THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 284.

Daily Appeal

THE HISPANO MOORISH QUESTION—ITS IMPORTANCE.

A new subject of no little interest has turned up in Europe. Spain, after a considerable period of discussion and threatening, is on the point of making war on the new Emperor of Morocco. As to the crime of this war, other than the occasional petulant attacks on the part of the Moors on Spanish commerce along the Straits of Gibraltar and the adjacent Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts, we shall not speak at present. Nor do we care to do more, in reference to the cause just named, than to indicate it as one of the pretexts for the war. It is well known that depredations on Spanish commerce along the coasts which we have mentioned, have been of frequent and aggravated occurrence for many years, though less, perhaps of late than formerly.

No one can attentively read the history of Spain and the Moors without seeing the hand of God in it, and learning how dangerous it is for nations as well as individuals, to do wrong. In the eighth century, the Saracens from Arabia, having conquered Egypt, and all the rest of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean sea, invaded Spain, and under the victorious arms of Abderraman, of Damascus, they not only conquered "the Peninsula" but passed the Pyrenees, and attempted the subjugation of France. Repulsed by the prowess of Charles Martel, they were compelled ultimately to retire into Spain. This was the period of the most remarkable exploits of the new "Religion of the Crescent." The followers of Mohammed never did more brilliant things than in the seventh and eighth centuries. Having got possession of the southern coast of the Mediterranean, they tried hard to get the northern also, and thus convert that "inland sea" into a Moorish or Arabian lake. Having conquered Spain, they endeavored to get France, (as we have just said,) as well as the islands and continental parts of Italy, and for a time they were successful. Of course, they tried to get the Greek islands, as well as those along Asia Minor; but the Greek Empire was too strong at that day to allow them to do very much in the way of conquest, either insular or continental, in that direction. They failed, therefore, in their making the Mediterranean sea entirely their own property.

The Moors held all Spain for a time, and the southern portions of it for eight centuries! Of course, the coasts on both sides of the western end of the Mediterranean were in their possession during this long period. The "Strait" which connects that sea with the Atlantic ceased to be known by its old name of "Pillars of Hercules" and took the name of Gibraltar—so called from Tarik the Moorish general, who, in invading Spain, landed near the "Rock," (Gibel, in Arabic,) which has become associated with his name. But the contest in Spain between the Christians and the Arabians or Moors ended, after a continuance of eight hundred years, in the expulsion of the latter from Spain. History furnishes no parallel to the long continued struggle. The Moors carried with them into the ancient home of their race in Africa the civilization and much of the wealth which they had acquired in the Peninsula. They carried with them an implacable hatred of the Spanish race, a hatred which was for a century longer almost sustained, but augmented, by the cruel treatment of the Moors, Christians and Mohammedans, who were desirous of remaining in Spain, but whom the inquisition and war ultimately drove across the Straits of Gibraltar.

The hatred which the Mohammedans of Morocco and all the rest of the southern coast of the Mediterranean bore to the Christians of Spain, was heartily and fully reciprocated by the latter, in which the Portuguese, also, and for the same reason, earnestly concurred. The consequence was, that almost all the wars have been carried on by both the Spaniards and Portuguese with the Moors since the latter part of the fifteenth century. Both nations repeatedly invaded the Moorish coasts and both suffered signal defeats as well as gained temporary success.

No permanent conquests worthy of mention scarcely have been made by the Spaniards on the coasts of Morocco. The city and harbor of Ceuta, opposite to Gibraltar, and some 15 or 20 miles from that celebrated place, is now and long has been in their possession. It is a strong place or may be made such, and has a bay that very much resemble that of Gibraltar. The old city of Tangiers, which stands 30 miles west of Ceuta and just as you enter the Straits of Gibraltar from the Atlantic, has a population of six or seven thousand inhabitants. It has at times belonged to the Spanish, to the English and it awhile, and foolishly gave it up. And now it belongs to Morocco, and is the residence of the consular and diplomatic agents of the European and American governments—some twenty or twenty-five in number. The place cannot be a very strong one, we suppose, from the ease with which it changes hands. It is of some importance on the African coast in and about the Straits of Gibraltar. On the Atlantic coast of Morocco, nearly 100 miles from Tangiers, is the large city of Mogador, which is quite as important as Tangiers as a seaport. Through these two places chiefly the commerce of Europe and America finds an entrance into the Empire of Morocco. The distance from each to the city of Fez, which is the capital, is about the same, say 12 or 14 days of travel on the back of a horse or mule. On the camel or dromedary it can be made in less time.

