DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 14, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

KANSAS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

We learn from the Nashville *Union*, of the 11th inst., that resolutions have passed the Legislature instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the reception of the Lecompton Constitution. These resolutions, it seems, passed by a strict party vote, the Americans in the Legislature taking an opposite position from the Southern Americans in Congress. The *Union* says:

The House of Representatives yesterday concurred in the resolutions heretofore passed by the Senate, requesting JOHN BELL to redeem his pledge to resign his seat in the Senate when he should ascertain that his constituents disapproved his course on the Kansas-Nebraska question; when an amendment, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, in which the Senate will promptly concur. The vote was strictly a party one: every Democrat voting for, and every Know-Nothing against, the resolutions. We hail the result as the most important action of the session. It was necessary that the judgment of Tennessee should be authoritatively enunciated. The Black Republicans count upon the vote of our Senators on their side of the question. He may yet cast that vote; but, if so, he will now cast it in disobedience of the declared will and wish of his constituents. Having failed to comply with his solemn and voluntary pledge to resign the seat from which he misrepresents his State, he may go still further and violate his instructions. But the moral influence of Tennessee in the great struggle for the very existence of the Southern States in the Union, will still be felt in the settlement of the question since this authoritative declaration by her Legislature. It is of little consequence, except to themselves, what course a few aspiring demagogues may choose to pursue. The State is sound to the core, and will herself properly deal with those who, at such a time, falter in her defense.

We congratulate the Democratic masses of the State, that their Senators and Representatives are a unit on the question of the admission of Kansas. This question is of such overshadowing importance, that we forget divisions on mere temporary questions, in the joy we feel at this union on a fundamental and essential principle. Again, animated by a common bond, and rallying in defense of rights dear as life, we are sure of a succession of those great triumphs which have signalized our life as a party, for the past few years.

Nor can we fail to express our astonishment and regret at the position in which the so-called Americans party in the Legislature have placed that party in the State. The vote of that party in this House was unanimous against the admission of Kansas. While holding the leaders of that party to the strictest responsibility for this action, we cannot help expressing our sympathy with those men of correct impulses, who, because they have not the resolution to cut loose from the leadership of desperate politicians, must share the punishment of those leaders. One by one, as the great contest of the future thickens around us, these men will range themselves under the flag of the Democratic party, recognizing in it the only party having the will or the power, to defend the rights of the South in the Union.

BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK AT MEMPHIS.

A leading idea in the organization of the Bank of Tennessee, was the accommodation of the masses of the people with banking facilities. The location of the branches was guided with this consideration; and yet at the time it was made was in accordance with it.

But since these locations were made, all things have very materially changed. The channels of inter-communication have been essentially modified. New centers of trade and exchange have been opened up, or established; and the old bank districts no longer represent truly, as they once did, the natural circles surrounding those centers. Our system of railroads has, as it were, re-created and changed the entire face of the State; and with that change ought to come a change in the distribution of the facilities of the institution.

The position of Memphis, and her relations, past and present, with the other portion of the State, elucidate very forcibly the truth of what we have just said. When the Bank of Tennessee was established, and her branches located, Memphis was a little village, on the outpost, cut off from the rest of the State by rivers without bridges, and swamps without roads crossing them. There was scarcely a petty village in Tennessee that might not have precedence of her for the location of a branch of the State Bank, in accordance with the principles of its organization.

Now, however, by the opening up of lines of railway, she is the central point—the gate of exports and imports—the emporium of all Western division of the State. Soon, through the influence of an extension of these great works, she will be the center of trade, not only of West Tennessee, but for large scopes of the Middle and Eastern Portions.

A branch, therefore, of the Bank of Tennessee, at Memphis, with a large portion of the capital of the parent institution, would seem to be obviously suggested, as well in view of the connection of the City with the State, as in reference to the interests of the bank itself. Memphis exports of the products of Tennessee industry, little short of the value of twenty millions of dollars. Before many years—as soon as her lines of railway communication are extended and completed—her exports will double that sum. There is room, now, for the profitable employment of double her present amount of bank capital.

We hail with pleasure, therefore the movement being made in the Legislature, for the establishment of a branch of the State Bank here. We are very sure the measure is one which may be incontrovertibly justified, alike upon pro rata of equal justice, and sound financial policy.—*Bulletin of Tuesday.*

We concur fully in the views above expressed, so far as they are intended to set forth the importance of a branch of the State Bank in this city. It is believed that the Legislature have already done much to reform the banking system, which must have a direct tendency to increase the volume of specie, and give to the community a convertible currency. Some of the provisions of the Bank Bill, although confessedly just and proper, are thought to be a little stringent on the banks, particularly the Bank of Tennessee; and now that a sound policy has been adopted, which will, at no distant day, improve the currency of the State, we think our legislators can well afford to be liberal and lenient in putting the reform into operation. The establishment of a Branch of the Bank of Tennessee in this division of the State was months ago advocated as a part of this new and better system; mature reflection and inquiry have convinced us that a safe and profitable business for the State Bank cannot be done without a representative on the Mississippi river, where it may avail itself of the $20,000,000 of produce which is moved to market through our city, as the means of converting its circulation into coin and exchange, with a view to an early resumption of specie payments.

