THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 82

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Suit Rooms (2), suitable for law insurance or other offices over Commercial Bank, fronting on Madison street. Apply to
nov21 3t J. A. OMBERG, Receiver.

OFFICE FOR RENT.—The office, No. 9 Madison street, now occupied by Manhattan Savings Bank, formerly Levy & Borg. Inquire on premises nov20 1w

FOR RENT.—On Valentine avenue, two and a half miles from the city, my residence, containing eight rooms, basement, kitchen, servant's rooms, carriage house, stable, good cistern and well, all in good repair, with twenty or thirty-four acres.
nov22 1m. MRS. S. A. PAINE.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE.—The residence of J. Shanwood Menken, Brinkley avenue, north of Poplar, furnished entire, will be rent at a low rate to a party of undoubted responsibility. nov15 tf

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. oc27

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—I wish to sell my present Homestead, lying within 300 yards of Horn Lake Depot, Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, containing 100 acres, 45 in cultivation and balance in timber. One-half of the place is good branch bottom, balance good up land. The improvements are tolerably good, consisting of dwelling, out houses, negro quarters, etc. I will sell low if early application be made to me on the premises.
nov15 1w* T. J. LESTER.

FOR SALE.—Speight, Donnell & Rodman lands in Tipton and Shelby counties. The undersigned, as attorneys of W. B. Rodman, are authorized to sell and convey Judge Rodman's interest in said lands. Persons desirous to purchase good lands will please call on the undersigned and learn terms, which will be accommodating. R. R. HEATH and A. M. LEWIS, 308 Second street. nov14 tf

For Sale.

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, I will sell, to the highest bidder, at Mason's Depot, a Tract of Land containing 412 Acres, situated in Tipton county, two miles north of Mason's Depot. Terms made known at time of sale. H. R. and J. I. SHERROD,
nov18 1aww3w Administrators.

FOR SALE.—A first-class Distillery, Machinery, etc., etc., entirely new, and in good order. Will be sold low if immediate application is made. Apply to Dodds Saxton, Randolph road, north of Wolf river bridge, or at Britton's Ale House, 238 Front. nov11 1m

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 2 acres to 200. My residence, with from 14 to 28 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself on the premises, or to Poyster, Treasvant & Co., my agents, in the city.
oct7 N. M. TREZEVANT.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A No. 1 WHITE COOK. Also, a good House Servant—a colored boy preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply to T. H. COCKE,
nov22 2t* 279½ Main street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with either boarding and lodging or day board, at 44 Beal street, up-stairs.
nov16 tf

NOTICES.

For Rent.

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE ON Front Row, between Court and Jefferson, suitable for Provisions, [illegible]—one of the best stands in the city. Also, a splendid large front Cotton Office, over the same.
Apply to J. J. ANDREWS,
nov13 tf Commercial Hotel.

Notice.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of John M. Johnson, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Arkansas county, will proceed to sell the real estate of said John M. Johnson, which consists in 472 acres of land in Arkansas county, near Mt. Adams, to the highest bidder; said sale to take place on the premises of the late deceased, near Mt Adams, on the 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D., 1868. A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser, executing his bond with two good and approved securities, with a lien retained upon the property for the payment of the same. There are one hundred acres cleared land, good double log houses and out houses.
SAMUEL J. JOHNSON,
nov11 1aw1w Administrator.

Notice.

AT the next (December) term of the County Court of Shelby county, I will apply to the said Court to let me have an Administrator appointed upon the estate of William Ross, deceased.
R. N. ROSS.
November 8, 1868. nov10 1aw1w

NOTICE.

PERSONS having business with us will find our Agent, Mr. R. W. BRADFORD, fully authorized to make settlements, at the store of Messrs. A. Vacaro & Co., 324 Front street.
nov1 1m W. K. HILL & CO.

LAWYERS.

