# DAILY APPEAL.

## MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING.....MAY 12, 1857.


### Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**ISHAM G. HARRIS,**

*Of Shelby.*

FOR CONGRESS,

**WILLIAM T. AVERY.**

FOR THE SENATE,

**J. KNOX WALKER.**

FOR FLOATER,

**HUMPHREY R. BATE,**

*Of Tipton.*

☞ The APPEAL is regularly discontinued at the end of the time subscribed for, unless renewed in advance. ☜

### DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT BROWNSVILLE.

The Democracy of the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Madison, Tipton, Lauderdale and Haywood, met in Convention last Monday and nominated by acclamation AMBROSE B. REED, of Madison, as their candidate for Senator.

The Democracy of Haywood also nominated H. S. BRADFORD, Esq., as their candidate for Representative.

These are good nominations. Both of the gentlemen possess the confidence of the great mass of the people, and will make excellent and able representatives of their constituents. With such nominations as these our cause will be triumphant throughout the State.

### DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The announcement of the action of the Somerville Convention has given occasion to a very general and free expression on the part of our Democratic friends with reference to the qualification and fitness of the nominee; and it is no small compliment to Mr. AVERY that his nomination is not only assented to, but cordially approved, by the Democracy in the various counties composing the District.

A good and true Democrat, writing from Jackson, on the 5th, says:

"I have just heard of the nomination of W. T. AVERY, Esq., as the candidate for Congress. I think this nomination 'makes assurance doubly sure.' It is received here with the highest satisfaction. The full Democratic vote of Madison, and a large quota of 'Old-Liners,' may be relied upon, and I believe he will be able to *convert* not a few Know-Nothings."

Again: we extract the following from a letter of a prominent and influential Democrat residing at Bolivar. He writes on the 5th inst.:

"I have just time to say that two days of our County Court have passed, and there have been a great many of our countymen in town, and so far as I am able to judge, the nomination was a universal satisfaction to the Democracy of old Hardeman. We received the news yesterday, and I assure you there was joy among them. I candidly believe he ran and will get a larger vote than BUCHANAN received last November. I feel like doing a good summer's work, and believe it is the case with all our friends here."

A Democrat writing at Brownsville on the 5th, says:

"I congratulate the Democratic Convention upon the nomination made. It gives entire satisfaction to the invincibles of our county. We have already began the work, and will continue until August, when WILLIAM T. AVERY shall have a majority of *one hundred and fifty* votes from this county."

Such is the cordial feeling with which the Democratic nominee is received in Madison, Haywood and old Hardeman. If he is to not elected, then the fault will not be chargeable to the Democratic Convention which nominated our candidate, but to our own want of energy, zeal and industry in pushing on the Democratic column like men who will and deserve success.

### BRAN-NEW KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM.

It may not be generally known to our readers—as we have heretofore neglected to mention it—that the late Know-Nothing Convention at Nashville adopted a platform, and that is that platform not one word is said about the Catholics, and not half as much about foreigners as has been the custom of those claiming to be the "Americans" who are resolved to "rule America." The omission to give the Catholics a benefit is singular and inaccountable, except on the ground that former efforts on this subject have not been found to pay, or that the question has been totally exhausted by the very luminous and lengthy arguments of the peculiar and sworn defenders of the Protestant faith—the Know-Nothing spouters. Aliens, however, *do* receive a small notice at the hands of the Convention. This body repudiates the doctrine which places *aliens* on the same footing with native and *naturalized* citizens of the United States in framing the organic laws of new States. It will be seen, from the language adopted, that native and naturalized citizens are placed on the same footing, but aliens who have not been naturalized are alone made the subject of reprobation. We have an impression that this same party once endeavored to place naturalized citizens on a different footing, too, from native citizens. Now they confine their objurgations to the aliens. This is coming down considerably. Well, the aliens can all afford to wait until they become naturalized citizens. The time is short, at best. We do not know that they are very impatient to exercise the rights of citizenship before their time comes, even in the new States. The Democratic party, or a *party*, have never promulgated the doctrine that aliens should be allowed the right of suffrage before they are naturalized. Mr. FILLMORE, the Know-Nothing candidate for President, last year, signed a bill while he was President, giving aliens in Washington Territory the right of suffrage. Perhaps this resolution was intended to reform their own candidate and set him right. If so, very well—we have no further comment to make.

