific stipulations, Mr. Reed's intricate diplomacy of last year having been entirely devoted, it would seem, to the insertion of the "favored nation" clause, by means of which he hoped to escape the appearance of pressing too hard with his Chinese friends, while he secured the fruits of Lord Elgin's and Baron Gros' exertions. If, however, the private accounts received from Shanghae are correct, this onte policy has failed of its expected result. The Chinese are reported as having quietly informed the Americans that their "favored nation" clause shall take effect when *those favored nations have their treaties ratified, but not before*; so that the Russells and Reeds are not advanced, after all this profound diplomacy, beyond their English competitors, the Jardines, Dents and others.

I do not vouch for the accuracy of this report, which I derive, however, from various sources, with the appearance of authenticity; but should it prove true, how striking a comment is afforded upon the underhand measures which the Into United States envoy thought so well adapted to promote the objects of his mission and enhance the reputation of his country. The present Minister, I have reason to believe, is a very different man. It was by accident only that he was prevented from adding the naval force at his disposal to the British at Taku. He was proceeding in a small boat to the frigate to order her marines to land, when a shot struck the craft, and his crew took refuge on the steamer Tha-ma-tin, on board which the plucky Minister actually went under fire, with his rough and ready entry, who distributed cigars to all the strangers within their reach, and wished their souls God speed. The captain of the Tai-wan, I learn, actually threatened the Minister with coercion if he insisted on remaining on board while the steamer was under fire, and Mr. Ward left the vessels, as he energetically exclaimed to a young officer of marines, "under protest."

The gilded ambassadors of course remain at Shanghae, but with their attention *fault de mieux* directed solely to the exotic troubles, which have accumulate of late as grave an aspect. The investigation into the alleged kidnapping case, has failed, indeed, to elicit any tangible evidence, but meet disturbances have been reported at different points on the coast, French ships being concerned in both. These outrages are reported at length in the Hong Kong newspapers, and need only be alluded to here. The same journals accuse M. de Bourboulon of connivance with this new species of slave trade.

At the latest dates the new Chinese commissioner, who is reported on his way to Shanghae to endeavor to open negotiations with the allied envoys, had not arrived. It is doubtful whether such an envoy would be treated with at all.

From the North China Herald, August 20.]

MEETING OF THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Ahe(ill) (?) Mr. Ward, attended by only three of his party, went to the public house, where the Imperial Commissioners met him, surrounded by a great round of officials of every shade of button, and dressed in their easy summer costume. Kweiliang looked more hale than when at Shanghae, and said that his journey of thirty-seven days had been on the whole pleasant. He soon began, however, upon weightier matters, and vindicated the late acts of his government in respect to the stage for the exchange of the Treaty treaties. He declared that the Emperor had a right to obstruct the channel of his own rivers, and had done so at the mouth of the Peiho to prevent foreigns ships ascending to Tatsing; that he would have been blameworthy if all ingress had been closed, but on the contrary every arrangement had been made for conducting all the foreign ministers to Pekin by way of Peitang. The English Envoy, however, had not gone to that place, but had tried to force his way through the barriers at Taku, even when warned of the consequences; and that by so doing the English had broken the treaty and not the Chinese, upon whom the responsibility of the violation did not rest. He then went on to compare the refusal of the English and French Ministers at Shanghae to see him and his colleagues, after having waited by the mandarin, many months for that purpose, with the visits which had taken place between them and the American Envoy, and his offer of a ship-of-war to bring them to Tientsin. The rigid regulations of their own government prevented them from accepting; and concluded his harangue with the remarks that the hostile feelings of the English were also seen in their bringing as large, if not larger, force to exchange their treaty than they had to make, while the peaceful behavior of the Americans were proved by their coming in only one vessel.

This aged statesman could certainly be excused for this expression of his feelings and views on the recent events, in which he had borne so large a part, at any place; but it appeared to his foreign auditors, that he was at the time talking rather to his countrymen in the room. The near fend of some of them in taking off their hats and seating themselves at side tables, had no doubt convinced their superiors much higher in rank and influence than their crystal buttons indicated, and the premier may explain his acts before them in unmistakable terms. He then proceeded to state that the Emperor had a regard to the Americans, he wished to do them honor by granting them an audience, and it only remained for the parties then present to settle upon the manner of approaching the throne. Without going into needless details upon the interesting conversations which ensued on this topic, at this and subsequent interviews, it will be better to recapitulate the main arguments used by the Chinese functionaries in explaining and urging their views, as these show most clearly the real nature of the ceremony used at the Chinese Court.

