DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, ... APRIL 17, 1858.

☞ The APPEAL is regularly discontinued at the end of the time subscribed and paid for unless renewed in advance. This rule is adhered to without respect to persons. ☜

Reading Matter on Every Page.

REAIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The Boston *Herald* has an article upon the cheering prospects opening upon us, which is so full of hope and encouragement, that we gladly give it a prominent place in the columns of our paper. That journal says that from every quarter is heard the note of preparation for renewed activity in trade. Enterprise is once more alert. Every branch of industry begins to feel revivifying influences. We are in the midst of a business revival. Whether this new revival will prove a counter-movement to the religious revival which has so taken hold of the public mind, it is not for us to say. But we rejoice to know and feel and to behold the evidences that are multiplying, that business has revived. It is of material and personal consequence to everybody that it should be so. While we do not deny that it is important for every one to study his spiritual health, it is equally of the first importance to look after his physical well-being. For what saith the text: "These things ought ye to have done, and not left the other undone."

Spring has opened upon us in a most favorable mood. It may not last so, but it has already filled the mind of the business world with encouragement and hope. Business has started from its long depression, and it may recover to a condition of the highest health even while we are preparing to take advantage of its new activity. The winter is ended, the panic is over and gone, and the time for new resolves has come. There is much to encourage these efforts. What business is transacted this season will be legitimate. It will not be feverish or spasmodic. It will be done on actual capital and short credits. The long period of inaction has cleared the market and reduced the stocks, while capital has accumulated, which is available for business purposes the moment it is called for. Never was there so much means as at the present time. Never was there better opportunities for the exercise of business talents, energy and industry.

The mechanical employments present most encouraging aspects. Numerous buildings in the city and in the adjoining towns are to be commenced forthwith. The ship-carpenters who had laid down the implements of their occupation for an unlimited season, as they thought, all commercial operations were so much depressed, are taking them up again. Several first-class ships are now under way. The great shoe and leather interest which has been under the shade so long, has started afresh. All the leather markets are reported active and buoyant, and buyers of leather and manufactured stock are beginning to appear in numbers, although, as yet, they buy with caution. But the best symptom of all, in the revival of this business, is the fact that the prices paid to journeymen, which prevailed previous to the panic, have been restored.

Every other branch of business, in like manner, moves and rises with the genial tide of prosperity that has returned to us. Let the tide still rise until it fills the workshops, the mills, and manufacturing establishments, the warehouses, the wharves and the shipyards with busy hands, at remunerating prices. That is what is now wanted to restore happiness to a million hearts who have had a gloomy perspective before them during a long, long winter of forced idleness and deprivation. We say to the laboring man, take courage! for the night of your complaint is past. Should the supply of labor in the city and about the city, prove greater than the demand, let those who fail of employment here, go forth into the fields, on the farms, "seize the plough and greatly independent live."

Now that the sounds of industry are heard again throughout the land, as they have been wont to be heard; now that our streets are again filled with a busy crowd from all parts of the country, seeking bargains and making liberal purchases; now that our stores are no longer deserted, but are filled with merchandise and customers; now that the people are again employed or are about to be employed in their various occupations; and now that money again begins to circulate freely in all the small channels of society, let the active and the intelligent and the persevering business man prepare his advertisements, and send them into our counting-room, that they may be sent, on the following morning, on the wings of steam, to every part of the country. They will be seen and read by hundreds and thousands of persons, each of whom may be regarded as a customer. To advertise judiciously is the way to thrive.

GOOD NEWS.

We take great pleasure in announcing the fact that the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad is fully completed to the Pilot Knob, and the cars are now running regularly every day. Yesterday two car loads of pig metal were brought up, one from the Iron Mountain, and the other from the Knob. This we call good news, as it is the beginning of a new state of things in relation to the iron business in St. Louis. In a short time this city will take the lead of Pittsburgh as a great iron market, and iron manufacturing point. These two establishments of the Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain can furnish all kinds of pig metal at the shortest notice. Success to the road.

Thus far, at least, the bonds issued by the State are safe—for without allowing ourselves to be carried away by the flattering prospects of this road, enough will surely be realized over running expenses, to pay the interest on the State bonds.