This new Know-Nothing platform then takes a tilt at the distribution policy of Hon. JOHN BELL, and tearfully proposes that the public lands of the United States should be brought into requisition "to supply the means of saving her (Tennessee's) people from taxation." Ah! that was a sly and cautious lick! The people are called on to draw taxation from themselves to pay it back to themselves. They are advised to rob the Federal Government to avoid taxing the people of the States. It amounts to this in the end. If you take the revenues arising from public lands and give them to the States, you must increase the taxation arising from customs to carry on the Federal Government. And where does that taxation come from, but from the pockets of the people of Tennessee and the other States? But if it is argued that the revenue arising from customs is more than enough to supply the wants of the Federal Government, then the true constitutional doctrine is to diminish the taxation and use the surplus in the treasury, before you impose any more burdens upon the people. This vote-catching machine will scarcely work, and next year it will go the way of the Catholic question, and be ignored in the platform. "American and Whig parties" will also receive another hue before that time, and we shall have some bran-new name with bran-new doctrine, but with the old hatred to Democracy foremost and prominent in the "weak invention of the enemy."

There are other features of this new fangled platform of the "American and Whig parties" which we might notice. But this is enough. We insert below all the resolutions, to be carefully filed away by such of our friends as are ambitious to preserve a collection of these curious, diverse and original documents. Here they are:

KNOW NOTHING PLATFORM.—The following, are the resolutions, or platform, adopted by the recent Know-Nothing State Convention:

*Resolved*, By this Convention, that the abuses and ultra tendencies of the party in power, calling itself the Democracy, merit the earnest opposition of every friend of the Union and the Constitution.

*Resolved*, That the best interests of the country, present and prospective, require a material modification of the naturalization laws, in order to guard against the evils of foreign influence in the administration of our Government.

*Resolved*, That we utterly repudiate the doctrine which concedes to *aliens* the right of suffrage, and places them on an equal footing with the native and naturalized citizens of the United States, in framing the organic laws of new States, as equally unjust and unwise, and a violation of the Constitution.

*Resolved*, That all the States of the Union are entitled to participation in the public bounty; and that the policy of the party in power, by which the public lands are appropriated, in large quantities, for the benefit of particular States, is unjust, unequal, and injurious to the old States, and ought not to be tolerated.

*Resolved*, That Tennessee, in her insulated position, therefore omitted among the favorites in the distribution of the public lands, with her load of debt, incurred for the development of her resources, has a deep stake in that policy which shall do her justice, and supply the means of saving her people from taxation.

*Resolved*, That Congress has power, under the war clause of the Constitution, to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad; and that the extension of such aid is highly expedient.

*Resolved*, That the Federal Union being the only safeguard of American liberty, every true patriot should devote his best energies to its preservation.

*Resolved*, That the systematic agitation of the slavery question has brought our Union into peril, and it is the duty of every American patriot not to interfere with the institutions of other States over which he has no legitimate control.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the interference of the General Government in the settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories, and we believe that the citizens of the United States, *bona fide* residents in the Territories, have the right to determine the question of slavery, when they come to the adoption of a State Constitution.

☞ Madame OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT (JENNY LIND,) gave birth to a daughter on the 31st ult., at Dresden.

WHEAT.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) *Herald*, of the 2d, says that the wheat crop is not so much injured as was at first supposed, and that double the usual quantity had been sown.

☞ The merchants of New Orleans are about starting a new bank under the new banking law, with a capital of $2,000,000. It will be called the Crescent City Bank.

☞ THOS. M. EVANS, a man well known in Atlanta, and recently in the employ of the Georgia Railroad Company, committed suicide about ten miles from Atlanta, on Monday night last.

☞ W. H. CLEMENT, Superintendent, Gen. P. W. STRADER, Ticket Agent, and H. C. CREVELLING, Train Master, for years connected with the Little Miami Railroad, have resigned their respective positions. They intend taking similar positions on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

☞ Ottawa, Illinois, had an election on Monday, the 4th inst., for city officers, in which Black Republicans and Democrats were pitted against each other. GEO. E. WALKER, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 127 majority, and five out of seven of the Aldermen are Democrats.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—The Executive Committee of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which has just been opened from Cincinnati to St. Louis, have issued invitations to a large number of persons to participate in the celebration of the opening of the road on the 3d and 4th of June next. The guests will be passed free over the various routes to Cincinnati and St. Louis, on any day before the excursion, after the 27th day of May, and on the return trip on any day before the 13th day of June. At Cincinnati and St. Louis they will be the guests of the Ohio and St. Louis Railroad Company.

☞ We copy the following from the Brownsville *Journal*, of Saturday:

GLORIOUS RESULT!—TOM AVERY NOMINATED!—The Convention which met at Somerville on last Monday, to select a candidate for the Democratic party, to be their Representative in Congress from the tenth congressional district, unanimously made choice of WM. T. Avery, one of the best fellows and most popular speakers in the district. He is from the ranks of the old Whig party. The people of old Haywood all know Avery and love him for the bold, fearless and humorous manner in which he canvassed the district last summer for Buchanan, and they will rally to his standard to a man. Old-Line Whigs in the district have now an opportunity of casting their votes for a man that was raised in their own ranks, and who is worthy of their suffrages, and the suffrages of all true Constitution-loving and liberal-minded men.

