Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT RALEIGH.

At the instigation of a large number of our Democratic friends, we announce that a meeting of the Democracy of the county is requested at Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th of December. The object of the meeting is to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Nashville, which assembles on the 18th January, and which will appoint delegates to represent the State in the Charleston Convention. A full attendance is desired.

FIRST PAGE.

On our first page this morning will be found a very able article from the pen of Senator Dorman, on the subject of Squatter Sovereignty in the Territories, written in reply to Judge Black's Rejoinder.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

Washington Irving died at Irvington, his home, on yesterday—so we are informed by telegraph. The name of Irving is indelibly associated with the rise and elevation of American literature. When the papers of Salmagundi first issued from the press, American literature was a mere myth, and Irving, one of their authors, was an obscure clerk in New York city. His genius having been proven better adapted to literature than to mercantile pursuits, to letters than the ledger, he betook himself to authorship, and in due succession produced and sent forth to the world a series of works that not only delighted, instructed and amused his own countrymen, but also excited the most undoubted admiration in England and throughout the continent. His Sketch Book, Brace-Bridge Hall, Tales of a Traveler, his Veritable History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker, Esq., his Life of Columbus, Life of Mahomet, and of Washington, the crowning work of his literary career, will secure for him a name one of the first niches in the temple of fame, and will embalm his memory in the hearts of the thinkers and the good and true men of the age and of all ages. There is a geniality, a heart-beauty and heartiness, a gracefulness and a pathos about his style, that renders it irresistible, and gives to it the universality of human nature itself. It has even a higher excellence, when measured by a correct and judicious taste, although that is merely negative. His style and his matter are wholly free from the prevailing sentimentalism of the age, free from the smallest taint of insidious corruption, and free from cant, hypocrisy or conceit. A high and pure heart—morality runs through all his writings. There is nothing meretricious in style or vicious in matter to taint one sentence or syllable that he has composed.

If his genius has not soared to the sun, it has elevated itself far above the influences of moral miasma, and has thus both breathed and dispensed a strong and healthful virtue that now displays itself in the most genuine and delightful humor, and anon denunciates its force in a pathos that elicits the purest and most transparent tears which well up unbidden from the heart. It is the province of criticism to do him justice, and, whenever it executes its mission, the name of Irving will stand by the side of Addison and Goldsmith, and will be revered as belonging to one of the purest, most correct and healthful writers of any age or country. It is such a fame as sheds lustre and renown upon the country that produces it, and ranks by the side of the scholar, the poet, the warrior and the statesman—the fame of an honest, a true and a great author—a fame pure and great in the excellencies in which that genius is set. Such a fame rests not upon the fact that he was honored with the diplomatic mission to Spain, nor upon the still less important incident that he was honored by the society of his own country and by the nobles of Europe, but upon those hearty, honest, graceful sentiments which are embalmed in all his works, and sparkle there with a greater brilliancy and a purer and more lasting lustre than is emitted from kingly diadems, or sparkles on the coronet of beauty. Of all the shem great men who "strut their brief hour upon the stage of human action," and call forth temporary honors, not one will survive the decay of the staff that covers their graves. But here is a man that has lived a bachelor life in the highlands of the Hudson, but has been wedded to immortal fame, and whose name will survive the fleeting breath of generations of common mortals, and of which it may truly be said, this is

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

CITIZENS' MEETING FOR A HOME BANK.

It has been announced that a meeting of citizens will be held at the office of the Memphis Insurance company, this afternoon, at four o'clock, for the purpose of considering the expediency of memorializing the legislature with regard to the incorporation and establishment of a bank, whose capital shall be subscribed among our own citizens, and which shall be commensurate with the ramified business interests of our city.

The movement is of vast importance to the future commercial interests of Memphis, and we should like to see present the most experienced and substantial business men in the city. One of the greatest evils growing out of the present banking system of the State is the commercial dependence which it has entailed upon these points that are entitled to a more independent position, and which have grown up to their present importance since the incorporation of the old banks now in existence.

Without entertaining any prejudice against Nashville, it is natural that a city, entitled to the facial advantages of Memphis, should feel the commercial vassalage under which she has labored to the former city, as a heavy and galling yoke. The result has been, that while Memphis has proven itself to be the most profitable point in the State for the use of bank capital, it has had to bear heavier burdens and pay a more onerous tribute to the very banks it has fostered than ought any longer to be tolerated by a free and enlightened system of trade.

It is a fact well known in commercial circles that exchanges have generally been higher here than anywhere else in the State, and that, too, when it is equally as well known that they were mostly made here, and if the branch banks had been under the independent control of their own directories, which they would have been if their capital had been owned here, exchanges would have been furnished to our merchants at the minimum rates. These and other causes, which it is unnecessary now to enumerate, have aroused our enlightened business men to the importance of securing an independent banking institution among themselves, established upon the soundest basis and having the capital owned and controlled at home.