The northern coasts of Morocco, including the Straits of Gibraltar, are very mountainous and wild. A large portion of the interior is mountainous and covered with forests. There is, however, a good deal of excellent land in that empire, both in the western and eastern sections of it. It looks like a new country.

The Moors are a mixed race, of various origin, Phoenician and Mauritanian, Roman, Vandal, and Saracen or Arabian. They are a better looking people than is commonly supposed. In the interior of Morocco there are some races of wild negroes, athletic and fierce enough. They may be seen at Tangiers occasionally, in companies of ten or fifteen men, going from house to house, to amuse the people by dancing to the music of "bones" for castinets, small drums and strings of little bells around the ankles.

In times past, Spain might have gone to war with Morocco, and carried on the struggle to her heart's content. But now the case is different. Spain has within the last few years increased wonderfully in material resources. Under the efficient ministry of O'Donnell, a network of railways has been projected, which will cover the kingdom, and hundred miles have been completed. Her commerce has greatly increased, her agriculture has improved, her navy has been much strengthened by the introduction of steamships; and, above all, she has actually established a pretty good system of popular education. Who would have believed that this progress could have been made in that country in so short a space of time? Espartero "inaugurated" the "march of improvement," and O'Donnell (a native of Spain, whose family, like many others in that country, came from Ireland) has followed it up—governing the country, as Louis Napoleon governs in France, with a strong hand, but for the most part wisely. We may fairly believe that Spain has passed the space of her existence. She is really started in the career of advancement! All other nations ought to clap their hands and congratulate on the auspicious occasion. We had almost given Spain over. We may say that Portugal is advancing quite as much as Spain.

But what has all this to do with the impending war between Spain and Morocco? Just this: Spain feels herself able to do what she could not do before, for the last fifty years—chastise the Moors. She has a long score to settle with the Moors, or, rather, Moors has Eranze, too, has grievances to adjust with the Moors. France has gotten possession of Algeria, which lies immediately east of Morocco. She is determined to make the place as important one. And if she should go to war with Morocco, as is probable, she will undoubtedly "annex" (for that is the order of the day) a good slice of the eastern sky of that Empire to her "Vice-royalty," or "department" of Algeria. We have spoken on it, Louis Napoleon is now on great enlarging the possessions of France in Northern Africa. Nor will the interests of humanity have reason to regret it, if France should cite over all the "Barbary States," and Morocco, to boot, if she will do as well with them as she is now doing with Algeria. Inseed, we think likely that the two nations will carry on the war conjointly.

We have now said enough to show why the English press, and the English government too, are beginning to feel so deeply in relation to the sensitive, or rather tender, sky, between Spain and Morocco. They think that they see danger to British interests in the Mediterranean? They fear that Spain, or rather (to speak plainly) France may get possession of the southern side of the Straits of Gibraltar. So the British journals say. Was there ever a greater absurdity? Spain has even now just as much possession of the Straits by having Ceuta, as England has in having Gibraltar. And she has as good right to hold Ceuta, and France would have as good right to take possession, in a legitimate war with the Moors, of Tangiers, as England has to hold on to Gibraltar, which she got on the first year of the 18th century, in the "War of the Spanish Succession." If England has much commerce in the Mediterranean, so have both France and Spain.

It is a deplorable fact that the English press, government and people often display a degree of jealousy and selfishness that is unworthy of a great a nation. Is it at all probable that the holding of Ceuta or any other place on the northern coast of Morocco, by either Spain or France, can in the slightest degree endanger British commerce in the Mediterranean? As what right has England, excepting that of might, to hold Gibraltar, or Malta, or Corfu? What right has she to endeavor to hold the Mediterranean as an English lake? She has no more right—nor half as much—as France has to make it a French lake, for France has force on that sea, and England does not. The British possessions in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, Corfu and Malta—especially the last named—have long been a source of much irritation to France, as well as to Spain and Austria, and can give no wonder at it.

The Straits of Gibraltar are thirty-six miles long, from east to west, and twelve miles wide at Tarifa point, or cape, which is midway up, on the Spanish side. At Gibraltar, the straits are fifteen miles wide. Of course, no guns on either side can command these straits. Spain is erecting some fortifications at Tarifa, and has lately fired into one or two of our ships. Why she has done so, we know not. Our ships must keep out of her way hereafter, and Spain must be made to answer for the insult.

