Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City.

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

From Paris.—The Late Gen. Pierce.—The Political Crisis in France.—Louis Napoleon as a Writer.—Paris Fashions.—Death of Rachel.—Remarkable Preservation.—Cost of Bread in Paris.—Fermentation.

A SPEAK FOR THE PRESS.

We have [illegible] the question [illegible] How is Congress to be [illegible] election of Hon. Wm. Pennington, a Republican member from New Jersey. Our dispatches in another column will show the results to which we will take occasion to allude to morrow.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROTECTION TO SLAVERY.

If the APPEAL won't condescend to publish the resolutions of the Mississippi Democratic State convention, we trust it will stop to explain the difference between Congressional protection to property and protection by the Federal Government. Will our contributor explain this difference? Does the APPEAL deny to right, the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories?—Avalanche.

We are asked here to explain "the difference between Congressional protection to property and protection by the Federal Government." We answer that protection to property by the Federal Government does not necessarily include that sort of protection which requires the interposition of Congress. Congressional protection is in fact praise; but by the Federal Government. But protection by the Federal Government may be extended by the judicial tribunals under its auth rity, and by virtue of the provisions and guarantee of the Constitution of the United States, without the interference of Congress.

The Federal Government may afford ample protection to persons and property through the strong arm of the Executive authority under the Constitution. In other words, the Government being divided into three separate departments, and the Constitution itself recognizing slaves as property, many southern men suppose that the Supreme Court, together with the Executive, are competent to the duty of protecting slavery without calling on Congress to enact protective laws. We trust we have made the distinction sufficiently clear. The Avalanche says if the APPEAL confers the right, the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. We believe the APPEAL assumed a position on this question a long ago as when Douglas, Davis, Mason and others, took place. The APPEAL reiterated the same position in discussing the position of Mr. Seward, during the last Congressional canvass. We then assumed that Congress has the constitutional power to pass protective laws to slavery, but that there is no necessity now for its exercise, or for agitating the question at all, since the Supreme Court has decided for us, and since there is no Territory where it will practically affect the rights of the South—just as we do not doubt the power of Congress to pass a general bankrupt law, yet cannot perceive the expediency of its exercise.

THE PLATFORM OF SEWARDISM.

A copy of the London Times received contains an able editorial upon the subject of the institution of African slavery in this country. We extract from it the following paragraphs, which we commend to the careful perusal, not only of the agitators, but also of the sober-minded men of the North.

We believe that wherever a division of the Union shall become a fait accompli, the South will find a salient commercial ally not only in Great Britain, but also in France and other manufacturing countries. It will be an easy matter for her to prohibit exportation to, and importations from, the North, and to drive Northern bottoms entirely out of the carrying trade between her parts and the rest of the world. In such case England, France, the Hanse Towns, and Belgium, would enjoy almost a monopoly in commercial and navigation intercourse with her.

The North, before the beginning of next January, may possibly effect a separation of the States which profess to be her political enemies will the South be the sufferer. As far as relates to her varied interests, she might well desire a severance of the ties which bind her to a people, a majority of whom seem to cherish no other feelings for her than those of constant ill-will!

Formerly the North contented itself with attacking the planters in newspapers or speeches, and discoursing on prime duties to their negroes; but now the Abolitionists have gone a step further, and the crusade is for the slaughter of the white people, and the establishment of a half-caste republic, after the model of the Central American communities. The Virginians may hitherto have been considered the most ferocious people, as people who merely wrote at them and preached at them, but when it comes to revolution and murder, the case is widely different. The State which produced Washington, Jefferson and Monroe, might be excused for declining to descend to the level of Hayti or Costa Rica!

Men of the present English blood may well shrink from to alter their country in a position in comparison with which Mexico would be gentle and Hayti humane. But there are still more pressing considerations. After all, security for life and property is the great object of society, and the southerners have now been called upon to decide whether they will do justice to themselves, their wives and children, live under the same federation with men who make no secret of their purpose to revolutionize the South by force of arms, and who, even in Boston that from John Brown's shrine armed men would entrap to carry on the war for the liberation of the slaves.

The people of the frontier Southern States may be excused for taking these expressions literally, and demanding some guarantee that these shall not be carried into effect—the raid, arsenals, incitements of the negroes to murder, and imprisonments of inoffensive citizens by the Abolitionist lunch. The Federal Union presupposes the disinterestedness of one State with respect to another. Virginia and Kentucky have not men ready pursed to protect them from invasion by their northern countrymen.

It is not the duty of each State to defend itself against its neighbors, and when the necessity for such vigilance arises the objects of federation are gone. The southerners may well say that if they are exposed to these inroads they must have their own laws to protect themselves, and that however much they regret the disruption of a nation which has existed in prosperity for eighty years, yet that the necessity of self-preservation dictates this course.