The different estimation in which the Emperor regarded a friendly and an equal nation like the United States, whose Chief Magistrate was in every respect equal to himself, from tributary nations like Siam, Corea, Loochoo or Annan, was repeatedly referred to by Kweiliang. He sometimes styled the President tah-wangti, or Great Emperor, and sometimes President, (a word which he has learned,) and occasionally kuncho, or princely ruler, to prove his respect for him. Such being the relation between the two countries, ko-tow, or regular form of obeisance required of envoys from those nations, i. e., san kwei-kiu-hoh, "three kneelings and nine knocks," would not be expected of him, and the Judge, "one kneeling and three knocks will do for a friendly power." This remark was not taken up by the Commissioners, nor was the ceremony of kneeling mentioned in this interview at all, so that it cannot be said that the ko-tow in any shape was demanded of Mr. Ward by the Chinese as preliminary to his audience of their sovereign.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER REFUSES TO KNEEL TO THE EMPEROR.

To this Mr. Ward replied, that while he entertained the greatest respect for his Majesty, and in that only felt what the President himself had expressed in the letter of which he was the bearer, he wished to declare in the plainest terms that, highly as he would regard an audience, and important as he deemed it under the present circumstances, still he had never asked it, and the treaty said nothing about it, but he would not kneel when he came before the throne; he could only salute his Majesty as he did his own ruler, and as ministers of the United States did the sovereigns of all other nations when they saw them. He knelt only as an act of worship before God, and would never do so before any man. They were subjects of the Emperor, and must obey his ritual; but he represented a nation whose dignity he could not compromise by such a compliance, and, furthermore, true respect must always proceed from the heart, and if the outward ceremony was not voluntary it was hypocrisy. He would have no low, and even kneeling, if that would add to the solemnity in their view; or he would stand uncovered during the whole audience, while the Emperor sat. More than this he would never willingly perform, while this form of salution exhibited all the respect he felt toward the President, which they must themselves acknowledge was quite as great as he could feel toward the Emperor to China.

The commissioners answered that if they were in the United States they would conform to any requirements made of them at an audience with the President, and that the American Minister ought to act on the principle in their country; that they could not show respect to those present unless they kneeled, for, if anything short of that was absolutely nothing in their estimation, and would be deemed so by the Emperor. He would regard it as an indignity and a crime if they did not attempt to come to his capital and refuse to see him, when he required so much less of him than he did of his own countrymen; besides which, the President would be very much offended with him for showing proper respect to his envoy. In some European courts, even in the English, persons knelt before the sovereign, and when presented to him, and it is no more derogatory to do so here than there. They did not hesitate to say that they regarded the homage paid to their monarchs of the same nature as that they paid, and would even burn incense to the President, as well as make the ko-tau to him, if required at Washington, in order to manifest entire respect to the envoy of a plenipotentiary." said Hwashana, turning toward Mr. Ward, "and certainly have full powers to do such an act."

"I am not invested with powers sufficient to enable me to change the laws and usages of my country, and cannot do anything to degrade it," was Mr. Ward's reply.

THE POINT OF ETIQUETTE NOT TO BE OVERCOME.

The Chinese commissioners were obliged to go out twelve miles to the summer residence of Yeomingyuen, to report to his majesty, who was passing to the hot weather there, and no reply was expected from them till the 13th; but the next morning the judge, with a countenance expressive of great disappointed anger, appeared. He had come from the summer palace, where he and the commissioners had been all night, with a plan he thought would succeed. This was that they should address Mr. Ward a letter, stating that the Emperor intended to honor him with an audience to receive the President's letter; he should then reply, that if he was willing, if granted the honor, to make his respects to his majesty in the same manner that he would before the President, neither Kneelings nor knockings would be there, of course, no objection to this procedure, and the drafts of both documents were made out, and the judge took copies away with him. The detail of the expedient to be observed was also explained, which was, that when the minister came toward the throne, the table on which the President's letter was to be placed standing between the two, he should bow as low as he had represented, and then two chamberlains would approach and raise him up, and the matter would be over. There would then present the letter by placing it on the table, from whence it would be taken by another chamberlain, who, on his knees, would hand it to the Emperor.

The judge went away with a happier visage than he came, and the next dispatch from Kweiliang was received by Mr. Ward with joy. Instead of the expected document, Sieh himself returned next morning to tell us that the commissioners had been outwitted; and his movement in April last which drove Austria to the desperate measure of war as the least of evils, and she must now either be prepared to give up Venetia for love or misery, or else strike one more decisive, however hopeless, blow."