We do not entertain the first doubt that, under proper auspices, all the capital for such an institution can be readily subscribed and paid in at home, and we, therefore, hail the movement as an auspicious one for the future progress of our city.

KANSAS ELECTION.

Gov. Medary, of Kansas has proclaimed that an election of the following officers will be held at the several voting precincts of that Territory, included within the State limits, on Tuesday, the 6th of December, A. D., 1859.

The officers to be elected are as follows: A governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, chief justice of the supreme court, one associate justice, for the term of four years, and one for the term of two years, together with five district judges, one representative in Congress, a probate judge, clerk of the district court, and superintendent of public instruction in each organized county, and members of the State Senate and House of Representatives in the various election districts.

☞ Winter Davis, of Maryland, declares that, under no circumstances, will he vote for any Democrat in the organization of the House. He is really not entitled to vote for any body, having been elected by the Baltimore mob, in opposition to the wishes of the great majority of the people of the district.

☞ The Democracy of Monroe county, Ohio, have instructed their delegates to go for Douglas for President. Monroe county gave Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, eighteen hundred majority. It is in the extreme eastern part of the State, and borders on Virginia.

Presidential Ticket.—Galloway's Expositor, published at Columbus, Miss., carries at its mast-head the following ticket for the President:—*For President*, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. *For Vice President*, Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

☞ The official majority by which Pryor was elected to Congress in the fourth district of Virginia is 783. The total vote of the district was 6400, which is about half that of congressional districts in the free States.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

We have been permitted by a gentleman of this city to make the following extracts from a letter received from his brother in Texas. The extracts are highly interesting, as conveying a faithful account of the state of popular feeling in western Texas, in relation to the recent outrages of Cortinas and his band of outlaws. Although our intelligence from Brownsville is of a later date, and shows that the writer's apprehensions in regard to the fate of that plan are unfounded, the letter will nevertheless prove interesting to our readers:

"New Gonzales, Texas, Nov. 15, 1859.

"We have fallen upon troublesome times. It seems that some two thousand Mexicans have taken possession of the south-west corner of the State, and are still coming on and being reinforced daily. * * * *

"I hear this morning that Gonzales county sends a hundred men—all young, I expect, undisciplined and unorganized. But what is lacking is made up in six shooters and bravery. Companies have also started from Victoria, Seguin, La Vaca, Hallettsville, San Antonio and other places to San Patricio. There is no leader or captain so far, and no artillery. The Mexicans are under Cortinas, have artillery, and are very daring. They are said to be banditti, or guerillas.

"Report says they took Brownsville and captured or killed more than a hundred persons, which is doubtless true. From there (news came to-day) they marched to Corpus Christi, and made prisoners of all the American men. I hope that last report may be false, but fear it is not. They cut off the first company sent out, forcing them to cut their way through, with the loss of twenty men.

"The whole country from the Gundalupe west, is in a very unprotected state. There are not weapons enough left to arm one-third of the men, and we are threatened by Indians and Mexicans. The latter have sworn to sweep the country west of the Colorado.

* * * * * * *

"Texas needs every man in her dominion, if all we hear be true. * * * You will watch our glorious State, and her foes will be scattered before her brave sons—all will see.

"Mexico will get her fill of Texas this time. You never saw so much excitement as is here; almost all the young men are gone, and in less than a week, if there be no ground gained, married men and all will turn out en masse."

PENNSYLVANIA.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post objects to our conceding Pennsylvania to the Republicans in the election of 1860. It states that if Senator Douglas is nominated at Charleston he will certainly receive its electoral vote. Senator Douglas can be elected without Pennsylvania, but it is gratifying to see the confidence which animates our friends that he can also carry that State. He is unquestionably tens of thousands of votes stronger in Pennsylvania than any other man, and if it is designed to redeem her he must be the nominee at Charleston. We do not believe any other Democrat has the chance to carry her. The next Presidential battle will be a severe one; but, with Senator Douglas as our standard-bearer, the results will not be doubtful. We shall carry the one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the South, and, in addition, the following States:

Indiana	13
New Jersey	7
Oregon	3
California	4
Minnesota	4
Ohio	23
Illinois	11
Total	65