It is for the whole body of honest and reflecting men throughout the United States to unite to remove these natural fears. The union of the American people is of importance not only to themselves, but to the world at large. To Englishmen, the sound of our language, of our religion, and, to a certain extent, of our laws and manners, can never cease to be an object of interest; nor can we desire success to the fanatics, who, in their wild dream of raising an inferior race, would impoverish all that has been accomplished in the New World during two centuries of industry and genius.

The Abolitionists would have the population of the Southern States turned into a mixed race, whites, blacks, and mulattoes being on terms of equality, and constantly intermarrying; but if one thing more than another has tended to give the Anglo-Saxon race in the New World, the victory over the Spaniards, it is that it has kept itself apart from the red and negro races, and intermarried constantly in the lands of men of European origin.

It has been fully proved, not only on the American continent, but in our own colonies, that the enforced equality of European and African tends not to the elevation of the black, but the degradation of the white man. We cannot find any sympathy for those who would try in the United States the plan of a half-caste republic, and we trust that the Federal Government and the right thinking part of the community will protect the South from the repetition of a rich outrage as that at Harper's Ferry.

☞ The following officers were elected in Grand Lodge at Jackson, Miss., on Wednesday, January 18, 1860, to serve for the present year:

M. W. David Mitchell, Goodman, Grand Master.

R. W. A. Champlin, Handsboro, Deputy Grand Master.

R. W. C. T. Bond, New Albany, G. S. Warden.

R. W. N. J. Beckett, Aberdeen, G. J. Warden.

Revd T. W. Caskey, Jackson, G. Chaplain.

R. W. B. S. Tappan, Vicksburg, G. Treasurer.

R. W. R. W. T. Daniel, Jackson, G. Secretary.

R. W. D. H. Miles, Satartia, G. S. Deacon.

R. W. D. R. Pettit, Warrenton, G. J. Deacon.

R. W. T. J. Sharpe, Columbus, G. Marshal.

R. W. Walter Denny, East Pascagoula, G. J. B.

R. W. Edward Bowman, Yazoo City, G. Pursuivant.

R. W. H. Robbins, Jackson, G. Tyler.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—The Lexington, Miss., *Advertiser* of the 12th says: On enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. John M. West, we learn has, in connection with the capital invested by himself, secured the sum of about $40,000 for the purpose of building and putting in operation a cotton manufactory in this neighborhood. And from present indications, the establishment of such a factory is a fixed fact. A charter for the company is now being drawn up, which will be submitted to the legislature during the present session.

[illegible] Mississippi Central Completed.

THE LAST SPIKE DRIVEN.

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CLIPPINGS.

In New York on Thursday a propeller was cut into an coal scuttle.

Mr. Hy Farrar, late manager of the St. Louis theatre is dead.

At Englishman's lunch—a slice of ham, six bagels, and a quart of halo.

Rogers's candle manufactory at Cincinnati was burned down on Sunday. Loss $20,000.

New York has been flooded with 82 counterfeit bills on the Indianapolis Bank, of Kent, New York.

Lord Palmerston has conferred a pension of £100 a year upon Miss Pardoe, the well-known authoress.

Who ever heard of a widow committing suicide on account of love? A little experience is very wholesome.

Lucy Stone says "there is cotton in the ears of men, and hope in the bosom of women." Got that wrong end first, Lucy.

Miss Hosea has lately played a fine engagement at the Walnut street theatre, in Philadelphia.

There are in Cincinnati twenty-one saloons where the only beverage sold is coffee; they are well patronized and make good profits.

Queen Victoria will wash with distilled water only, the late Duke of Queensbury always washed in milk.

Nearly £400 has been subscribed for the statue of Dr. Isaac Watts, in the public park at Southampton, Dr. Watts native town.

The Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio, was destroyed on Saturday. The inmates escaped. Loss $50,000—insurance $30,000.

A baggage car on the Kentucky Central railroad ran off the track on Thursday last. Mr. Carson, a horse dealer, leaped from the car, fell under the wheels and was killed.

Two children of Mr. G. H. Farney, of Clarke county, Va., were scalded to death, not fatally, received a few days since, by eating some colored candy toys.

A city councilman and the jail doctor had a fight last Saturday, the result was a "chaw-off" finger for the city father, and a "bunged up" face for the man of physic.

Near Cincinnati on Friday a little daughter of R. G. Terry, was trying to drive some bees out of the coal, when they turned on the poor child and literally tore her to pieces.

The medical practitioners of Paris announce that the small pox is raging epidemically in that city. It does not attack children alone, but other people, who have too long omitted to have themselves revaccinated.