SIMPLE CURE FOR CROUP.—We find in the *Journal of Health* the following simple remedy for this dangerous disease. Those who have passed nights of agony at the bedside of loved children, will treasure it up as a valuable piece of information:

If a child is taken with croup, apply cold water—ice water if possible—suddenly and freely to the throat, and also one to the lungs. The breathing will instantly be relieved. Soon as possible let the sufferer drink as much as it can, then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and even a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety and lead the heart in thank fulness to the Power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical qualities.

The old State bank system of Alabama, which was closed in 1842, is nearly wound up. Little of the old assets is now collected to be collectable, except at the Mobile branch, in respect to which it is advised that the present system of winding up be continued. The governor in his annual message recommends the sale at auction of the unsatisfied claims of the other banks at Tuscaloosa, Decatur, Huntsville and Montgomery, and the final close of the State's connexion with them.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY
JOS. S. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE
BENJAMIN F. DILL.
Under the style and firm of
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WHOM ALL LETTERS OF BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

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5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	37 50	45 00	75 00
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Capital.....$100,000.

MONEY received on deposit in sums of Five Dollars and upwards, on which interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid for every remaining full months or longer.

DIRECTORS:

F. N. WHITE, A. M. POUTE,
JOHN SIMMONS, H. A. AVERY
C. J. SEILDEN, H. M. RAYNOR.

H. M. GROSVENOR.....J. J. CAMP.

GROSVENOR, CAMP & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE,

PIANOS,

Oil Carpeting, &c.

MATTRESSES,

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND, AND MADE TO ORDER. 250 Main Street, below Madison.

oct7-tf Memphis, Tenn.

L. T. CARTWRIGHT.....L. L. EDMONDSON.

L. T. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,

COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND

PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

No. 95 Front Row, Memphis, Tennessee,

Agents for the sale of FLOUR, BACON, LARD, WHISKY, BUTTER, CHEESE, HAY, GRAIN, and Produce generally.

ALL consignments will receive our best interest and personal attention.

☞ Orders solicited and promptly filled.

REFERENCES:

HITT & SHALL, Louisville, Ky.
H. L. CLIFFORD, " "
DR. H. C. CATLETT, Hickman, Ky.
WM. H. JOHNSON, Hickman, Ky.
JACOB SENSENY, Wheeling, Va.
LEHMAN & CO., Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis Mattress Manufactory.

JNO. P. LALLEMAND,

Mattress Maker.

JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, NEAR THE THEATER,

Memphis, Tennessee.

HAVING permanently located the above mentioned place, I beg leave to direct the attention of those in want of

MATTRESSES,

That they will do well to visit my establishment and examine my stock. I have always on hand a full assortment of

SPRING, HAIR MOSS, COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MATTRESSES.

Particular attention will be paid to private orders.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT

Will be made to Furniture Dealers, Hotel and Boarding-house Keepers, Steamboat men and Outfitters. Also, a large stock of

LEVEE MATTRESSES.

To accommodate the trade. I will exchange my Mattresses for Geese, Dry Goods, Furniture, etc.

ALSO—Old Mattresses renovated.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Hunter & Hunt, H. Finnegan, & Co., Wm. M. Folwell, Dr. J. S. White, George Dixon, David Pratt. aug6

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MILLER & PIMM

NO. 284 MAIN STREET,

(Over Rich's Tin Store.)

PAINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DONE IN every fashionable manner.

HOUSE PAINTING AND DECORATING cannot fail to suit the most difficult to please. Our SIGN PAINTING,

ORNAMENTING and BANNER PAINTING

is unsurpassed by the best artists in this country. Our

GRAINING AND MARBLING

stands unsurpassed by any other house. Our workmen are selected with great care, all of whom are temperate men and competent workmen. Personal attention given to all branches of the business. Our motto is PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH. oct8-6m

W. P. LEWIS.

CORNER OF

Main and Monroe Streets,

MEMPHIS TENN.,

MANUFACTURER

OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Bags, &c.,

AND DEALER IN

Leathers.

Such as Skirting, Harness, Sole, Bridle, Calf Skin, Patent and Enamelled Leathers, &c.

Gum Bands,

Collars, Hames, Trimmings, Pills, Screws, &c.