With him to head our army in the tenth district, we feel confident of waging *a successful* warfare, and that a proud and glorious victory will be the result.

Let the Democrats and Old-Line Whigs who are opposed to secret political swearing men to vote for unconstitutional measures, array themselves in one solid phalanx, and stand together until the 7th of August, and the brightest anticipations may be realized. The nomination was a fortunate one, a good one, a lucky one, and a wise one. A thousand cheers for Avery!

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—The following is a list of the officers of the National Democratic Association:

*President.*—Hon. Lewis CASS, of Michigan.

*Vice Presidents.*—Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, Maine; Hon. John S. Wells, New Hampshire; Hon. J. P. Kidder, Vermont; Col. C. G. Green, Massachusetts; Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, Connecticut; Hon. John McKeon, New York; Hon. John R. Thompson, New Jersey; Hon. J. W. Forney, Pennsylvania; Col. Wm. D. Ochiltree, Delaware; Hon. James A. Stewart, Maryland; Hon. John S. Barton, Virginia; Hon. L. O'B. Branch, North Carolina; Hon. John L. Manning, South Carolina; Hon. Alfred Iverson, Georgia; Hon. S. R. Mallory, Florida; Col. John R. Powell, Alabama; Hon. A. G. Brown, Mississippi; Hon. John M. Sandige, Louisiana; Hon. G. E. Pugh, Ohio; Hon. John M. Elliott, Kentucky; Hon. S. A. Smith, Tennessee; Hon. Finley Bigger, Indiana; Hon. S. S. Marshall, Jr., Illinois; Hon. John S. Phelps, Missouri; Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Arkansas; Hon. Alpheus Felch, Michigan; Gen. Rusk, Texas; Hon. George W. Jones, Iowa; Hon. Daniel Wells, Wisconsin; Hon. Milton S. Latham, California.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REJECTION OF THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY—NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY, ETC.

From the Correspondent of the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It is said in responsible quarters, that the Administration, although not approving of the supplemental Central American treaty, as amended, and doubtful of the power or propriety of withholding it, thought it but courteous to the Senate to transmit it to the British Government. So far as this been ascertained, not one of the members of the Cabinet regrets its rejection by England.

It is believed that the treaty is now beyond resuscitation, the time for the exchange of ratifications having expired. The Administration maintains that the British Government has failed to execute the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and will insist upon its being carried out in good faith.

Reports say that the Cabinet were engaged to-day on the affairs of Utah.

The entire amount of public land said to be located in Wisconsin is about ten millions of acres.

The great number of witnesses before the Naval Courts of Inquiry, having been found productive of serious injury to the public service, as well as delay and expense, the Secretary of the Navy has authorized notice to be given that in all instances where it may be done with due regard to justice, the Judge Advocate and the applicant before the Court shall enter into a stipulation to receive the depositions of witness on either side, the same being taken by authority competent to administer oath upon the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, to be exhibited to witness.

### ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A boy named Alexander Bryan, aged fifteen years, was shot dead a few days ago near Perote, while attempting to wrest a gun from one of his playmates.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* says that the leading members of the Mobile Democracy are in favor of a Central Railroad, connecting the valley of the Tennessee with some point on the Alabama river.

There is a mule on exhibition at Athens more than seven feet in height, ten feet in circumference, and weighing over 3,000 pounds.

The Marion *Commonwealth* is now issued tri-weekly. The growing importance of Marion requires a tri-weekly paper, and we doubt not Mr. DYKONS will be sustained in his enterprise.

The *Commonwealth*, of the 4th inst., gives the following account of a "horrible affair," which occurred near Marion, on the 1st inst.:

"We understand that a most shocking affair occurred on Bush Creek on Friday last, the 1st inst., by which Mr. Jefferson Smith, a worthy young man, was shot by an individual named Joseph Smith. A reward of $500 is offered by the friends of Mr. Smith for the apprehension and delivery of Joseph Smith, the murderer, to the sheriff of this county.

"We understand that some words passed between the parties, and Joseph Smith drew a pistol and shot Jefferson Smith in the head, shattering his skull. At the last accounts young Smith was still lingering, but there was no hope of his recovery."

We have received the first number of the Huntsville *Tri-Weekly Independent*, a neat little sheet published by Messrs. WIGGS & DEAR. We wish the enterprising publishers much success in their undertaking.

The Huntsville *Advocate* offers the following as "a suggestion":

"Now that the hurly-burly attending the Railroad Jubilee is over, and we have all settled down to business, we suggest to the Railroad Directors that they attach a Passenger Car to the Freight Train from Stevenson to Tuscumbia. By so doing, they would greatly promote the public convenience, and increase the local travel along the line of the road. We hope to see it put into operation at once."