We are not without apprehension that this "Moorish Question" may contribute to increase the hostile feeling which is, we are sorry to say it, gaining ground in both England and France. It is in view of this, as one of its possible results, that we have entered into the subject at a somewhat more extensive and general.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

It has been remarked that at all the receptions of the cabinet ladies at St. Cloud, the Empress assisted.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The European papers generally appear to take a hopeful view of the progress of liberal ideas and institutions in Italy. Austria is universally unpopular, and has to use considerable caution in developing her arbitrary notions. The subscription to furnish Garibaldi's troops with muskets is very successful. The London *Times* publishes a letter from Lord Ellenborough to Lord Brougham, in furtherance of the success of the Garibaldi musket fund. The noble earl expresses a hope that, stimulated by the results to Italy which are conveyed in the demands France is about to make in the Congress, the Italians will rise to vindicate their right to choose their own government. As to Garibaldi, Lord Ellenborough advises the people of Italy to follow where he leads. Garibaldi has subscribed five thousand francs to the million musket fund, and has, besides, issued a stirring proclamation in furtherance of the scheme. The Florence correspondent of the London *Times* says the subscription was filling beyond the most sanguine expectations. The New York *Tribune* correspondent gives the following:

The papers of southern Germany which represent the Austrian interests of the government are considerably frightened by this coming Congress, which, as they say, cannot fail to prove more disastrous to Austria than the battle of Solferino, as nobody can doubt that, in spite of Napoleon's letter, the Austrian architrabes will not be reinstated at Modena and Florence, and that England, Russia and Prussia will do their best to augment the extent of Sardinia, even to raise her to the rank of a first-rate power, and thus to liberate her from French influence. The affairs of Italy are certainly now brighter than ever. Some of her friends find fault with the temporizing character of Victor Emanuel's government, which did not at once accept the crowns offered by Parma, Modena, Tuscany and the Romagna. Others, again, believe that Garibaldi ought already to have attacked the troops of the Pope, and to have carried the revolution by Ancona and the marches into the Neapolitan kingdom.

Still, we think that the quiet and expectant policy of Central Italy has not, in any way, compromised the future of the Peninsula. Secured against an intervention by Napoleon, they have allowed sufficient time for the events to develop themselves. The sympathy of England has become stronger. Even the Tory ex-Minister, Lord Ellenborough, subscribes for the Garibaldi fund, and becomes his admirer, though, in 1849, he felt no sympathy for the general of the Roman Republic. The English Government, supported by the sympathy of the nation, and well aware that Napoleon will be but too happy to evade the conditions of Villafranca and of Zurich, can, in the Congress, powerfully support the claims of Victor Emanuel, and the ambassadors of Russia and Prussia will second that effort. Much will be gained by the new diplomacy.

The Florence correspondent of the London *Times* says that letters from Rimini bring intelligence of serious disorders among the Romagnese troops. The Modenese, Parmese and Romagnese forces were daily receiving a fresh increase from volunteers flocking to them.

The same writer states that the Pope had declared that if the Emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor Emanuel was proof of his Catholicity, then the Catholic church had no more hope from man. The Pope concluded by defying the Emperor, through his ambassador, to his worst.

It is stated that, at the interview held at Roslean, the Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia have undertaken to present to a revision of the treaties of 1815, or to take part in any Congress in which England should not be represented. The last resolution was proposed by Prussia.

The *Paris Moniteur*, of the 11th inst., publishes a circular, issued on the 5th of November last, by Count Walewski, to the French diplomatic and consular agents, calling the attentions of the different classes of the treaty of peace, signed at Zurich, and stating that France will not hesitate to enforce the payment of debt due by Piedmont to Austria, but will cooperate with Piedmont in making the stipulated payment, by certain arrangements which have been arranged between France and Sardinia. France has demanded from Sardinia the payment of sixty millions for the expenses of the late war. The circular further announces that the French Government had received assurances that the Pope was only waiting for an opportune moment to make public certain reforms, by which the government of the clergy would be replaced by a government generally composed of the laity—which would give to the country better guarantees for the security of its rights and liberties, and for the control of the public finances by means of an assembly elected by the people.