The bill referred to by the *Bulletin* has passed its second reading in the Senate by a strict test vote, and will doubtless pass that body finally. It is understood that there will be no opposition to it in the House.

THE TWENTY-SECOND AT RICHMOND, VA.—The citizens of Richmond, Va., are making very extensive arrangements for the inauguration of the Washington Statue on the 22d instant. The Legislature of Virginia, on Saturday, increased its appropriation to $5,000 to aid in paying the expenses of inauguration. At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond on Saturday night, a cordial invitation was extended to visiting military companies and other strangers, and all the private houses were requested to be thrown open for their entertainment. The stores are to be closed, and business suspended during the day, in order to enable all the citizens to unite in the procession. Taliaferro has issued an order requesting military companies who purpose being present to report to him, as speedily as practicable, the name, strength and arm of their respective commands, the time at which they will reach Richmond, and the mode of conveyance.

AN ENTERPRISE OF SOME MAGNITUDE.—A French savan thinks he has invented an apparatus that will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the seas as on earth's surface, and this grand object attained, he proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasure, in the deep bosom of the ocean buried, in the track of the East India commerce. The value of these treasures he estimates at $4,000,000,000, which of course, divided up into shares, will make a very respectable "fancy."

ROUT OF RUNAWAY SLAVES.—For several years a number of runaway slaves have lived secluded in the Big Swamp, in Robeson county, N. C. A few days ago their camp was attacked by a number of armed whites, and quite a battle ensued, resulting in the death of two of the slaves and the flight of the rest. At their camp were found a large house well shingled over, a smoke-house, a dairy, fat sowing hogs, and all other things in the housekeeping line.

THE RESOLUTION OF REFERENCE—CHARACTER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is the resolution of Mr. THOS. L. HARRIS, of Illinois, for the reference of the President's message to a committee of fifteen with power to prosecute certain inquiries:

Resolved. That the message of the President, enclosing the constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said constitution, and the laws under which the same was originated, and into all such facts and proceedings as have transpired since the formation of said constitution, having relation to the question of the propriety of the admission of said Territory into the Union under said constitution, and whether the same is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of KANSAS, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

It will be seen by those who read the first resolutions of Mr. HARRIS that the present one is considerably modified, though in substance the same. It was evidently drawn with the view of postponing action as long as possible—probably until the end of the session—thus defeating the admission of Kansas by adjournment. But we are satisfied from all the indications that the factionists will be disappointed in their mischievous aim. The Committee, as constituted by Speaker OSE, is composed of eight friends of the Lecompton Constitution, and seven in the opposition, as follows:

FOR THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION—Messrs. Stephens, of Georgia, Letcher, of Virginia, Quitman, of Mississippi, Russell, of New York, White, of Pennsylvania, Stevenson, Kentucky, Winslow, of North Carolina, (all Democrats,) and Anderson, of Missouri, (American.)

AGAINST THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION—Messrs. Harris, of Illinois, Adrain, of New Jersey, (Democrats,) Bennett, of New York, Wade, of Ohio, Morrill, of Vermont, Sullington and Walbridge, of Massachusetts, (Black Republicans.)

The following was the vote in the House on the resolution of Mr. Harris. It will be perceived that the reference passed by only three votes, when there were nine members absent, of which seven are Democrats, one Republican and one American. It may be supposed that there were some Northern members (perhaps two or three) who voted for the reference that they might not seem to avoid investigation. However this may be, it cannot be denied that as the case now stands in the House the advocates of agitation and rebellion apparently are in the temporary ascendant.

It was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS	114
NAYS	111
Majority	3

The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS.