The green slime that spreads itself over stone walls in damp places is made up of one of the lowest forms of plants, consisting of a single cell, and of the lowest order, each of which is wholly invisible to the naked eye.

The nobles of Russia have pretty much withdrawn their opposition to the emancipation of the serfs, finding that the Emperor is immovable, and that, rather than the policy of his master, Count Walewski's first appearance in England was in 1831, as the emissary of the Polish Association. His name was then totally indistinctly with the championship of oppressed nationalities. To him, claiming name and maternal descent from the nobility of a people who had ceased to be a nation, the great conservative Powers of Europe were natural enemies. Austria and Russia had trodden out his country. He was accepted here as the man of all others most committed to other views, and he responded to the expectations of the party which welcomed him. He was a fierce Republican. It is not all of us who recalled the enthusiasm of those days when large public subscriptions poured in, when Jacksonism became lady patroness to Polish balls, and when the Houses of Congress were counselled by the popular voice to draw the national purse-strings. The impetus, however, was so great that it was carried on with a laughable energy even to recent times.

In all this Count Walewski was a very prominent, if not the most prominent, actor. Time wore on, and the enthusiasm for a hopeless cause wore out. Walewski, who held the memory of the first Napoleon in affectionate respect, attached himself, after some other adventures, to the fortunes of the nephew. How he waited with him in the strange path which led Louis Napoleon to the pinnacle we are left kindly ever to conjecture; but we know that he was advanced by Napoleon III to posts of dignity and power. We congratulated ourselves when Count Walewski was Ambassador at London, as having a man to deal with who had lived among us so long, who knew us so well, who could appreciate so accurately the currents of our national feelings, and who was so capable of preserving unbroken the cordial understanding which this generation of Englishmen has always desired to maintain with our powerful neighbors.

After a time, however, it became evident that, although Walewski knew us, we did not know Walewski. The Polish enthusiast had found a country, and had forgotten all his wrongs. Oppressed nationalities had in his mind passed from the category of martyrs to that of rebels. Austria and Russia were no longer robber- and tyrant powers. Every one congratulated himself that the representative of a revolutionary empire had cured himself of his earlier exaggerations, and had become moderate. But Walewski became minister, and our English politicians began to diminish their satisfaction, for Walewski's conversion from extreme Liberalism was bewildering to complete. From a fierce Republican he had become a sort of Imperial Tory. He had grown not only to detest all insurgent nationalities, but to wish with his severe discouragement all constitutional government. When Europe was startled by some threatening demonstration which provoked every free pen to an anger, it was Walewski who ostensibly bore the odium of the act. It was Walewski who insisted upon "regulating" Belgium. It was Walewski who received the exiled Kossuth and to banish Bernard. When the Emperor allowed himself to be carried away by a "Quixotic impulse," and went forth to emancipate Italy, it was Walewski who opposed the war. When Austria was worsted it was thought that it was Walewski who suggested that enough had been done. When the Emperor of Vill's France had been signed, it was Walewski who interpreted it to mean the restoration of Italy to Austria and her satraps. Now, when the Pope is threatened, he launches three comes forth in an anonymous pamphlet, and it is Walewski, the responsible, who undertakes to remonstrate the Pope and place official France by the side of the old tory powers.

We have long been perplexed to know what this means. Was it thought to be safe to carry that the official language of France should always be in direct contradiction to her national action? Or did the Emperor take pleasure in exhibiting his tool, and what a mere empty pageant was the Imperial *entourage* of minister and secretaries? Was Walewski commanded, or was he only allowed to parade his preferences for despotism? The solution is still hard to guess. All we know is that he is for the present cast aside, and all we can infer is that the Emperor of the French is anxious to convince the world that he intends to shuffle off the conservative face which he had kept turned toward Austria and Russia, to break through all the bonds which he had so long imposed on himself at Villa Franca, and return to the attitude which he affected when he went forth to make war for his "idea."

Meanwhile, it is more to the difficulty which commonly beasts clever people who play a double game—he has only a choice of two evils. He must break his engagement with Austria and stir another Italy against foreign inter-venere, or he must keep his engagements with Austria, abandon Italy to her fate, and confess himself to the world that "what he has a debauch, and Magenta and Solferino but hideous blunders. If he adopt the first alternative he risks a collision with all the Catholic powers of Europe; to adopt the latter he becomes ridiculous in the eyes of a nation which can better endure a grinding tyranny than a stinging epigram. The dismissal of Walewski is a declaration that Napoleon III is disposed to commit himself to the more liberal and generous line of policy, to cast himself into the Italian cause, and to maintain it against all the powers of despotism, and all the hostility of the church.