Hon. JOHN H. NORWOOD was elected Probate Judge of Jackson county, on the 4th inst.

HENRY SANFORD, Esq., of Cherokee county, a member of the last Legislature, is a candidate for Congress in the Huntsville District in opposition to Mr. COBB, as we learn from the Coosa River *Argus*.

GEORGE CARLETON, an intelligent, popular and highly respectable citizen of Clarke county, died at his residence at Bashi, on the 27th ult.

A Washington correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser and Gazette*, thus writes to that paper concerning the post routes and mail contracts for Alabama:

MR. EDITOR: Presuming that the opening of mail routes in Alabama might be of interest to many of your readers, I send you the decisions for mail contracts upon the routes advertised February 2, 1857. These post routes were established at the first session of the last Congress, for the service of which appropriations were made at the last session. They will expire on June 30, 1858, when the regular lettings for the entire Southwest will be made.

Of the thirty-five routes advertised, the bids on twenty were accepted, amounting in all to $7,969, of which are the following:

A semi-weekly mail from Daleville to Westville, 58 miles.

A weekly mail from Gadsden to Bellefonte, 60 miles.

A weekly mail from Ashville to Blountville, 32 miles.

A weekly mail from Beavertown to Thorn Hill, 40 miles.

A weekly mail from Bennettsville to Ashville, 17.

A weekly mail from Columbiana to Cropswell, 38 miles.

A weekly mail from Crawford to Society Hill, 16 miles.

A weekly mail from Greenville to Andalusia, 60 miles.

A weekly mail from Greenville to Sparta, 34 miles.

A weekly mail from Marion to Randolph, 45 miles.

A weekly mail from Mobile to Donelly's Mills, — miles.

A weekly mail from Newton to Geneva, 30 miles.

A weekly mail from Oak Bowery to Duderiville, 16 miles.

A weekly mail from Perote to Monticello, 11 miles.

A weekly mail from Skipperville to Newton, 20 miles.

A weekly mail from Waverly to Wind Creek, 20 miles.

A weekly mail from Weedowee to Franklin, Georgia, 20 miles.

A weekly mail from West Point to Weedowee, 42 miles.

A weekly mail from Wetumpka to Syllacoga, 68 miles.

A tri-weekly mail from Winchester to Linden, 65 miles.

### MEMPHIS RAILROAD JUBILEE.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS—MEMPHIS ILLUMINATED—SOCIAL GATHERINGS—COURSE OF TRADE.

From the Special Correspondent of the Picayune.]

MEMPHIS, Saturday morning, May 2.

GENTLEMEN: I mailed my last in the midst of the pyrotechnic display with which our first day's public rejoicing closed. Grand, bold and inspiriting, it was every way worthy of the auspicious occasion. The site chosen was peculiarly favorable, the bluff of a high bluff, on which the city stands, and from which it commands a glorious panoramic view of the Great Father of Waters. On these heights were assembled more than twenty thousand people, many of them from the distant Atlantic and Gulf, but whose hearts beat as one on this occasion. And as each brilliant piece successfully ignited and exploded, this dense mass of human beings sent forth one loud and unanimous shout of joy, giving a far better idea of the universal enthusiasm with which the completion of this great work, uniting as it does the waters of the Atlantic and our own noble river, is received, than anything I had before seen or heard.

The fireworks over, the immense crowd dispersed quietly and without confusion or accident of any kind, to the town, which, brilliantly illuminated during the whole evening, presented an unusually attractive appearance. Among the objects of special admiration was an illuminated arch, spanning the principal street, on which were inscribed, in jets of gas, the names of the various railroads connecting with Memphis, festooned with evergreens and flowers. In the vicinity of this arch, indeed for squares around, the light was as that of day in brilliancy.

To this public illumination, for which we were indebted to the Committee of Arrangements proper, must be added the brilliant lights proceeding from almost every private dwelling in the city, to get any adequate idea of the gay appearance Memphis presented on this joyous evening. These lights, moreover, told of so many social and convivial gatherings, each with its own select and chosen party, where joy and wit and beauty reigned. Of these delightful reunions, I have the right to mention only two, and those of a more public character, the Ladies' Fair, which I, this morning learn, proved very successful, and the grand ball at the Exchange, where, under the inspiration of music and the dance, night and morning were mingled into one. I have rarely seen a more noble and brilliant assemblage.

The absorbing theme of conversation here, after the immediate incidents of the celebration, which I have in vain attempted adequately to describe, is the effect the completion of this great work will have upon the course of trade. The subject was frequently alluded to in the public speeches yesterday, as well as in private circles. Opinions, of course, are numerous as the points of view in which the subject may be examined. As touching our own interests, they are unanimously flattering. Inconsiderate opinions formerly entertained by a few are, I believe, now entirely abandoned. There can be no doubt of the immensely increased business which this new avenue of communication with a rich cotton-growing region will bring to New Orleans. As was well said by one of the most judicious and best informed speakers yesterday, the Mississippi is a great channel of nature, necessarily controlling, in our rich valley, the course of trade, and communication of whatever kind, with any portion of the interior country, must, to a greater or less extent, be tributary to its commerce and its wealth.