Abbot, Maine. Adrain, New Jersey. Andrews, New York. Bennett, New York. Billinghurst, Wisconsin. Bingham, Ohio. Blair, Missouri. Bliss, Ohio. Brayton, Rhode Island. Bishop, Massachusetts. Burlingame. Burroughs, New York. Campbell, Ohio. Case, Indiana. Chaffee, Massachusetts. Chapman, Pennsylvania. Clark, Connecticut. Clemens, New Jersey. Cochrane, N. Y. Cockerill, Ohio. Colfax, Indiana. Comins, Massachusetts. Covode, Pennsylvania. Cox, Ohio. Craig, New Hampshire. Curtis, Iowa. Dawes, Massachusetts. Davis, Maryland. Davis, Indiana. Davis, Massachusetts. Davis, Iowa. Dewes, Massachusetts. Dimmick, Pennsylvania. Dowdell, Alabama. Dunn, Indiana. Edwards, Kentucky. Ellison, Kentucky. Eustis, Louisiana. Farnsworth, Ohio. Fenton, New York. Foster, Connecticut. Foster, Maine. Giddings, Ohio. Gilman, Maine. Goodwin, Massachusetts. Goodwin, New York. Granger, New York. Grow, Pennsylvania. Gurnsey, Ohio. Hall, Iowa. Hall, Massachusetts. Harlan, Ohio. Harris, Illinois. Hawks, New York. Hickman, Pennsylvania. Hoard, New York. Horton, Ohio. Howard, Michigan. Howe, Pennsylvania. Kellogg, Illinois. Kelsey, New York. Kilgore, Indiana. Knapp, Massachusetts. Lamar, Mississippi. Lawrence, Ohio. Leach, Michigan. Leiter, Ohio. Lovejoy, Illinois. McChien, California. McPhearson, Pennsylvania. Montgomery, Pennsylvania. Morgan, New York. Morrill, Vermont. Morris, Pennsylvania. Morse, Maine. Morse, New York. Mott, Ohio. Murray, New York. Nichols, Indiana. Nichols, Ohio. Olin, New York. Palmer, New York. Parker, New York. Pettit, Indiana. Pike, New Hampshire. Pottle, New York. Potter, Wisconsin. Reagan, Ohio. Robbins, New Jersey. Robinson, Illinois. Royce, Vermont. Sage, Illinois. Sherman, New York. Smith, Illinois. Spinner, New York. Stanton, Ohio. Stevens, Pennsylvania. Tappan, New Hampshire. Thayer, Massachusetts. Thompson, New York. Tompkins, Ohio. Wade, Ohio. Waldron, Michigan. Waldron, Vermont. Walbridge, Michigan. Washburne, Illinois. Washburn, Maine. Wilson, Indiana. Wood, Maine. Total.....114

ABSENT OR REFUSING TO VOTE.

Bonham, South Carolina. Carwhiere, Miss ori. Clark, N. Y. Cockerill, Georgia. Davis, North Carolina. Gilmer, North Carolina. Harris, Maryland. Hoard, N. Y. Horsford, New York. Kelly, Pennsylvania. Letchers, Virginia. Lindley, N. Y. Maclay, New York. McMurphy, Pennsylvania. Miller, Pennsylvania. Moore, Alabama. Morrison, Illinois. Pendleton, Ohio. Peyton, Kentucky. Phillips, Alabama. Pollock, Pennsylvania. Powell, Virginia. Quitman, Mississippi. Sneed, Tennessee. Stanton, Tennessee. Stephens, Georgia. Taylor, Louisiana. Tappan, Ohio. Tyson, Tennessee. Vallandigham, Ohio. Wheeler, New York. Wright, Tennessee. Zollicoffer, Tennessee. Total.....111

Democrats in roman. Republicans in italic. Americans or Know-Nothings in SMALL CAPITALS.

In addition to this vote, we give the following classification of the vote taken in the House on the motion to refer the message of the President to the Committee on Territories—the closest of all the votes in the House on this question. The classification was made by the *New York Tribune*:

For Lecompton.		Against Lecompton.	
From Slave States	84	From Slave States	2
From Free states	29	From Free States	112
Total	113	Total	114

By the States the vote was as follows:

For Lecompton.		Against Lecompton.	
Connecticut	2	Maine	3
New York	11	New Hampshire	3
New Jersey	3	Massachusetts	11
Pennsylvania	7	Rhode Island	2
Ohio	2	Connecticut	2
Indiana	6	Vermont	5
Illinois	5	New York	21
Kentucky	10	New Jersey	1
Tennessee	10	Pennsylvania	18
Missouri	7	Ohio	19
Maryland	4	Indiana	5
Virginia	12	Illinois	6
North Carolina	5	Michigan	4
South Carolina	4	Wisconsin	3
Georgia	8	Iowa	2
Alabama	7	California	1
Mississippi	5	Maryland	1
Louisiana	4	Missouri	3
Arkansas	2		
Florida	1		
Texas	2		
Missouri	3		
California	1		
Total	113	Total	114

ABSENT.

New York,	Mattoon.	Maryland,	Harris.
Pennsylvania,	Leary	Missouri,	Caruthers.
	Kelly	S. Carolina,	Bonham.
Not To ing,	Orr, Speaker,	South Carolina.	

