DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING....APRIL 14, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Prefiguring and anticipating the action of the Democratic State Convention, which assembles at Nashville to-morrow morning, the Democratic masses of Tennessee, by their primary meetings and county assemblies, have left it little to say or do, except to record and announce according to the usages of the party, their preference for Governor. Almost by acclamation Gen. ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Memphis, is the choice of the Democracy of the State, and to secure his election by the most triumphant majority ever polled for a Democratic candate, it is only necessary that the Convention shall obtrude no new issues upon the people, but leave the canvass to be determined upon those ancient principles and that well defined governental policy, which has not only "given us the victory," but well nigh silenced all opposition. Confiding in the intelligence, patriotism and discretion of the Convention we expect this; and with it we are assured that Gen. HARRIS is not only the nominee of the Democratic Convention, but the next GOVERNOR of TENNESSEE.

"AMERICAN AND WHIG."

The Democratic party has *two* parties to contend with in Shelby county during the present year, which have "dropped all minor differences" and combined together against a "common enemy," viz: the old Whig party, whose decease was announced some years since by a formal proclamation of the Know-Nothing party, and the "American" party which is the same party, under a different name, with the Know-Nothing party. The Know-Nothings went into court and administered on the effects of the Whig party, declaring that it had arisen upon its ruins. The eulogy it pronounced upon the life and character of the deceased was equivocal. It declared that the deceased was too corrupt to live and therefore had it (the Know-Nothing) come into existence, to regulate the affairs of the country. But this same Know-Nothing, or American party, now announces a solemn partnership with the decedent to do business in common and enjoy the spoils of office in copartnership. The administrator and the deceased are regularly tied together for the transaction of a political partnership. Now one or other of the following propositions is true: either the dead one has come to life and claims the privileges of the living, or else the late administrator has joined the company of the deceased, and these two *ghosts of parties* are now heard muttering their dreams of power and place, endeavoring to play the part of living beings, and to strut upon the stage as though they are made up of genuine flesh, bones and blood. The latter theory we think to be correct. The annunciations are not very distinct. Their partnership is supicious. Mystery broods over the transaction, And

"Their echo and their empty tread
Sounds more like voices from the dead."

THE PROOFS THICKEN.

We had occasion, a few days since, to refer to the schemes and manouvres of the Know-Nothings to defeat and put down the Democracy. In the South, where they have been shamefully though deservedly whipped out, they are endeavoring to save themselves from total annihilation by seeking an alliance with the Old-Line Whigs. In the North they have almost every where formed alliances with the Black Republicans, thus forming in the United States a triple alliance to make war upon the Democratic party. Even in one of the slaveholding States this coalition between the Know-Nothings and Black-Republicans has been effected and the Democrats defeated. We allude to the late St. Louis elections concerning which the *Republican* says:

"The election for officers is over, and the 'Emancipation ticket' has triumphed. This result has been brought about by a coalition of the Black Republicans and that part of the Know-Nothings who, deserting their own flag, resolve to cast their fortunes with the Emancipationists and who will hereafter be found acting with them. This has been done, moreover, as there is every reason to believe, in accordance with arrangements made at Jefferson City in February, by which so many of the Americans as could be transferred were to go over to the Black Republicans, and they in turn were to vote for the American candidate for Governor in August next. As it has turned out, this has proved a most unequal bargain. The Americans have kept the faith so far as they could, and have elected Wimer, but in the mean time Benton has appeared on the scene denouncing Blair, Brown, Bornstein, Wimer & Co., for the 'Abolition movement' which they have inaugurated, as well as for their bad treatment of him in August last. This letter from Benton, and the absolute necessity after what has transpired, of putting himself right on the record, will, it is presumed, call from him, on his arrival at St. Louis this month, a speech defining his position, or at least a letter to the people setting forth the views which he entertains on this question. This is made the more necessary by the asseverations of his quondam friends, that the 'old man' has been trickled, wheedled, into the utterance of the sentiments contained in his letter to Col. Brant, and that he will still be found lending his countenance to the cause of Blair and Bornstein in their efforts to make Missouri a Free State. He will probably think this the more incumbent upon him, inasmuch as he has a large number of friends outside of St. Louis, who will be grieved to think that he would lend his name or his voice in favor of any such measure, when he had opposed it all his life time."

Thus it is seen that in St. Louis where there were no Old-Line Whigs to unite with, or where the Old-Line Whigs scorned the coalition, the Know-Nothings bolt over into the Black-Republican ranks, to gratify the high and noble ambition they have of beating down the Democracy. We commend these facts to the consideration of those "Americans and Whigs" who composed the late Convention at Raleigh, and who resolved to "make common cause against the common enemy," the Democratic party. We commend them also to the masses of the people of the South, whose only ambition is to walk in the right path, without reference to party or party ties. Let all reflect upon them calmly and dispassionately, and no one can be at a loss to know where he shall go.