So soon, however, as the affairs of the road are settled, which, we have reason to believe will be made, and the cost ascertained for the continuation of the road to the mouth of the Ohio, or some point below it. We must have communication by railroad to New Orleans, and that without delay.

We cite the foregoing from the St. Louis Republican of the 12th. Our friends of that paper ought to remember, when speaking of a railroad connection with New Orleans, that a road is already projected from this city to intersect their road at the Iron Mountain. The city of St. Louis and the State of Missouri will, in all probability, be expected to assist in advancing the road southward to the Arkansas State line. It seems to us that a connection with New Orleans, by way of Memphis, is much more desirable and advantageous to the interests of St. Louis, than a connection at Cairo. Memphis is on an air line between the two cities, and has a large and increasing trade which St. Louis may in time find it to her interest to cultivate.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY RECOGNIZED.—The protracted struggle on the Kansas question has been productive of at least one good effect, says the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Patriot*. It has committed all parties in the country to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The Montgomery bill, objectionable only because it defers the admission of Kansas until a future day, without giving any practical result which would not be equally attainable through the Lecompton Constitution, yet proposes to admit Kansas whether a slave or a free State, just as the people decide. This made abandons of course, the Wilmot proviso, and clearly and distinctly recognizes the legality of the territorial laws, and therefore, of the present and past territorial legislatures. This bill provides that all may vote, "who are legal voters under the laws of the Territory of Kansas." The Republicans in Congress voted for these provisions, and the Republicans out of Congress are everywhere rejoicing that they did so vote. For years they have stoutly denied the validity of the laws of the Territorial Legislatures, and now they turn around and endorse the great fact that the laws passed by these Legislatures are binding upon the people.

SQUIRREL HUNTING.—A correspondent writing from Stockton, California, informs us that ground squirrels are so numerous in that region that they are a perfect pest to the farmers, as they destroy a very large portion of their crops. As much as $100,000 are expended annually in California in purchasing strychnine, arsenic and phosphorus, to destroy them, but these poisons seem to produce no decided effect in diminishing their numbers. Our correspondent, however, we think hit upon a plan which, when he carries it out, will put them to rout most effectually. He proposes to get up a steam boiler of about four horse power, mount it on a wagon, draw it out to the fields, get up steam and conduct it into their holes by a pipe, and thus cleanse the varmints in their dens.

The squirrels live in what are called "towns"—their holes are very numerous, and in clusters, and the passages underneath are all connected. By taking the steam pipe, therefore, and inserting it in a hole, then closing all the others in the vicinity and letting on the steam, a whole community will thus be stunned at one operation. When this is accomplished, he will proceed to the next township, and extinguish its subterranean inhabitants in the same manner, and so on until the whole of squirreldom in that region is subdued by the all-conquering power of steam.

☞ Four good mothers have given birth to four sad daughters; truth has produced hatred; success, pride; security, danger; and familiarity, contempt. And, on the other hand, four bad mothers have produced as many good daughters; for assurance is the offspring of astrology; prudence, of alchymy; freedom, of oppression; patience, of long suffering.

THE PACIFIC ROAD.

NO. II.

WHAT IS THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SOUTH?

For the Memphis Appeal.

We attempted in our last communication, to show that, while fanatical efforts, excited by foreign influences, were endeavoring to destroy our Union, yet if the right thinking men of the North, seeing the noble advantages possessed by the South, would promote their own commercial interest by closer bonds of intercourse with us, they might preserve our Union. That commerce is the bond of peace between nations—that the iron bands of our railways are ties of so strong a character as to forbid a severance of international State sovereignty, under the existing Federal Constitution. Yet, what may not madness undertake! In either event—whether by treachery at home, or by insidious influences from abroad, disunion should be accomplished, the South holds within herself elements of power that no other portion of the world possesses. The true policy of the South is to be prepared for the future, be it what it may. If, on the other hand, our Union be preserved—if our grand experiment of self-government be sustained—where is the limit to the national and geographical resources of the South? Shall she not encourage every enterprise which shall develop those resources, yet untold? Shall she not prepare her way for an inter-oceanic communication with the Atlantic and Pacific States, which *secure ducies to more northern regions?* Her policy is to promote the commerce of her own seaports—to manufacture her own fabrics—to have her own oceanic steamships to the Old World, and to concentrate all her elements of power within her borders. Thus is she at all times prepared fully to sustain her rightful power.