SWAMP LANDS CONFIRMED.—We learn from Judge George C. Watkins, who has recently returned from Washington City, that he was informed by the Secretary of the Interior while there, that about a *million acres of swamp and overflowed lands*, lying north of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian, had been confirmed to the State under the law passed by Congress in March last.

None of these confirmations have been yet reported to our State authorities, though they are daily looked for. As soon as they are reported we shall announce the fact to our readers. Before the lands thus confirmed can be offered for sale at private entry, they will be advertised and offered at public sale.—*Little Rock True Democrat.*

STOP NOW.—Young man, if you are just commencing practicing any vice or bad habit, the time is now to stop it. You have arrived at a stopping place, and you may stop now if you please, but if you suffer yourself to be whirled on by appetites and passions, you may go so far that when you desire to stop it may be out of your power to do so.

If you swear, or drink or break the Sabbath "stop now." If you think evil thoughts, or tell things not quite true, or sometimes tell a little more than truth," stop now." If you are going to dance, or play, or any place where you may meet bad company, "stop now." If you are in the habit of putting aside religion, or ministers, or preaching, "stop now." If you think there is time enough to become religious by and by, and that you will pursue the way you are going awhile longer," stop now;" for for those who are going leads to death.—*Puritan Recorder.*

THE MODERN GIANTS.—Byrne, the famous Irish giant, who died in London some years since, measured seven feet two inches. Cornelius Magrath, who died in the year 1760, measured seven feet eight inches. Edward Malone, another Irishman, was seven feet eight inches, and was nearly equal in stature and size to Daniel Cadbond, a German giant. Dr. Cheselden, the famous anatomist, speaks of a skeleton discovered in a Roman camp, near St. Albans, England, which he judged to have been eight feet four inches. Goliath, of Gath, according to Bishop Cumberland, was eleven feet high, and Maximilius, the Emperor, was nine feet high.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1858.

The House had a merry time of it, at its session of last Friday, upon the resolution of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, referring the Lecompton message of the President to a select committee of thirteen. To cut off all debate, the mover, after offering the resolution, moved the previous question, and to stave off a vote from that time (about mid-day on Friday) to 6½ o'clock on Saturday morning, the time was consumed in motions to adjourn, motions for a recess, "free fights," &c. When the House adjourned, the question was made the special order at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The Black Republicans and bolting Democrats are confident of succeeding in having the message referred to the Special Committee; of which, however, there is much doubt, notwithstanding some of the friends of the Lecompton Constitution are in favor of such reference, and it cannot be regarded as a test vote. The best count is upon a thorough poll of the House. There is a majority of six in favor of the admission of Kansas under that constitution, but absentees and other causes may vary the actual vote considerably.

Mr. Buchanan's message comes up to the point without shuffling or prevarication, and demonstrates the wisdom of the nomination made by the Cincinnati Convention. The Douglas influence in that Convention used as an argument against the nomination of Mr. Buchanan with Southern delegates that he could not be trusted as far on questions affecting Southern interests as their favorite. But Mr. Douglas and his squad of battlers, in the House particularly, are cheek by jowl with the Black Republicans on this Kansas question, and seem to understand each other perfectly.

The Democrats have agreed to put the admission of Kansas and Minnesota upon the same grounds, and if the North will insist upon the rejection of the former, the latter shall go the same way. The present indictions are that there will be a long and protracted struggle, and the public business, that now requires immediate attention, will thus be greatly delayed.

It was hoped that the present Congress would have time, and would go to work and overhaul many practices now in vogue relative to the public expenditures, and the manner in which the same is expended, but the prospect for it is now gloomy, owing to the present aspect of Kansas affairs. There are many abuses existing, and one among the most flagrant is the capital extension. The superintendency is evidently in the wrong hands, as the enormous and useless expenditures fully demonstrate. As an instance, I would mention that the tiled floors have cost four ($4) dollars per square foot, and are now covered with carpets. Also, an immense and useless amount of gold-leaf has been plastered on the walls of rooms, making them more suitable for some French theatre than republican legislators. Other abuses could be named which require the attention of Congress, and it is hoped it may yet be able to probe the matter. J.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

"Hand-writing is an index of character."