Perhaps one of the most striking and interesting signs of the progress of liberal principles in Italy, is contained in the fact that some of the oppressed are discovering that the religion of the oppressor is really a part of the politics of oppression. They are therefore manifesting ideas of toleration very unusual in Italy. Signor Farini, Dictator of Modena and Parma by popular choice, issued, on November 9, a proclamation, in which he uses the following significant language:

Europe knows you are Catholics, and that you belong to the church, as well as the Catholics of all other nations; but all Italians also belong to Italy, and it is your duty to love and defend your country, and to seek its prosperity. You only ask for that which all civilized nations have sought for—namely, liberty of speech and conscience, and political freedom and equality.

Foreign Items.

A subscription has been opened at Lloyds' on behalf of the sufferers by the wreck of the Royal Charter.

The maritime population is registered as in France, and it is said that at the first summons from the minister of marine, 60,000 sailors might be collected within a few days in the ports of Spain.

The British frigate Shannon (memorable for her encounter with the Chesapeake,) instead of being broken up, as had been resolved upon, is to be fitted up for a training ship for the navy, and stationed henceforth in the Mersey, at Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales came of age on November 9—that is, he completed his eighteenth year. Victoria came to the throne in 1837, a few weeks only after she was eighteen. Her predecessor, William IV, came to the throne when he was 65. She is just forty, and in glorious health; so, in the course of a-hare, England will long rejoice under the present sceptre. There is very little known of the prince who is to succeed her. It is strange. Gossip, even, has little to say, and that little is not worth repeating.

The London *Times* devotes considerable space to an article showing the prevailing feeling in France on the question of a war with England. The chief reason for the opinions expressed is an article by a French reviewer published in London. It is stated that in France the project of a war with England is incessantly discussed in the high places of power, in the working classes, in the army and the navy, among the working classes and among the men of business. The army is reported to be unanimous for war. In the navy the desire for it amounts to a frenzy. The church is as eager as either army or navy. The conclusions are that in a war with England the French Emperor has the power of satisfying the ambition of the Moslem, of gratifying the clergy, winning over the legitimists and of securing the suffrages of a united people.

A diplomatic deputation had waited upon Lord John Russell for the purpose of presenting a memorial relative to the case of the Mortara. Lord John in his reply deposured the offence which had been committed, but, in view of the difficulties which always surrounded interference with the laws of foreign nations, he considered that it would be useless for the British Government to make any representation to the civil authorities on the subject. He would, however, place the statement of the deputation before his colleagues in the cabinet.

Excitement in Central America.

The news of the last projected expedition of General Walker and his companions, which it reached Central America, produced a great excitement in that country. The *Boletin Oficial* of the 25th of October, published at Masagua, gives full details of the supposed departure of General Walker and his followers from this city, and, in consequence, great excitement was said to have been the result. The *Boletin*, while professing total ignorance of the point which would be chosen for a landing, says the invaders were expected in Costa Rica, on the supposition that Walker would desire to take advantage of the distracted condition of that State. The *Boletin* further says that the Nicaragua Government had taken effective measures of defence.

On the 24th of October, president Tomas Martinez issued the following proclamation:

Fellow Citizens: The bandit Walker, with a filibuster rabble, mocking the laws and the authorities of the American Union, sailed on the 4th instant, bound for our shores, and it is certain that he is, at this moment, in Central American Territory.

Doubtless he chooses an opportune moment of introducing himself into the country which was formerly the scene of his depredations, or perhaps he meditates an invasion of the neighboring States, since they being in a transition state, he believes a favorable occasion to have presented itself for carrying out his designs of rapine and extermination.

Whatever may be his intention, we should be prepared to fly again to arms and annihilate the obstacle to the accomplishment of what he resolved not to let us enjoy a single day of repose.

The government counts on numerous resources, disciplined battalions, the unified public spirit of the Nicaraguanas to make a bloody example of this horde of Bedouins, if opportunities of the century in which we live, the disgrace of the nation whence they come.

Nicaraguans! you have nothing to fear from the new filibuster invasion. You know your enemies; they are the outcast wretches of all nations; men without country, without religion, without family, without principles, and whose corrupt souls are strangers to those grand sentiments which make men combat with heroism.

I have often wished for an opportunity of wreaking a bloody vengeance on this band of wretches, who one their lives to the generosity of the Central Americans, and I believe the propitious hour has now arrived.

Be ready, then, for the moment when the government will claim your services, and be certain that you will always find in your midst your fellow-citizens and friend.

TOMAS MARTINEZ.

China and the War.

According to the Paris correspondence of the London *Times* the China expedition was rapidly gaining favor in both services in France. The total effective strength of the French corps d' armee, it is now stated, will amount to 20,000 men, and they are now expected to reach China before April or May next.