CARROLL COUNTY, HUNTINGDON, RAILROADS. Some few weeks since, we urged the people of Carroll county to commence in good earnest and build several Railroads to their county seat, Huntingdon. We learn that on the 1st Monday of this month, the County Court of Carroll, all the Justices being present, upon application of the Memphis and Ohio, the Nashville and North Western, the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad Companies, unanimously ordered the question of county subscription to all these Roads to be brought before the people on the 1st Thursday in August next. This looks right, and if the people will turn out at the proper time, will become a very important point, and Carroll county have all the market facilities she could ask for.

Let the friends of each road henceforth be the friends of all these, and the proposition will succeed.

☞ Col. E. J. C. KEWEN was to address the citizens of Augusta, last evening, on Nicaragua affairs.

☞ It is proposed in Boston to erect a monument in honor of JOHN HOWARD PAINE, the author of "Home, Sweet Home."

☞ The long pending claim of the privateer brig *Gen. Armstrong* has been decided by the Court of Claims in favor of the claimants.

DOUBLE CROP OF POTATOES.—Mr. JOHN MILLIGAN, of Greenville, Orange county, N. Y., in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, states that he has a new kind of potato, which he raised from the ball, which matures very early, and from which two crops can be raised in one season.

Washington Correspondence.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1857.

The Hon. J. W. Whitfield, of Kansas, left here for home this morning. The Administration conferred upon him the appointment of Register of the Land Office for the Delaware District in Kansas. This was a high mark of confidence upon its part in Gen. Whitfield. He did not seek the office. It was a spontaneous offer of Mr. Buchanan, dictated by his high opinion of the character and integrity of the General. No man has ever had a reputation so eminently notorious as that of the late Kansas delegate, who enjoyed the friendship of so many men in Congress of all parties. Whatever may have been the influences arising from the prejudice which anything from Kansas naturally excited on the part of the Black Republicans, they all accorded to the General the merit of being a clever gentleman, which rendered his official association with them much pleasanter than it would have otherwise been. He returned to Kansas with the determination of abandoning public life; but I doubt much if our Southern friends in that Territory will permit so valiant a champion of their principles to rest upon his oars in an emergency like the present.

As an evidence of the speed with which telegraphic dispatches are sent from Memphis to this place, I will state that a dispatch from a gentleman in your city to me, reached here *four* days after date. The line did not send it any further than Philadelphia. There it was mailed to me and reached here as stated. The idea of sending a telegraphic dispatch a part of the way by mail is ridiculous, when between here and the place from which it was mailed there are two lines of telegraph.

Mr. George H. Nixon, of your State, whom I informed you in my last letter would get the position of Register of the Land Office in Nebraska, has been appointed to the same.

The return of Gov. Trousdale, which will take place in the early part of June, owing to the many high positions which Tennessee now holds under the Federal Government, will only entitle her to one minister of the lower grade. She will then have two Ministers Resident, one Cabinet officer and one Governor of a Territory, it being generally believed that Mr. Stanton will be the Governor of Kansas. Mr. Nixon having been an applicant for a foreign mission and received a lucrative Land Office, of course adds another to the positions which will be debited to Tennessee.

I received your paper of last Sunday, but see nothing of my letter of the week previous. Is it possible that it takes over a week for a letter to reach Memphis? If it does, then the Post Office Department should be made more efficient. Under Judge Campbell's administration a delay in the mail transportation in the Southwest was not singular, prejudiced as he was against increasing the mail facilities in that section. Gov. Brown, being of your section of the country, knows its wants better than Judge Campbell did, and it will be justly expected of him that he will permit none of the influences which controlled the judgment of the latter to operate upon him.

The Hon. Fayette McMullen, for many years a member of Congress, from Virginia, left here on yesterday to take up his residence in the extreme west of Missouri.

The Cabinet has been so much engaged in discussing the merits of the three thousand and more patriots who want public office, that the heavier business of State has not as yet engaged their attention.

In order to shake off for a short time the host of aspirants for foreign missions, Mr. Buchanan has made the official announcement that their cases won't be taken up for one month.

The Wisconsin Democrats who were here looking after office divided themselves into two crowds. The Barstow and the Anti-Barstow. They engaged in a lively war against each other, which resulted in the Barstow crowd getting the offices.

Mr. Appleton, the late editor of the *Union*, published his valedictory to-day. He is to be succeeded by the Hon. W. A. Harris. Mr. Harris was formerly Minister at Buenos Ayres. He was for several years a Member of Congress from Virginia, but comes at present from Missouri. He has done some editing in his time. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention. His relations with Mr. Buchanan may be judged from his speech in announcing in that Convention the vote of Missouri for the present President.