What is the great staple of the world? What, that clothes mankind? What, that has enriched the factories of the Northern States; aye, even of England? Were the South to manufacture its own staple—produce its own cotton goods, Lowell and other manufacturing towns, might find their week days as quiet as a Sunday. The millions of capital in England expended in manufacturing our staple, will find a better investment *here*, where it is raised. Immigration might be a material consequence at once.

The region of country in which cotton is raised, extends from the Atlantic to the uplands of Western Texas, between the parallels of 31° and 34° inclusive. On the South, the cotton and sugar climates overlap or intermix. On the north, the cotton and the corn also does the same. It is however safe to say, that the centre line between 32° and 33°, is the medium of the cotton climate. It is equally true that all the efforts of Great Britain, even aided by the scientific and practical skill of professional gentlemen from the Southern States of our country, in their best efforts in the Territories of the East India Company have failed. Do we then fully appreciate the necessity of a stronger hand to connect the several States, which thus furnish the greater part of even the clothing of the world?

If we can manufacture our staple at home, were it not better for all? A Southern Pacific Railroad would at all times afford the means of speedy transmission to either ocean. It would facilitate immigration, and more particularly to our Southwestern States. It would develop resources there which are as yet unknown; and where now the prairie flowers bloom unseen by civilized eye, they will give way to smiling homes and plantations yielding wealth to the owners. Much—yes, more than mere words—is due to the gentlemen who have already projected this great and patriotic undertaking; and as we proceed hereafter to show what has already been done, and what is now being accomplished, it shall appear as clear as sunlight, that their labors will result in the fortunes of the stockholders of such a road.

FIELDSTON.

SINGULAR AND FATAL CASE.—The Marysville, California *News* states, on the authority of a Dolor Gulch correspondent, that JOHN THOMAS came to his death in January last, in the following manner:

"He and Ephraim Maringer, while conversing together in a store, differed concerning the length of time a man could hold his breath. Thomas thought ten minutes was the longest time, when Maringer offered to bet him that he could not hold his breath five minutes. At last they put up ten dollars each, and he who kept in his breath the longest was to have the money. Thomas said he was determined to win the money or burst. The parties were fixed, the word given, and each drew a long breath and held on. Second after second rolled away into minutes—one—two—three minutes—and Maringer gave in with a loud puff, not being able to stand it longer. At this the spectators raised a loud laugh; but Thomas gave no sign or motion to show that he was aware of his having won the wager, but sat, with his head bowed upon his breast, still—immovable! They called him by name, no answer. The spectators, of whom there were five or six, became alarmed. They shook him, raised him from his chair, and behold! he was dead! A physician was called in, but there was no hope of resuscitation. Two other doctors came, a post mortem examination was had, and it was found that the heart had been completely burst asunder, thus causing instant death. 'He was determined to win the money or burst!' Both Thomas and Maringer were strong, robust, and healthy men—miners, capable of undergoing much fatigue."

CUBA.—The New York *Times* is for the acquisition of Cuba as a Northern measure. The following are its reasons:

"The *States* considers the acquisition of Cuba as a matter of special importance to the Southern States. We do not—for we are surprised to find, among Southern men, that difference of sentiment and of action which the *States* deplores. The Cuban question is *preeminently* a Southern question. The only way in which the acquisition of that island could benefit the South, would be by adding one more slave State to the Union and so increasing the political power of slavery. But Cuba, if acquired, must be a province before it is a State—and therefore a decree more Free States before she enters the confederacy. Besides, slavery is a very different thing in Cuba, from what it is in South Carolina. The acquisition of Cuba would put an effectual stop to the African slave trade, introduce a rival sugar growing country to Louisiana, and offer the example of a slave State where slaves are legally entitled to earn their own freedom. Commerce would be the great interest which would profit most by the annexation of Cuba—and the commercial section is, therefore, the one which will be most zealous in its support. New York city is far more direct

HIDES, OIL LEATH

SADDLERY HARDWARE AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDIN

Manufacturers and Dealers in Saddles, Bridles, Harness Collars, Whip

WE have now on hand, a full and complete assortment of GOODS in our line, and will be receiving weekly, fresh additions to our stock, all of which we will sell as

CHEAP FOR CASH,

as the same quality of Goods can be purchased at Cincinnati or St. Louis. We would specially invite THE MERCHANTS and dealers in saddlery generally, to examine our stock, as we are prepared to sell by their own the shortest notice.