CHAS. A. CHOATE,
COUNSELOR AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
Nos. 270 Second Street, and 450 Main St.,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

☞ My duties as Counsel for the General Assignee have led me to make the *Practice in Bankruptcy a Specialty.* nov11 1m

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE
PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,
Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors
ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.
☞ The Senior partner will hereafter specially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.
Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON.
PIKE & JOHNSON,
Attorneys, Counsellors & Solicitors
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.
The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has longdeen known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy5-sep16 1y

A. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS
SOMETHING NEW
HEAVY PLAIDS,
COTTON AND WOOLEN.
JEANS AND TWEEDS,
THE BEST STOCK IN MEMPHIS.
Osnabugs & Sheetings,
BIG STOCK.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHAWLS & CLOAKS,
NEW FASHIONS.
COTTON YARNS, ALL SIZES
In short, one of the finest stocks assorted merchandise ever offered in Memphis, and which we offer
TO MERCHANTS ONLY,
For Cash or short City Acceptance.
WM. H. MOORE & CO., 499 Main St.,
nov18 Next door North Peabody Hotel

GERMANY.

The Influence of Forests.

Commerce of the Different European Races.

Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, October 31, 1868.

There is probably no country from which America can learn so useful a lesson in regard to the value of forest trees to man as Germany, for nowhere has the result of ignorance of their worth been more felt and at the same time more accurately noted. Science and experience have long since proved the great climatic influence of the forests, and their importance to human welfare in regulating the extremes of temperature—toning down the excessive heat of summer by their power of retaining the evaporation of the soil which they cover, lessening the cold of winter by hindering the radiation of warmth from the earth's surface, and affording shelter against the northern winds. A country totally barren of forests or but thinly overgrown, indicates an extreme of temperature. In the regulation of the fall of rain they are of incalculable benefit.

Many interesting facts bearing upon these points have lately been brought together by a German writer in a pamphlet entitled "The Influence of the Forest," being a lecture delivered before the Leipsic Polytechnic Society, by Dr. H. Coutzen, of the Stuttgard Polytechnic School. His facts are drawn not only from European but other lands.

It would almost appear, he says, that man has it in his power to regulate the temperature, to a certain extent, of the country in which he dwells. In Cairo, Lower Egypt, a number of years ago, rain fell but seldom, only once in three or four years; but since the time of Mohammed Ali, twenty to thirty millions of trees have been planted, and the result is now that the people have from thirty to forty rainy days every year. In Upper Egypt the reverse is the case. In the beginning of the century it certainly did not rain there very much, yet there was enough; but since the heights have been deprived of their covering of palm trees, the rain has ceased to fall, and, in consequence, fields and meadows are rendered unfruitful.

From South America Alexander von Humboldt brings an interesting instance. In 1800 he visited Venezuela, and reports that the natives living in the valley of Aragusy had remarked with great astonishment that a lake which lay in the middle of the valley had decreased in volume with every year; the cause of this he clearly traced to the felling of a great number of trees that grew upon the surrounding mountains.

In Europe itself, many parts of Wirtemburg have been rendered almost barren by the felling of the forests. The recent great floods in Switzerland have also been attributed, in part, to the mountain forest robbery. In January, 1868, the Canton Tessin alone lost six hundred and seventy-five thousand francs by the floods. But the prefect of the Drome wrote, as early as 1804: "In Valence and Crest there is no more wood; the mountain declivities are, in consequence, cut up into millions of ravines."

Still, the author by no means advocates that the forests should be permanent, only that there should be a law to prevent their total extirpation; which, unfortunately, has come about in many countries.

Many celebrated Germans have earlier recognized the grand use for which nature intended her forest trees. Riehl, the historian, said: "Cut down the forest and you destroy the historico-political society." Alexander von Humboldt said: "By the felling of trees covering the mountains and hills man prepares, under all zones, for the coming generation a two fold plague—lack of fuel and lack of water." The patriot Ernst Moritz Arndt uttered the prophecy: "Now will the axe laid to the tree in many parts of Europe become an ax which will be laid to the people." Dr. Coutzen attributes the deterioration of many races to the loss of the forests, and says: "Among the woods we find a fresh, healthy, strong people. The oaks of ancient Germany were as celebrated and powerful as its inhabitants, who were the terror of the Romans. The oaks are now seldom seen, the giant oaks have disappeared and given place to pigmies."

The Mongols and Arabs of Asia are also cited as examples of deterioration.

