THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1858. VOLUME IX.---NUMBER 60.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN, LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL,

UNDER THE STYLE AND FIRM OF

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, in advance, per annum.....$10 00
Tri-Weekly, " " 6 00
Weekly, " " 3 00

☞ The Weekly paper will be furnished to Clubs of Two and upwards at $2 50 each, payable invariably in advance, and every Club to be made up at one office.

☞ At the subscriber and a new one will be taken together at $2 50 each.

☞ To insure well the paper be sent to new subscribers unless the order for the same is attended with the cash.

☞ All Daily subscriptions will be considered due and payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ The foregoing terms will be strictly and rigidly adhered to.

DAILY RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

Adopted by the Appeal and Enquirer.

For one square or less, one insertion.....$1 00
For each additional insertion of same.....50

Space.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	5 Days.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	4 Weeks.	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
1	2 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	75 00
2	4 00	6 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	21 00	25 00	37 50	50 00	75 00	100 00
3	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	50 00	75 00	100 00	150 00
4	7 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	62 50	85 00	125 00	200 00
5	8 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	75 00	100 00	150 00	250 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	85 00	125 00	200 00	300 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	100 00	150 00	250 00	400 00
8	14 00	18 00	22 00	26 00	35 00	45 00	55 00	65 00	75 00	112 50	175 00	300 00	500 00
9	16 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	70 00	80 00	125 00	200 00	350 00	600 00

☞ One square, nonpareil weekly, per annum, $40 00
" " twice a week, " " 60 00
☞ Two squares, nonpareil weekly, per annum, $60 00
" " twice a week, " " 80 00

☞ All advertisements required to be kept on second page, CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page, at half-price each insertion.

☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in large type, charged DOUBLE rates.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for occupying space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside or no per.

☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Opportunity Notices, To Contractors, &c.

☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR BY ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for every insertion.

☞ Announcing candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town, and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations rather advertisements.

☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be sent in by the Sheriffs.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office over Gayoso Bank Building, Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. may12-ly

F. KNOX WALKER.....W. L. M'CONNICO.
WALKER & M'CONNICO, Lawyers, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, No. 27 north side Court Square. ap18

E. M. YERGER.....JNO. C. FARRINGTON.....O. YERGER.
Yerger, Farrington & Yerger,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MEMPHIS, TENN. ap13-6m

WM. R. ARICK,
PRINTER, Bellevue Street, Memphis, Tenn., General Land Agent for Arkansas and Mississippi.
REFERENCES.—Gov. H. S. Foote, Memphis; Brooks & Brooks, Vicksburg.

T. J. LOVEJOY.....H. J. HARPER.
LOVEJOY & HARPER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Chart store, Miss., will practice in the following counties of north Mississippi: Schahalchie, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tunica, in the Federal Court at Pontotoc, and the Supreme Court at Jackson. Prompt attention will be paid to the Collection of Debts placed in their hands.
REFERENCES—Watson, Graff & Benton, Holly Springs, Miss.; W. F. Alcorn, Oxford, Miss.; R. H. Fisher, Jackson, Miss.; Wall, Noble & Mallory, Memphis, Tenn. may5-1y

CHAS. G. SCOTT.....L. V. DIXON.
SCOTT & DIXON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, Memphis, Tenn., will practice in the courts of Memphis, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson, Miss. Prompt attention will be paid to the Collection of Debts placed in their hands.
REFERENCES—Watson, Graff & Benton, Holly Springs, Miss.; W. F. Alcorn, Oxford, Miss.; R. H. Fisher, Jackson, Miss.; Wall, Noble & Mallory, Memphis, Tenn. may5-1y

THEODORE C. CONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis Tenn. Office on Main street in Gronauer's Building, between Union and Gayoso streets. may2-1y

JOHN HALLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and General Collector for the State of Tennessee. Office on Jefferson street, first door Office Building. ap26

J. L. SHAMBERGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pontotoc, Mississippi. Prompt attention will be given to the Collection of Claims. may4-8m

DR. CREIGHTON'S
OFFICE HOURS
For attending Diseases of the
EYE AND LUNGS!
ARE from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. The hours of his visits will be made known in the Argus and Enquirer. feb16-1y
N. B.—Persons wishing Dr. Creighton's services must consult this arrangement.

WILLIAM K. POSTON.....PHENAS T. SCRUGGS.
POSTON & SCRUGGS,
Attorneys at Law,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
OFFICE—No. 38 Court Square, South Side.
WILL give their joint attention to professional business in the Courts of the city of Memphis, the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Tennessee and of No th Mississippi. feb25-1m

DR W. E. ROGERS,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Memphis, Office, South side of Court Square. Residence at A. O. Harris'. ja 12-6m

G. PAYNE.....H. UNTHASE.
PAYNE & UNTHANK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—No. 38 SOUTH SIDE OF COURT SQUARE, Jan22 MEMPHIS, TENN.