All Goods manufactured in the House, warranted. We will pay at all times, the highest market price Cash for

Hides, Furs and Peltries.

Mr. HICK will give his special attention to this line of business.

C. K. HOLST & SON,

Cabinet Maker AND UNDERTAKERS,

Main-St., Old Stand, below Monr

(*The oldest permanent stand in the city.*)

HAVE constantly on hand all sizes of Patent Metallic Burial Cases, which they line and put up at the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of Wood and Gloves Coffins, which they sell at a fair price.

Orders from the country prompt attended to, and every article warranted, and Upholstering executed.

NEW PIANO STORE.

THE STODART PIANO

P. FLAVIO

HAS the pleasure to announce to his friends and public generally, that he has been appointed by Mr. Stodart S. Morris, of New York, Agent for the STODART PIANOS.

He is now opening at their store on Madison street four doors from the Union Bank, a large stock which he will sell at New York prices

Land Warrant Stolen.

ON the 3d day of April, instant, there was stolen from me in the city of Memphis, a certain Warrant for 80 acres of land issued by the United States to Jacob Salomon under the act of 1855, for service in the War of 1812, number of said Warrant not recollected.

Bartlett & Co. are my agents on Thursday arrested a young man who called for the letters. The officer took him before the Mayor, where he gave his name as George Phelps. The young man stated that he had been in the employ of Bradley, who represented the whole firm and who was at the bottom of the swindle, for about three weeks. During this time the receipts daily had averaged fully $1,000—of which not the shadow of a return had been made to the victims. In default of $4,000 bail he was sent to the Tombs.

On Friday, Sergeant Birney visited the headquarters, No. 208 Broadway, and found that the office was at No. 6, a small room containing two chests, two chairs and a bag with about three pounds of coffee. He waited several hours, but the proprietor failed to appear. A large number of merchants, just arrived, called, however, expressing a wish to become agents for the coffee. It is believed that Bradley had taken the alarm and fled. He is said to have been concerned in a similar swindle about seven years ago.

"Oh, pray let me have my way this time," said a young gentleman to his lady love. "Well, Willie, I suppose I must this once; but you know that after we are married I shall always have a *Will* of my own."

NEGRO COLONIZATION A FAILURE.

From the New York Banner of Liberty.

The following extract which we take from a published letter written to a friend by an officer of the U. S. Ship *Vincennes* dated Monrovia, Liberia, Jan. 26, 1858, concurs with all reliable testimony from the same quarter, in proving that the negro race, now and there, (as heretofore everywhere) when removed from subjection to the white race, rapidly relapse into barbarism and misery. Let the dupes of the negro mania and of those impostures that turn it to profitable account, read and reflect:

"This, as you doubtless know, is the theatre of the zealous efforts of the American Colonization Society for the last forty years, the last nine of which it has been a separate and independent republic, modelled after our own Government, having a President and Vice-President, its Congress, Senate and House, its Cabinet and all the minor officers corresponding to our own. The republic casts about 1,200 votes, and has, of colonists, a population of about 12,000, and of natives, within its limits, about 200,000. A few families (first families of course,) monopolize all the offices, spend all the money, and tax the Colonization Society and the poor darkies, for the support of government.

"Their defenses consist of a little schooner, the *Lark*, given to them by Great Britain, having four small guns. They also have four guns mounted on an eminence near town, which they call a fort; also, four more dumped in the sand on the beach just as they were landed, and another in the same condition in one of their grass grown streets. They have never been mounted and probably will never be.

"They have little trade and less energy. Palm oil is the principal article of traffic, and just now there is little of that. The lazy natives have not energy enough to plant or cultivate the ground, and a succession of short crops has compelled them to cut down the palms tree for sustenance, thus cutting off the oil crop, almost their only source of revenue.

"I have seen all the lions—Ex-President Roberts, President Benson, the Senate, House, Supreme Court, Cabinet, etc. They are all 'fust family,' and mostly from 'Ole Virginny.' The President once had a mule, the only animal of horse kind in the place, but the mule died the other day and there is now no horse in the place. They say he has a colt out in the country, and anticipates a ride when the 'critter' grows up. The Attorney-General is a big man, also—he wished to purchase two barrels of slush from our ship, but his funds would not warrant paying what we thought it worth.