The conclusion arrived at, apart from the importance of forests considered in their aesthetic and poetic relations, in their inestimable value for the production of water power, and in relation to industry and agriculture, is, that man cannot safely disturb the harmony of the earth's organism; that he cannot carry far the devastation of the woods without incurring the penalty of his imprudence. In the taking away of the forests man deprives the earth of an irreparable magazine of valuable materials for the nourishment, development and beautifying of his own life, and the most perfect, elevating and beautiful picture of the vegetable creation. He attributes the present unfruitfulness of Asia Minor and Greece to the destruction of the woods; for where once reigned the greatest fruitfulness and highest culture, are now only steppes, ruins and tombs. Sardinia and Sicily, once the granaries of Italy, have suffered the penalty of their thoughtlessness in exterminating their forests. The ancients have related to us the wonderful productiveness of these lands two thousand years ago, when they were praised as the most beautiful in the world, and the richness of Sicily was certainly astounding. Now, as is well known, everything is completely changed. The reason must be looked for in the destruction of the forests upon the mountains, upon whose gloomy, bald summits now the rain falls but seldom, because the attractive power—the forest—is wanting. Many streams and fountains are now dry, which were once sources of fertility to the surrounding lands; and the once advanced intellectual development of the people has given place to abject degradation.

COMMERCE OF THE SCLAVONIC, LATIN AND GERMANIC RACES.

In relation to the old conflict as to the superiority of one great ethnic group above another, the following calculations, worked out by a German writer from the mass of figures bearing on the trade and commerce of all nations, brought together by Scherzer in the "Geographical Year Book" for 1868, will be interesting as showing the commercial development of the different nations. The mercantile fleet of the three great groups depends, however, to a great extent upon the geographical position of the different countries. Thus the Sclavons, an essentially continental and agricultural people, are placed in an unfavorable position; but the extent of coast land of the Romanic countries is at least as favorable toward the formation of a commercial fleet as that of the Germanic. In the following calculations Belgium has been placed half with the Germanic and half with the Romanic group; Austria half to the Sclavonic and half to the Germanic. The Turks, the Greeks themselves, and the Russians, have been included with the Sclavonic. The following are the results in tons:

Great Britain	5,852,473	Sweden	855,044
United States	4,310,778	Austria (half)	185,299
Germany	1,501,251	Denmark	169,278
Brit'h America	1,070,939	Australia	115,605
Norway	776,969	Belgium (half)	17,754
Holland	559,676		

Total for the Germanic countries, tons 14,685,029

With the Latin, on the other hand, we find the following:

France	1,608,674	Spanish Colo's	161,714
Italy	797,788	Portugal	82,714
Latin America	565,963	Belgium (half)	17,755
Spain	365,970		

Total for the Latin countries, tons 2,938,618

Thus deeply already have the Latin race sunken in their commerce on the sea—a people who boast of a Columbus and a Magellan. Compare the republics of Mexico, Peru, and others of South America, included in "Romanic America," with the United States or even British America.

The Sclavonic peoples come, of course, lower in the scale:

Russia	399,650	Austria (half)	155,274
Greece	300,000	Turkey	182,000

Total for the Sclavonic countries, tons 1,037,121

Like results ensue on calculating the extent of the railroads of the different groups. Switzerland, whose people are sixty-nine per cent. German, are placed to this group. The length is given in kilometers:

United States	59,627	Scandinav'n St's	2,725
Great Britain	24,021	Switzerland	1,205
Germany	14,455	Belgium (half)	1,283
Germanic Colonies in Asia	5,680	Netherlands	1,049
		Australia	825
British America	4,946	Cape Colony	160
Austria (half)	3,152		

Total for the Germanic countries—klls. 118,421

In the Romanic countries:

France	19,908	Belgium (half)	1,283
Spain	5,710	Portugal	700
Italy	4,580	Algeria	44
Romanic America	2,743		

Total for the Romanic countries—klls. 34,968

In the Sclavonic countries:

Russia	4,494	Turkey	285
Austria (half)	2,148		

Total for the Sclavonic countries—klls. 7,933

That is, not an eighth as much as the United States.