The French seem to be vexed that Mr. Ward went to Pekin. They say the Chinese insulted them in letting him come and not their ambassador, and that Mr. Ward pocketed an insult in consenting to come and go as he did. Poor John Chinaman must think the outside barbarians hard to suit.

Hong Kong letters of the 28th of September say that the ratification of the American treaty had produced no change in commercial matters, and according to one authority, it would not go into operation until matters are settled with England and France. The Chinese forts at the mouth of the Pei-ho had been strengthened, and the general bearing of the Chinese led to the belief that they contemplated resistance.

Preparations in France for the Chinese expedition continued with great activity. One authority says that eight thousand men will probably take their departure during the first fortnight in December. It is understood that the French and English Governments, which, for a moment, differed in opinion as to the scale of the joint expedition to China, are now in complete accord, and that the general military basis of their co-operation has been agreed on. A European force, larger than any that has yet been seen in China, and equal to any service that may be required of it, will appear in the Pei-ho in the spring.

STORY OF A FEMALE SMUGGLER.—A few weeks ago an elegantly dressed lady, wearing a fashionable bonnet, costly veil, flowing pelisse and silk dress distended by an ample quantity of crinoline, presentes herself at one of the custombouses on the Belgian frontier, carrying in her arms a beautiful child, carefully wrapped up in fine linen and rich lace, his dear little features being protected by a thick green veil. As the lady entered the office, she whispeingly informed the agent that her child was asleep and begged that his slumbers might not be disturbed. The skeptical official bowed with native French politeness, requested the elegant stranger to accompany a female employe of the bureau into a private room. There was no need, however, of an excess of courtesy. No sooner was the employe summoned than she snatched the infant from the mother's arms and let it fall heavily on the floor! In the handsome stranger she had recognized a professional smuggler, and the interesting child was nothing more nor less than a roll of tobacco, weighing over thirty pounds. As for the ample crinoline, of which some suspicion also were naturally entertained, it was found, upon examination, to conceal several pounds of tobacco, rolled up into twist and introduced as hoops.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—California papers announce that in March next San Francisco will be within ten days telegraphic communication with the Atlantic States. This will take place by the simultaneous completion at that time of the telegraphic lines between St. Louis and Fort Smith, on the Atlantic side, and San Francisco and Los Angeles on the Pacific side, thus cutting off three and a half days on each side, and with the usual facilities, reducing the time of communications between the Atlantic and Pacific cities to about ten days. It will not be long, therefore, before the telegraph will close the intervening gap, and make the communication between the East and the West instantaneous. This, for the interests of the United States, is more important than even the success of telegraphic communication with Europe.

☞ The Paris *Constitutionnel* of November 8, in its answer to an article of the London *Morning Herald* on the China war, remarks that England has a direct and immediate commercial interest in that war, while France only takes part in it to answer the honor of her flag. The French might, without dishonor, have imitated in the late attack the conduct of the American, which bravery is not disputed by anybody, and have remained neutral in that struggle between barbarians and civilized warriors. The *Constitutionnel* concludes by stating that for the future France England cannot do anything serious without the French.

FROM UTAH.—We have received dates from this Territory to the 3rd inst. The only item of news is on account of the execution of Thos. H. Ferguson for the murder of Alexander Carpenter. It is the first judicial execution that ever taken place in the Territory. Of the many murders that have taken place, the perpetrators of them have in all instances escaped, or no notice whatever has been taken of their crime, the general belief being that they were authorized by the leaders of the Church, who wield a despotic power over the lives and actions of the deluded and fanatical people that dwell in that Territory.

Notice.

LATTERBACK & BRO. respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed to the new brick store, next door to the Bank, and keep a very large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, etc., all of which we offer to the wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices. We request everybody to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. oct1-dawtfm

Notice.

To the Merchants of Memphis.

WE the undersigned proprietors of the two Wharfboats at the landing, will from and after this date, charge the regular commission of 2½ per cent. on all amounts advanced for freight and charges to steamboats.

D. B. MORRIS & CO.,
J. J. SMITH & CO.

November 26, 1859. nov29-1m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

NEW STORE,
Corner of Court and Main-Sts.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

JAMES POOLEY,
Watchmaker & Jeweller,

DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
Silver and Plated Ware.

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Memphis and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located as above, and hopes by strict personal attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

He will be constantly in receipt of the newest and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, from the best French and American manufactures. He will also keep a very handsome and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Particular attention paid to the

REPAIRING of WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Our Assistants in this branch have no superiors.