On the other hand, there can be as little doubt that the large expectations of our friends of Charleston and Savannah, as well as of other and intermediate towns, will also in the main be realized. There can be no ground for misgivings that may be entertained in this case any more than in the other. I look upon the opening of this great road, with its connections, as chiefly important in their certain development of a rich and fertile region of almost boundless resources, that has wealth enough in store for all, and to spare. Each growing community on these great avenues has its advantages, and to the most enterprising will fall the richest prize. And it is a great pleasure here to record that this is the just, liberal and generous view taken of this whole subject by most with whom I converse. There is no narrow local jealousy here; fair competition, with diligent improvement of the natural advantages of each, is the motto of all.

I omitted to mention in my last that the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Mr. Yerger, had put forth a well-written temperate address, which was everywhere well received; that books had been opened for the sale in this city of one million, or ten thousand shares of the stock, the issue of which was recently authorized, and that there was every prospect of its being speedily taken. From what I hear there is the same prospect of success in Nashville, and the flourishing cities of the Atlantic seaboard, all of which are deeply interested in this great enterprise.

Yours, &c., H. P.

### Second Day's Proceedings.

MINGLING OF THE WATERS—EXCURSION, BANQUET TO THE PRESS, &c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday Evening, May 2.

GENTLEMEN: The great event of this, the second day of the jubilee, has been the formal mingling of the waters of the Atlantic with those of our own majestic river. In expectation of these imposing ceremonials, an immense crowd, far outnumbering that of the preceding evening, had assembled at an early hour. The immediate banks were full, the steamers along shore full, and the heights above, as far as the eye could reach, were alive with the moving throng. The Atlantic water was brought here by the Charleston delegation, and to the Phœnix Fire Company of that city, fell the honor of mingling it with the waters of the Mississippi. The occasion was of course too good to be passed over without a speech, and a very appropriate one was made by Mr. Tate, President of the newly completed road. The fortunate company then proceeded in the most solemn manner, and amid an impressive silence on the part of the immense crowd, to make their oceanic contribution to the great Father of Waters. The stranger element carried but for a moment, and then swept on, intermingling with the rapid current, and henceforth inseparable from it, towards our beautiful city, no appropriate symbol, perhaps, of the rich contributions this very road is destined soon to make to our own commerce.

In thus narrating the principal event of the day, I have inadvertently passed over others of minor importance, but interesting in themselves, which chronologically preceded it—among them the public school celebration, and the spirited contest between two fire engines, No. 9, of Savannah, and No. 3, of Nashville, the former making a distance of 184 feet, the latter 148; neither, however, equaling their former efforts. A series of eloquent addresses in behalf of the various fire companies present, closed this interesting episode.

The afternoon has been principally occupied with steamboat excursions on the river. That on the *John Simonds*, specially chartered by the Committee of Arrangements, was peculiarly splendid. There could not have been less than five hundred people on board, and everything testified to the taste and liberality of our Memphis friends. Three sidelent tables were spread the whole length of the boat, and each one loaded with everything the numerous guests could desire. Speeches were made, toasts drank, and everything here witness to the general hilarity of the occasion.

A very appropriate finale of this most interesting day, as well as of the jubilee itself, was an equally magnificent entertainment given by the Memphis press to such of the editorial fraternity as were in attendance. In every respect it reflected credit upon the taste and liberality of the "Fourth Estate" of our sister city, and will long be remembered as one of the most agreeable reunions of the kind ever known in the Southwest. The reader can well imagine the spirit of the occasion, when he is told that every prominent press of South Carolina, Georgia, North Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, as well as well as the city of St. Louis, was there, fully and ably represented; and that the honors of the table were done by the fraternity of Memphis.

And here, in closing, I cannot but allude more particularly than I have yet been able to do, to the generous hospitality the entire population of our sister city have shown on this occasion, thus fully justifying the enviable reputation they have long enjoyed. This hospitality has been lavished in every instance without stint or measure, and in a spirit of the most unbounded friendship and cordiality. There is no local prejudice here, nor has preference in any case, been shown; private houses, even, have been thrown wide open to the first comer. Surely the vast business and consequent wealth which, as the result of the completion of this and other great enterprises, cannot fail to centre here, could not fall upon a more enterprising and worthy people than that of Memphis. *In recom.* H. P.

☞ The Savannah *News*, of the 28th ult., has the following paragraph:

Two mortgage capitals, saved from the wreck of the ship *Isaac Allerton*, were sold at auction in Key West, last week, by the U. S. Marshal, for $250. These capitals were originally intended for the new custom-house at New Orleans, and could not have cost less than $5,000.

### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 8.]

THE PRESS DINNER.

MEMPHIS, May 8, 1857.—We have furnished our readers with detailed reports of the Railroad Jubilee on the 1st and 2d of May, at Memphis. From our accounts it has been impossible not to infer that Memphis is entitled pre-eminently to the distinction of the Festival city. Since Wednesday night—and especially since Friday morning, when the clouds vanished away, and the genial beams of the re-appearing sun bathed all nature and joyful humanity with silver currents, and flooded jubilant Memphis with joy-inspiring May-day brightness, it has been one round of gaieties, processions, music, convivial gathering, intellectual feasting, excursions, dancing and fun, with a ceaseless flow of cheerfulness and joy. The flood-tide of Friday, swelled higher Saturday; a new and delightful feature of the jubilee being the summons forth of the sweet children of Memphis to participate in the triumph of their fathers and brothers. Among the happy hearts, none throbbed more joyfully than theirs—none drank in more full draughts of health and cheerfulness—no bright, shining faces covered more gleeful hearts that theirs—and none with such unstudied grace and sweetness, and so much to the admiration of spectators, shared in the bewitching pleasures of the dance. It was right and wise that the history of the jubilee of Memphis should be written in impressions on their plastic minds, and their pride of city and of people be quickened by the scenes in which they were called to mingle. It will come forth in public fruits, when they are among the mature.

The proceedings of Saturday, to the press of Memphis, were a triumphant consummation of a celebration they had done much to promote; and to which they had looked forward with somewhat of solicitude for its success. They had hoped for much—arranged for much—justly expected much, that should reflect honor upon the city, with whose prosperity and renown their fortunes were identified; and now, after the full fruition of hopes ardently cherished for weeks, they were entitled to the final and crowning amenity of the Jubilee—the pleasure of calling together their brethren of the press from abroad, to enjoy the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," with a few choice spirits—not of the editorial corps—for a few hours Saturday night. Tasteful cards of invitation, signed by Col. John R. McClanahan, of the *Appeal*; J. H. McMahon, of the *Bulletin*; L. D. Stickney, of the *Eagle and Enquirer*; and L. M. Partridge, of the *News*, were sent early in the day to members of the press. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, they assembled in a convenient room—the only quiet assemblage we have seen in Memphis. The thousands in Memphis had largely diminished, going off in large bodies by railroad and steamboat, and private conveyance, until the streets of the city began to assume some little of their wonted aspect, and elbow-room was ready for pre-emption and possession on every thoroughfare. It was a relief to be invited to a social party where one need be in no doubt as to the identity of his own legs, and in no danger of being treated to the process of the cotton press.

We were fifty or sixty—but there was space enough for all. We were first conducted into a front room where there was a general introduction, and editors, whose visages had been known to each other only through the flat and expressive front of the editorial page, and who had been imagined as rubicund or sallow, round or lank, grave and dignified, or jocose and dapper, here came out from behind their sheets—a remarkable gentlemenly set of men—affable, genial, good-looking, of all 'sorts and sizes,' the moulders of public opinion in half a dozen large States—but modest and unpretentious in their port and demeanor, and as full of the milk of human kindness, and the nobler virtues of humanity, as if they never penned a churlish, pitiless, truculent paragraph in their editorial lives. They all had "bowels," and those capital fellows of the Memphis Press in a few moments gave them the chance to show it at a table loaded with a tempting array of epicurean delicacies, well supported by substantials, with wines from every renowned vintage in Europe or America. Gentlemen selected their seats as they pleased, with Mr. McMahon as President, assisted by Mr. Partridge at the head of the table, and Col. McClanahan, aided by Mr. Stickney at the foot. Casting a glance around the table we noticed Col. Miles of Charleston, Col. Douglass of Memphis, Col. Bogy and Madison Miller, Esq., of St. Louis, Col. Orr of South Carolina, and others not connected with the press, who had been invited to add to the pleasures of the dinner by their presence. The attention of guests was soon directed to the following Bill of Fare:

"MEETING OF THE WATERS."

*Press Dinner—The Atlantic and the Mississippi—The "Fourth Estate"—Bill of Fare—Memphis May 2, 1857.*

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Pate D'Italy.

FISH.—Salmon Trout, Broiled Shad, Lobster Sauce, à la Maitre d'Hote.

COLD DISHES.—Galatine of Turkey, Jambon Glace, Pied de Cochon.

ROAST.—Fillet de Chevreuil, Turkey, Pig.

ENTREES.—Cotlette de Mouton aux pointe pois, Fricandeau de Veaux aux Epinards, Fricasse de poulet à la Reine, Canard aux Olives.