The length of telegraphs are also calculated in kilometers. The Germanic:

United States	88,495	Austria (half)	9,835
Great Britain and Colonies	71,136	Holland, with colonies	5,793
Germany	22,956	Switzerland	3,553
Scandinavia	12,847	Belgium (half)	1,750

Total for the German countries—klls. 216,881

In the Romanic countries:

France and colonies	35,421	Roumania	3,204
Belgium	1,750	Italy	15,735
Portugal	630	Spain	10,008
Roman'c America	5,069		

Total for the Romanic countries—klls. 71,842

Still more unfavorably figures the statistics of the Sclaves:

European and Asiatic Russia	36,484	Turkey and Servia	7,198
Austria (half)	9,835	Greece	401

Total for the Sclavonic countries, 54,016

If we recapitulate we attain to the following survey:

	Mer. Fl't Tons.	Railroads Kilom'ters	Telegraph Kilom'ters
Germanic people	14,685,029	118,421	216,881
Romanic people	2,938,618	34,968	71,842
Sclavonic people	1,037,121	7,933	54,016

J. P. I.

THE ERIE WAR.

Statement by the New York Commercial Bulletin.

The action of the Erie Railroad Company, which has for some time been the subject of strong comment in Wall street, has at last been brought into the courts. Yesterday complaint was made by August Belmont and Ernest B. Lucke, before Judge Sutherland of the Supreme Court, respecting certain matters in the management of the corporation, upon the affidavits of Daniel Drew, Christian S. Sloan, Augustus C. Brown, Frank Work and others. The charges are preferred against the whole direction, and specifically against Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., and Fred. A. Lane, as members of the executive committee. It is affirmed that these parties have engaged exclusively in private speculations, deranging the money, stock and gold markets, and for that purpose have used the funds of the Erie Company to the extent of several millions of dollars; that they obtained their control of the affairs of the company by corrupt measures; that in order to induce Eldridge (the late President) to resign, they agreed to purchase of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway, $5,000,000 of bonds at 80 per cent; that Mr. Drew, the former Treasurer, when he resigned, handed over to Mr. Gould a total of upward of $5,000,000 moneys of the company, and then, by the pretended authority of the executive committee, $1,000,000 of sterling bonds of the company were sold at 103 per cent; that Gould paid Eldridge on account of the beforementioned purchase, $2,000,000, and gave him acceptances and bonds of the company for the balance; and also paid out of the funds of the company several millions for stock of the company, which it was necessary to purchase to carry out his schemes to obtain control of the company; that they caused the Committee on Accounts to be abolished, and made Fisk Comptroller to audit and allow accounts against the company; that they changed the by-laws so as to prevent voting on the stock except in person, so as to cut off the holders in Europe; that the three directors have so far abused the powers of the company as to render it liable to forfeiture of its charter; that after the compromise with Scholl, they issued three millions of stock, making the amount of the common stock at the time of the election over $37,000,000; that since that election they have made further unlawful issues of stock, to the extent of about $23,000,000 making an aggregate of upward of sixty millions of stock in addition to the preferred stock and the $2,000,000 issued for the purposes of the election; that these issues are in violation of law, and will lead to the utter ruin and destruction of the company; that the directors have now accumulated in their hands some $16,000,000 belonging to the company, not, however, in the treasury of the company, but under the control of Fisk & Gould as individuals; that these gentlemen have secreted some portions of this, and sent some $3,000,000 to Canada.

Upon these charges an injunction is prayed for, restraining the direction from continuing these proceedings, and praying for the appointment of a receiver as the only means of averting the ruin of the company. The injunction has been granted, and an order has been issued for the defendants to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

What may be the result of the proceedings it is impossible to forecast. There is some talk of cross suits having been instituted; and it is very confidently stated that, in anticipation of these proceedings, an order had been previously issued by Judge Barnard, appointing Mr. Jay Gould as receiver of the company. It is high time that an end were made to the disgraceful proceedings we have lately witnessed in connection with these huge speculations; but, after all we have seen of the venality of the courts in former litigation, it is almost too much to expect justice. It is a significant commentary upon these proceedings for redress, just as they are in their nature, that one of the affidavits is made by a party who has been in collusion with the defendants, until within a few days ago, and has employed several millions of his own money in furthering their schemes.

A Natural Curiosity.

