Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE—A Visit to Mellow, Tenn.—Reminiscences of Gen. Jackson—His Home and Grave—Works of Art and Curiosity at the Hermitage.

FOURTH PAGE.—Hints for the Month of December—The Plantation, Garden and Orchard; A Word to Slave Owners; The Pacific Railroad in the Tennessee Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT RALEIGH.

In accordance with a resolution passed by a meeting of the Democracy at Raleigh on the 5th December, we announce that a meeting of the Democracy of the county is requested at Raleigh, on Monday, the 2nd day of January. 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.

HORTICULTURAL GARDEN.

The reservation between Missouri avenue and the canal, and 4½ and 6th streets, says the Washington Constitution, has been appropriated to the use of the agricultural division of the United States patent office. We give below a brief description of the many points of interest presented.

The successful cultivation of the tea plant on this continent is a work in which the country feels deeply interested. In one house there are thirty-two thousand plants, a number of which have flowered and are now bearing seed which will be ripe next autumn. Three posts of the leaves of the plants are cut off, so as to prevent their throwing off too much moisture. The slips are then placed in damp sand until they take root, when they are transferred to pots of loamy soil. In the natural state the plant grows to a height of fifteen feet, but in a state of cultivation they are pruned to five feet, making the branches extend horizontally, so as to produce more leaves and afford better facilities for gathering them. There are three pickings each year, the first of which is the finest; and the older the leaf the more inferior is the quality.

About 12,000 seedling grapes are under cultivation, comprising a great many different species. Their hardiness and fitness for the vineyard are to be tested. In addition to the above, thirty varieties of American grapes have been set out, nine feet apart, and will be trained over an arbor more than 1,000 feet in length.

The cork tree, which was introduced four years ago, is thriving, and about 400 are ready for distribution. The successful cultivation of this valuable tree in the South is considered beyond a doubt.

There is a specimen of the shaddock, (citrus decumana,) which is supposed to be the forbidden fruit spoken of in Scripture. The fruit is as large as a child's head—a fact which, probably, accounts for Eve's giving Adam a piece, inasmuch as she was unable to eat it all herself. In China it is of delicious flavor. This is believed to be the true variety, and will probably bear next year. There are also many others of the citrus family—the mandarin orange, lemons, etc.

From China, also, are the hemp palm of the chamærops species, from whi h cordage is made; 5,000 seedlings of the mulberry, which grows twenty feet high in its native mountains; and the camphor plant. From Japan is the wax plant, rhus succedanea, from which the finest wax is made. There are about 500 plants of the needles nonsparsa from Fayetteville. Numerous other species are propagated; 400 melonia or ornamental pre-green, covered with bright red berries; then gh the wonderful pyridium tuberosum, from which Lundell and polaum is made; rhubarb, cinnamon, cassia, which quinine is made; and 1,000 strawberry plants, which are to be reared with the utmost of the propagate, and will bear fruit next spring. They are planted in rows 3 feet and a half apart, the plants being one foot apart in each row.

An arbor, 18 by 50 feet in size, has been laid out and will be supplied with all the ornamental and medicinal exotic plants.

It is to be regretted that the houses for the cultivation of the plants are not made on the proper principle—Mons. Ventt and a free circulation of air is necessary to the health of the plants. Likewise, defective, the tiles having been laid in trenches that were too wide, and without a stable foundation. The land being of diluvial character, the water washed out the sand, causing the tiles to shift and depress. The buildings are heated by furnaces and flues 100 feet long. This is found to work satisfactorily. The necessary improvements will be made next spring, when the garden is to be appropriately and handsomely laid out. It is under the control of the agricultural bureau of the patent office, by which the plants are distributed.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

The telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Scott, with reference to his preliminary action on his arrival at his destination in Vancouver's Sound, mentions a basis on which his instructions were founded, and which, it is stated, was that of Gen. Washington was the right one to hold the Whigs of the Revolution—the right man to beat the great Republican Coalition, and make us the plucklest, life most successful, the most popular President we have had since the days of Jackson.

Many of the clearest headed and most experienced politicians in the South believe that Mr. Douglas is the only man living who can beat the Black-Republican candidate next year. Many of his enemies, even, admit that he is the most available man in our ranks. The Disunionists know and feel it in their very bones, and therefore violently oppose him because they know that his election would strengthen the bonds of the Union, while the defeat of the Democratic candidate and the election of a Black-Republican would be sure to hasten, if it did not instantly precipitate, the awful catastrophe for which they constantly work and pray. What better reason could be given for his nomination? Add to these, that, almost the entire host of conservative men at the North are enthusiastically enlisted in favor of the great statesman of Illinois, and what more is wanting to command him to a unanimous nomination by the National Convention of the only national party left in the land?