"Thus then we are free to cast our united vote for him, who, from the beginning, and for many years, was the honored and long cherished first choice of a large minority of us—a statesman of the greatest talents and ability, the most enlarged experience, and the most pre-eminent qualifications for the high office of President of the United States. His record of forty years is but the record of his wisdom and services as a statesman, his ability and sagacity as a diplomatist, and his devotion to the Union and the rights of the States. It is a record without a blemish and without a stain. The hearts of his countrymen are warmed and drawn to him with a force and fervor which will bear him with shouts and acclamations into the Presidential Chair. Being one of his original, ardent and long devoted friends, my delegation has kindly accorded to me the grateful pleasure of casting our unanimous vote for that noble son of a noble State, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania."

HAMPDEN.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: We would like to see the Democratic party nominate Thos. H. Logwood, Esq., to represent them as Senator in the next General Assembly of Tennessee from the counties of Fayette and Shelby. If nominated, will he accept? His friends would like to know.

A MEMPHIS DEMOCRAT.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have carefully perused the many communications which have appeared from time to time through the columns of your valuable paper in reference to the most suitable person for the Democracy of this District to nominate for Congress, and while I cordially concede the merits and qualifications of the different gentlemen that have been mentioned in connection with that position, I must acknowledge that I differ with most of your correspondents on that question. It is quite natural that there should be local partialities in the different counties of the district for the different gentlemen that have been mentioned—but it is also true that the Democratic party are always willing to sacrifice those partialities on solid consideration. In the present instance, we have a senior Democrat in our District, not only in years, but in service—one to whom the party are wont to look in the darkest hour of her adversity, and upon whom she never called in vain—although there was no prospect of emolument, but on the other hand involving great personal sacrifices. Shall we pull him up hill all the time and take him out the first good trotting ground we come to—shall we turn from the veteran and intrepid champion who has rallied us again and again as the enemy swept victorious over a conquered field—or shall the Democracy of this District with the magnanimity which has always characterized them, say to David M. Currin, "Thou hast fought a good fight—*Thou hast kept the faith*" and in August next we will give the crown of victory. These are the sentiments of the unterrified Democracy through this section of country. While county pride might lead me far, where there are no superior claims in question, still under the circumstances I am bold to aver that David M. Currin is pre-eminently entitled to the nomination. He is in my humble opinion the best posted politician in the State, and it would make no difference from what point the enemy may attack us they would find him the same redoubtable champion of the unterrified Democracy. Then I say to the Democracy of this Congressional District, unless we would be amenable to the charge of ingratitude, let us go up to Somerville the 1st Monday in May and unanimously nominate Mr. Currin for Congress.

"OLD HAYWOOD."

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: The time will soon be at hand when we shall have to meet in convention and nominate suitable persons to represent the county of Shelby in the lower house of our next State Legislature. We should select men purely Democratic, "whose interests are identified with ours, and from whose antecedents we know, that whenever the cause of Democracy require their assistance, that they will be ready and willing to use every honorable means to gain for its principles the ascendancy." We would suggest to the Democracy of Shelby county the name of Dr. E. Irby, who is eminently qualified to represent us in the next Legislature. He is as true a Democrat as can be found in the county, besides he is a man of talent, and for several years past has done good work in the Democratic cause. He is universally popular with those who know him, and no one would give more general satisfaction to the Democracy throughout the county than he would, if nominated. Being aware of these facts from our own personal knowledge, we take great pleasure in heartily recommending him to the Convention.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN HERALD.—This is the name of the new paper established at Holly Springs by THOS. A. FALCONER, Esq. In his salutatory he thus defines the political position of the *Herald*, which commends it to the confidence of not only the Democracy, but of every right-minded patriot in the Union:

"To the principles of the Democratic party, we shall give an earnest and a hearty support. It is unnecessary to enumerate them here. They are the principles that lie at the foundation of our Government—the very ground work of our free institutions—the very substratum upon which the Goddess of Liberty laid the cornerstone of her great American Temple. They may be comprehended in a few words—the equality of white men; the equality of the States in the Union; a rigid adherence to the Constitution; and the firm restriction of all the parts of the great whole—of all the different divisions of power—within their legitimate boundaries."

We cannot resist the temptation to copy from the salutatory another paragraph, which is replete with the highest patriotism—*love of home*:

"But while we love our whole country, and hope to see her glory—like a halo round the setting sun, growing brighter as he falls—gather more and more of its radiant splendor, till the world shall end; still, we love the South more than any part of that country, and shall ever be ready to fly to the rescue in defense of her rights and her honor, whenever her clarion shall be heard. In her warm and genial clime we were born, and with our mind by her we inhaled the fragrance of her countless flowers and by her and for her we are willing to die. We have seen the North, and walked through her cities, those wonderful hives of humanity, where the hum never ceases; we have wandered over the vast plains of the West, and heard the thunder of the buffaloes' tread, and felt the earth tremble and quake under the stamp of their million hoofs; we have stood upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and seen the sun going into his Western home, while his farewell rays glittered over the smooth surface of the Pacific, and rushed like a tide of glory upon the golden shores of California; we have been in the land of the sun, and rested beneath her tropical bowers, where Nature has exhausted her genius to be prodigal, and has clothed earth with such a gorgeous and exquisite infinitude of beauty, that one can scarcely believe it reality, but fancies himself in a land of dreams. Still, the South, the "sunny South," is the land for us. In all our cosmopolitan pilgrimage, we have found no spot of earth so dear, so attractive, so near our heart, as our own beloved South—and no part of that South has so deep a hold upon our feelings, as this State and county, where we have struggled and toiled, prospered and suffered, and been familiar with fortune and misfortune, during the last twenty years. And hence we return from our world-wide wanderings to this hallowed spot, determined to cast our lot permanently with this people, 'for better or for worse.'

"Where'er my footsteps may be in future doom'd to roam,
My heart untravel'd fondly turns to home, home."

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn that the track laying on this road is progressing finely. A very large number of hands are now actively engaged on it. The Northern division is completed within about a mile of the Tallahatchie river, and it is believed the cars will be running to the river in about a week. It will be completed to Oxford by the last of June, and to Water Valley early in the fall. On the Southern division the cars will be running thirty-three miles by the first of September next. These interesting facts are obtained from the Holly Springs *Herald*, of the 11th inst.

BLACK MURDERERS CAPTURED.—The negroes charged with the murder of Mr. Hale, and who, (as we stated last week,) escaped from Jail, were caught on last Thursday by the crowd who went from here in pursuit of them, brought back, and re-committed to Jail, securely ironed.—*Carrollton Democrat, April 2*

HON. H. S. BENNETT.—The Pontotoc *Examiner*, of the 10th inst., has a long and well written editorial urging the re-nomination of Judge BENNETT for Congress. The *Examiner* learns that the Judge since his return from Congress, has been confined at home by sickness, but intends as early as his health will permit, to make a tour through the district in order to give some account of his stewardship.

RAILROAD MEETING IN TIPPAH COUNTY.—At a meeting of the Corporators of the Ripley Railroad Company, held at that place on the 6th inst., the act incorporating said Company was accepted. Commissioners were appointed to open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company. WILLIAM R. BUCHANAN was appointed permanent Chairman, and A. M. JACKSON, permanent Secretary, as provided for by the charter.

HON. D. B. WRIGHT.—The editor of the Ripley *Advertiser*, having had an interview with this gentleman, says:

"One request Mr. Wright made of us—and one which will be heard with general regret. It was to announce that he was not and would not be a candidate for renomination to Congress, before the District Convention. To this conclusion he has been brought by the feeble health of members of his family who are entitled to claim his affectionate care and attention.

"In returning to the retirement which he only abandoned at the unanimous desire of as noble a constituency as ever honored a man with confidence, he will take with him, unimpaired, their best regard and warmest attachment. But let him not flatter himself that his labors for the public good are over; nor let him doff the good armor in which he has done such gallant service in the cause of the Democracy. He may be allowed a rest, but he will be called again to the rally. Our country will not, ought not, to dispense for ever with such as he."

☞ It is stated that there are one hundred and five barristers and six solicitors in the English House of Commons. In the House of Lords there are ten lawyers—a total of 121 in both Houses. A full House of Commons numbers 658.

GERMAN MUSICAL CELEBRATION.—The seventh *Sangerfest* of the German Musical Society of the Atlantic States—now held triennially, instead of annually, as formerly—will commence in Philadelphia on the 13th of June next, and end on the 17th.

☞ Our exchanges inform us of two dreadful casualities by fire in the State of New York. The house of a Mr. GRIMSHAW, near Cape Vincent, was burned on Saturday morning, and Mr. GRIMSHAW, his wife and six children perished. On Sunday morning, a dwelling in Oswego, occupied by a French family named PLEONTA, was burnt, and three children, one 17 years old, perished.

☞ WM. R. WIGGINS, formerly of Granville county, N. C., was assassinated on the 9th ult., near Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas.

ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL MEETINGS IN ALABAMA.—At a meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know-Nothings of Macon county, held at Tuskegee on the 6th day of April, Gov. WINSTON's course was approved, Hon. J. F. DOWDELL was declared the first and last choice for Congress, and Col. WM. F. SANFORD, of Macon, as their preference for Governor.

RUSSELL COUNTY.—The Democrats of this county, in public meeting held in Crawford, on the 30th ult., expressed their preference for JAMES F. DOWDELL for re-election to Congress, and approved of the anti-State aid policy of Gov. WINSTON.