Through the politeness of Messrs. W. S. Jewett, of Pistlin Rock, and Jas. B. Breckinridge, of Bellevue township, we are favored with a beautiful specimen of the great nut-bearing water lily of South Missouri, the *Nelumbium Luteum*. Few are aware of the existence of this magnificent plant in our midst. The specimen before us grew in a little lake on the summit of a high hill on the bank of the Mississippi river, near the residence of Mr. Jewett, and in the midst of his excellent peach orchard of seven thousand fruitful trees. The root of this superb plant bears a tuber like a sweet potato, good for food. The young leaves are used as salad; the full leaf measures from ten to eighteen inches in diameter, is circular and concave, and during rains holds about a gill of water of the color of light silver. The flower is of about the size of a common saucer, of a straw color, and its perfume like that of the *Nymphaea Odorata*, only much a longer. The nuts are good for food, and in the center of each is the future embryo plant, of great beauty. This noble plant is allied to the Lotus, of Egypt—the bean of Pythagoras—and is of such importance as to be worshipped by the Hindoos. For this information concerning the wonderful plant we are indebted to Prof. Forrest Shepherd.—*Washington County (Mo.) Journal.*

GENERAL MAHONE.

He is Elected President of the Consolidated Road.

Statement of the Condition of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

The Norfolk *Journal* of the 19th has the following:

We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers this morning that Gen. Mahone has been re-elected without opposition to his former position of President of the consolidated line of railroads.

This is a subject of congratulation to the whole State of Virginia, and especially to all of her cities, among all of which our own has the greatest reason to rejoice.

The appointment of any one else would have been equivalent to selling out the State to Baltimore, which would have engrossed the whole trade of not only Virginia, but of that boundless Western region which must seek a market by the line over which Gen. Mahone presides.

The people would have been for all time compelled to pay enormous taxes to satisfy the interest on the great public work of Virginia, from which Baltimore would have reaped the benefits. Our cities, so far from rising beyond their present size, would have dwindled away to mere way depots on the route to Maryland; and as for Norfolk, she would have retrograded to the condition in which she was before railroads were invented.

We now feel that we are treading on sure ground; that our future prosperity is assured beyond a peradventure, and that this port, so peculiarly fitted to be the outlet of the trade of a continent, will now go on to fulfill its lofty destiny.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The stockholders of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in session at Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday, re-elected Gen. Mahone President. The annual report shows the immediate liabilities of the road to be $461,649, with $313,000 additional on account of interest upon past due coupons, certificates and bonds. The assets of the company, including open accounts, and cash in hand, amount to $527,514.

The funded debt of the company stands as follows:

On account—1st mortgage bonds	$494,000 00
2d mortgage bonds	20,500 00
Enlarged bonds	990,000 00
Income bonds	138,900 00
Nail Works branch bo'ds	9,500 00
8 per cent. bonds of the $1,000,000 so far issued	738,000 00
And in 8 per cent. regist'd certif's	61,351 39

THE LATE GEN. HINDMAN.

A Card from His Brother-in-Law.

We find the following in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 20th:

HELENA, ARKANSAS, November 11, 1868.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In the telegraphic column of your paper dated the 6th of November, appeared a St. Louis dispatch, of November 5, stating that a son of the late Gen. Hindman was in that city, St. Louis, and that the General was assassinated by his brother-in-law, just after he (Hindman) had filed a petition for divorce from his wife.

Your dispatch contains two demonstrable lies; the first in respect to the deceased's son arriving in St. Louis. He left but two sons, the oldest of which is eight years of age, and both now with their mother in this place. The second, as to his having filed a petition for divorce, which is false, as the records of the court here will show. The third statement in the dispatch charges his assassination upon his brother-in-law, and refers, as I take it, to me, in consequence of certain rumors put afloat by lying Radical conspirators in this State, to cover their own guilt. I now denounce the authors of the report connecting my name with the murder of my brother-in-law, Gen. T. C. Hindman, as liars and slanderers, and I demand of you, as a matter of right, to furnish me the name of the author of the dispatch alluded to, or the reliable authority spoken of, and ask you, as a matter of justice, to insert this card in your columns. Respectfully,

CAMERON N. BISCOE.

THE PEANUT CROP.

This pea is becoming a very great item in the production of the region round about Norfolk. There is no crop that produces like it, when we take into consideration the certainty of the yield, the readiness of sale, and the high price it commands. Berries may produce more to the acre when the season is very favorable and the prices rule high before the market is glutted; but taking the risk of raising them into consideration, and the accidents affecting their sale, we think that the peanut is a safer crop, and that it will produce more money in any ten years on a given number of acres.