I have received from Messrs. Watson and Revel, booksellers of your city, the wonderful autobiography of that wonderful old man, Peter Cartwright. I do not know when I have read a book with so much interest and amusement if not profit. It is full of anecdote and incident of the most striking description, and no doubt gives a just picture of the hardy and adventurous life led by those early backwoods preachers who introduced the Gospel into our western world.

Mr. Cartwright is now a preacher of the Methodist church North, and a strong anti-slavery man, but utterly scouts the idea of his being a political Abolitionist. He hates slavery, but he is for fighting it with purely Christian weapons, heaven—not with political platforms, or incendiary tracts; nor yet with John Brown's pikes, or Sharpe's rifles.

Aside from his anti-slavery sentiments which, to the way, he displays a strong conservatism, not will it alienate from him any of his friends in the South. His autobiography is a most readable book, and, though its style and diction are illiterate, and often coarse, say in some places, vulgar, the old pioneer occasionally rises to the flights of true eloquence, and moves as powerfully upon the feelings of his readers as if clothed in the language of the most accomplished orator. If we are to believe him—and there is no reason why we should not—he has seen much of the vicissitudes of life—he has evidently been a true soldier of the cross—a mighty man of war in the ranks of the church militant. For fifty-six years—ever since he was eighteen—he has fought the good fight against the world, the flesh, and the devil. Brave as Julius Cæsar and strong as Sampson, both in the spirit and in the flesh, he has during all that time, in season and out of season, proved himself a very paladin of religion, a perfect beauty of Christianity, throughout all the borders of the North and Northwest. Possessed, when in his youth up, of a fine voice, he has without intermission devoted himself to the arduous duties of the ministry—that, most splendidly devised system for evangelizing the world ever yet invented. Mounted upon his trusty steed, no labors seemed to tire, no dangers deterred him. Neither the summer's heat, nor the winter's cold, nor storms nor floods, had power to stay him in his onward course. Set upon, often, at his camp and other meetings, by bands of armed ruffians and ruffians, he first awed and overcame them by the strong arm and a dauntless front, and then mowed them down with the weapons of the Gospel, and, in many cases, brought them trembling suppliants to the feet of that Cross which he bore so bravely, and in whose sign he always triumphed.

In a word, he possessed the fortitude to do, as well as the courage to meet, and had an ever-present, vivid, rock-fast faith in the "power of prayer." He uniformly defied hell and all its imps, simply because he held constantly in his hand this unfailing key to heaven; and now, in his 76th year, with the harness still on and his weapons still bright, the scarred and weather-beaten old apostle of the backwoods cheerily boasts that he has been the humble instrument made use of by Providence in the conversion of over ten thousand souls! What a glorious following, for one man, that will be, at the last day, when the hosts of Heaven are marshalled!

With the exception, in regard to slavery, already mentioned, our old hero-author has several "hobbies," which, to my mind, he rides, in his rough way, very effectively. He bitterly opposes the introduction of the "new system" into Methodist churches. He goes bold against choirs and organs, and "drums and trumpets" generally. He rebukes with convincing fervor the too prevalent custom of Methodist preachers "locating," and of placing themselves at the head of, or becoming professors in, male and female schools and colleges. He glories in an unrelenting, crusading literacy; contrasts "congregationalism" in all its forms; and stands out and stands up for all the old "Wesleyan landmarks" in all their naked purity and simplicity.

Another book, which has come within my desultory reading recently, is Milburn's "Ten Years of Preacher Life." A good book, well written, and far superior in style and scholarship to the last named book. It would have been said by the reviewers in praise of this book, but not too much, I think. Flowing, easy, graceful, natural, and even gay, one can hardly realize that it is a fragment from the autobiography of a blind man, and a great Methodist preacher at that. I like it—we all like it out here—everybody likes it that I have heard of, except, perhaps, those very sensitive members of Congress whose personal habits the author too truly portrays. There is one fact—a behind-the-scenes fact in American history—brought to light by Mr. Milburn, in this book, which I do not remember to have ever met with before. Mr. Milburn was for a year or two chaplain to Congress, and it was while acting in that capacity he picked up this fact, or incident, among others equally striking.