"I visited Congress the other day, and heard a furious discussion in regard to the propriety of increasing the salaries of the Judges $50 a year. One honorable member, who made the 'big palaver' on the subject said:

"'Mr. Speaker and Gemmen: De gemmen who spoke last is 'posed to raised he salaries 'cause he t'inks Liberia is gwaine to broke. Gemmen, I say Liberia can't broke—only de folks broke. Liberia can't broke, 'cause she's too poor to broke. Yah! Yah!'

"We have fired salutes for the Government, had the big niggers on board, and fired salutes for them, and 'done them proud!' But I must say that I think the experiment of the Colonization Society is a failure. It has been carried on under the most favorable auspices, and patronized, and watched over, and encouraged, and paid by the most able and liberal men of our country for forty years, and to me it seems a failure. As long as Americans sustain the colony by ample means, wise counsels and fresh importations of the best Virginia blood, the colony may continue. But were all contributions of money, and fresh men withdrawn, and the colonists left entirely to their own resources, I have no doubt they would nearly all take to the bush in five years. Continue these contributions, and the experiment of testing the capabilities of the African for self-government will still be a failure—yet the colony may exist, and under the lead of a few families having American blood in their veins, the majority will remain where they belong—the servants of those of stronger intellect and more enterprising habits.

"It is very well that the experiment has had so fair a trial, and that it affords ample scope for liberal philanthropic families who believe in the equality of the negro with the white race, to squander all the spare change they can spare."

The Press and the Hon. Wm. Bigler.

For some time past the Philadelphia *Press* has exhibited a spirit toward Senator Bigler which is characterized by so much impudence and ungentlemanness that we advert to it with indignation. We do not desire a controversy with the *Press*, but cannot in silence permit attacks upon statesmen for opinions which are also held by ourself. It is still more a matter for severe reprobation when language is ascribed to the distinguished Senator which he did not employ, and incorrect telegraphic reports are made the basis for virulent personal assaults. In our next issue we shall lay before our readers the remarkably able speech which has attracted the envy of the *Press*, and give the candid world conclusive evidence of that journal's deep error. This speech will do more, it will convince all that as in the past so in future William Bigler will adhere inviolate upon any position which he may hold and not receive dignity therefrom. From his entrance into public life he has been noted for that peculiarity which is the mark of all life-long successful statesmen—he possesses a growing and expanding mind.

The speech he makes to-day is better than any he had made previously; that he will make to-morrow will surpass it, and thus his impromptu address, upon the Crittenden amendment was the abiest effort of his hitherto life. It exhibited with great oratorical skill and logical force, the unconstitutionality and inconsistency of this measure. Leading the way, he cast light upon what was yet undiscussed and not understood. He united the Democracy against a bill which had been merely framed for the purpose of uniting the motley array of the opposition Administrations, and which is ten times more objectionable than the Lecompton constitution. Perfection has never been claimed for the constitution which was framed at Lecompton, but Mr. Bigler has proved beyond denial that the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment is so outrageous, that many of its supporters in the House hang their heads, and seek by every means to prevent a discussion, which might further expose its enormities.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.*

Amalgamation of the Factions.

The Black Republican City Convention, which met yesterday afternoon, went through the formality of nominating a ticket; accepting, as was previously arranged, the entire ticket which has been before the public for some time past as the American, or People's ticket.

Thus the amalgamation of all the factions, for the purpose of testing their strength with the Democracy in the coming city election, is complete, and it remains only for our friends to arouse, put forth their strength, and crush this many-headed political monster. The good government of the city requires; the prestige of the Democratic party demands it. For the sake of the honor and prosperity of our fair old "Quaker City," her affairs must never be allowed to fall into the hands of such a miserable piebald combination of the odds and ends of broken-down political factions. We have the opposition now just where we want them—back on their old platform—and know how to designate them; it is the same old anti-Democratic party. After filibustering around for the last two years through the mazes of Nativeism, Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism, they have come back to the old issue, and that we gladly go before the people. It is Democracy vs. the anti-Democrats. In such a cause what man will hold back? Who will not wish to share the glorious victory which awaits our party.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

The Wisconsin *Free Democrat*, a Black Republican sheet, sees nothing but disaster and defeat in the adoption of such a measure as the Crittenden amendment. It says:

"We see the difficulties which surround the case so far as the Republicans are concerned, we see also the urgencies of the case so far as Kansas is concerned. But, in the light of principle, we see nothing but disaster and defeat in the adoption of such a measure. It is the abandonment of the principle of freedom in the Territories, and the surrender of a powerful Republican organization into a bulwark for slavery."