That is thirty more than is necessary to elect. In addition, we may carry Pennsylvania, twenty-seven; New Jersey, seven; and New York, thirty-five. But the principal reliance must be upon the North-west. It is here that the battle is to be fought, and it is with reference more especially to this section of the country that the remarks of the Post are made. While Pennsylvania was in the hands of the Opposition at the last election, by a tremendous majority, Indiana and Illinois were Democratic, and Iowa and Wisconsin were Republican by only a trifling vote. In Ohio the majority is much less to overcome than it is in Pennsylvania or New York. In every section of the western field is more promising. If it is designed to make the election certain from the start, Douglas will be nominated. We think, for he can carry the North-west like a tornado, and he stands a chance of carrying Philadelphia and New York. The Democratic people are for him. The Republicans fear him, and are directing all their batteries against his selection. They do not care who is nominated at Charleston, provided it is not Senator Douglas. Their papers represent him over and over again as the intelligence which looks as if Douglas would be beaten in the nomination. They know how public sentiment is, and they know that it is a hopeless undertaking to beat Douglas if he leads the column. The anxiety, deep and fervent, that the Republicans manifest that some other Democrat shall be nominated at Charleston, is attracting public attention, and doing the Senator great service. It points out precisely the path we should take if we desire to reach the goal of success.

IMPORTANT FROM SONORA.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.)

Texas, September 10, 1859.

Dispatches arrived at Fort Buchanan this morning, from Sonora, to be mailed to the President, which I hasten to anticipate.

Capt. Porter, of the St. Marys, cruising in the Gulf of California, entered the port of Guaymas and not being boarded as customary by the officer of the port, did not salute the town. He subsequently learned that Col. Alden, acting United States consul in the absence of Judge Rose, was not recognized, and that he was not prepared to hoist the American colors over the Consulate, insisted upon the proper respecting his authority. Meeting with opposition, he, with true Yankee enterprise, ordered a boat alongside the vessel, and, after erecting it over the consul's office, ran up the stars and stripes, and called his men to the deck to give it three hearty cheers. He also intimated to the parties that should not be taken down without a fight, and it was left undisturbed.

Gov. Pesquiera arrived a few days after, when the captain, with his staff, paid their respects in person; but the governor did not speak English, and they could not understand Spanish, and the interview was very uneasifactory.

Capt. Porter has entered his protest in the name of our government, to the treatment received by Capt. Stone and his party. He will probably to present to and Capt. Ewell in his interview with Pesquiera, as bearer of dispatches from the President, and the combined efforts of these two resolute officers may effect a peaceable adjustment of the whole difficulty.

Mr. Joseph Whiting, of Stone's party, passed through here yesterday on his way to Fort Buchanan, with additional instructions to Capt. Ewell from the Executive. Mr. W. was sent to Washington by Capt. Stone, as bearer of dispatches, early last January, and is now returning to duty. It appears that the dispatches entrusted to him were designed to reach the fort simultaneously with the order of Capt. Ewell to proceed into Sonora, but an accident happening to the train upon which he started, the connection was not made in time for the overland stage, and he thus lost four days. He will follow Capt. E. into Sonora, hoping to deliver these most important instructions ere the conference is closed.

The Sonora exploring and mining company received, to-day, from Sonora a small quantity for the reduction works at Arivaca. These articles were ordered from San Francisco, shipped to Guaymas, and thence freighted in 15 teams to this place. I believe this is the first time that goods have ever been received directly in this manner. Now that the port is open to our citizens, they will not be long in availing themselves of its benefits.

HESPERIAN.

The Parties in Contrast.

At the North, the Opposition, the Republicans, admit that slavery is their only politics! Then an institution which does not exist in nine-tenths of the States, which they hold their majorities, and which they have no business to meddle with, makes their party basis and the shibboleth of their triumph! Put them, for instance, in their coming northern convention, on the tariff question, and half of them would be for protection and half for free trade; and they would split like a hundred. So with other great questions. Such is the precise position of this northern party as to the vast and incalculable interests of thirty millions if white men! As to the questions connected with these interests, the Opposition has no bond of union, no opinions, no politics! What a fatal position for a party—to be obliged to eschew discussion on all questions of a national bearing, to be a unit only on a question which must forever be local and sectional; to be as one man only in a wild, fanatical, senseless, suicidal crusade on southern slaveholders!

Contrast with this the position of the southern Democracy. On the slavery question it is ready to stand and hold its position it has held for years. Again and again has its great statesman, John C. Calhoun, in his place in the Senate, solemnly avow that the non-slaveholding States "would no action of the Government, demanded no law to give them any advantage in the Territories;" and declared that they asked but to be let alone in the enjoyment of "rights guaranteed by the Constitution."