It appears that when Gen. Jackson threatened Louis Philippe with war if he didn't instantly pay up what the French nation owed us on account of the famous "spoliations," the whole commercial community of our eastern cities was struck with consternation at the disastrous results which promised to flow from such a catastrophe, and forthwith commissioned Judge ——, a personal friend of Gen. Jackson, to wait on the old hero and remonstrate with him, and, if possible, avert the threatened collision. The Judge accordingly called upon the President and began the fulfillment of his mission; whereupon the General burst into a tremendous laugh, and going to a pigeon hole, drew forth an autograph letter from the King of the French, which he handed to the Judge and requested him to read. The purport of this letter was that Louis Philippe was perfectly willing to pay the money due the United States, but that the Chamber of Deputies would not vote the necessary tax and appropriation for the purpose. Now, a majority of those Deputies were elected from the rural and sea coast districts, which, in the event of a war with the United States, would be sure to suffer more than any other portions of the kingdom; and so the King wound up his "private" letter, by absolutely requesting Gen. Jackson to threaten war with France in order to bring the refractory and repudiating Deputies to their senses! Gen. Jackson, I guess, complied with his royal correspondent's request, and the result is known—the money was paid without a war. So soon as the Judge had read the letter, he joined heartily in the General's laugh, and "remonstrated" with him no more against the "threatened" war with France.

J. P. P.

P. S.—Mr. Milburn's book may be had at Cleaves & Yadon's.

The South Preparing to Defend Itself.

LOWNESCO, VA., November 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

I wish to do my mite in averting the imminent peril which threatens our country. No better means of doing this presents itself to me at this time than giving information, through your immense circulation, of the state of public sentiment at the South, so far as I have been able to observe it. The indication of that sentiment are unequivocal to us at the South; but they are liable to very misrepresentation. The North is evidently deceived as to the extent of the sentiment which prevails everywhere throughout the Southern States. It is generally supposed to be a mere panic, consequent upon the Harper's Ferry affair. I can assure you that the Harper's Ferry affair has caused a panic in the immediate neighborhood, but that panic is not the result of fear, but of indignation. It is true, but with nothing like the alarm which northern people suppose. Indeed, I have yet to see anything like alarm. By reference to the Southern press, you will observe that our citizens are everywhere forming military companies and arming themselves, in preparation for the dangers which threaten us. But the dangers apprehended are not such as your people believe them to be. They do not arise from our slave population. The fear of insurrection have disturbed no man, woman or child. The dangers we are preparing to meet come from a different source.

The calmest and most patriotic of our citizens—those who love the Union most, and who have hitherto resisted every movement looking to dissolution of our Confederacy—now openly and unhesitatingly express the opinion that the prospect of disunion is most imminent. The public mind is fast coming to the belief that the North and South can live together in harmony but little while longer. Many, in the peril for which our citizens are arming themselves. They are preparing to meet it, and to maintain their rights to the worst exigency that may arise.

Your readers may ask—Why all this air at this particular time? What is the cause of it, beyond the Harper's Ferry business? I will endeavor to explain the matter.

The organization of the Black-Republican party was for a specific purpose, viz: To prevent the general government from carrying slavery into the public Territories, particularly into Kansas. This party was essentially and necessarily a sectional party. Being once organized, though for a temporary purpose, the northern people have determined to perpetuate it, and through it to get possession of the General Government, with all its powers, its honors and emoluments. The recent elections in the North show this purpose most plainly. Now, is it to be expected that the South will submit to such a state of things? Can any sane man believe that the Southern people will tamely yield them on the ground that they were thus elected. This will bring the matter into a single issue, whether an election carried by force is legal. Any planter of Baltimore or Philadelphia could be decided that it was not.

The storm of Friday evening, which came down at Buffalo. The Main street and Niagara street bridges were destroyed—the breakwater in the harbor was damaged considerably, and the city—a number of houses blown down, and other damage done in various parts of the town.

Have you, "said a young lady, entering a music store in which we were standing, leaning over the counter, and addressing the young man, "have you 'a heart that loves me only?" "Yes, Mary," replied the young man, "I have a fresh to thee, Mary." Mary took the songs and was leaving the store, when suddenly she returned, "Pooge! I want 'one sweet kiss only for thee alone.' Why can't any body sing songs that I can understand?"