KILLED.—All the fruit and vegetables in this region were destroyed by the cold snap which commenced Sunday evening last. There was more snow fell on Sunday night than we ever knew to fall in the month of April.—*Huntsville Independent, 11th inst.*

DETENTION OF THE MAILS AT TUSCUMBIA. It is a serious cause of complaint that the mails between this city and Huntsville are thirty-six hours out, while the cars are only thirteen hours in running through. Maj. BUNCH, Postmaster at Tuscumbia, in a letter to the editor of the *North Alabamian*, thus accounts for the detention and shows where the blame belongs:

COL. WM. ROLLSTON—*Dear Sir*: The facts stated in the foregoing extract from the "*Southern Advocate*" are certainly true; yet, as persons unacquainted with the real cause which has produced such results, might conclude that the Postmaster at Tuscumbia is the party to whom blame should be attached, I deem it my duty to exonerate myself from all and any such charges.

The Post Office at Tuscumbia is a distributing one, and requires at least one and a half hours to distribute the various mails which are received at, and sent from this point, North, South, East and West. Instead, however, of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad appreciating this fact, the cars only remain in Tuscumbia *ten minutes*; thus scarcely allowing time to deliver and receive the mail bags, far less enabling us to make the necessary distribution of mail matter brought by the same train. To the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, then, must the public look for a correction of the inconvenience complained of above—not to the Post Office Department—unless the Department must, as a matter of course, yield to the ukase of the Railroad Company, without any regard to the interest of the mail service, which, we opine, the Honorable Postmaster General will be far from doing, or we mistake his character.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOHN L. BUNCH, P. M.
P. O. Tuscumbia, Ala., April 9th, 1857.

Gen. Walker's Late Victory—The True and the Bogus Reports—More Stockjobbing.

From the New York Herald, April 8.]

So very ingenious and industrious have been the efforts of certain parties, chiefly in this city, to throw discredit upon the news of Gen. WALKER's late brilliant victory near Rivas, as to satisfy us that some stockjobbing scheme underlies all these anti-WALKER inventions. First, there was the Wilmington hoax, all the way from North Carolina; next came the gloomy speculations, suspicious and conjectures of the New York *Tribune*; next the Nassau street manufactured Nicaragua correspondence of the New York *Times*; and, lastly, a letter in the *Sun*, purporting to be from one Captain ANDERSON, of WALKER's army, and giving a cock and bull story of the glorious victory of the "fillibuster chief" of the 16th of March, upon which the *Sun* editorially indulges in a melancholy review of WALKER's hopeless situation.

Now, we repeat that there must be some stockjobbing scheme at the bottom of all these "weak inventions of the enemy." The extracts of the letters from Gen. Henningsen published in the *Herald* are genuine and from the originals, which we have seen in the General's handwriting; and we refer the public to an interesting communication, published in another column, from Mrs. Henningsen relative to those letters, and the way they were received. It would seem, if the accounts given in the other papers be genuine, that Gen. Walker has gained two victories instead of one, and that General Henningsen's letter responding the news had been intercepted. The battle of the 17th ult., stated by Henningsen, was certainly fought—the allies were badly beaten, and the schemes of the coalition were thus not only knocked on the head in Nicaragua, but seriously crippled in New York. Let us explain. With the seizure of the San Juan river boats and the occupation of the river forts by the Costa Ricans, they resolved that their work of exterminating the fillibusters was substantially accomplished, and that the disposition of the Nicarauga Transit route was at the discretion of Costa Rica. Under this delusive idea two agents, Webster and Anderson, in the interest of Costa Rica and "the house of Vanderbilt," came on to New York to organize a new Accessory Transit Company under the victorious auspices of Costa Rica and her allies. These agents and others concerned with them were occupied in this city in certain preliminary financial negotiations, when the news of Walker's unexpected victory came upon them. It was a stunning blow; but they soon rallied sufficiently to discover that something might possibly be done to prevent a collapse of their scheme by discrediting and falsifying the genuine news from Rivas, and by the manufacture of false reports. Hence, we believe, the various fictitious dispatches, advices, rumors opinions and arguments which have appeared since Saturday last in various journals of this city to the prejudice of Walker and his cause.

Very well. Let our stockjobbers in the interest of Costa Rica and "the house of Vanderbilt" preceed with their grand project of a new Transit Company. Another fortnight will most probably wind them up. Walker has been victorious. He has broken the backbone of the armed coalition against him. We may next expect to hear of the reopening and reoccupation by him and his reinforcements of the Transit route from one ocean to the other; next of the conquest successively of the several allied States, beginning with Costa Rica, and next of reconstruction of them all in the form of a new confederation upon Anglo-American, military, commercial and political principles, including niggers. In the interval, we should not wonder if the next reliable intelligence from Nicaragua were to result in the prompt appointment of a Minister from Washington to Rivas, with a view to the formal recognition of the *de facto* government of Walker.

THE LATE VICTORIES IN NICARAGUA.