Under these circumstances Napoleon III, naturally looks with anxiety to England. Will England undertake to help him to guaranty the soil of Italy from the tread of foreign soldiery? We think we can answer the question. It is the best service that can be done to the Emperor, now that he is in the dilemma of which we have direction and hope we warn him, to tell him candidly what he has to hope from this country. There are matters of high import which depend upon the ministers of the day, but matters of the very highest order decided by the general popular will. As Tacitus said of our German ancestors, so it is with their descendants—"*De minoribus, rebus principes consulunt, de majoribus omnes*." If we know anything of the sentiments of our countrymen, nothing is more certain than that this nation will not entertain any ministry which should propose to pledge England to an offensive alliance with France against the rest of Europe. We wish well to Italy, but we think not of war for such an idea." If we did we should prefer to do so upon our own policy, and with confidence in our own right. If we did so, we should, moreover, prefer to have some control over our own position and some confidence that our allies would fight the whole fight out with us, and not make peace at inconvenient seasons. If we did so we should like to go into it unfettered by any such engagements as might compel us, perhaps, to look on with approval while our ally pushed on an army to the Rhine, and to exhaust hopelessly while he made a compact for the dismemberment of the East. It is a very generous part which Napoleon has assumed, but as the barbarous civil law states it, it may be "*Qui rapit abentagia capiat etiam disadvantagia*." To him be all the glory, but to him also be all the labor. It is his idea, not ours. It is an engagement which he has undertaken for himself, under no encouragement from us. It is not for us at this last moment, to imitate a conduct which we have persistently condemned; it is not for us to play the part of Sardinia with Sardinia's excuse. We will honor, glorify, sympathize, admire, but in this quarter, and under these conditions, we will not fight.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous western Methodist preacher, whose whole life, which has been published by the Methodist Book Concern here, is full of the remarkable and piquant incidents of the backwoods, gave last evening, in the Green-street Methodist church, a lecture, which was little else than a detail of various scenes through which he had passed in his circuit preaching in the west. His audience was very large, scarcely less than 2,000, and he kept them as near a roar as the character of the lecture would allow, during the hour he spoke. His great, rough earnest style, and the genuine wit with which he told his stories, most of which were most comical details of the pursuit of circuit preaching under difficulties, gave them the same flavor which renders the stories in the published life so interesting.

A juvenile sweep was employed to cleanse the chimney of the building in one of our blocks, and intended the roof for a sweep. By mistake he descended the wrong flue and found himself in the office of a well known attorney. Both parties were in the almost alarm; the boy trembling from fear of chastisement, and the lawyer from terror of the sooty apparition. At length the former spoke in an unearthly tones "My father will be here directly." This was too much for the lawyer; he did not wait an instant with visitor, but sprang to the door, cleared a flight of stairs, and took refuge in a neighboring restaurant.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Testimony Relative to Frauds and Outrages.

We give below, from the Baltimore Sun, a few extracts from the record of the testimony taken before a committee selected for the purpose, in relation to the outrages which characterized the recent so-called "elections" in that city:

A compilet of over 334 pages, embracing the testimony taken by the committee of the state senate, appointed from this city in the lower houses of the legislature, has been printed. It portrays from beginning to end a hideous mass of fraud and outrage, perpetrated upon the elective franchise and individuals—such, there can be no doubt, as was never paralleled before even in Baltimore—as it goes ahead considerably of the exhibit made two years ago by Whyte in his endeavor to contest the seat of Mr. Harris in Congress. The whole book, as it were, is "of a piece," and that in making extracts it is difficult to determine where to commence or leave off. In addition to the general scenes of riot and outlawry open to the view of all, special cases of illegal voting and the perversion of legal voting abound throughout, with brutal beatings, false swearing, corrupt acts of judges of election, intimidation, etc., down to open and cold-blooded murder. There is testimony also which affords an insight to the villainy of kidnapping and "cooping" voters.

We append a specimen of the testimony, and may give other extracts hereafter as we find room:

A GERMAN COOPED AND COMPELLED TO VOTE THREE TIMES.