"Don't you believe one word of it," said Solomon Snider. "Don't I know all about it? Wasn't I fool enough to believe there was truth in that paragraph, until experience (the fool's teacher) taught me better? Didn't I write up a quire and a-half of finely-embossed note-paper, to all the pretty girls in town? didn't I addle my brains for weeks to invent excuses for writing to them? Didn't I write to one, soliciting the pleasure of her company to a ball, and didn't I pay five dollars for a ticket, and ten for a hack to take us there? Didn't I pay that flower girl a dollar and five cents for a bouquet to send to another? and didn't that rascally clerk at the book-store charge me three dollars for that *Way to Win a Husband*, which I sent to Nellie Nettle? Is there any computing the money I've spent in theatre tickets, to the little female divinities *free gratis for nothing?* and all because I put confidence in that foolish paragraph, and wanted to see what sort of hands they wrote, before I selected my better half. And after I got their thanks and compliments, &c., on gilt-edged paper, didn't I set up every night for a week *comparing notes?* and didn't I consult all my confidential male friends on the subject? and didn't I fix upon Bessie *Wright*, as the fortunate female who was to be re-christened Mrs. Solomon Snider, because she wrote such a soft, delicate hand that it immediately suggested 'gentle words and loving smiles'—violets and rosebuds? and didn't I give a dollar for the privilege of marrying her? and didn't I stand up before a parson, with white gloves and necktie, with that same Bessie Wright in my heart, and my heart in my mouth, while we two were made into one (I guess I was annihilated during the process)? and didn't I go home expecting to live in conubial bliss for the rest of my days? And wasn't I decidedly humbugged? I guess if you knew my wife you'd say decidedly "yes." She may have been *Wright* before I married her, but I'll go before any "justice of the peace" and make oath that she's never been right since. You've no idea what a tartar she is. There's enough venom in her composition to thaw out the "North Sea" and turn it into aqua fortis. Good sakes alive; you ought to see her when I've made a trade what don't turn out right. She's as rabid as a mad dog. She snaps and snarls at everything in general, locks up her chamber and sends me and the children up stairs, shrieking out, "I'm tired of working for those brats of yours, Mr. Snider, you may take care of them yourself hereafter." She is sure to find it out every time I treat myself or friends to a sherry cobler. No oyster or ice cream goes down my throat without she knows it just as well as I do, and whenever it does occur she puts me on sassafras tea and pickled pork for a month, while three times a day she hisses in my face, "you buy oysters, ice cream and wines for yourself, and the town in general, while your wife and children starve at home." Now she finds it out is a mystery to me. I sometimes believe she's both omniscient and omnipresent. I'd run off to California or Nova Scotia, but she'd be just as certain to follow me up, and bring me back as that Sampson killed Goliath and Jonah swallowed the whale. I believe in my soul she's a witch. She can tell me anything what I am thinking about, and I sometimes look down to see if there isn't a glass window in my side through which she can read my heart. And that eye of hers—I'd any day rather face Jeff. Davis and his Mississippi Rifles, or

Jim Lane, "and all the band"

He brings to act his murderous hand."

(I beg pardon of the first mentioned gentlemen, for putting them in such bad company.) Handwriting an index of character indeed! Didn't I love Nellie Nettle better than any living creature, except my Newfoundland dog, but notwithstanding this, didn't I accomplish the herculean feat of smothering my ardent attachment in two hours, with stoic-like heroism without even allowing myself the luxury of a tear, and didn't I fold my hands and see my old rival, Tom Watkins, lead her to the altar with that smile of his, which said as plain as any tongue could say it, "see how I've triumphed over you Snider," and all because Nellie wrote such a racing, dashing, thunder and lightning hand, that I was afraid of her; and now don't all the world say that Tom's a happy fellow, and don't Tom say so himself? But, bless my soul, that's no proof, for don't I tell the world in general and Tom and his wife in particular, that I'm as happy as a prince? Well, I am as happy as a prince, who is in mortal dread every moment of his life that some ruffian band will effect a divorce between his soul and body—yes, "just about." BETTY HAWTHORN.

☞ A project is on foot in New York to make a grand excursion to the Mediterranean in the steamer *Ericsson*, leaving New York about the 1st of May, and arriving back about the 1st of August. According to the programme, she will touch at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples, remaining at each place a sufficient time to enable the passengers to see the sights. The number of passengers is limited to one hundred and five, and the fare of each, if adults, will be seven hundred and fifty dollars. Other expenses of the voyage, it is calculated, will raise the whole cost to about one hundred dollars.

THE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN MONARCHY.—In the year 1862 the thousandth anniversary of the Russian monarchy is to be celebrated with great pomp and national manifestation in Russia. One grand feature in these solemnities is to be the inauguration of a monument commemorative of the day, but which has as yet to be designed, but for which subscriptions are being opened throughout the empire by order of the Government. The Emperor has only very lately decided finally that the said monument shall be erected at Novogorod, in the centre of the Kremlin there, not far from the Sophia Cathedral. The destination where the said monument should be erected was for a long time dubious, inasmuch as the resolution had been adopted that its site should be the birthplace of the Russian Empire, and nobody knew exactly where that was. It has been, however, resumed of late, that the earliest domicile of the Warreger Princes was in the outskirts of Novogorod; but, as this would be rather an out-of-the-way place for a national monument, the Emperor has decided on its being erected in the very centre of the Novogorod Kremlin.—*Paris Cor. of the Times.*

FROM KANSAS.