A Coon Hit.—The Rev. Beecher calls old Brown a "poor child-hearted old man." Hon. R. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, in a recent speech, said that his mother had a son in the parishes in France. The man had cruelly murdered his father and mother, and of course he was an orphan by his own crimes, just as John Brown is "child hearted" by his crimes. The parricide was convicted, and on being called on for sentence, was asked by the judge to "have something to say?" "Nothing," said he, "only I pray you to have pity upon a poor orphan!"

A correspondent from Springfield, Cedar county, Iowa, writes that about 7,000 gallons of wine have been made in that town, from the Scuppern grape, during the past year.

A self appointed vigilance committee, in Indianapolis, on Tuesday, pitched some abandoned women and their traps into the street. In the melee, Lane, a bump back tailor who interfered in their behalf, was thrown down and fatally injured.

Notice has been given to an actor than an accidental transposition of words or parts of words. It frequently arises from overstudy, and the great familiarity with the text. Not a question who said the effect to Richard III, but trembles when it approaches the line—"Send back, my lord, and let the coffin pass!"—Do some kind actor has told him that it will be quoted to him? let the parts cough? We have heard a Bassanet say, "it will be all over sunset before Lyons," and another, "I think only of my beauty and my eyes, for twelve hours." A Hamlet mention "the arts and stingers of outrageous fortune," and a Hotspur, "I'll have a speaking shall be bought to stay nothing but Mortimer."

The French Astronomers suggest a concert of observations to be made by astronomers upon the great eclipse of the sun of July 18, 1860 portion every great portion of Europe and America, and total in South, Africa and Morocco, and a portion of North America. It is proposed to commence the establishment of stations with same degree of regularity along the path of the total eclipse. Among many recommendations to astronomers in their observations, are, the study of the physical constitution of the sun; of the protuberances on the solar surface; the testing of the tables of the moon's motion; the full determination of undetermined quantities, of magnetic variations, and the like, during the period of the eclipse.

In all parts of the earth stones have been found at various times, of a peculiar composition characteristic of meteors, and with several of them is connected a tradition that they fell from heaven. The noise produced by the explosion is the sound of a very with which we are acquainted. The sound produced by the explosion of the meteor of 1719, at an elevation of at least 30 miles, was heard as the report of a very great cannon or musketry, shook the windows and doors of houses, and threw a locking-glass out of its frame, which was broken.

A Mr. Rich, of Philadelphia, has invented a two wheeled locomotive for use on the passenger railways of cities. There is an upright boiler, with the cylinders attached to each side, in a perpendicular position, and which are directly attached to the shaft moving the wheels. The weight of the engine is equally balanced, and the two front wheels of the passenger car form the trailing wheels of the locomotive. The locomotive will be about half the length of a passenger car, and when ready for running looks like one cut in half. The inventor states that it can be run at a cost of fifty cents per day for fuel.

There are several theories in regard to meteors, but the most plausible one is that they are small planets revolving around the sun in very elliptical orbits, and that occasionally they come so near the earth as to be drawn within the limits of the atmosphere, when they are heated by the joint action of the compression of the atmosphere and the checking of their velocity; that this heating causes them to throw off scales from the surface which fall to the ground, while the principal body keeps on in its swift flight. Sometimes the heat becomes so great through the whole mass as to cause it to fly to pieces; one writer says meteors often burst like bombs.

In Tuolumne county, California, there is a canal which is about sixty-four miles long, and capable of supplying seven hundred sluice streams for separate parties, with flowing gold. It is carried over deep gulleys, it winds among rocky terraces, and it cost no less than $1,400,000. In an interesting article on the subject, by Wm. P. Blake, in the last number of the *Mining Magazine*, it is stated that there are 5726 miles of such water courses in operation in California last year, and that the total cost of them amounted to about $13,375,600.

The Great Eastern a Failure.

The London Times of the 8th instant says: "The Great Eastern has, we are happy to say, returned in perfect safety from Holyhead, and rests for awhile at peace in the Southampton waters, and we are now in a condition to form some better opinion as to the usefulness of the great ship. We have undoubtedly a right to expect that the advantages which the Great Eastern holds out should be exceedingly great—indeed, beyond all comparison greater than those which can be derived from the largest vessels now afloat; for those advantages, whatever they may be, are bought with very considerable sacrifices. First, there is the difficulty about harbors. The size of the vessel excludes her, as we understand, from New York, Boston, and St. Lawrence, and sends her to Portland, a seaport town open to a hundred miles from Boston, three hundred and forty from New York, and more than two hundred from Quebec. The celebrated harbor of Sydney, in Australia, would be unable to receive her, and she would not be able to approach Calcutta. Not only does this interfere with the choice of a port for permanent traffic, it also exposes her to danger, by rendering it impossible, in case of injury, to find refuge in ports in which smaller vessels could be secured. Then the cost of the vessel increases the risk to the shareholders, by taking on a single cast a vessel which is a whole fleet in itself. Another sacrifice must be the great consumption of coal, and the very large number of the crew, which impose a very heavy expense before profit can be realized or loss avoided.