The Northern Democracy are for letting the slavery question alone, and, as a national party, it is pro-slavery only so far as the constitution is pro-slavery, but otherwise, it is neither for slavery nor against it. But this question is but a branch of its politics. It has definite opinions upon which the party harmonizes, on which its representatives have acted comprehensively and successfully, on the great questions connected with the vast domestic interests of commerce, manufactures and agriculture; and it has been as triumphant in our foreign affairs. Its policy on all these great subjects has been worthy of the country; it has been such as has benefited every interest and every individual, and is now nobly cooperating in filling up anew the springs of material prosperity, which it has done much to fill in the past. All that is needed to enable this great land to rise to the zenith of the measure of prosperity of which it is capable, is that the old fraternal feeling that made the Constitution should be invoked, and the glorious band of congenial sister States instead of being led into the irreparable conflict with each other, or being persuaded into the suicidal scheme of disunion, should live in peace and progress under the solemn protection of the common band, from domestic insurrection or foreign invasion.—*Boston Post.*

Ky Cannon.—Our letters from Santa Fe, by the overland mail last night, make no mention of the death of Kit Carson, which is reported as having occurred at Taos. We have at no time given any credence to the report, and are well satisfied now that if his death had occurred, it would have been communicated to us in these letters.—*St. Louis Republican.*

PENALTY FOR NOT VOTING.

It is seldom we read anything in the New York Tribune so sensible as the following, which refers to one of the sources of our present electoral demoralization, and one of the remedies therefor:

At present, while every rowdy, loafer, drunkard, or gambler, is certain to be found at the polls, and often to stay there all day, a large proportion of our quiet, thrifty, orderly, law-abiding citizens absent themselves, or only come forward to vote at seasons of high political excitement, or when some candidate is running in whose success they take special interest. This is wrong, unpatriotic, perilous. The right of suffrage is not a personal privilege, but a high public trust, to be exercised for the good of the community. No elector has any more moral right to refuse or neglect to vote than he has to refuse to serve on juries or pay his taxes. A constitutional requirement that every elector shall vote, under penalty of three dollars, and an addition of ten per cent to his next tax bill, would go very far toward remedying the evil justly complained of. For we presume money is very rarely spent to buy over voters from one party to the other. It is mainly used, we believe, to bring out voters who would otherwise remain at home. Make voting obligatory, and this fountain of electioneering expenditure would be dried up.

This is strictly applicable to this city. The results of failing those who do not vote would be a just and efficacious one. Everybody admits that if all the good citizens entitled to vote would perform that duty, we would have a better government, more honest officials, and more peaceful and satisfactory elections. A refusal or failure to vote is just as reprehensible as shirking from military duty in view of a foreign invasion or domestic insurrection. It is a form of selfishness or cowardice which ought to be punished in a republic, where the government rests upon the intelligence of the people, and requires for its proper conduct the active and zealous participation and co-operation of all the citizens. The man who can give no better reason than is usually given in this city for not performing this duty, ought to be fined for the benefit of those who do perform this duty, just as the man who refuses to perform military duty is required in time of war to furnish a substitute. And this power of fining delinquent suffragans might be given to the register of votes, who, to that extent, could be vested with judicial powers. No excuses but those stated in the law should be received as sufficient defense against the charge. The revenue derived from these fines would go far to defray the expense of our present useless system of elective police, and of the registry office, which are at present a heavy burden upon the tax-payers. We hope that this subject will engage the consideration of our legislature at its next session.—*N. O. Delta.*

Misplaced Confidence.

During the present week a trial took place in our Superior court, in which the State was the plaintiff and Joseph Callahan the defendant. It appeared in evidence, at the trial, that Callahan had been tampering with a negro in the employ of Mr. Pardue, and had promised the negro if he would runaway from his owner, that he (Callahan) would sell the negro three or four times, divide the profits equally, and then set the negro free. The negro told his master, thank Callahan for his kindness, and encouraged him with the belief that he was all right, but he took care to promptly inform his owner of the whole affair, and of the manner in which the attempt was made. While Pennsylvania was in the hands of the Opposition at the last election, by a tremendous majority, Indiana and Illinois were Democratic, and Iowa and Wisconsin were Republican by only a trifling vote. In Ohio the majority is much less to overcome than it is in Pennsylvania or New York. In every section of the western field is more promising. If it is designed to make the election certain from the start, Douglas will be nominated. He can carry the North-west like a tornado, and he stands a chance of carrying Philadelphia and New York. The Democratic people are for him. The Republicans fear him, and are directing all their batteries against his selection. They do not care who is nominated at Charleston, provided it is not Senator Douglas. Their papers represent him over and over again as the intelligence which looks as if Douglas would be beaten in the nomination. They know how public sentiment is, and they know that it is a hopeless undertaking to beat Douglas if he leads the column. The anxiety, deep and fervent, that the Republicans manifest that some other Democrat shall be nominated at Charleston, is attracting public attention, and doing the Senator great service. It points out precisely the path we should take if we desire to reach the goal of success.