MRS. HENNINGSEN'S LETTER ON THE RECENT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

MR. BENNETT—*Sir*: Some newspapers in this city have called in question the authenticity of the extracts furnished to you for publication from letters from my husband (Gen. Henningsen) relating to the cannonade of San Jorge by the Nicaraguan army, on the 17th day of March, and the subsequent victory over the Allies, won by President Walker on the evening of the same day.

I received a letter from my husband, dated at Rivas, March 19, 1857, and extracts from which you published on Monday. A package containing this letter and two others from Gen. Henningsen was received through the Post Office by Dr. Carnochan, of this city, late on Saturday evening and sent immediately to me. After reading the one addressed to me, and another to a friend, from my husband, I sent the originals to you, at the Everett House, late the same evening, upon which I presume you wrote your editorial in the *Herald* of Sunday morning. The letters were returned to me the same evening by the friend who carried them to you, and on Sunday I furnished the extracts for publication. Besides these two letters, from which extracts were published in Monday's *Herald*, there was in the packet directed to Dr. Carnochan a third note from Gen. Henningsen to George Law, Esq., from which I furnished no extracts—as it was sealed—but if application is made to Mr. Law I have no doubt that he will satisfy the most skeptical.

The steamer *Texas* arrived here on Thursday night. My inquiries for letters, anxiously made on Friday and Saturday, were fruitless. That the packet received by Dr. Carnochan late on Saturday evening was forthcoming, I have no doubt is attributable to your editorial of that morning alluding to letters and dispatches having been intercepted.

On the authenticity of the letters and accounts which have been published in the *Tribune*, *Sun* and *Times* on Monday and since, I have no means of judging, I know nothing of them. There appears to be some confusion of dates and places with respect to them. They seem to refer to a battle on the 16th of March at Rivas, and brought on by the allies attacking that place. My husband's letters do not mention any such engagement. He refers only to a cannonade, by the Nicaraguan forces, of San Jorge, and a battle near that place on the 17th of March. Besides the letters just mentioned, the rumors and accounts brought by the *Texas*, and published in the papers on Friday, also allude to a battle and victory, on the 16th, at Rivas. The Wilmington hoax of the 1st of April in dates singularly agreed with these accounts. It is possible there may have been two battles and two victories—one at Rivas on the 16th, and another at San Jorge on the 17th—and also possible that Gen. Henningsen may have given an account of that on the 16th in his letter of the 18th, which has never been received, and which is referred to in his letter of the 19th, giving an account of that fought on the 17th. His letter of the 18th, and the return of the killed and wounded in the battle of the 17th, I am convinced must have been purloined on its passage. The *Tribune's* suggestion that the Costa Ricans probably robbed the express between Rivas and San Juan is a strange one, when it is considered that the same express brought the letter of the 19th of March, and when also it is recollected that the allies had just been defeated and scattered, none remaining near the route. I am also inclined to entertain the opinion that possibly there may have been two victories, as otherwise the conclusion would seem to be irresistible that the letters in the *Times* and *Sun* were not genuine, which I should be loath to suspect; for though I can well imagine that the enemies of Nicaragua on the route from San Juan del Sur to this city, and in this city, may suppose it to their interest to intercept and suppress correct information, and fabricate false accounts, yet I cannot conjecture any inducement for others to do so; and surely ambition to rival the *Herald* in the acquisition of news could not prompt gentlemen of character to resort to such means.

The next steamer from Panama will, however, solve all mystery (except that of the missing letters,) and in the meantime all confidence may be reposed in the statements of General Henningsen in his letters to me and others which you have published. Respectfully yours,
W. A. HENNINGSEN.

Hostilities Between Spain and Mexico.

The Spanish journal, *La Cronica*, says in reference to the contemplated hostilities between Spain and Mexico:

Among the thousand speculations—mostly unfounded—which the American journals indulge in, in reference to the difficulties pending between Spain and Mexico as to the consequences which might result from a war between these two nations, there is one of so much importance as not to be ignored.

It is said—indeed, we know not whether as an absolute assertion, or as a mere gratuitous supposition, although we are inclined to regard it in the latter sense—that Senor Tassara, Spanish Minister at Washington, writes to his government that if Spain wishes to lose the island of Cuba, she has nothing to do but to carry forward the war with Mexico.

We know not whether Mr. Tassara has so written to the government of Madrid; but we can say positively, under our own responsibility, that, as is well known in Spain, and cannot be contradicted in America; Mr. Tassara's idea has always been that there is nothing to be feared as to the safety of the Island of Cuba, in any of the possible eventualities of the present political world; and it is to be believed that a person who has once entertained and professed so decided an opinion in such a manner, has naturally calculated all the elements entering into it, and has, consequently, counted upon the possibility of Spain's equal or more gravity than that of Mexico, no matter what may be its consequences.

We say this with all the independence of our position, since we are hardly acquainted with the new Spanish Minister at Washington; but we say it with entire confidence, because Mr. Tassara has not the reputation of being very versatile in his opinions, and because if he to-day speaks a different language, it must be that too great an impression has been made upon him by the conquering tone of the generality of American journals. That which is here called the question of Cuba is greater than it is generally thought to be, and the solution of it is not so easy.