SUPERSTITE.—Asparagus, butter sauce, Green Peas, Spinach, poached eggs, Dressed Salad, Pommottere à la maitre d'hote.

HERS DE OUVRES.—Sardines, Radishes, Lobsters, Olives.

DESSERT.—Pyramids d'amour, Broth Cake, Almond Cake, Plum Cake, Raisins, Oranges, Sponge Cake, Pound Cake, Blanc Mange, Almonds, Apples, Cheese.

The various viands were heartily discussed for an hour, when the President rose to announce the regular toasts of the evening.

We shall not undertake to report the numerous speeches made. We will barely say, that we heard a greater number of good ones at that table than it has been our lot to hear at any similar entertainment. There is not one man in a hundred who can make a good dinner speech. We had a dozen men at the Memphis press dinner who must have been picked for the occasion. There was flashing wit, pertinent allusion, mirthful narrative—with an adequate commingling of the grave and dignified. The vivacity of the scene was sustained until three o'clock in the morning, when all disperced to seek invigorating rest, and dream over the thick-clustering incidents of the joyous pageant of Memphis.

### Annual Meeting of the Tennessee State Historical Society.

The State Historical Society convened in annual session at the Capitol on Tuesday afternoon, May 5th. Professor Nathaniel Cross, President, in the chair. We regret such a dearth upon our columns at this time, that we cannot give the proceedings in full as reported by their Secretary. We copy the following as the most interesting paragraphs in the proceedings, as we find them reported through the Nashville papers:

A. W. Putnam, Esq., read a letter from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, intimating that his Society would make contributions to the Tennessee Society.

The following resolution was adopted, to-wit:

*Resolved*, That the Hon. Edward Everett be invited by this Society to visit the city of Nashville, and afford our citizens the opportunity of hearing his discourse upon the character of Washington.

The Secretary presented a letter from Dr. David D. Wendel, of Murfreesboro', proposing to donate certain valuable works to the Society, and reported that he had visited Murfreesboro' and obtained the works mentioned.

Mr. Putnam presented a letter to Hacks to Dr. Wendel, which was adopted, and Dr. W. was thereupon elected an honorary member.

Dr. J. C. Newnan, on behalf of Col. B. F. Cheatham, presented the flag of the third regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, which was presented by the ladies of Nashville to this regiment prior to their departure for Mexico, in 1847. The flag is much "tattered and torn," and shows evidently that it has been "through the wars." It is a sufficient compliment to Col. Cheatham and the brave soldiers of the third regiment, to know that this flag was never disgraced in any of the numerous battles in which it was carried.

Dr. Newnan presented a handsome sword, formerly worn by his uncle, Col. Daniel Newnan, in the Seminole war in Florida, in 1812-14-15, &c. This sword was given to Col. N. by citizens of Savannah, Ga., and bears the following inscription:

"Presented by citizens of Savannah, to Col. Daniel Newnan, for his gallant services against the Seminole Indians, A. D. 1812. Chas. Harris and Thos. U. P. Charlton, committee. July 4th, 1813."

Col. Newnan wore this sword in several subsequent severe battles with the Seminoles, and was wounded in one of them, from the effects of which he never recovered. The hilt of the sword was shot off in a battle near the present town of Newnansville, Florida, (named in honor of Col. N.) in the year 1815, (if we mistake not.)

Dr. Newnan also presented a copy of the *Daily American Star* newspaper, in English and Spanish, being the last number of that army paper ever printed. It is dated at the City of Mexico, May 30th, 1848. It was edited and published by John H. Peoples, and the seventh number was printed at Vera Cruz, the day that that city capitulated to Gen. Scott. This "Star" followed the army, and rose brightly in every city in Mexico, in which our conquering forces camped.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Col. B. Frank Cheatham and to Dr. Jos. C. Newnan for their valuable presents.

Contributions were also made, by Messrs. A. W. Putnam, Alex. Norvell, Charles W. Smith, Thomas Washington, John Trimbel and others, of a number of highly valuable and interesting books, pamphlets, and a number of articles of rare curiosity and historical interest. Among these is the first official seal of Davidson county, North Carolina.

"The seal is of brass, round, an inch and a in diameter, in two pieces; the centre piece long and a inch in diameter, appears to be the half of a ball, and is inserted in a ring, upon the face of the ring are the names of the county and State. Several of the letters are inverted or upside down. Nearly one-half the letters wrong—or, so we of this day suppose. But the "*chef d'œuvre*"—the very perfection of designed art, is the figure of *Justice* in the center-piece—dressed as an Indian in a hunting shirt, with a pair of scales in the *right-hand*, and a drawn sword in the left.

The act of the Legislature for the organization of this county was passed in 1783, and on the 5th October, 1783, the "Inferior Court of Quarter Sessions," was opened at Nashborough, and this county seal, we believe, authorized to be made. It is evident that a hammer has been used upon the ball to make impressions upon public documents.