It seems established that, with her present power, the coal consumed by the Great Eastern cannot be calculated at less than three hundred tons a day. Such a vessel, if she makes a few voyages without being fitted up, would severely drain the resources of her proprietors, and must, indeed, make every trip more or less a gambling enterprise. All these difficulties and drawbacks were, no doubt, carefully considered and clearly foreseen by the projectors of the Great Eastern, and they believed that the vessel possessed advantages quite sufficient to counterbalance them. They believed that they had constructed a vessel which would be able to carry fuel for a voyage, however long; would attain a speed never before dreamed of, and would pass over a stormy ocean with an ease and a steadiness which would abolish the difference between sea and land traveling, and effectually deliver the fortunate inhabitant of this favoured island from the dreadful miseries of sea-sickness. Do the results entirely bear out these anticipations?

The Times then goes on to show that her great size does not afford immunity from seasickness, though it thinks it may diminish it some. It says the vessel seems to be defective in propelling power, and that the task demanded of the engines is beyond their strength. The speed of the ship is not greater than that attained by several vessels now afloat.

Giant Strides in the Nineteenth Century.

It is a world of wonders nobody can deny. We take up the periodical of the day with the expectancy of reading some new theory or discovery, as well as seeing news in the abstract. The trans-atlantic electric cable, at the time we write, is fast expanding from its central point in mid-ocean to its two "terminal" on land, to link the hemispheres! but at the same time that we justly look upon this as a convincing proof of the great "march of intellect," we must not lose sight of another and no less great palpable evidence of what a giant intellect, single-handed, can accomplish. Thomas Holloway, whose name, as the great medical dictator of the present age, it needs no sub-marine telegraph to herald from one clime to another, has, by means of his two remedies, a *Pill* and an *Ointment* long established a claim of communicating agencies through the globe, without having recourse, however, to the aid of electricity or a metal wire. As the poet has designated man to be not "a link in the great chain of creation," so Mr. Holloway is the medium or the instrumentality of his all-powerful remedies, for have organized a *Universal Dispensary* for the sick of all nations without regard to creed or colour, and without any intermediate agency of any kind whatsoever, and within the reach of all.

What has led to these remarks at the present was a visit we paid some time since to Dr. Holloway's establishment in New York, and the inspection we then made, which we were fearful of some of the innumerable proofs of his vast enterprise, from which we deduce the almost incalculable extent to which his labors have extended, and the very general acceptation of his twin-remedies as specifics for internal and external disease—positively such as to adduce proofs of this, but one will serve to elucidate the fact in the present instance sufficient to convince the most skeptic. In proportion as countries are distant, and the difficulty of reaching and reaching all the scattered members of the human family difficult to accomplish. To do this, it would be necessary to employ an agent in every quarter of the globe, wherever he goes. Accordingly, in almost every living language, has this enterprising man made known his mission to suffering humanity, and as to how this history stands the fact is the wonderous properties of his medicines been actually printed, thus in their own tongue wherever millions to apply to their own peculiar cases these all-powerful curatives.

Such "Giant Strides" as these show the possibility of our master-mind successfully competing with the capacities of nature, backed by science itself.—*Philadelphia "Press."*

The Cotton-Growing Sections.

Cotton may be said to be the great staple product of the South; but slender as it may seem, planters have not hitherto availed themselves of the cotton plant in its native state. The plant is cultivated for the fiber alone, the stalk and seed being thrown away, or used only for manure. Whereas the seed, which is weight for weight, equal in value to the cotton lint of the fiber, needs but to be properly prepared, to yield an oil worth from sixty cents to a dollar per gallon, and a cake, valuable alike for burning and lubrication, and a solid oil for surpassing the best olive oil from Seville.

The subject is one to which we have devoted considerable attention, and we hope to present, from time to time, such facts and figures in relation to it as shall tend to awaken an interest in the matter on every plantation in the South.

It requires but the necessary machinery for bulling and preparing the seed, and expressing the oil and cake, which, at more than double the income from that crop so sorely in need of it, is sufficiently well known to make a market for it.