John Justus Bitzinn, a German, sworn—Born in the United States only since February, 1857. To the question, "Did you vote on November 21, 1859, and if so, under what circumstances?" he answered as follows:

Monday morning, about eight or nine o'clock, I was near the sugar house, where I was at work, and had no work there to do; I therefore went to the Baltimore tobacco warehouse, and inquired of a German at work there whether I could get any work; he pointed to a young man in the warehouse, and told me to apply to him, and he would put me to work there, at six dollars a week, for the whole year. I went to work, and about 11 o'clock he told me that work would be stopped at 4 o'clock, and that we would go to another warehouse on the Point; after awhile he told me to come along with him, and that I might either put on my coat or leave it in the office; three others and myself got into a boat, went over the dock, and then crossed over Union dock, and so went on the corner Wilkes and Caroline streets; he called there with us a white, took me by the arm, and then led me and two others into the house there, to a bar, where we were treated; while I was drinking, another man came up and said to me, "Go with me." As soon as the work here is done, you can go back to the other warehouse; after a while our conductor came and led us through the back of the house into a court yard, and then apparently through one or two yards, until we came to front of five or six men, armed with clubs and guns and other weapons, standing at a sort of entrance through the fence or partition between two houses; immediately I was pushed or hurried, and caught by the arm by one of the men, and dragged through the opening; at the same time another German, not one who accompanied us, was pushed through immediately behind me; the conductor and the two others I saw no more; after we had been put through the opening into the next house, as I have stated, another man came and led us into a little dark room, where we were kept for a minute or two, when a man came with one began to make a noise, trying to break the planks (or, etc.) immediately thereupon a door opened and three or four men rushed out of it, one of whom struck the poor fellow on the head with a club, which felled him to the ground; a second one raised an axe and struck at him through the doorway; seeing the intention of the man, I pushed the door open to interrupt the blow, which fell upon the door, but it back against my mouth and hurt my lips severely; the party then came in and searched us thoroughly, taking everything of any value from us; I had only a small pocket knife, which they took; my companion they made strip, and as he drew off his shoe his money fell out, a few dollars and some small money; we were left locked in for a while; then the captain of the coop came, opened the door, and led us down stairs to a small trap door which led to the cellar; there we found a large number of men, some of them drunk. I in front, my companion was pushed along violently, and falling against me, both rumbled down into the cellar; here we found ourselves in a dark hole, full of all sorts of men, with one solitary candle to give us lights; there I was kept until Tuesday morning, when I was then came down and selected the oldest of us; I was called by name and led up stairs to the second story, and put into a large room, which was also full of persons who were treated to the drink; there I was kept until Wednesday morning, the day of the last election. On Wednesday morning, after 8 o'clock, we were brought out by three men, who led us to a hack, and put into our hands; I examined the tickets which were given me, and knew they were "American" tickets; I recognized them by the color of the paper, and also the stripe down their length, the head of Washington at the top, and the extreme narrowness of the tickets; three others and myself were brought out, and led by the coachman holding us by the arm up to the window of the second ward polls, and voted; we four then went to the other wards, and voted our tickets through the town, through streets which I did not know, to various polls, and we were voted five or six times; we were then driven to the Hollins street polls, and voted there, and then shut up in the coop there next to the polls, in the cellar; we were then brought up into a room, and then ordered by the captain of the coop, in the presence of the coachman, to go right other coaped individuals, which most of us did, but I retained my conclusions; the captain dressed clothes with a German, taking a white hat and black overcoat in exchange for his hat and coat, which were of little value; we were then taken back to these polls; and then we were led to Baltimore street, where an omnibus awaited us, and we were packed in till it was full, and driven down to the coop house at the second ward; arrived there, we were kept in the second ward, and then we were driven around in the omnibus to various polls and voted six times, until we came to a poll on the other side of Eutaw street, where there was a great hooting and pushing, screaming, etc., in spite of which we were led up by the crowd; the rowdies through the crowd and coachman ordered us to stop for a moment, while the rowdies who had held me joined in the hooting and pushing, and, seeing the chance, I dodged into the crowd and escaped to my friends; I was then in a state of nudity, having lost my coat, etc. I was then taken to a place where I was then searched, in a room where there were several others, and I was then ordered by the captain of the coop to go to a different room; none of the judges said anything to me, or any of us, that I heard, except one, who said to me, "Are you for street, who asked me how long I had lived in the city; I told him two years; the rowdies behind me said to him, "all right! all right!" and he said to me, "Go in and vote for further question; the treatment of those in the coop was disgusting and horrible in the extreme; men were beaten, kicked, and stamped with the feet; while I was there, a white man of the second ward there were about seventy or eighty persons locked up, not allowed to be absent for any purpose, and by the same nature, and in the upper room of which I have spoken as many more; the three men who were with me voted, each of them, as often as I did.

Cross examined—Question. Give the name of any of the parties on the tickets which you voted?

Answer. Lewis Harris on some of them, and Dr. Gwinn on some of them, and the name of Colston; I do not remember precisely, and Whitney's name was also on them.