AN UNGENEROUS TAUNT---DEMOCRATIC STATES.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

We occasionally see in certain quarters of the South, the idea offensively put forward that the Democrats of the free States are not to have their Presidential preferences regarded at Charleston, because, forsooth, they are in a minority, and cannot give their electoral vote to the choice of that body for President. We must confess that this is a pretty taunt to emanate from the South. If the Democrats of the free States are in a minority, it is owing to the fact that they have courageously stood up for what they considered the rights of the South under the Constitution, and nobly breasted a torrent of prejudice in its behalf. It is for this that they have been struck down in the Northern States, and have lost senators, governors, congressmen and sheriffs without number. Until they accepted that issue, their banner waved in triumph over more Northern than it did Southern States. Never did a party make more generous and noble sacrifice of personal interest and ambition than have the northern Democrats on this slavery question.

They have done it cheerfully and without a murmur. By doing what too many Democrats in the South have done, and falling in with the current of sectional feeling, instead of resisting it, they might have had power and ascendency in nearly all the free States. Now, after all these sacrifices for southern rights—after having been put in a minority for it—they are coolly told by those who have caused this minority, that as they came from Republican States, it is no importance whom they favor for President.

The remark is a wanton insult to the northern Democracy, and will every where be resented as such. It is the poorest kind of reward for years of disinterested exertion in the past, and affords but slight encouragement and hope for the future. No southern man who has an atom of political sense, or has a title of nobility in his heart, will pledge in any such contemptible taunts upon assumed northern Democratic weakness, or disparage their influence upon that account.

The Democrats of the South will please remember that of the eighteen hundred thousand votes which Mr. Buchanan received in 1856, twelve hundred thousand of them came from the free States. In that section of the country two-thirds of the whole Democratic party of the nation reside. It is true, too, that the battle of next year will be desperate. There will be no contest in the South, for it is all united against the Republicans. Policy and, indeed, common sense, demand that the wishes of those who are to be the most regarded who have to sustain the heaviest fire, and who are in that part of the field where the enemy is to be encountered. It is most wise and prudent for those who will not come in direct contact with the political enemy to name the commander for those who do. If the Republicans carry the great northern and Western States, they will elect their Presidential candidate. It is there they must be met, and under a leader who can command the greatest Democratic vote in them.

But for the interest of politics it is hard to say what will be Democratic States a year hence, and what States will be opposed to us at that time. Nay, it is even asserted at as about of moles—as it may be vanish Mr. Callahan to renew his promise to him then, as to what he would do.

"I faithfully promise," said Callahan, "that I will act honorably up to all my promises to you—will sell you three or four times—divide the sales with you, and then set you free."

The negro was caught and sold—divided the stable door opened, and the negro and Callahan fell out their steads.

It has often been said, and was never more truthfully exemplified than on this occasion, that "the course of true love never runs smooth." Callahan appeared devoted in his affections to the negro, while the darkie was involving Callahan, step by step, in inextricable trouble.

Upon information given by the negro, a police force were secretly stationed in the stable and overheard the promise made by Callahan to the negro. After the parties had left the stable with the mules, and while Callahan was in the act of mounting his mule, he was positively informed that his presence was immediately desired at the guard house, to which place he was conducted by a police squad, and was subsequently lodged in the jail of this county. He had, in the terms of the law, stolen this negro, inasmuch as he appeared to exercise control over him, and was in the act of running away with him when he was arrested. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

This case may not afford encouragement to managers of the underground railroad, or to negro stealers generally, but it is an impressive lesson, as well as a high compliment to the faithfulness of our slave population. When Abolitionists read this reference to an affair which occurred in this city, they might do well to "make a note of it," or they, like Callahan, may afterward meditate, within the gloomy walls of a northern prison or penitentiary, on the troubles which result from misplaced confidence.—*August (Ga.) Constitutionalist, November 26.*

Memory to the Harper's Ferry Criminals.

From various quarters, we have heretofore remarked, the suggestion has been made that it would be bad policy for Virginia and the South to take the lives of the Harper's Ferry insurgents; and, sooth to say, the impression is gaining ground that they will yet escape so dreadful an expiation. One half of the northern people, we believe, are of this opinion. Many of their most sensible and conservative journals have entered the field in favor of mercy, alike from considerations of humanity and true policy on the part of the South. The New York *Journal of Commerce* and Philadelphia *Ledger* are of opinion that it would be a wiser course to hold "Old Brown," in bonds for the remainder of his days than, by ending them at once on the gallows, give the Abolitionists a chance to make a god of him, and hold their satanic pow-wows to plot mischief against their southern fellow-citizens, and against the peace and harmony of the Union, in his name! The execution of Brown, they think, would be "but bringing fresh grist to the northern Abolition mill."