Engraving in all its branches,
Executed in the best style.

JAMES POOLEY.

jel7-dly

ANDERSON & WATSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 26 Commercial and 13 Leves Sts.,
St. Louis, Missouri.

nov20-3m

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

INSTRUCTION in Hebrew, Chaldaic and Arabic; also French and German. Terms moderate.

Professorship in Oriental Language taught in three months. No. 50 Monroe street. nov26-m

FRANCIS PILLEUL & CO.,

HOUSE Painters and Grainers, respectfully call the public that they have opened their ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 3, Shelby street. All those who may honor us with their patronage will find the best, while the market affords. Much will be found to any place in town, if required.

A large and beautiful Saloon will be at the disposition of private Parties, Balls and Marriages.

Hours of business from 8 to 10½ Dinner from 1 to 3½ Supper from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Every day a fine LUNCH from 10 to 12 o'clock.

The Bar Room is piram Lyne, at the Wines and Liquors, and we will do everything in place our custom to every respect.

FRANCIS PILLEUL & CO.

Notice to Passengers & Shippers.

Great Wabash Valley Route,
VIA
Great Western of Illinois
AND
Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroads!

Shortest, most Comfortable and Cheapest Route BETWEEN
ST. LOUIS, TOLEDO, CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK, BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

TWO Passenger Cars to Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington City. The Great Western Express, Leaving Old Depot at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville Ky. Leaves Old Depot by which Passengers avoid the risk of losing connections by short lines, and gain 5 hours in Time (483 miles) in run as one Road without Change of Cars.

Two Daily Trains leave St. Louis, as follows:

7 o'clock A. M.—Lightning Express arriving at Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and all Eastern and Western cities in less time than any other train out of St. Louis.

8 o'clock P. M.—Overnight Express arriving at Toledo, Cleveland, and all Eastern and Western cities in less time than any other train out of St. Louis.

This great Route to the East combines all the elements of Speed, Safety and Comfort arising from the perfect construction of Road, Bridges, Depots, and Cars, and more than any Rail or West line of the same length in the country. Its Road Bed is composed of the living rock, its bridges Iron, and being one line, all risk of delay in running connections is avoided, as also the annoyance of Passengers and Baggage Transfers, and the crowding and crowded into cars already filled with local passengers and readjusting baggage, which is so annoying.

The sleeping Palace Express makes direct and unchanged connections at Toledo with the new Detroit and SOUTHERN MICHIGAN WESTERN METROPOLIS and CITY OF BUFFALO, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

SHIPPERS OF COTTON

Will find this route as cheap and more expeditious than any other out of St. Louis, having two thousand miles of cars, with Union Depots, Connections in especially over other lines having frequent changes and only separate Depots. All overcharges and damages promptly adjusted. The steamers J. M. Lucas, I. H. Dickerson and Philadelphia, make direct connection with this road at St. Louis, and through Tickets from Memphis to any place on Western point accessible by Railroad can be purchased of the Agents at this place.

A. MITCHELL, Superintendent.
B. STOCKWELL, Jr., Gen'l Ticket Agt. Chicago, Ill.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS Ass. Gen'l Ticket Agt.
No. 3 Howard's Row, Memphis, Tenn.
RALPH WALKER, General Agent,
corner 4th and Pine-sts., St. Louis.

feb1-dy

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

W. B. MILLER,
266 Main, corner Madison Street.

H. H. METTE.....JOS. M'MULLEN.....GEO. A. GRAY.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

Memphis Triumphant!

EAGLE SOAP WORKS!

ESTABLISHED to supply the Southern country with a superior article of Soap for family floaps, toilet, etc., is now made in the Union. One trial will convince. Special particular attention to our Palm and German Soaps. We have also A No. 1 article of Soft Soap at $4 per bbl. We pay the highest cash price for Tallow and Grease.

H. H. METTE & CO.,
No. 3 Exchange Building.

☞ Works on Wolf River, near Cotton Factory.

To Planters.

GENTLEMEN, order your merchants to send you a box of H. H. Mette & Co.'s.

PALM SOAP.

oct26-6tm

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office 56 Wall Street, N. Y.

Authorized Capital.....$10,000,000
Paid up Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds 3,000,000
Annual Revenue, over.....2,000,000

THE Shareholders personally responsible for engagements of the company—all Directors must be shareholders.

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.