Several large establishments are now engaged in producing the oil, but the business may be still considered as in its infancy.

Our machinist have yet much to do to supply the demand which, at no distant day, must arise for their skill and labor in that direction.—*Practical Mechanist.*

ASTHMA CURE.—This is something of a science as well as medicine. The supreme difficulty of the science, is to accomplish its end without injury to the health—the supreme excellence of the medicine is to do the cutting just that. Fever and ague has long been cured by quinine, arsenic, bismuth, mercury, but the mischief was, the deep and often painful footprints they have left on the constitutions treated by them. Dect. Ayer's new remedy cures without a particle of either of these or any other deleterious substance. And he promises not only absolute safety, but perfect certainty of cure, with which we may mention another quality of excellence not to be overlooked in these times, and that is his low price, which puts this conquering glory of his art, within the reach of all.—*Herald, Lake Ont.*

JENNY LIND GOLDSMIDT.—"We are, we trust," says a London paper, "violative no confidence in stating that the return of Mme. Jenny Lind Goldsmidt to her professional duties, for some time, been an event most hopefully looked forward to by the English musical circles. With the charitable and generous feelings which have so consistently characterized her career, it has been understood that Mme Goldsmidt would be happy to inaugurate her return to the musical world by co-operating with the promoters of the embryo Handel College, and of contributing the aid of her unrivalled ability to the centenary festival of the immortal composer.

A FACT WORTHY TO BE NOTED.—The Winchester Virginian, speaking of the Harper's Ferry affair, mentions facts which are worthy of special note. It says that "though the Abolitionists of the whole year plotting the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, they were unable to enlist a single foreign-born citizen in their ranks; not one was found among them to share their treason against their race and nation. An Irishman (the keeper of the bridge) was the first to offer them resistance—an Irishman (Boerne) was the second man they killed while he and his ride drawn to shoot one—and the last man they killed was a young and gallant Irishman (the marine.")

SCIENCES.—Maj. Benj. Wright, father of our accomplished representative in Congress, is now lying dangerously ill with the dropsy in this place. Mr. Wright is truly one of our conscript fathers; and now, while the rude hand of disease rests so heavily upon him, no one ever received a greater share of esteem of the community. It may with truth be said that the gallant old soldier, and high-minded gentleman, has cast a deep gloom over our little village. We sincerely wish him a speedy restoration to his wonted health and vigor.—*Purdy (Tenn.) Banner, 1d inst.*

CLIPPINGS.

Dosetticks is lecturing in Chicago.

The Cooper opera troupe was in Montreal at latest dates.

It is exceedingly bad husbandry to harrow up the feelings of your wife.

Mdlle Piccolomini is now in Italy, indulging in the repose she has so fairly earned.

Carl Formes recently gave a concert at Hamburg, and his friends strewed him with flowers and gave him a banquet.

Punch says that as there is no House of Lords in America, a Yankee is justified in bragging about his "Peerless Country."

The operatic troupe now at which Mr. Strakosch presides, is announced to give concerts in Washington city, between the 1st and 15th of the present month.

Blondin proposes to stretch a rope from the summit of the cathedral to the dome of the St. Laurence Hall, in Toronto, and give an exhibition.

The agent of the Auburn State prison treated the convicts to a Thanksgiving dinner. He had eight hundred and fifty pies baked, and over three thousand pounds of cake.

Washington Irving probably died from an overdose of the bread, as his physicians were aware that he was in danger of sudden death from that disease.

A French savant is contemplating extensive excavations on the sites of the cities of Upper Egypt. It is said that he had engaged three thousand laborers for the enterprise.

The new opera house, which Louis Napoleon means shall be the finest in the world, has been definitely decided upon. It will occupy one side of the square which is to be made opposite the head of the Rue de la Paix.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1784, passed the following resolution—"That no member of the legislature will be allowed to come into the house barefooted, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps."

The city of New York is in the same latitude as Naples, in the south of Italy.

Hang tobacco stems in your apple trees about where the Caterpillars are, and they will disappear.

Most of the German and Prussian railroads, which have been found to be the safest in the world, have single lines only.

Church bells are occasionally made of glass, and one fourteen inches high and thirteen inches in diameter has recently been placed in the turret of a chapel at Borrowdale, England.

Mr. Alfred Robinson, of Hartford, has in his possession a Hebrew shekel which is supposed to be more than 2,000 years old. They are said to be valued at one hundred dollars each.