We dissent from all this philosophy, and protest against its weighing a feather in determining the fate of the vile miscreants who are now in the hands of the law. We have been a compromise man all our lives, but in the present condition of affairs this is a case which should admit of no compromise. These men, who have plotted against the lives and property of slaveholders, have not the slightest claim to clemency, and we only regret that the public character at the North whose appeals have moved them to such madness, are not also in a condition to share their fate. It would be a just one, and we should be faithless to our families and our fireides, did we fail to execute it upon them, when the legal right and the opportunity combine. This Abolition fancy will never be stopped until we teach men to believe that they risk their necks by their villany.

On the score of policy, we scorn all such appeals. Let the blood of Brown and his comrades be the "seed" of the Abolition church—let their execution be "grist" taken by the South to the "Abolition mill," and let the infernal machinery grind on; the South is able to protect herself, and, what is more, she *intends to do it.* We are under no obligations to reform the fanatics of the North. Let the North do her own work—we shall do our duty to ourselves. If we cannot conquer Abolition at the ballot-box we are ready to meet it either in the courts or in the field.—*Richmond Whig.*

A New York Belle Barely Escapes Marriage with a Bogus Cuban.

A New York correspondent says that during the late excitement caused by the Cuban fillibustero, a fellow representing himself as a Cuban, took lodgings of Mrs. S——, in Bleeker street. His landlady, who had read everything about Miss Bartlett's fracas (costing something short of $600,000) gave him her best apartments and most desirable attentions, for she had learned from the best authority (his own) that he was single, and, like Signor Ovedio, owned countless negroes and incalculable wealth. She presented her daughter Josephine, a pretty blushing, gushing, silly, and fresh from school, to the sallow millionaire, and almost threw her into his arms. The bait was eagerly swallowed, and the wooing and cooing and betrothing were hurried up as expeditiously as ever were the old lady's buckwheat cakes. Mrs. S—— soon had the pleasure of announcing that her daughter was engaged to a Cuban almost as rich as Miss Bartlett's fance.

Don Orchando Terrero, alias Castro de Nectcherons, for would-be son-in-law, being affected with modesty, desired a private wedding, to which Josephine, who had no father, made no objection. Her uncle, an old sea captain, invited another old sea dog, and was let into the secret, and introduced to the intended. The old salt went through the ceremony rather stiffly, and soon after demanded a private interview with his sister-in-law.

"Jane," said he in gruff abruptness, "you may marry this fellow if you like, but my brother's daughter never shall!"

"Why not? He is a Cuban gentleman, and as rich as——"

"A gentleman! He is a nigger and you are an old fool! I have not had to do with niggers so little as to not know a mulatto from a Spaniard! Call Jo. here and let me have a few words with this black fellow alone. I'll soon rub his agnomen, high and dry."

The staunch old sailor was as good as his word, and in a marvelous short time afterward, the colored sailor's baggage was bundled out of the house, including the false diamonds he had presented to Josephine, and being assisted urgently from behind by her uncle's boots, the terror stricken owner was not slow to follow them into the street. It is presumed he will not engage himself to another white girl till his pounded feelings are healed.

Overland Mail.—The San Francisco papers are crying for a daily overland mail, to carry both papers and letters. The *Times* says:

For more than a year past, Butterfield & Co. have performed their trips with speed and regularity unprecedented, averaging some two or three days less than the contract time, with scarce a single failure out of over one hundred and twenty round trips. What our citizens now require is a daily mail, so that we can transport therein not only our letters but also our newspapers. We cannot afford to wait the arrival of the mail steamers; we want the mail stages to be untrammeled, and sufficient encouragement extended to the line, so that all of our mail matter can be transported across the continent through our own territory, thus becoming independent of any foreign territory or is-land savages.

The Hon. Edward Stanley, late of North Carolina, but now of California, is said to be about to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The Great Eastern.

The passage of this monster vessel from Holyhead to Southampton was accomplished in good time and was quite satisfactory to the directors of the company by which she is owned. It is exceedingly to be regretted that she was not accomplished before she left the Thames. In that case she might have crossed the Atlantic thus fall. Now she cannot be expected to do so before April. In speaking of her late run she and the coast of England, the London *Times* remarks:

The ship seemed to swing herself with a sidelong, gentle motion over every wave, dropping deeply and easily beyond them, with a regular slow roll, and often quite deep enough to leave one paddle-wheel out of water, running high and dry in the air. This motion of the vessel is attributed to her very light immersions, and to the fact of her having no upper weights to counterbalance the coals stowed below. The whole roll of the vessel is calculated at only eight degrees each way, or sixteen degrees in a lurch every-day amount to smaller vessels, the ugly something for one which was supposed to be almost immeasurable by wind or sea. The greatest speed attained was over fifteen and a half knots, or close on eighteen miles per hour. The run from Holyhead to Southampton is pronounced far more satisfactory than either of her previous trips. The engines were under the control of Mr. McLennan, chief engineer of the ship. The paddle-wheels, which Napier just constructed for with the Napiers, of Glasgow, is to exceed the Persia by 500 tons, and will in every other respect be larger and more powerful. Mr. Scott Russell, Esq., is to be associated with her to surpass everything afloat, both as regards speed and internal arrangements.