The ground necessary to produce the peanut must be prepared for it. It must be in good condition, and lime and ashes must be always present in the manure used. Lime at the rate of three bushels to the acre will prevent *pops*, *i. e.*, hulls without kernels.

The peanut must be planted in rows three feet apart, and the hills must be from twelve to eighteen inches asunder, as the strength of the land will bear. The yield on good land runs as high as one hundred and twenty-five bushels to the acre, which, at three dollars a bushel, is as good a crop as can be raised.

If proper care be taken in preparing the land, it can be made to produce much more than this, however; and when our farmers cultivate smaller areas of land, and manure more scientifically, there is no reason why the yield should not amount to two hundred and fifty or three hundred bushels an acre, and of a finer quality than what are now generally produced.

In the cultivation of the peanut, as in everything else, our people will soon find out that small farms well and scientifically manured, and well attended to, will produce much more of a better quality and bringing a better price, than a much larger amount of land cultivated after the old fashion. This is a plain proposition, and it would seem to be easily grasped by people of common sense; but at the same time men are so very tenacious of the old system that it will take some years to thoroughly teach them to practice what they will nearly all assent to in theory.

The far larger portion of the peanut crop raised in this region is sent to the North, where it readily brings from two dollars and a half to three dollars a bushel. Besides being eaten, it is applied largely to the manufacture of oil, which enters largely into the adulteration of what is sold as pure olive oil—with French labels printed in this country.

The plant was imported into the colony of Virginia from Africa. The Congo name for it is the *gouba* pea, by which appellation it is still known in England. Some of our readers may remember the exquisite piece of humor written about ten or twelve years ago by our friend Ridgway, then of the Richmond *Whig*, in which he so admirably took off the style of Gov. Wise in a communication on the *gouba pea*, purporting to be written by the Governor to an agricultural society.

Peanuts must become an article of large exportation to England. The plant, since it has been cultivated in this country, has lost much of the greasy rankness of the African pea, which is the variety still chiefly used in England, imported direct from Guinea. This is far inferior to ours for the purposes of eating simply parched, or as a component part of confectionery. We doubt not that after a while the American article will entirely supersede the African, and that the border counties of Virginia and North Carolina will furnish peanuts for the consumption of the whole world. We know of no plant whose cultivation brings more money for less labor, and any country that goes industriously into raising the peanut must become wealthy.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

—Lambele has married.

—Emerson is getting deaf.

—Laura Keene is in Cleveland.

—Lotta is delighting the Baltimoreans.

—The Hanlons and Pfau are traveling West.

—Balfe has been to Paris to conduct his "Bohemian Girl."

—In Dresden, Holstein's opera "Der Haideschacht" has been well received.

—At the Boston Theater the "Lancashire Lass" is drawing full houses.

—Maggie Mitchell and the Worrell Sisters are playing in Washington.

—Sangali is to appear as a singer next season under Strakosch's management.

—"Mrs. Kemble has been reading the past week in Cincinnati." Wonder how it liked that subject!

—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have returned to London from a most successful provincial tour.

—A younger sister of Miss Bateman is playing *Madelina* with her in London, under the stage name of Virginia Francis.

—Madame Ristori is expected at the Niccolini Theater, in Florence, where she is to perform in "Marie Antoinette."

—Theater-goers in St. Petersburg are promised the new ballet "King Candaules," which has been delayed by the elaboration of the *mise en scene*.

—At a recent popular concert in the Cirque Napoleon, in Paris, Wallace's overture to "Lurline" was one of the attractions.

—Donizetti's "Regina di Golconda," written forty years ago, expressly for the inauguration of the Carlo Felice Theater in Genoa, has just been reproduced there to open the autumn season.

—Wm. J. Florence is playing in "No Thoroughfare" at the Olympic Theater in Boston, and Mrs. Florence will soon appear in her favorite characters at the same theater.

—Charles Reade and Tom Taylor's drama, "Two Loves and a Life," has been revived at Sadler's Wells Theater, in London, the part of the heroine being played by Miss Hazlewood.

—Mozart's Monument in Vienna, injured some months ago, has been despoiled by unscrupulous admirers. The medallion portrait of the composer, a candelabrum and an inscription, all in bronze, have been carried off bodily.