The Montgomery amendment took the Lecompton constitution, which is a slavery constitution, as a basis of action, and the Black Republicans, in voting for it, agreed that new States may be admitted into the Union with their approval, provided the people of those States desired slavery. That is an abandonment of the anti-slavery platform, an abandonment of the Philadelphia platform, and for reason the *Free Democrat* calls it "an abandonment of the principle of freedom for a political expedient, which may convert the Republican organization into a bulwark of slavery." The Black Republicans surrender all their principles, and feelings and ideas of slavery extension, to the absorbing purpose of desire to defeat the Administration, and yet they hoped overthrow the Democratic party.

But is not the extent to which these Republican patriots have humbled and prostituted themselves to secure a temporary triumph over the Administration. They have voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, by voting to strike out one of the qualifications of an amendment. Every voter in Kansas is required to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Fugitive Slave Law included. Montgomery amendment to swear that they will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, the Fugitive Slave Law inclusive, and that he has done nothing to obstruct the execution of that particular law! Is any wonder that, over such an immolation of principle, conviction and feeling, Giddings, Crittenden and Marshall will weep and howl as never done before?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The prospect for the grain and fruit crop in Western Texas is represented as remarkably good. The San Antonio *Herald* says that, in about three weeks ago, on the Medina there were fields of corn more than a foot high. The stands are remarkably good. The peach and plum trees are ever-loaded with young fruit. The last frost did no damage.

MARRIAGE OF A VENERABLE COUPLE.—We learn that Mr. Joseph Stratton and Mrs. Kendall were married on Thursday evening in Union Hall, Athol, by Rev. Mr. Burt. This was the second marriage of the bridegroom, who is 70 years of age—the third marriage of the bride, whose age is 74 years. The officiating clergyman has reached the venerable age of 92 years. It was generally known in the village that the interesting ceremony was to take place, and many citizens were present, each paying ten cents for admission to the hall.—*Boston Journal.*

OWTONAGON, THE NEW STATE.—Two names have been suggested for the new State to be erected from parts of Michigan and Northern Wisconsin—Superior and Ontonagon. The latter is the more popular, and has the advantage of being aboriginal. Superior is a name that might be applied to a colony in New South Wales, as well as a new American State. Ontonagon is an Indian word, and is pronounced as if written On-ton-aw-gon.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Both Houses will adjourn on Monday, to attend the funeral of Mr. Benton. There has been no acceptance by the President of volunteers from the several States for service in Utah, nor will there be until after the passage of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Senator Davis is now regarded as convalescent. Neither House is in session to-day, having adjourned over till Monday.

The *Union*, of this morning, speaking of the Deficiency bill, says that, such is the condition of affairs that even such a great measure of necessity and urgency as the supplies for the Utah expedition must give its passage to Black Republican favor, and speaks of some half a dozen Southern Democrats as afflicted with a weak vanity for figuring as the watch-dogs of the Treasury, aspiring after cerebrine fame, who hang about the spigots of the public cider barrel, giving the violent symptoms of babies at every superfluous drop that falls from them, regardless of what happens at the bung. It also charges them with uniting with the Free-soil party on a great financial measure, while certain Northern Democrats unite with the same party to defeat the other great leading question, the Kansas bill.

The *Union* also says that it is idle for squads of twenty-odd members, who have gone off and acted with the Black Republican phalanx—one squad on one question and another on another question, but some equal or other on every question that has yet arisen—to suppose that the administration and five-sixths of the Democratic organization will change their policy at the bidding of a handful of men. The only salvation for the Democratic party is a firm, unwavering persistence by the administration in the policy it has from the first espoused. To yield one jot or tittle to faction is to commence at once, for the Democratic organization, the work of disintegration and destruction.