The *American*, in calling attention to the same pamphlet, says:

We devote a large portion of space to-day to a condensation of the evidence taken to the contested election case, and respectfully present it to the legislature by the reform candidates. We hope none of our readers will be deterred by the seriousness of the task before them from giving this evidence a careful perusal. They will find it not only interesting, but instructive and exasperating, embodying in the sworn statements of the parties examined a concise and truthful history of the crimes, frauds, ruffianism, illegal voting, violence, intimidation, complicity of judges and police, that were used by the dominant party at that election to secure the victory. The record, as it ventures to assert, is without parallel in the monstrous injustice, cruelty and dishonesty it discloses. The insolent, numerous and violence to which citizens were subjected in their attempts to approach the polls, the utter barbarity with which some of the victims of the party to outlaws were treated, the "coops" in which they were confined, and the open, barefaced and unmitigated rascality which marked the whole conduct of the election, would be hardly credited as occurring in a civilized age and among a civilized people, were they not here substantiated beyond a doubt. We call the attention of the papers, both at home and abroad, which have ventured to discredit the statements heretofore made in relation to the subject, to this overwhelming and irrefutable mass of testimony.

The Irrepressible Conflict Platform.

The *Tribune* has lately published in its columns a letter of Theodore Parker, containing five philosophical postulates of the doctrines enunciated by Senator Seward at Rochester, inculcated by Helper, practised by John Brown, and indorsed by Sherman and sixty-seven other Black-Republican members of the last Congress. Here is Parker's formula of the doctrines of Seward, Helper, Brown, Sherman, & Co.:

"1. A man held against his will as a slave has a natural right to kill every one who seeks to prevent his enjoyment of liberty.

"2. It may be a natural duty of a slave to develope this natural right in a practical manner, and actually kill all those who seek to prevent his enjoyment of liberty.

"3. The free-man has a natural right to help the slaves to recover their liberty, and in that enterprise to do for them all which they have the right to do for themselves.

"4. It may be a natural duty for the freeman to help the slaves to the enjoyment of their liberty, and as a means to that end to aid them in killing all such as oppose their natural freedom.

"5. The performance of this duty is to be controlled by the freeman's power and opportunity."

Such, says the New York *Herald*, is the philosophical postulate of the Abolitionist Black-Republican doctrine stated by one of its best friends, one of the thinkers and leaders of that party, and they form an exact exposition of what the present Black-Republican candidate for President, Mr. William H. Seward, put his hand to and recommended to his fellow-citizens of the North as worthy both to be preached and practiced."

At a recent session of the Liverpool Assizes, one of the barristers, engaged in a case which involved some peculiar and interesting female evidence, made the following observation: "Such evidence of witnesses is, in some respects, superior to that of men. The power of judging of minute details is better, and where there are more than two facts, and something is wanting, they supply the deficiency. Wherever there is one fact in their imagination, which is more powerful and active than that of men, they immediately bridge the thing over and

MARRIED.

In this city, Wednesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Grubb, Capt. GEO. R. CHAMBERS to MISS SALLIE, daughter of the late Hon. James C. Jones, all of this city.

New Advertisements.

All Advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

All Advertisements published in the Weekly Appeal are charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

For Clerk of Court.

We are authorized to announce MARCUS J. WRIGHT a candidate for Clerk of the Common Law and Chancery (Law Side) of Criminal Courts of the city of Memphis. [illegible]

For Rent.

FOUR Rooms in suite of law, or separately if desired, on the second floor of the building on the south-east corner of Main and Washington, next door to Bus office. To good tenants rent moderate. M. BANKS.

[illegible] At Planing Mill, second st. north of Union.

New White Lead Agency.

HAVING been appointed Sole Agent in Memphis, for the sale of the various qualities White Lead manufactured by the Amerie White Lead Co., of St. Louis, Mo., I am prepared to supply the trade, and the trade only at Cheap rates.

The quality of this Lead is not equalled by any brand in the United States, and equals any made in the West.

A. L. CUMMINS, Agent,
Adams street, Bradley Block.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

200 BUSHELS Fresh Red Clover Seed;
200 " Rose Grass Seed;
100 " Orchard Grass Seed;
100 " Herds Grass Seed;
150 lbs. White Clover Seed;
100 " Fresh Lucern Seed;
100 bush. Fresh Timothy Seed.

Millet Seed and Hungarian Grass to arrive in a few days—all will be sold at lowest market prices by

G. W. JONES & CO.,
Nearly opposite Old Fellows' Hall.

Hedges! Hedges!

25 BUSHELS fresh Osage Orange Seed for sale by [illegible] G. W. JONES & CO.

Landreth's Garden Seeds,

WARRENTED Fresh, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by G. W. JONES & CO.,
Nearly opposite Old Fellows' Hall.

Grand Firemen's Ball.

A GRAND BALL will be given by Washington Fire Company No. 4, at Hickman Building, on Tuesday evening, 7th instant. Tickets $1.