Also an Indian Pipe, presented to Mr. Washington by John E. Barrow, Esq., obtained at Council Bluffs. [This pipe has been smoked by more than 500 warriors, and is a beautiful specimen of Indian ingenuity.] Indian Tomahawk.

An Indian Musical Instrument, made of wood and beaded, and a scores of hoofs of the mountain goat dangling from its sides.

A number of manuscript notes, agreements, &c., relating to the affairs of Cumberland College (now University of Nashville.) Among them is a bond of Gen. James Robertson to the Board of Trustees, to keep up a ferry, &c.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in June, prosimo.

N. CROSS, *President.*

A. NELSON, *Rec. Sec.*

### The Newburg Murder—The Supposed Victim Alive in Court.

On Saturday we gave an account of a mysterious murder in the vicinity of Newburg, New York, in which it was stated that the body of a young woman had been found, basely murdered. All who looked at the body became satisfied that it was that of a Miss SARAH BLOOM, who had left the neighborhood the Saturday previous, in the company of a young man named WILLIAM JENKINS, and had not been heard of since.

The Coroner's investigation proceeded on Monday, bringing to light some strange facts, yet in no wise lessening the mystery. The account of the reporter of the New York *Times* is as follows:

The excitement under which the quiet town of Newburg has labored since the discovery of the murder of last week, was fanned into fever heat, yesterday, by the occurrence of a series of remarkable circumstances.

On Saturday it was positively announced that a young woman named Jane Bloom, residing in Shawangunk township, had identified the body of the murdered woman, as that of her sister Sarah. The young woman was very positive of the fact, described with great accuracy and minuteness certain physical peculiarities of her sister, and insisted that the body was hers, notwithstanding directly opposite testimony given, by one Wm. Jenkins, who saw Sarah Bloom on Tuesday. The public excitement was somewhat appeased by the supposed recognition of the remains, and efforts to find the murderer were at once set on foot. But on Sunday afternoon the original Sarah Bloom appeared in Newburg alive and well. The young man Jenkins, who, as we stated yesterday, had been confined to await the result of the inquest, was at once set at liberty, all cause for suspicion against him having been removed by the discovery that Miss Bloom was living. The question then came up, how could Miss Bloom's sister have been so deceived as to testify positively that the dead body was that of her sister? The result of a comparison of marks upon the bodies of the two women, however, settled the doubt. The peculiar marks upon the body of Sarah Bloom was identical in form, position and number.

The body had a scar on the left eyebrow Sarah Bloom has the same. The body had a wear on the middle joint of the middle finger of the left hand; Sarah Bloom has the same. The two middle toes of the left foot of the corpse are grown together, nearly to the first joint; a similar peculiarity exists in Miss Bloom. The toes of both feet in the corpse and in those of Miss Bloom are compressed, as from wearing tight, shoes. A mark, as of a ring which had been roughly drawn from the finger, was found on the hand of the murdered woman, but the ring was not found. Miss Bloom wears a cornelian ring on the corresponding finger. These curious coincidences, very remarkable as regards physical peculiarities, seem to justify the conclusion which were arrived at on Saturday. Miss Sarah C. Bloom, however, is not confined, yet is rigorously watched at the opportunity she has given, and Mr. Wm. Jenkins, accused of being a tenant of the lock-up, has his liberty again, free from all suspicion.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

During the progress of the funeral ceremonies a remarkable scene occurred, which crowd the event in still deeper mystery. A small woman, apparently 50 or 60 years of age, who described herself as a Creole, and bore the appearance of a Quadroon, reached the Court House while the funeral services were going on, laboring under great distress of mind. Her story was that she was a resident of Brooklyn; that a piece of hers left Brooklyn a week ago, on Thursday, to go to Newburg; that this piece had kept company with a young man for three years; that the girl is missing, and the young man has not been heard of. This woman did not give her own name, for that, she feared, we could tell whether the girl and the young man went to Newburg together. She appeared exceedingly anxious to see the body, saying she believed it was that of her niece. Not applying to the proper authorities, she was unable to obtain access to the remains, but told her story to a knot of eager listeners, some of whom seem to have gifted a hand to help her. She disappeared as suddenly as she came, and nothing is now known of her whereabouts.

Information of her visit having come to the ears of the Coroner and Sheriff, those officers took immediate measures to discover her, but were only able to ascertain that she returned to New York by the Hudson river train at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The police authorities of this city and Brooklyn are earnestly desired to communicate to the Coroner at Newburg, or to the Sheriff of Orange county, any information of which they may be in possession, either of this woman or of persons missing. It is now thought that the woman could she be found, would be able to throw some light upon this mystery.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner's jury re-assembled at the Newburg Court-house, at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The large court-room was densely packed by an anxious crowd, whose excitement at the sudden appear