—At Arezzo, Italy, the monument to the famous monk Guido, the reputed inventor of the modern system of musical notation, has been begun. It is said that three hundred and fifty thousand francs have been voted by the municipality for that purpose.

—M. Herve has aroused the ire of French critics by taking for the subject of his *opera bouffe* "*Chilperic*," at the Folies Dramatiques, the life of a Merovingian monarch. In one respect M. Herve has displayed his capability. The actor who was to have appeared as *Chilperic* having fallen ill at the conclusion of the rehearsals, his part has been taken by the composer himself.

—Mrs. Scott Siddons made her first appearance in this country as an actress on Saturday night, at the Museum in Boston. She took the character of Rosalind in "As You Like It"—a character which she assumed admirably in her readings in New York and Brooklyn. The house was filled on her appearance in Boston, and the receipts were $1800.

—A wild story is circulating in the French papers about the Viceroy of Egypt having been seized with a sudden desire to have a theater in Cairo, and setting seven thousand workmen upon it, in order that he may see again, without loss of time, "La Grand Duchesse," which amused him so much when in Paris. One hundred thousand francs have been offered, so runs the story, to Mlle. Schneider for three performances. All of which is a pleasant *canard*, probably.

☞—A one-act comedy in verse has been produced at the Odeon, in Paris. It is by M. Leon Bertrand, and is entitled "Le Comite de Lecture." A young author obtains admission to the theater Francais at a time fixed for reading new plays. Owing to a combination of chances he is able to read a play of his own, in place of a comedy which is expected but is not forthcoming. He finds accordingly his play accepted, and becomes at the same time the means of exposing a disreputable trick of Parisian playwrights.

—Miss Minnie Hauck is winning laurels in England. The London *Orchestra* has the following: Miss Minnie Hauck corroborated her previous success by appearing on Tuesday as "Zerlina" in *Don Giovanni*; a character very well suited to her abilities. Her voice, clear and bright, though destitute of pathetic power, comes well out in the lighter *roles*, and is admirably adapted to express gaiety and coquetry. Then her style is thoroughly refined, and her intonation pure—two qualities which, superadded to her animation and brightness, suffised to make her "Zerlina" remarkable.

—Olive Logan, the authoress and actress, recently read her "Stage Struck" before a Boston audience, who snubbed her. She describes the occasion thus: What was my astonishment, on going upon the stage at Music Hall, to find an audience composed principally of people whose puritanic prejudices were traced in their faces with the pencil of the Master—palpably people without culture, with no taste for art, no liking for it, and who esteemed one branch of it—the dramatic—as a branch of the house of Beelzebub & Co. I say I read this in the faces of the people all about me. That I did not read falsely, was quickly shown. While I was dropping from my lips the frothy pleasantries which lie at the beginning of "Stage Struck," I saw half a dozen men spring up with poly horror in their faces, which no words can express—clutch their meek wives frantically by the arm, and drag them out of my presence, as if I had been the embodiment of all the witchcraft for which their ancestors had in vain murdered old women for so many years. I confess that I was affected by this. I had been so accustomed to seeing good breeding in audiences, that the conduct of these persons almost threw me off my guard. What! Men get up and turn their backs on me!—with faces pale with consternation!—and drag their companions out of my presence, as if they feared I should corrupt their morals beyond cure! What did it mean? Was I a sort of intellectual banshee? Where was I? Was I dreaming? Was this a nightmare? No; I was wide awake. But I stood for the first time before an audience such as I had never addressed before, and, please God, never will again. For a moment I seriously debated whether I should not quietly turn my back on these people, and refuse to speak further. But I saw, *standing up*, all about the hall (for it was densely crowded), a class of people such as I am accustomed to seeing in the *best seats* at my lectures—a class such as go to hear Miss Kellogg sing—and for their sake I continued my "performance."

Executor's Sale.

PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

WILL be sold at public outcry, at Como, Miss., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, that valuable plantation of 640 acres, more or less, known as the Stovall Place, adjoining Austin Pasley's, about two miles from the railroad. Has the usual improvements, and located on Senatobia creek. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Parties desiring to examine the place are referred to Mrs. Austin Pasley; postoffice, Como.