Careful analyses and experiments, made by officers of the United States government and by those of the State of New York, have shown that the salt made at Onondaga, in this State, is the purest and best of any in the world.

There were 356 locomotives employed in the construction of 2,870 miles of railroad in Russia on the first of January last. Of this number of engines, 209 had been built in the United States, 119 in England, and forty-seven in Belgium.

The tunnel on the Covington and Ohio railroad, in Virginia, is 4,700 feet long, and 700 feet below the surface of the earth. It is 200 feet longer than the Blue Ridge tunnel. The width is twenty-seven feet, to accommodate a double track, and the hight is twenty-three feet.

M. Thiers, in 1834, while in the French assembly, gave a high opinion, after returning from England, where he had seen the Liverpool and Manchester railway, that "railways were only toys for the curious, or means of transport in exceptional cases only."

The Colorado (Texas) Citizen of the 24th ult. says: We regret to learn that all the country on the Sandies, in the southwestern portion of this country, has been burned off, so that we can hardly hope for rain. The grass is ruined, and will probably result in the loss of a great deal of stock this winter.

A large body of land, 92,000 acres, lying in the counties of High, Randolph, and Pendleton, Va., has been sold for $60,000 to a northern emigration society, who design settling upon it.

In Connecticut the cultivation of the new Russian broom corn is now making a business quite a branch, and it is the decided opinion of those who have carefully tested the matter, that there is no other crop which can profitably be made to take its place.

A salt company is boring an artesian well at Grand Rapids, Mich. The *Eagle* says the deeper they go the stronger is the brine they get. They have reached a depth of 250 feet, and the water rises within 50 feet of the top, bring as that of the ocean, and looked, when running into and mingling with fresh water, like milk.

It is proposed to construct a huge iron tunnel under the Mersey at Liverpool. The idea is taken from the several illustrations of tunnels which have appeared in former volumes of the *Scientific American*, by which had been proposed for communication between New York and Brooklyn under the East river.

It is said that five million acres of French land are devoted to the vine, and that annually over 800,000,000 of gallons of wine, at an average cost of ten cents per gallon. From this cheapness it is the almost universal drink of the people. In Paris it is computed that each inhabitant consumes 216 bottles of wine in the year.

Hedge grass will grow in very well land, almost without water. In a few years it will convert a long into ground affording firm support for wagons or horses. Where the land is dampish, it will do well to sow timothy and white clover with the hedge grass; allow a peck of timothy and herds grass each, half a peck of white clover to the acre.

Vermont is following in the wake of Michigan toward the final abolition of grand juries, and the substitution of indictment upon information in lieu thereof. A bill has just been introduced into the legislature of the State for that purpose, and has every prospect of success in becoming a law. Already partial steps toward the abolition of the grand jury have been taken in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Louisiana and Michigan.

On the last steamer New World, it will be remembered, one of the stewards sold life preservers to the affrighted passengers. He was transferred to another steamer, on board of which, a few days since, after being vaticinated for his nonuses, he was seen to gnash his teeth and jump overboard. He was drowned.

The last very important news from Paris regarding Sevres will be read with deep interest. The wide, open sleeve is only now permitted in full dress for dinner or receptions. The *billette de nille* has either a tight sleeve with puffs under the shoulder, or a small bishop sleeve, confined at the wrist by a band.

Great Preparations are being made for the enlargement of Paris, which is to take place on the 1st of January, when the city is to be extended over the fortifications, and new arrangements, and a population of 200,000 people, who now live in the *Banlieue*, or even the old barrier wall and the fortifications.

The Baltimore elections will be specially brought to a test of its legality. Some of the county officers elected have attempted to take the oath of office, but the authorities refused to yield them on the ground that they were illegally elected. This will bring the matter into a shape for adjudication whether an election carried by force is legal. Any planter of Baltimore or Philadelphia could be decided that it was not.

MARRIED,

On the 30th of November, 1859, at the bride's uncle's Major R. S. Taylor, by the Rev. J. L. Cross, Mr. EDWARD G. SEWALL to Miss MATTIE J. TAYLOR, all of Shelby county, Tenn.

The New Orleans Bulletin will please copy.

At the Presbyterian church in Vicksburg, on Tuesday evening, 29th November, by the Rev. R. H. Rodgers, D. D., CHARLES JONES JR., Esq., of Shelby county, Tenn., to MISS CARRIE THOMPSON, eldest daughter of the Hon. Alexander H. Arthur, of Vicksburg.

New Advertisements.

Feathers! Feathers!