SHOE FINDINGS,
SADDLERY,
HARDWARE,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.
PLASTERING HAIR

MANUFACTURED work I warrant, as I employ none but the best workmen, and have no need to sell at cost, or throw ships and yearly in, as I POSE MADE WORK, in order to keep up my credit in the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., as also, at the same place, and on the following terms, to wit: One-third cash; the balance in four and eight months; bond, with good security, will be required for the deferred payments.

H. McCLANAHAN, E. H. S. M.
by JAMES H. SWAN,
Deputy Marshal.

Cotton Factors.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves, under the style of THOS. LEECH & Co., as Cotton Brokers and General Commission Merchants.

THOS. LEECH,
J. E. LEECH.

Memphis, September 1, 1859.—ocl-91.

THOS. LEECH.....J. E. LEECH

THOS. LEECH & CO.,

COTTON BROKERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

NO. 35 FRONT ROW,

Memphis, Tenn.

oct-4m

WM. C. ELLIS,

General Engraver,

NO. 40 MONROE STREET,

Opposite N. S. Bruce & C'o's

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Wood Cuts, Seals, Door Plates, Badges, Steel Plates, Steel Stamps, Envelope Dies, &c., &c.

W. H. E. BARNETT.....CHAS. E. BOWEN.....H. GREEN

BARNETT, BOWEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

No. 2 Howard's Row, (Up Town,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. A. SAMPLE.....M. S. MITCHELL.....J. H. SAMPLE

SAMPLE, MITCHELL & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

Mallory-St., Three Doors East of Union Bank.

Memphis, Tenn.

S. H. WATES.....A. M. WOOD.....M. M'REIGHT

GATES, WOOD & McKNIGHT,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 285 Main and 5 Monroe street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Agents

Collier White Lead and Oil Company,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN LINSEED, CASTOR, LARD AND TRAIN OILS,

Gates, Wood & McKnight.

JNO. C. COOPER,

(Late of Somerville, Tenn.)

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

No. 5 MONROE ST.,

NORTH SIDE, UP STAIRS, BETWEEN FRONT ROW AND MAIN.

☞ Solicits consignments of Cotton and other Produce. All orders for merchandise promptly attended to. sep28-1m

A. F. MCNUTT.....G. W. TROTTER.....J. J. BAILEY.

McNUTT, TROTTER & BAILEY,

COTTON FACTORS

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

UP STAIRS, MOSBY & HUNT'S BLOCK,

No. 18 Front Row, Memphis.

WILL give their personal attention to the sale of Cotton to us. Bagging, Rope and other supplies furnished at the lowest market rates.

All Cotton consigned to us insured, unless instructed to the contrary.

G. A. BRIDGES.....J. F. MARSHALL.
Late Ar'M'r M. H. Gillaspie.....Memphis, Tenn.

BRIDGES & MARSHALL,

COTTON FACTORS,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 86 FRONT ROW,

(Over Forsyth, Jamison & Co.)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We solicit Consignments of Wheat, Tobacco, and Produce of the country generally. [ap17-6m

JOHN SEVIER,

COTTON FACTOR,

Receiving, Forwarding and General

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 286 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

SOLE AGENT for the sale of KANAWHA SALT. Keep on hand a full supply of Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Flour, Coffee, and Groceries generally, which will be sold at the lowest market price. jy1-6ly

JAMES A. McCLURE,

DEALER IN

PIANO MAKER,

100 MAIN STREET,

Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Sheet Music,

Music Books,

AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.

Schools furnished at New York prices. ap4-2ow1

YEAROUT & CO.,

STRICTLY CASH

EXCELSIOR AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

AND

Sewing Machine Depot,

IN CALHOUN BLOCK,

Corner of Monroe and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE fitted up a handsome suite of rooms on the third floor, and will be found at the above place, where we are fully prepared with all the facilities of this progressive age, to wait on the public in all our professions, and shall be always found ready to serve our old friends and the community generally, with the finest order of

AMBROTYPES,

and all other styles of pictures worthy of a place in the cabinet of the art.

Immediately in connection with our Picture Gallery, we have arrangements for supplying the ladies with the most reliable and perfect SEWING MACHINES that can be obtained in the United States, specimens of which will always be found on exhibition and for sale at our place. Superiority is taken by us to be by far we have no agents, but the very best mechanics, and such as we recommend themselves upon a fair and impartial trial, and as our business is conducted upon a strictly cash system throughout our establishment, we can afford to work and sell for less profits than under the "old fogy credit system." We thankfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Most respectfully,
YEAROUT & CO.
sep8-1y Up stairs, corner Main and Monroe-Sts.

Dental Cards.

DRS. A. & J. P. WESSON

*Surge