THOS. P. STOVALL, Executor of Pleasant Stovall, deceased.
nov9 10s

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TRUST SALE.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee by Hetty Lanier, F. R. Lanier and Martha Lanier, dated the 25th day of March, 1856, I will sell, as Trustee, for the purpose of paying the debts specified in said deed, they not having been paid, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at Bethell's corner, Main street, Memphis, Tennessee,

On the 5th Day of December, 1868,

The lands described in the deed of trust, to-wit: One tract of land containing about thirteen hundred acres, situated in the county of Mississippi, State of Arkansas, in Secral Bend, on the Mississippi river, opposite Island No. 24, being the land purchased by Isaac Lanier of James Barrett, and on which said Isaac resided at his death; and one other tract of land situated in the same county and State, and lying on said river opposite Island No. 25, and known as the Williams farm, and purchased by said Isaac of Josiah Williams and R. H. Ewing, and a description of which will be found in their deed to said Isaac. The said Deed of Trust has been duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county of Mississippi, in Record Book Vol. 3, pages 257, 254 and 259, to which reference is made for the terms thereof. This the 27th day of August, 1868.

C. S. HILLMAN, Trustee.
nov12 1d

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Scipio Means on the 3d day of January, 1863, I will on

Thursday, the 10th Day of December, 1868,

At the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in the city of Memphis, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in said city of Memphis and State of Tennessee, and described as follows: Part of Lot No. 3, in block No. 29 in said city, beginning at a point in the east line of St. Martin street at the southwest corner of Mr. Noel's lot; running thence southwardly with the line of St. Martin street 25 feet; thence eastwardly at right angles to the center of the bayou 164 feet; thence northwardly with the center of the bayou 25 feet to Mr. Noel's line; thence westwardly with said Noel's south line 164 feet to the beginning.

Sale at 11 o'clock a.m.
nov7 10s JOHN G. FINNIE, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of the authority vested in me by Deed of Trust executed to me by James H. Ruffin on the 4th day of December, 1857, to secure the payment of certain debts therein specified, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 62, pages 546 and 547, I will, on

Saturday, the 5th Day of December, 1868,

At 10 o'clock a.m., at the northwest corner of Main and Vance streets, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, an undivided one-half interest in the following described lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis, to-wit: The south part of block No. 27: Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Vance streets; thence north with the west side of Main street (100 feet) to a stake; thence west and parallel with Vance street 150 feet to a stake; thence south and parallel with Main street 100 feet to the north side of Vance street; thence east with Vance street 150 feet to the beginning. Equity of redemption waived, and the title believed to be good, but I convey only as Trustee. JOHN JOHNSTON, Trustee.
November 2, 1868. nov3

TRUSTEE SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm D. Fly on the 30th day of March, A.D. 1859, to John C. Tutter, Trustee, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes payable as follows, to wit: One note for six thousand dollars, due and payable to Catherine P. Freeman on the 30th day of January, A.D. 1860, with ten per cent. interest from date, and dated the 30th of March, A.D. 1859. One note of the same date of six thousand six hundred 66 100 dollars, payable to Catherine P. Freeman on 30th day of March, A.D. 1861, with legal interest from date. And one note of same date for six thousand six hundred 66 100 dollars, payable to Catherine P. Freeman with legal interest from date. Said Deed of Trust is recorded in the Probate Clerk's office of Tunica county, State of Mississippi, in Book E, of the record of deeds for said county, page 311. And by virtue of, and in pursuance of a Decree of the Chancery Court of said Tunica county, made at the April term thereof, A.D. 1868, investing myself with the powers of Trustee in said Deed of Trust, the death of the said Jno. D. Trotter, Trustee as aforesaid, having been suggested to said Chancery Court, I will, on the

28th Day of December, A.D. 1868,

At the courthouse door in the town of Austin in the county of Tunica, State of Mississippi proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lands as described in said Deed of Trust, as follows, to-wit: All of section seven (7) of Township (4) of Range eleven, (11), west lying and being in said Tunica county and State of Mississippi. Sale within lawful hours. Title supposed to be good, but I will sell only as Trustee. J. F. SAMPLE, Trustee.
October 15, 1868. oc27 tds

Bankrupt Sale of Personal Property.

In the several matters of A. S. Coleman, No. 35; Jilson P. Johnson, No. 315; G. & H. Frank, No. 237; Coolidge & Cooper and S. H. Melcher & Co., No. 345; A. A. Harrison