MORE TROUBLES—JIM LANE ON A MARCH—ANOTHER ABOLITION OUTRAGE—GEN. MCLEAN A FUGITIVE.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

WESTPORT, February 5, 1858.

The latest and most reliable news from the distracted Territory on our border, is of a serious character. Jim Lane has gathered together about five hundred or five hundred mounted Danites, and is now on his way, it is said, to storm Kickapoo. What his precise intention is, we do not have any idea of; except that it is to get up a general war. The Democratic or law party are forbearing, and have thus far refused to retaliate for the many recent outrages upon them, they preferring to await the action of Congress, from whom they expect that redress they are able to obtain themselves; but are unwilling, without an effort to the contrary, to plunge the country into a war, which, should it come again, will be something more than the flag of a fly's wing.

Gen. McLean, President Calhoun's chief clerk in the Surveyor's Office, has been compelled to leave Lecompton, and is now in this neighborhood. He brings the news that a day or two since, sheriff Walker, with a band of Danites as a posse, had his house went with a search warrant to McLean's office and demanded the returns and poll books of the recent elections under the Lecompton constitution. They endeavored to take McLean prisoner, but he escaped, and says that it was expected he would have been hung by a mob at Lawrence had he not got away. Suspecting some efforts would be made to get possession of the papers left with Dr. McLean buried them under his house pile, but was watched by a spy who was always on hand. The mob, for it was nothing else, the search and seizure being unlawful, for they were private papers for the time being, went to the place of concealment, dug up and took away the papers.

On account of McLean's absence the Surveyor General's office is closed, he being on his way to Washington. Will the Governor permit these things? H. C. P.

THE NEW DIFFICULTIES AT FORT SCOTT.

WESTPORT, February 4, 1858.

In my last letter I referred to a renewal of difficulties at Fort Scott, in Kansas, and a friend having sent me a statement which may be relied on, I enclose it to you for publication:

FORT SCOTT, K. T., JANUARY 23, 1858.

I avail myself of this opportunity of a direct communication to give you a true version of the late "Sure up," in this place, in hopes that you may be able to meet the Abolition accounts in time.

On the night of the 18th inst., a youth, hired at the City Hotel, was suspected of theft, by some of the boarders. They took him to the room of Jeremiah Stone, and after searching and threatened to hang him if he did not confess his theft, and point out the stolen articles. Not succeeding thus, they took him to the woods to hang him, where he escaped. Several pistol balls were fired at him by bluecoats. Nevertheless, he got off. This transaction produced some excitement the next day. The youth was a Georgian, and a portion of the pro-slavery party took up the matter, because, forsooth, the men engaged in the mob were all Free-State men; and a motion was made to retaliate upon the men engaged in the mob; when Gen. Clarke and some others urged them to drop the matter, as obnoxious to the harmony of the Democratic party; that it would lead to a breach between the Free-State and Pro-slavery Democrats. And it was true, too, that the Free-State Democrats were not responsible for the outrage, notwithstanding the leader of the mob, as well as his two violent assistants, Bentley and Bull, were Republicans, and acted openly with that party on the 4th inst. The two latter are men of no character, have been for some time under suspicion and closely watched by the authorities.

Three or four days after wards, the town was thrown into an excitement by a similar affair. A man named Johnson, a Kentuckian, who had been cutting a high figure without capital, was arrested by some men for swindling. Preliminary examination was about to commence, when he was suddenly seized by a mob and gun were brought into requisition. This time it was a party of pro-slavery men who had taken the law into their hands. But, again, by the interference and influence of the pro-slavery men, they were prevailed upon to desist, and the next day Johnson left. Since then he has been going through the country enlisting the sympathy of the Abolitionists and the cupidity of the outlaw, by telling them he was persecuted for being an Abolitionist, and that if they will get up a plundering party he will lead them to rich spoils. He tells them of the fine furniture, stocks of goods, money in stores, money in the Land Office, which may be obtained by a midnight upon Fort Scott.

The citizens of Fort Scott declined armed assistance from the country, having called upon the Governor to station some troops there; and, in the absence of the troops, if a descent upon the place should be made, they look to God, a just cause and their strong arms. They do not desire to encourage the marching of armed men through the country.

The Abolitionists having endeavored to make capital out of Brown, cohorts, it is well enough to give light to the real causes of the origin. H. C. P.

An Opponent's View of Affairs in Washington.

THE NOTICE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, (Black-Republican,) under date of the 8th inst., writes to that paper as follows, respecting the present state of affairs at the Federal capital:

The triumph in the House to-day was complete, the opposing majority, as usual, Burns and Pendleton, of Ohio, who have over and over again been pledged against Lecompton, yielded—the former at the solicitation of Stanton, the House Printer, who begged him in his great soul (the perspiration poured from him in streams.