Sudden Death of Lady Peel.

Lady Peel, widow of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, died suddenly at Drayton Manor, on Tuesday. Her ladyship had passed the evening with the Countess Dowager of Jersey—just now mourning the loss of her husband and an only son—and appeared in her accustomed health. She left Lady Jersey about 10 o'clock, and on returning home retired to rest, her female attendant occupying an adjoining apartment. Yesterday morning, on the maid entering Lady Peel's room, she discovered her ladyship insensible and apparently dead, in bed. Medical aid was directly summoned, but the only result was to show that death had probably taken place some hours previously. There was no indication of personal suffering, and the presumption seems to be that disease of the heart was the immediate cause of dissolution. The succession of family afflictions which Lady Peel has suffered—first, the death of her lamented husband, by a fatal accident; secondly, the loss in India of a brave son, Capt. William Peel, to whom she was most devotedly attached; and lastly, the death of her eldest son, Robert, have, no doubt, seriously affected her ladyship's health. There was no suspicion of immediate danger, and her sudden death will be severely felt by a large circle of relatives and friends. Lady Peel was the second daughter of Mr. J. Floyd, who, for his distinguished military services, was created a baronet in 1816, having previously been created a knight. Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Charles Drake. Her marriage with the late Sir Robert Peel took place on the 8th of June, 1808. Her ladyship was therefore, but one year older than her husband.—*London News, Oct. 29th.*

The New Abolition Crusade.—The new Abolition crusade, which is to be maintained by the proceeds of the sale of old Brown's photographs, is growing apace in Massachusetts and other quarters. The original design of raising money in this way is to support the family of the condemned Brown, but it is really, as Mr. Emerson says, to give aid to all his sympathisers, or, in plain language, to get up another raid upon the Southern States—to create a servile insurrection, and spread ravine and murder throughout the South. It is strange to behold the quiet, peaceful villages of New England, who would be struck with horror at the shedding of a drop of blood in their own community, pouring in subscriptions in aid of a scheme for consummating wholesale murder elsewhere. Just in the same manner they subscribed to send rifles to Kansas to murder in cold blood men whom they had never seen, and who had never done them any personal injury. Yet the very persons who contribute for these purposes of bloodshed and murder would almost collapse with horror if a homicide was committed, nay, even if a dog or chicken was accidentally killed in their quiet little neighborhood. This is a curious phase, certainly, in modern humanitarianism.—*New York Herald.*

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of W. B. and Maria Bourke, are requested to attend the funeral of the latter, on THURSDAY, from the residence of his father, Gallatin, Tenn., at 10 o'clock.

Carriages will be in waiting at Mrs. Flanery, Union street.

New Advertisements.

A Situation Wanted.

FOR a number of years, by a young man who is desirous of learning a business—would prefer a situation in a Wholesale Grocery and Commission House as salesman or general clerk, where he can make himself useful. Would be willing to work on salary as a situation in a No. 1 house. The most satisfactory references will be given as to character, ability and qualifications. Address A. P. COLE, Care of Williams & Shaw, Hopkins' Corner, Memphis, Tenn.

Variety Sale this Day

At 2 o'clock p. m.

WE will sell at our store a large stock of FANCY GOODS, consisting in part of—

Ladies' Toilet Articles;
Baskets, Reticules, Work Boxes;
Work Stands, Mirror Cases, Chairs;
Ornament, Children's Carriages;
Toys, Notions, etc., etc.

Sale positive and without reserve.

G. B. LOCKE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

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

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 30, Second night of the celebrated Comedian, Mr. Fanny Fitz Forrest, who will present AS YOU LIKE IT, (with epilogue and cooking song,) and Sir. MASTER WAKE.

☞ Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $10; Third Tier and Gallery, 50 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7 P. M. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Overture commences at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises precisely at 7½ o'clock.

Five Miles from the City

105 One Hundred & Five Acres 105

OF LAND

Situated on the New Raleigh Road where the Road Crosses the River.

About Twenty Acres Cleared!

BALANCE HEAVILY TIMBERED!

Fine Place for Gardening.

Fine Place Stock-Raising.

THIS place is a short distance beyond W. F. Harris's Mill, on the road to Raleigh, Tennessee.