In another paragraph the *Cronica* says:

It appears that the first doubtful rumors in reference to the circular of the Spanish Minister of State to the Spanish diplomatic agents abroad on Mexicn events, have given rise to the idea that the Spanish Government had solicited the co-operation of the Governments of France and England. There is nothing, however, in that well-conceived document to justify such an imputation. The Government of Spain has merely declared its right and its determination; but it has not asked the approval of any other Government, nor shown the slightest intention of awaiting its assent. The following paragraph from the *Erpana* of 14th March, appears to be an authorized declaration on that point:

Although it has been said that France and England had replied to the circular directed by the Cabinet of Madrid to the Spanish agents abroad in reference to the subject of Mexico, any person acquainted with the course of political affairs will understand the impossibility of this being so. The most that our agents had to do was to read the document to the respective Governments to whom they are accredited. It does not follow, therefore, that foreign Governments give a reply which is not asked for. Nevertheless there is in the statement to which we refer, a foundation of truth. We do not know that England has expressed even its opinion on the step taken by Spain, but it appears certain that Count Walewski on being apprised of the Spanish circular has not concealed his opinion that the Government of Madrid is perfectly right, and is supported by the laws of justice in exacting a reparation, or avenging the blood of our compatriots.

☞ The following we give as a list of Banks in the State of Georgia that are considered unreliable by the leading Banks of Memphis. Some of these may be good, but not having arrangements here to redeem their paper, places them rather in the "*wild-cat*" order:

Bank of Columbus.
Merchants' Bank, Macon.
Interior Bank, Griffin.
Exchange Bank, Griffin.
Southern Bank, Bainbridge.
Dalton Bank, Dalton.
North-Western Bank, Ringgold.
Greensboro' Bank, Greensboro.'
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, Columbus, (broke.)

☞ The Maine House of Representatives has appointed a committee to consider the expediency of removing the seat of government to Portland.

Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—General Cass has just completed a letter to Lord Napier, copies of which will also be furnished to the French and Russian Ministers, laying down the policy of the Administration upon the Chinese difficulties. It contains two points. First—Protection of the property and persons of our citizens; and, second, the extension of our commerce by opening new avenues into that country. I understand that Lord Napier is satisfied with this arrangement.

The Administration have decided to send increased naval force to the Chinese seas.

They have not yet succeeded in procuring a Commissioner. It has been offered to two distinguished gentlemen, both of whom, I understand, have declined it.

The Secretary of State this day completed the arrangements with Denmark, through the Danish Minister, for the abolition of the Sound dues. The amount we pay is $380,000, while that of England is near $6,000,000. The whole amount payable by all nations, including England and the United States, is about $15,000,000. Denmark is forever to keep up the necessary lighthouses.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day, consequently the Secretaries were engaged in their respective departments.

NASHVILLE AFFAIRS.—The *Gazette* of last Friday, thus sums up the events of the day previous:

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—We have it from a reliable source that a lady of this city attempted to commit suicide last evening, by stabbing herself twice in the left breast. Medical assistance was immediately called in and every means employed to prevent a fatal result. Late last night she was in a critical condition, and but little hope entertained of her recovery. There is something novel, in fact appalling, which led to this affair, and we may have occasion to speak of it hereafter.

CHILD SEVERELY BURNED.—We learn that a little girl, daughter of Mr. Vaugn, on the east side of the river, was so badly burned yesterday, that her life is despaired of. Her clothing caught fire when standing near a stove.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—We are always about when the alarm of fire is given—in fact, we are an old man, and have been running with the machine for a good many years, but about the coolest thing at a fire we have ever seen, occurred on Tuesday. While the fire was hottest, and every one present was doing his best to save the residence of Mr. Weller, we happened to cast our eyes on the other side of the street, and there elevated on a platform with his back to the fire, a man was engaged in painting the dwelling of Dr. Robertson, not even looking around to see what was going on. We merely introduce this little incident for the purpose of showing the difference between him and those who were so interested in saving the furniture that they smashed it into fragments.

A DAY OF EVENTS.—Yesterday was decidedly a day of events in Nashville: Six fires, three or four fights, several marriages, a dozen births, one attempt at suicide, a lively rain in the afternoon and a brisk snow at night. We are getting very much New Yorkish!

VISIT TO MEMPHIS.

From the Huntsville Advocate.]