3000 POUNDS fresh Feathers received this day.

McKINNEY & CO.

A Suburban Residence for Rent.

A NICE Dwelling containing six rooms, with twelve acres of land, situated one mile from the city, and a half mile from the city on the New Shelby road.

S. M. TREZEVANT.

Wanted.

BY a young man of several years' experience, a situation as BOOK-KEEPER in some Memphis House. The best of references given. Address "A. G." at Appeal office.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting and Stage Manager.....WM. C. THOMPSON.

Stage Director.....JOSEPH M. DAWSON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 7, third appearance of the accomplished comedian, MR. W. DAVENPORT, who will appear in her celebrated character of Cousin Pauline in the renowned, world-renowned drama (AMILIE) or, The Fate of a Coquette. Camille, Miss J. M. Davenport.

Pauline Cloche, Pumpinelle and Subrigo, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $10; Third Tier and Colored Gallery 25 cents; Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Overture commences at 7 o'clock. Certain rises punctually at 7½ o'clock.

CHARLES BRADLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

CHEWING AND SMOKING

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

Sample Rooms 24 Madison Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ARE constantly receiving, and will sell to the trade, at Manufacturers' Prices, the best brands of Virginia and Western Tobacco.

Among their many be found—

Jas. L. Clayton's Fine Cut Bars, 12 to the pound;

" " " " premium pounds;

Prosser's Rare Ripe Leaf, pounds and ½;

Bros. Franklin, half pounds;

Bolton & Bros.'s superior "Picayune," light ground.

Bolton & Bros.'s " " " " Bass

" " " " " "Quidnunc," " " "

" " " " " "Lord Lovelace," " " "

Wm. Crompton's "Carondelet," light ground;

" " " " " Bass

Anderson's Gold Leaf, smoking;

Tobacco Virginia's Gold;

Anderson's Gold Leaf, chewing;

Wm. Harris's 22, 223, 2222;

Plug cut, Fine Cut, Smoking Twist, 14 to the pound;

Lancaster, Freeman & Co.'s Natural Leaf;

T. G. Tenney's Sun-cured;

Carnevale's Rose, pounds and ½;

Old Dominion;

Lancaster, Freeman & Co.'s' premium Smoking Tobacco.

Advertisement is only copied in a short.

On the 1st of January next, we shall remove to No. 24 Front row, first door east of M. and C. R. R. depot.

C. B. & CO.

T. Bragg not only.

POSITIVELY THE LAST

AND

CLOSING SALE!!

This Wednesday, Dec. 7,

At 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7 o'clock This Evening,

WILL CLOSE OUT THE SALE OF

FRENCH CHINA,

Bohemian and French

Crystal Glass,

TABLE CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE

AND

OTHER FANCY GOODS,

AT

Monsarrat, Dupree & Co.'s.

WE WILL SELL, WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION, the large and desirable assortment of FRENCH and AMERICAN FANCY GOODS, which have been exhibited a complete assortment of plain goldbeaded Bracelets, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets.

Also, the most superb assortment of FANCY HOSE ever offered at public competition, viz: Velvet, Cloth, Cashmere, Silk, Lisle, Cotton, Tulle, Fancy, Imitation, etc. Bohemian and French Glass, Rose Bowls, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Fancy Wines, Cord Decanters, French Bowls, Vases, Flower Pots and a variety of every description of China and ornaments.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Fancy Goods, Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Fancy Combs, Ladies' etc.

W. S. WARD.....W. S. MCLELLAND.

WARD & MCLELLAND,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

177 and 175 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE WORSHAM HOUSE,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

THANKFUL for the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we take pleasure in informing them that we have just fitted up the store, No. 175, adjoining our old stand, with a full and fresh stock of

First Class Jewelry Establishment,

Having personally devoted two months in the Eastern Cities to the purchase of the same. And I would call the attention of my patrons, and the public that in consequence of my business, I will sell, up to the first of January, 1860, at

REDUCED PRICES!

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Some of the best and cheapest makers—Geo. Prodham, London; Jacot, Geneva; Quartermain's Patent Nautical; Lever, Lepine, Repeater, Duplex, Plain and Fancy Watches.

JEWELRY.

Sets of Diamonds, Cluster Rings, Pins, Drops; Gold Chains, Bracelets, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Gold Pens (all Sizes); Gold Pencils; Tooth Picks; Thimbles; Gold Spectacles; Gold Bracelets; Gold Bracelets; Gold Rings; Gold Pens; Gold Pencils; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold Pens and