Pendleton disregarded the instructions of the Ohio Legislature, and obeyed Senator Pugh, who, at the last minute, induced his divertion. Bennett, who had promised to vote for Harris' motion if he would modify it as he did, voted against it.

Haskin is the only New York Democrat who boldly obeyed the dictates of his concscience and his constituents. Not so Fernando Wood. The change of his vote would have carried the reference to the Committee on Territories, but he spurned every proposition for a retreat and saved the question. It was on this motion that the Administration expected a test vote.

Clarke now says he will never vote for Lecompton.

McKibben's father, who is a Federal officeholder, was present and begged him to sustain the Administration, but to no purpose. He nobly maintained his convictions.

Slidell and half-a-dozen other Senators were on the floor continually, endeavoring to save Lecompton.

My own impression is that the Administration can never come so near success again as they did to-day, but will grow weaker on the Kansas question.

In the Senate, on the test vote to-day, Allen refused to vote.

Bell and Crittenden will not vote for Lecompton on the question of its passage.

Pugh dodged the vote altogether. He is for a compromise, and is trying to effect it now, on some terms.

Pearce has expressed no opinion on the question.

Nevertheless, the Administration will have several majority. The Administration men intend to insist on reporting a bill back from the Committee on Territories to-morrow, and put it immediately upon its passage. This will be resisted, and a long debate will be had before that vote is taken.

It is understood that Calhoun will back out from the fraud by which it has been intended to give a pro-slavery majority in the Kansas Legislature. As this is the only condition on which they can save two needed votes in the Senate, he will probably do it.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Gov. Seymour, and other Barnburners are here, laboring industriously for Lecompton.

Clay says he only expects to make one more speech in the Senate, his desistance is at hand. The plan is on the rejection of Kansas, for the delegations of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, to vacate their seats and go home. It is supposed that those States will not recall vacancies during the dissolution of the Union, and it is hoped that Texas, Louisiana, and North Carolina will follow suit. Strange to say, South Carolina is the most conservative of all these. Their former trial of Nullification makes them cautious.

GREAT CALICO DRESS BALL IN NEW YORK.—A grand calico dress *soiree* took place at the Academy of Music, in New York, in aid of the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society and other charities, on Thursday night, and was an immense success. The *Times* says:

The house was crowded from the dancing-floor to the dome, long before the hour at which the exercises were to begin. From six o'clock in the evening, at which hour the tide began to set in—and it ebbed and flowed continuously during the evening—to a very uncertain hour next morning, when the last ripple subsided, it is not going beyond the mark to say that ten thousand people visited the scene of the evening's festivities. The building overflowed; people came and people went, and all who came were they well pleased with themselves, for charity is its own reward, and well pleased with the manner in which the affair was gotten up and managed.

"At eight o'clock the poem was delivered. At the conclusion the actresses and actors took possession of the floor. The *tout ensemble* of the Academy at this time, the boxes filled with fair women looking their fairest, and brave men looking their bravest, the floor a sea of moving uniforms, broadcloth and calico, (for till eleven o'clock the regulation was scrupulously enforced, and ladies in other costume were not admitted there,) the calico decorations of the house, with the banners of the Seventy-first Regiment interspersed, was striking indeed. In front of the scene which formed the background behind the stage, gas jets, forming the word 'Charity,' blazed forth.

"At the opposite side of the Academy were inscribed the names of the benevolent institutions for whose benefit the *soiree* was held, and the forms of L. M. Foster, Watts, Lawrence, Dorothea L. Dix, Howard, Annie M. Andrews, Hunter Woodis, Florence Nightingale, Peter Cooper, James Lennox and Leake. Dodworth's band, seventy-two performers, divided into two sections on opposite sides of the house, furnished the music. At eleven o'clock the transmorphosis from calico to silk commenced. Most of the ladies went up stairs and doffed their over-dresses, and then reappeared on the floor. Many, however, continued to wear their donation-dresses. The *soiree* was, throughout, one of the grandest affairs that ever took place in the city. The ladies, dressed in simple calico, looked full as lovely as if they had been in silks."

HOW TO MAKE A MAN SOBER.—An exchange gives the following receipe for this often very desirable thing:

Whenever a person is in a stupid and insensible state, from the abuse of intoxicating drinks, lay him on the right side, elevate his left arm, and pour cold water down it slowly. Before a common pitcher full can be emptied, the man will walk, perfectly sober.