JAS. BROWN, Esq., Chairman. FRANCIS CONTENT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
R. M. Archibald, H. B. M. Colnett, Geo. Bancker, Esq., Joseph Gaillard, Jr., Esq., Eugene Delile, Esq., Alexander Hamilton, Esq., Joseph Foster, Esq., William B. Wetmore, Esq., S. F. Sanderson, Esq.

ALFRED PELL, Esq., ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq., Knickerbocker Building, Cor. Chambers and Broadway.

No attention of merchants, landlords and others is asked to this company. Its immense resources enables it to take large risks.

I. R. KIRTLAND, Agents,
JAS. ARMOUR, Memphis.

Avalanche and

Buggy and Carriage Robes.

SOME beautiful patterns, including Prairie Wolf, Buffalo, and Green Linen. Just received and for sale by FRANCISCO & CO'S, Brinkley's Block.

New Arrangement.

WE will ourselves of this method to inform our friends and customers that we are that our commodious WHARFBOAT, the recent and most substantial construction, has arrived, and is now at the usual landing place, ready for the reception of all freight our friends may be pleased to consign to us. We therefore, in the assertion that we are now offering the best facilities for receiving freight that can be had in this place. All freight received is immediately discharged on the Wharf boat and from thence to our FIRE PROOF ware house. By means of the Wharfboat our goods are not subjected to the inclemencies of weather as they are safely deposited on the Wharfboat until they can be removed in inclement weather to the warehouse. We regard this as no inconsiderable item to shippers and consignees, and gives no superior advantages over all other warehouses in this place.

Terms of commission, receiving and forwarding as heretofore. R. P. SMITH & CO.

☞ Fire Proof, Ark., October 1, 1859. oct8-2m6m

R. H. HORTON.....J. S. HORTON.

HORTON & HUNTER,

DEALERS IN

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

Corner Main and Monroe Sts,

NO. 291 BRINKLEY'S BLOCK

Memphis, Tenn.

SALESMEN

L. S. AUSTEN, Memphis.
D. C. WARD, "
W. D. NEED, Somerville.
A. J. BLACK, Oakland, Miss.
JAS. H. ARMSTRON, Collierville.

oct8

LAND AGENT.
WM. McENTIRE,
MARS HILL, POST OFFICE, DRUE CO., ARKANSAS.

WILL SUE, SELL OR LOCATE LANDS IN THE Or the adjoining counties. oct8-3m

Dr. Creighton's Office Hours,

FOR DISEASES OF THE

EYE, THROAT AND LUNGS,

AS EE from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The balance of the time will be devoted to Hospital Practice.

N. B.—Persons visiting Dr. Creighton's services, must consult this arrangement.

☞ Office on Court street, second door east of Court Square. oct6-1y

CALVIN FAY,
Architect,

PREPARED to furnish Drawings and specifications for Buildings of every description, and also give his personal superintendence to their erection. Office near Main and Adams street, opposite the Worsham House. oct9-1y

JAS. B. COOK,
Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor
13 Madison Street,

oct25-1y Between Main and Front Row

DR. GEO HADFIELD,
Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office on Pontotoc street, first house north of Beal. oct-dlm

H. T. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will give particular attention to Collecting and securing Claims in West Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas, and North Mississippi.

Office—No. 16 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn. sep21-1y

DR. P. G. S. GRASTY,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office—Adams Dr. D. D. Saunders, No. 41 south side Court Square. sep8-1yd

D. M. DuBOSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the south side of Court Square in Stewart's new block. feb4-1y

GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lemoyne's Block on Union street, two doors east of corner of Main and Union streets. 8-6-1

J. W. BUTLER.....W. A. BEVERS

BUTLER & BEVERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Batesville, Arkansas.

feb15-1y*

JOHN P. FARRELLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the northeast corner of Court Square, in Hyrler's Building. 1y31-1y

JAMES E. TEMPLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW; office at the corner of Main and Adams streets, third floor over Ward's Drug Store, opposite the Worsham House. He will devote the profession and the public that he is Commissioner for the State of Mississippi, and will solicit their patronage: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas. 1m26-tf

W. M. INGE.....N. S. SIMON.....J. A. BLAIR.
Corinth. Jacinto. 1-6-1m

INGE, SIMON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Tishomingo county, Mississippi. 1m6-1y

N. O. PAYNE.....T. H. LOGWOOD.

PAYNE & LOGWOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corinth, Miss., will practice in all the Courts of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas. feb25-1y

CHARLES C. FARRELLY.....JAMES W. FINLEY

FARRELLY & FINLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

☞ *Office on Markham street, next door to Jacobi's Book Store.*

jun30-dly

SAMUEL ELBERT KERR.....WM. H. KERR.