RECAPITULATION IN VIRGINIA—THE BANK ACTS—REPUDIATION SPOKEN OF.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of April 6 h, supposed to speak as the organ of Gov. Wise, presents rather gloomy apprehensions regarding the state of finances likely to result from the recently enacted bank acts. One law fixes the first day of May next for the resumption of specie payments by the bank of Virginia, the other requires that the banks shall prepare for a revolution in their mode of redemption. With these two causes, says the *Enquirer*, operating simultaneously, it is evident that the banks can extend but little specie accommodation during the next few months.

It is further stated that the State Government will require, on the 1st of July, about $1,000,000 of specie, to pay the interest on the public debt. If the banks cannot supply this then the State must repudiate, by postponing the payment of her debts. The passage of the tax bill has been delayed, till commissioners of the revenue cannot have their work prepared for the sheriffs before the 1st of July. So no taxes will be paid into the treasury till late in the fall—perhaps none before December.

The Executive is again driven to devise means, unprovided by legislation, for the payment of the public debt. Should his ingenuity prove equal to the task, the State which drives the banks to immediate resumption, must itself suspend.

Thus the State credit will receive another shock, and Virginia bonds will fall so—who knows what? Even if the money shall be raised in time, it will require such an evident effort as to produce no favorable impression on the stock market. State bonds must remain below par. The appropriations to internal improvements cannot be applied.

This is rather a dreary picture, and the *Enquirer* thinks there is every probability of its realization.

THE RECORD—THE BLACK LIST.—The Black Republican press are publishing, under the above heading, and with black lines around it, a list of the names of those Democrats in Congress who voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. This is about as puerile a specimen of party warfare as was ever indulged in by an organization. It is only noticeable for its silliness, malignity and party bitterness. It is an old dodge of the opposition to the Democracy. There never was a Democratic measure passed by Congress that did not elicit this venomous Black List, and cause it to be published in the opposition press. Those who voted for the war of 1812 with Great Britain, who sustained Jackson's veto of the National Bank, who voted for the Sub-treasury, the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, the Tariff of 1846, the Nebraska Bill, and other measures, were all, in their day, put in the Black List by a shameless and mendacious press. The list, however, proved to those men one of honor, and in a few years those who denounced it found it so recognized by the people universally. Those who voted for the late Kansas Bill have nothing to fear. They took the sensible view of the question, and will be sustained in their votes. The Black List, made up by malignancy and party spirit, is only worthy of execration and infamy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

COMPLETION OF THE EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD—CELEBRATION.—It is proposed by the East Tennessee press, to celebrate the completion of this work, which will unite all the Northern cities with the Mississippi river. On the first of June, the last link will be united. Greenville, East Tennessee, is suggested as the proper place for the grand jubilee. This place is just half way between Knoxville and Bristol. What say the Memphis people to the proposition?

GAME IN TEXAS.—We heard a gentleman this morning dilating on the rare sport he had himself enjoyed, and participated in with others in the State of Texas. One man had killed 1,100 squirrels in coupling, in and about a cornfield! another—we think himself—had shot with his gun 7 or 8,000 pigeons in the same time; as to the number of wolves, bears, and such like small game, deponent saith not; but the presumption is, that a score or two could be taken in the morning before breakfast.—*Dispatch.*

LOCAL MATTERS.

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MESSRS. EDITORS: Profoundly grateful to those of my friends who were instrumental in procuring my consent to become a candidate for the office of City Marshal, I desire to say through your columns, that owing to an increased mail over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the assurances of better remuneration, I have determined to retain the office which I at present hold, and do not wish longer to be considered as a candidate for the post of City Marshal. Respectfully,

JOHN J. SOPE.

DISTRESSING.—Early in the night of Sunday, the 11th inst., the dwelling house of JOHN S. THORNTON, Esq., of Lauderdale county, one mile from Durhamsville, together with several out-houses, was consumed by fire. A negro girl, some thirteen years of age, sleeping in the house was burned to death. But little of the furniture was saved. Mr. and Mrs. T., the only persons, besides the unfortunate servant girl above named, in the house at the time, were rescued with great difficulty by the exertions of their slaves. Mr. T. escaped by the roof. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. No insurance.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Last evening Miss DAVENPORT was favored with an excellent house on the occasion of her first benefit here. The pieces were selected with reference to her varied talent in tragedy and comedy, and she proved herself fully equal to both. This evening will be the last of her engagement, when she will perform "Mrs Haller" in the *Stranger*, and repeat (by particular desire) the "Maniac Bride." Miss DAVENPORT has made her mark here, and will, on her return next season, find hundreds of admirers ready to welcome her again to Memphis.