For the first time, we were able last week to gratify a desire long felt, to stand upon the banks of the great Mississippi—that stream which was the barrier of DeSoto's progress, and which made him feel that his career was drawing to a close. But the iron horse, after delays and impediments, has also reached the Mississippi from the Atlantic—unlike DeSoto, its progress Westward is not stayed by the Mississippi; but, halting only for a breathing spell, it will soon again take up its line of march for the placid Pacific, through swamps, across plains, and over mountains. By its agency, we speedily passed from the quietude of Huntsville into the bustle, noise and activity of trade at Memphis, two hundred and eleven miles distant. What a mighty Magician is steam and iron rail linked together! Days and nights of toil, fatigue and exposure, were four years ago required to accomplish the distance from Huntsville to Memphis, and trade between the places was unknown. Now, in comfort, and in thirteen hours, you pass from place to place, an active (and soon to be extensive) trade exists, and neighborly feelings prevail on both sides!

Memphis has a bright future and a great destiny before her. Midway between St. Louis and new Orleans, she, from her location, present and prospective advantages, *must* become *the* city of the Southwest on the Mississippi. With railway connections with the South-Atlantic cities, South into Mississippi, stretching Northwards to the Ohio, and also reaching forward to Little Rock and the Pacific, Memphis is already enjoying a high degree of prosperity, and new life, new blood, new energy is now pouring into her, and she feels the impetus. A large and wealthy region of country has been made tributary to her, and will swell her trade, wealth and population, and derive benefits in return from the advantages she possesses and imparts. Between Memphis and North Alabama, intimately connected as they now are, there must spring up a large trade. She will be the main shipping point, if not the market, for our Cotton. She can and will, we think, become our principal Grocery market, where our plantation supplies, etc., will be obtained. And these branches of trade will carry in their train many others collaterals, and equally profitable.

Memphis is irregularly built, covers much ground up and down the Mississippi from the mouth of Wolf river to Fort Pickering, and must contain over twenty thousand inhabitants. Many of the business houses are large, fine and handsome buildings, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Generally, the business houses are superior to the private residences. Main street is the fashionable one in the city, and is a well improved "mart where merchants most do congregate," and where ladies love to promenade while in the delightful pastime (to them) of shopping! The Grocery houses, Furniture establishments, Machine shops, Drug Stores, Jewelry Palaces, etc., struck us as being equal to the present and prospective greatness of the city—as did also the fashionable Dry Goods houses of the place; but there are not *yet there* such Mammoth Wholesale establishment in the goods line as the business of the city will require by next year. But there are several houses now there which can soon enlarge their dimensions and become equal to the destiny of the city. The wants of the next year or two will develop the energy, nerve and capital to supply them. And then Memphis will be a Wholesale Dry Goods market for an extensive region of country, as well as a market for cotton, groceries, produce and other articles. Memphis also possesses various machine shops and manufacturing establishments which turn out large quantities of work, and which are increasing in number, size and usefulness. These now add much to the wealth and population of the city. As they increase, enlarge and ramify, so will they build up the city's prosperity on a stable foundation.

We enjoyed our visit to Memphis very greatly. It was a treat to us; and the warm hearts and genial souls we there met with, will long be cherished. For the past we have all been struggling to get together, and now we have succeeded, the remembrance of past troubles through which we have passed, knits us closely together. We feel a mutual attraction and sympathy for each other. And we *know* that our interests are identical, and that we are of mutual and equal advantage to one another. Such being the case, may we continue to prosper *ruri passu*, and profit by each other's superiority. We imbibe energy, activity and go-ahead-ativeness from Memphis, and she a taste for rural quiet, comfort and elegance from us. We learn to be more zealous in making money properly, and she how to enjoy it after it is made.

THE NEW GAYOSO HOTEL.

While at Memphis last week, we had an opportunity of inspecting this new and mammoth hotel. It is yet unfinished and unoccupied. It is the most imposing, extensive, commodious and elegant hotel building we ever saw, and it will be one of, if not the Southern country. Four stories high, fronting on Main and Mississippi, it will be the first object to attract the attention of strangers approaching the city on the river, from either direction. The building will contain from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five well-ventilated rooms, numerous parlors, a manificent passage for promenading its whole length, and a dining room which is unequaled—two hundred and twenty-five feet long by forty feet wide in the clear. Its furniture, which has already been purchased, will be of the most fashionable, costly and elegant character, and the value of it will reach seventy thousand dollars. When completed and ready for the reception of the countless visitors who will throng to the growing city, it will be one of the most noted lions of the "Bluff City." It has been projected and carried forward by D. Cockrell, Esq., at present of the Commercial Hotel, who knows no such word as FAIL—whose whole soul is in the enterprise, and whose ample means ensure that it will soon be ready to receive visitors. He contemplates having it open by the first of October next. When that event takes place, may we be there to see it in all its splendor and beauty, and to congratulate Cockrell on the fortunate consummation of his labors, plans and outlay. He will then have "ample room and verge enough" to take care of all his friends, and display his ability as a hotel-keeper of the first order.

The Memphis Press is represented by a noble, whole-souled, talented sort of gentlemen, and the Memphis papers in ability, news and consequent value compare favorably with