Removal.

HAVING been burned out in the Post office building during the late destructive conflagration, I have removed myself to the Wholesale Grocery, on Main street, near the corner of Poplar street, where I can be found at any and all times ready to wait on my friends and all kinds of dental work on the most approved style.

BENJ. HOWORTH.

To Druggists.

WISHING to locate in Tennessee, and desiring to become part owner in some well established Drug store, I will present several business offers, addressed as active partner. I have some experience, having been engaged in the business about five years; or I will assist a gentleman in some wholesale house, if a position is offered. Satisfactory references will be given. Address,

TH. G. VAUGHAN, M. D.,
Hampden, Virginia.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting and Stage Manager.....W. H. THOMPSON.
State Director.....JOSEPH M. DAWSON.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 2—Fourth night of the engagement of the eminent tragedian,

Mr. Barry Sullivan,

whose brilliant success in Richmond, Norfolk, Baltimore and principal cities of the Union has procured for him the title of the first European actor of the day. The great American tragedian will appear in THE GAMESTER—Mr. Beverly, Mr. Sullivan. To conclude with THE MIDDY AHOOY.

☞ Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony, 75 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $10; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Overture commences at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises precisely at 7½ o'clock.

Royal Havana Lottery.

THE following numbers drew the principal prizes in the drawing of Saturday, 1859:

No.	Prizes	No.	Prizes
22,848	$100,000	10,476	$20,000
22,767	30,000	10,526	10,000
2,548	30,000		

Numbers ending in 48, 67, 76, 95, 98, 526, 2501, 3721, 5624, 5648, 6661, 10,473, 12,983, 13,191, 15,763, 18,515, 18,602, 18,721, 18,729, 19,847, 17,614, 17,686, 18,068, 19,019, 19,[illegible], 20,[illegible], 20,[illegible], 20,[illegible], 21,505, 21,802, 21,931, 22,027, 22,597, 22,877, 24,571, 25,[illegible], 27,[illegible], 28,584, 28,[illegible], 29,487, 29,[illegible], 27,[illegible], 27,[illegible], 29,140, 29,[illegible], 29,203, and 29,[illegible]—$1,000 each.

The next drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 15th of February. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

feb-datewit* DON RODRIGUEZ.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE FIRST BENEFIT IN THIS CITY OF THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN,

BARRY SULLIVAN,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Friday Evening, February 3rd, 1860,

When will be performed Shakspeare's great play of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE!

Terminating with 1 a celebrated Trial Scene.

SHYLOCK.....BARRY SULLIVAN.

To be followed by a new and original adaptation in three acts of the renowned French drama, entitled,

DON CÆSAR;

—OR—

A Match for a King.

DON CÆSAR.....BARRY SULLIVAN.

As played by him with distinguished success in all the principal cities of the Union.

Tickets can now be Secured.

feb2-2t

ODD FELLOWS' HALL

Positively the Last Three Nights

OF

PROF. JACOBS'

Magic Wonders!

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 2d, 3d and 4th.

☞ Having changed programme each evening, he will be assisted by Professor GOELIN SPRIGHTLY superior mentically & in 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents. feb2-2t*

FRESH GROCERIES

25 CKGS Leaf Lard;
20 kits Mackerel No. 1, just 2;
25 bags Pipe Feed;
25 boxes English Dairy Cheese;
50 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
10 boxes Cincinnati Red Butter;
5 kegs Nutts;
5 kegs best New York Crackers Butter;
10 half boxes New York Goshen Butter;
25 half boxes Raisins;
100 quarter boxes Raisins;
25 kegs Cod Fish, in 5 Buckwheat;
10 bbls. Mammoth Flour;
20 bbls. Choice Family Flour;
3 casks Killed Hides;
6 boxes Breakfast Bacon;
4 boxes Beef Tongues;
10 kegs Golden Syrup;
4 bbls. Golden Syrup;
10 bbls. Nonesuch Molasses;
1 bbl. Pickled Pigs Feet;
50 box 4 Star Candles, No. 4 and 6.

ALSO—Brooms and White Sugars; Rice, Java and Mocha Coffee; Green, Black, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas; Oysters, Canvas, Can Fruits, Brandy, Whisky, Ale, Porter, Champagne, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., etc.

CREWS & DAVIES,
No. 20 Main-st.

FIRST ARRIVAL

—OF—

NEW GOODS.

A. T. WELLS!

HAS commenced receiving his first supply of NEW GOODS for early

SPRING SALES.

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS!

New Style Silk Robes;
New Style Silk Poplins;
New Style Irish Poplins;
New Style Traveling Goods;
New Style De Lanes.