Port of Memphis.

Arrivals and Departures.

Landis, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Morrison, from St. Louis to New Orleans.
J. Savage, from Nashville to New Orleans.
Chauteau, from New Orleans to St. Louis.
Nebraska, from New Orleans to Memphis.
Illinois, from New Orleans to St. Louis.
A. T. Lacey, from New Orleans to St. Louis.
New Monongahela, N. Orleans to St. Louis.

River News.

The river was rising rapidly last evening, having risen 20 inches within the last 24 hours, and 2 feet altogether since coming to a stand. The landing was not very busy last evening with general freight, and but little cotton was received.

The Editor leaves at 3 o'clock to-day for St. Louis.

The Return leaves for White and Red rivers this evening.

The Hill took out last night for New Orleans 1050 bales of cotton.

The Nebraska is the New Orleans boat for Monday.

The splendid Magnolia expects to leave for New Orleans to night. She is a magnificent freight boat and ready for any quantity of cotton.

This is the regular day for the City of Huntsville to leave for Nashville.

ST. LOUIS.—From the *Republican*, April 14: In the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening, the river at this point swelled 28 inches, and was still rising at dark. There is now almost twenty feet in the channel out to Cairo. The last arrivals from the Missouri report the river rising rapidly from Weston down, with at least ten feet in the channel. All the tributaries of the Missouri below Weston are pouring out floods. The latest arrivals from the upper Mississippi report that river rising rapidly from St. Paul down, and all the tributaries pouring out floods. The last boats over did not sound on either of the rapids; requires that the banks shall prepare for a revolution in their mode of redemption. With these two causes, says the *Enquirer*, operating simultaneously, it is evident that the banks can extend but little specie accommodation during the next few months.

It is further stated that the State Government will require, on the 1st of July, about $1,000,000 of specie, to pay the interest on the public debt. If the banks cannot supply this then the State must repudiate, by postponing the payment of her debts. The passage of the tax bill has been delayed, till commissioners of the revenue cannot have their work prepared for the sheriffs before the 1st of July. So no taxes will be paid into the treasury till late in the fall—perhaps none before December.

The Executive is again driven to devise means, unprovided by legislation, for the payment of the public debt. Should his ingenuity prove equal to the task, the State which drives the banks to immediate resumption, must itself suspend.

Thus the State credit will receive another shock, and Virginia bonds will fall so—who knows what? Even if the money shall be raised in time, it will require such an evident effort as to produce no favorable impression on the stock market. State bonds must remain below par. The appropriations to internal improvements cannot be applied.

This is rather a dreary picture, and the *Enquirer* thinks there is every probability of its realization.

THE RECORD—THE BLACK LIST.—The Black Republican press are publishing, under the above heading, and with black lines around it, a list of the names of those Democrats in Congress who voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. This is about as puerile a specimen of party warfare as was ever indulged in by an organization. It is only noticeable for its silliness, malignity and party bitterness. It is an old dodge of the opposition to the Democracy. There never was a Democratic measure passed by Congress that did not elicit this venomous Black List, and cause it to be published in the opposition press. Those who voted for the war of 1812 with Great Britain, who sustained Jackson's veto of the National Bank, who voted for the Sub-treasury, the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, the Tariff of 1846, the Nebraska Bill, and other measures, were all, in their day, put in the Black List by a shameless and mendacious press. The list, however, proved to those men one of honor, and in a few years those who denounced it found it so recognized by the people universally. Those who voted for the late Kansas Bill have nothing to fear. They took the sensible view of the question, and will be sustained in their votes. The Black List, made up by malignancy and party spirit, is only worthy of execration and infamy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

COMPLETION OF THE EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD—CELEBRATION.—It is proposed by the East Tennessee press, to celebrate the completion of this work, which will unite all the Northern cities with the Mississippi river. On the first of June, the last link will be united. Greenville, East Tennessee, is suggested as the proper place for the grand jubilee. This place is just half way between Knoxville and Bristol. What say the Memphis people to the proposition?

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