S. E. & W. H. KERR,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, (late of Aurora,) Mississippi, have permanently located in Memphis, offer their professional services to the public. OFFICE—Madison street, over Guyon Savings Institution. jul30-1y

D. C. GLENN.....G. H. CHALMERS.

GLENN & CHALMERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 46 Camp street, up stairs New Orleans. jel7-dly

CHARLES SCOTT.....R. V. DIXON.

SCOTT & DIXON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice their profession in all the Courts held in the city of Memphis, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of Jackson. Prompt attention will be given to all claims for collection entrusted to them. Office in Navy Bank Building, corner of Main and Madison streets, over Rieve Rosa. Notorize Business attended to. jel7-dly

F. T. ARELL.....R. F. STRINGFELLOW.

ARELL & STRINGFELLOW,
(Late of Winona.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis.—Second door above A. the Post Office, in the room lately occupied by Judge Rose. 1m

Professional Cards.

DR. T. C. GAYLE,

PRESENTS his thanks to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage extended to him for the past twelve months, and would inform the fifteen years in treating all Diseases incident to this climate and by strictly attending to the wants of his patients, he offers full assurance of satisfaction in all cases committed to his care. Fees adjusted to public credit and paid in cash, or as contracted. Office at 272 Main street. 1yl-dawly

GEO. W. NAYLE.....LEW. PICKETT, JR.

BAYNE & PICKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee.—Office, Madison street, opposite N. S. Brown & Co.'s Exchange Sales Room. 1yl-dawtf

J. & H. M. SOMERVILLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office—Calhoun Block, corner of Main and Madison streets, first floor, to stairs. mar11-dlm-w1ly*

HOMŒOPATHIC
APOTHECARY!
MEDICINES,
BOOKS AND BOXES,
For sale by
Dr. W. WRIGHT,
Main-st., below Union-st., Stewart & Pruntze's Block.
mar30-dawly

JOHN A. PUTNEY

ATTORNEY AT LAW with J. KNOX WALKER, Memphis, Tenn. Office in Walker's Building, Main-st. 1y3-dly

J. PITMAN.....H. R. HOPSON.

Medical Notice.

DRS. J. PITMAN and H. R. HOPSON have associated in the practice of medicine. Office on the north side of Court street, in the Hospital, adjoining Dr. Hopson's residence on Wellington street, first house north of Beal. oct-dlm

H. T. STANTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will give particular attention to Collecting and securing Claims in West Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas, and North Mississippi.

Office—No. 16 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn. sep21-1y

DR. P. G. S. GRASTY,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office—Adams Dr. D. D. Saunders, No. 41 south side Court Square. sep8-1yd

D. M. DuBOSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the south side of Court Square in Stewart's new block. feb4-1y

GEORGE DIXON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to Lemoyne's Block on Union street, two doors east of corner of Main and Union streets. 8-6-1

J. W. BUTLER.....W. A. BEVERS

BUTLER & BEVERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Batesville, Arkansas.

feb15-1y*

JOHN P. FARRELLY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office on the northeast corner of Court Square, in Hyrler's Building. 1y31-1y

JAMES E. TEMPLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW; office at the corner of Main and Adams streets, third floor over Ward's Drug Store, opposite the Worsham House. He will devote the profession and the public that he is Commissioner for the State of Mississippi, and will solicit their patronage: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas. 1m26-tf

W. M. INGE.....N. S. SIMON.....J. A. BLAIR.
Corinth. Jacinto. 1-6-1m

INGE, SIMON & BLAIR,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery, Tishomingo county, Mississippi. 1m6-1y

N. O. PAYNE.....T. H. LOGWOOD.

PAYNE & LOGWOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corinth, Miss., will practice in all the Courts of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas. feb25-1y

CHARLES C. FARRELLY.....JAMES W. FINLEY

FARRELLY & FINLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

☞ *Office on Markham street, next door to Jacobi's Book Store.*

jun30-dly

SAMUEL ELBERT KERR.....WM. H. KERR.

S. E. & W. H. KERR,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, (late of Aurora,) Mississippi, have permanently located in Memphis, offer their professional services to the public. OFFICE—Madison street, over Guyon Savings Institution. jul30-1y

D. C. GLENN.....G. H