We will sell this land without reserve at public auction, at our Salesroom, No. 8 Monroe street, on

Thursday, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock.

Persons wishing to buy this land will be shown the place by applying to Mr. R. W. Shelton, who resides on the old Raleigh Plankroad, about six miles from the city, or by calling on us.

TERMS—$100 at 30 days from day of sale; balance in 12 and 18 months, with interest from date.

no30 MONNARRAT, DUPREE & CO., Aucts.

DRY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

B. B. Wilkinson,

275 Main Street, Memphis,

INVITES the attention of purchasers to the following goods which he is offering at very greatly reduced prices.

500 pcs. best Eng. and Amer. Prints!

SWANSIN'S,
HOTLE'S,
DUNKLIN,
SPRAGUE'S,
FALL RIVER,

and other PAST COLORS at 8 and 10 cents.

SILK ROBES and DRESS SILKS at and below cost.

100 pcs. CASSIMERS, SATINETS, TWEED, and JEANS for boy's wear.

100 pcs. all wool FLANNELS, BALLARD YALE, GILBERTS and real SHAKER.

10 cases 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 BLEACHED DOMESTIC, by the case or piece at very low prices.

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS!

CARPETS, RUGS, White and Colored MARSEILLES QUILTS, DAMASK NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS, DIAPERS, TOWELS, COTTON and LINEN SHEETING.

50 pcs. RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, very cheap.

500 pair LADIES SHOES, very low

1000 pair NEGRO SHOES, by the case or single pair at Boston prices.

500 pair extra heavy NEGRO and NAVY BLANKETS.

Six Cases Wool Hats.

Purchasers will consult their interest by an examination of these Goods. no30

New Advertisements.

TITUS & CO.....E. A. BURKE.....JAMES C. TITUS.

BURTON, TITUS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY

GROCERIES, PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

AND

WOODEN-WARE,

NOS. 10 AND 12 JEFFERSON STREET,

(Opposite Commercial Hotel,

Respectfully call attention to the above Card.

WOULD invite inspection of our large and well selected stock, consisting in part—

Powdered, Crushed, Sifted, Loaf, Granulated and Brown Sugars!
Rio, Laguayra, Government, Java, and Mocha Coffees;
Extra Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas;
Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fresh and Pie Fruits;
Mustards, Salad Oils, Catsups, Sauces and Relishes;
Spices, Pepsine Extracts, Nutmegs, Farina and Jellies;
Cigars—Garrards, Trusses, Figs, Layer and Sultana Raisins;
Western Reserve, English Dairy, Fine Apple and Half-Dried Cheese;
Salmon and Mackerel;
Dried Beef, Beef Tongues, Moss Pork and Beef Hams, Shoulders, Clear Sides, Breakfast Bacon and Lard;
T. Merrimon's, Memphis, Ohioan, Verandah and Buckeye at Plant;
Brandy, Wine, Whisky, Ale and Porter;
White Wine, Cider and Orchard Vinegar;
Tar, Kettle Rosin and Pasteur's Iron Tar;
India and Kentucky Bagging.

As many other articles too numerous to mention, which we guarantee to be all of the best quality, and at the lowest market prices; and if not satisfactory to the purchaser, we desire them returned at our expense.

no30-ddw BURTON, TITUS & CO., Memphis.

G. B. LOCKE & CO'S. SALES!

Large and Double Extensive

AUCTION SALE.

WE will sell without reserve, THURSDAY MORNING, December 1, commencing at 9 o'clock precisely, at night for the trade, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Leather Trunk Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, Bonnets, Plain Boots, Shoes, Fancy Matting, Variety Goods, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Toilet Soaps, etc.

The goods are all new, fresh and fashionable, and are well worthy the special attention of all the merchants, pedlers and speculators in Memphis and country. They must and will be sold regardless of prices.

Terms—All under $100 cash.

Ain't we and B. E. B. 362 Main street.

no30-1t

Large, Peremptory and Important Sale

OF

FRENCH CHINA,

Bohemian and French Crystal Glass, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, and other Fancy Goods,

COMMENCING ON TEENSDAY EVENING, November 30, at 7 o'clock, to be continued on the following to suits, 9 to 10 o'clock, and remains at 7, at the store of MCKNIGHT, DUPREE & CO., No. 8 Monroe street, below corn Main and Front Row.

Will be sold without reserve, a large and desirable assortment of French Porcelain, etc., direct from the manufacturers, comprising a complete Tea Service, Vases, Pitchers, Decorated Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets. Also, the most magnificent assortment of Bohemian Glass ever offered at public competition, viz: Vases, Pitchers, Cord Baskets, Media Cups, Tete-a-tete Sets, Fruits, Tokaydrinks, Schoppen and French Crystal Glass Decanters