—ALSO—

A large and beautiful assortment of

Rich Embroideries.

feb2-1w A. T. WELLS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution, directed to the Sheriff of Shelby county, issued from the Law Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, in favor of Martha Miller and against Henry W. Smith, I will on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1860, in front of the Court house door, in the city of Memphis, within legal hours, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot lying in Shelby county, State of Tennessee, that is all of lot No. 16, of the Hat. Sandel subdivision of 18 acres of land, as shown by Mackie's map of the city of Memphis and environs, beginning at a stake at the north-east corner of lot 17, running northwardly the west side of Dunlap avenue 100 feet to the south-east corner of lot No. 15, thence west with said lot No. 15, 187 feet, thence south with the east side of Rayner Avenue 100 feet, thence east 187 feet to the beginning, containing about one acre, or lot 2, R. D. Oliver has recently erected a two-story brick house, which was surveyed to A. C. Treadwell by said M. Sandel, by deed registered in book 32, pages 614 and 615, in the Register's office of Shelby county. This, 1st of February.

R. A. FIELDS, Dep. Sheriff, S. C. feb-2-td

New Advertisements.

To the Public.

351 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, January 20, 1860.

WE notice an article copied from the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, in which our name is placed in the so called Black List of New York Merchants. This list is said to contain the names of firms known to be sympathized and steeped in Secession, Brownism, Extortion and Immoralities. We hereby emphatically declare its statements and false in every particular as our friends South and North will testify. We are decidedly opposed to price fixing, slavery, slavocracy and secession, to Abolitionism, Republicanism and all the isms above named. We are and ever have been Democratic Conservative in our views, and the above charge being without foundation does us great injustice.

ROBERTS, BROOKS & CO.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale, directed to the Sheriff of Shelby county, issued from the Law Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, in favor of Davenport, Davis & Co., and against Thomas Wright, I will on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1860, in front of the Court house door, in the city of Memphis, within legal hours, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Lot No. 9, block 87, D, being the south-west corner of Dunlap and Exchange, fronting 50 feet, with the improvements. This February 1st, 1860.

ROBT. L. SMITH, Sheriff.
By G. W. FISHER, Dep. Sheriff, S. C. feb-2-td

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution, directed to the Sheriff of Shelby county, issued from the Law Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis, in favor of Kelly and Ferguson and against G. Wilson, I will on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1860, in front of the Court house door, in the city of Memphis, within legal hours, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Real Estate, lying and being in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, to wit: the interest of Gordon Wilson in lot No. 23, of a subdivision made for Mrs. Brown and Dunn A. Lewis, of lot 20, 27 and 28 of Wm. Winston original subdivision, made by R. S. Todd, lying south-east of the city of Memphis, and lot No. 22, being bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stake on east side of line of Dunlap Avenue, 50 feet north of its intersection with Walker street, thence up the north side of Walker street 150 feet to a stake, thence northwardly parallel with Walker street 150 feet to a stake, thence east 50 feet to the beginning, thence south with said street 150 feet to a stake, thence west 50 feet to the beginning, the interest of said Wilson in said lot to be sold, and the undivided one-half thereof. This, the 1st day of February, 1860.

ROBT. L. SMITH, Sheriff.
By G. W. FISHER, Dep. Sheriff, S. C. feb-2-td

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living about ten miles from Pittsburg, Calhoun county, Miss., on the night of the 20th ult., my negro man ROBINSON, 21 years old, county born, black complexion, high cheeks, eyes small and sodden, weighing about 160 pounds, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. The said negro discovers a good deal when talking, and were at Pittsburg last Christmas, and I have no doubt he will attempt to get the abolitionists to aid in his escape, or the purchasers or delivery of said negro, or his confinement in jail so I can get him.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension or delivery of said negro, or his confinement in jail so I can get him.

JOHN WOODALL.
County Mills P. O., Calhoun county, Miss.

MAIN STREET

BUSINESS HOUSE AND LOT,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING NEXT,

At 10 o'clock,

WE WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES,

THE STORE-HOUSE AND LOT,

On the east side of Main street, between Jefferson and Adams street.

THE lot fronts Main 24½ feet by 100 in feet deep, to an alley.

TERMS liberal and made known on day of sale.

MONTGOMERY, HUTCHINS & CO.,
No. 3 Monroe street.

Homeopathic Apothecary.

Medicines, Books and Boxes,

FOR SALE BY

Drs. Hadfield & Wright,

211 MAIN STREET,

Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

jan25-tawtfm

McCLURE, HURLBUT & CO.

New Firm and Removal.

The undersigned has associated with him in business, his brother, M. S. McCLURE, and will sell at retail, and transacted his stock to 350 Main street, opposite Court Square, where he will be