MERIDIAN, LA., February 2, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I saw in your journal of 16th December last, a very beautiful piece of poetry by "Clara, of Bird's Nest Cottage." It was called forth upon being asked the cause of her apparent sadness, and if you think the enclosed is worthy of a place in your columns, I should be happy to have it appear as a response to "Clara." It will show that she did not sing to rainy but that a sweet, stray note penetrated the wilds of Louisiana, and waked an unlooked-for and sympathetic response:

TO CLARA.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

I, too, have dreamed, love,
Saw in my dream,
Banks of rich roses
Bha ing into stream.
Poetry I readed,
Bathed in delight,
Dreaming of thee, love,
Beautiful and bright.
Breathed I the perfume,
Horne on the air,
Gone on their love,
Meeting me there.
Meeting on life's stream,
Vision of night,
Star than forever,
Vision so bright.
Will was my joy, love,
Pure was my dream,
Swiftly descending
Life's fragile stream.
But oh, like the flowers—
Born to decay—
Sadly my dreaming, love,
Melted away.
Fate, thou hast chained me,
Chained me to grief;
Sunlight but mocks me—
Dreams bring relief.
Dream, then, forever,
Poor wasting heart;
Happiness fades, love,
Dreaming apart.

JOHN.

JUPITER HEIGHTS, LA.

A Stroll Among the Tombs.

From the Nashville Patriot.]

Some days ago I was walking along the avenues of a suburban town, near the city of Holly Springs, with solemn tramp amidst the pomp of woe, where column after column met my view in Doric smoothness and Grecian completeness, and felt that I was crossing the Stygian river in this sublime existence of death. It is useless to say I was tearful, for, my first-born was a tenant of the dead field, but those tears were chrystal—his soul had gone to Him who cannot die. Who has not got an "*In Memoriam?*" The highest virtue of the great is the lachrymal over the graves of the dead departed. The basest of creation have some melancholy moments; though they may not think they show external symptoms of grief and sorrow. Mr. Tennyson's *In Memoriam* is an universal elegiac, and deeply pathetic. It is a monument of Egyptian strength and Grecian polish, and invites one to the delightful shades of death to bathe in the baptismal font of regenerating tears. As a poem, it is perhaps inferior to the Princess, but in brevity, perspicuity and felicity of diction, it is absolutely incomparable. I extract:

"I shut it from, with him who sings,
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

"But who shall so forecast the years,
And find in loss a gain to match?
Or reach a hand through time to catch
The far-off interested tears?"

But with Old Mortality, writing a lamentation, I cannot stop to discriminate the difference between emerald and rubies; to do so would be an anti-christian mockery of the swilling of Jordan.

Among the great obituary notices, are Anthony's oration upon the sorrows of Milton's Lycidas; Gray's Elegy; Blair's Grave; Moore and Byron on the death of Sheridan; Swift's Elegy on the death of Demar, the Usurer. Most of these are too well known to admit of any notice, but I insert a few verses from Swift; they may have a good effect. On the death of the Usurer:

"Know all men by these presents, Death the tenant,
By mortgage has secured the corpse of Demar;
Nor can ivory hundred thousand sterling pound
Redeem him from his prison under ground."

Anything but a dead soul entombed in a living body will be moved at this verse. But again, and full well enough to immortalize him:

ON THE DEATH OF A FAMOUS GENERAL, 1722.

"His Grace! impossible! what, dead!
Of old age, too, and in his bed!
And could death not forbear that hour fall,
And so ingloriously, after all?
Well, since he's gone, no matter how,
The last of heroes should make him now!
And I will do so, as the noble crows stoutest,
He'd wish to stump a fly to longer.
And could he be indeed dead,
As by the newspapers we're told?
Thousands, I think, pretty hearty!
'Twas time to consider of his end, indeed;
This world he number'd long enough;
He lived to be a burden to all
And that's the reason, some think, he died.
He left behind so great a name,
Behind his funeral appears
Nor widow's sighs, nor orphan's tears,
Want at his door cries each heart to pierce
Attest the progress of his bounty.
But what (? that) his friends may say,
He had those blessings in his day;
True to his profit and his pride,
He made them weep before he died.
Come hither, all ye empty shades!
Ye bubbles raised by breath of kings!
Who from upon the throne of state
Over other souls lord your fate!
Let pride be taught by this rebuke,
How very much a thing a duke,
From an high-set him-to-fall,
Proved to that dust from whence he sprung."

But, my object was not to write an essay on death verses, that would be exchanging solid happiness for ephemeral glory, but to let my readers peep in on a scene with the footlights of my early youth. Here, is found inscribed on cold marble, "sacred to the memory, &c.," of Roger Barton and Joseph W. Chalmers. These mausoleums have around them relic evidences that their tenants once enjoyed the happiness and friendship of family scenes. The box and cedar, and arbor-vitae, shows signs of memory with the living. There, is a dilapidated pile recording the death of Miss Watson, once