DR. T. P. PEYTON,
OFFICE on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets, in Turnbull's Building. Jan23-1y

JAMES MOORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. References: Messrs. Ward & Jones, Phillips & White, Lamb & Dunn & Mlle. McClanahan, Trousdale & Dill, Mlle. Putnam, Miles Owen, Esq., R. M. Avery, Esq., Memphis. Office, up stairs, at the corner of Main and Madison streets, next door to the Gayoso Savings Institution. oct7-tf

NOTICE.
DR. J. M. SLEDGE has returned from New York, after a stay of nine months, and has effected some astonishing cures in that city. He has taken an office at No. 37 Monroe street, between Main and Second streets, and opposite the Medical College of Memphis, where he has for sale his celebrated Compounds. All call attended to, day or night. As he intends locating permanently in this city, he respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the various diseases he has had in the treatment of the various diseases, he thinks he should have a liberal patronage from the citizens of Memphis. jan6-6ly

GEO. DIXON.....GEO. HELM.
DIXON & HELM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, South side of Court Square, 3 doors East of the River Bank. jan18-tf

EDWARD PICKETT, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office, Jefferson street, midway the Post Office Building. jan3-d-w-tu-ly

JNO. D. TROTTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Austin Tunica county, Miss., will attend to the prosecution of claims, relating to public land, either forfeited or sold for taxes, and will promptly attend to the examination of land titles in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar and Washington. jan5-6m

DR. THOS. TATE,
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Office, corner of Second and Washington streets. mar21-1y

ISAAC M. STEELE.....E. T. MORGAN.....WM. D. STEELE.
Covington, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn.
STEELE, MORGAN & STEELE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn., will practice in the Courts of West Tennessee. Office—Main st., in Walker's Block No. 4, 2nd floor. Special attention paid to the collection of Claims. oct1-1y

NEW LAW PARTNERSHIP.
WM. H. POLK, and Edith P. Bankhead, having formed a partnership, will hereafter practice law together in the city of Memphis. nov1-1y

M. D. WELCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jackson, Tenn. All business intrusted to his care promptly attended to. aug8-6m&w1y

DR. JOHNSON'S INFIRMARY,
FOR DISEASES OF THE
EYE AND EAR.
OPERATIONS.
SELF-SUPPORTING EAR TRUMPETS,
ARTIFICIAL EYES, ETC.;
NUMBER 15 JEFFERSON STREET,
Two Doors East of Commercial Hotel,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
may16-1y R. P. JOHNSON M. D.

R. C. FLOURNOY.....F. FARRELLY.
FLOURNOY & FARRELLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office, Second street, Blythe Building, Northeast corner of Court Square. jul3-d1y

Dissolution.
THE partnership in the practice of the Law, heretofore existing between Sullivan, Treadwell & Vollintine, is this day dissolved. July 1, 1857.

CARD.
W. L. TREADWELL.....H. VOLLINTINE.
TREADWELL & VOLLINTINE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office, No. 15 Jefferson street, up stairs, second door East of Commercial Hotel. jan-dawly

F. A. RUEFFNER, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, wishes to inform the citizens of Memphis and its vicinity, that he has located himself at the southeast corner of Exchange and Second streets.
Office hours are 10 o'clock in the morning, between 12 and 1 at noon, and 3 o'clock and 4 in the evening.
REFERENCES.—Hon. Jno. Bell, Gov. Brown, of Miss., Nelson Mitchell, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.; Drs. Herine & Lipps, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Caspari, of Louisville. dec24-1y

WM. FRYE.
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
Studio Third Floor,
OVER F. H. CLARK & CO.'S,
ap26-tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

DAILY APPEAL.

FRIDAY MORNING,.....MAY 28, 1858.

DIRECT TAXATION.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF HON. MR. BOYCE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, NAVIGATION LAWS, DUTIES ON IMPORTS, AND DIRECT TAXATION.

The special committee to whom was referred the following subjects: A reduction of the expenditures of the government; the navigation laws; the existing duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, and a resort exclusively to internal taxation—respectfully submit the following report:

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, independent of the public debt, as appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, are $65 032 997 76.

The first question is whether these expenditures are greater than what they should be under an economical administration of the government. We think they are. The best mode of determining this question is to compare the present total expenditures of the government with the total expenditures of the government at some past period of our history; and further, to compare some of the leading items of our expenditure now with the leading items of our expenditure then. With this view we have compared the receipts and expenditures of 1857 with 1823, the result of which appears to be the following statement:

	1823.	1857	Increase of '57 over '23
Population	10 064 000	28 500 000	17 436 000
Receipts	$20,541,000	$68 346 000	$47 805 000
Increase per cent to population	4 89 66 100	2 4 97 100	48 32 100
Exp ditures	$19,474 154	$65,032,997	$45,558,843
Increase per cent to population	4 64 22 100	2 28 18 100	1 33 94 100
Military expenditure	3,096 924	19,168 180	16,071 256
Naval expenditures	2,192,765	12,481,634	10,147,029

If space would permit, this contrast might be carried into many other items of expenditure, and the results would be startling. But enough has been done to show that the rate of expenditure is far in excess of the increase of population. The expenditures ought not, for very obvious reasons, to increase in proportion to the population. But conceding that it should, the expenditures of the government in round numbers should not exceed $28,000 000; whereas it is $65,032,509 76—an excess of $37 032 509 76.

This result is sufficiently striking; but it is rendered much more so when we consider two important items:

1. That $196,000 acres of the public lands have been granted during the last fiscal year for railroad purposes, which may be valued at $15 490,000, being at the rate of $2 50 per acre.

2. That appropriations to supply the deficiencies of the last fiscal year have been called for, amounting, in round numbers, to $10,000,000, making the total expenditures of the government, in round numbers, for the last fiscal year $90,000,000—an excess over the rates of expenditure in 1823 of $62,000,000.

The administration of the government in 1823 was not considered peculiarly economical; on the contrary, it was pronounced at the time by some as extravagant, and really was much more so than the first term of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

Considering as established the proposition that the expenditures of the government are far in excess of what they should be, we pass on to consider the remedy. If remedy there be, for this lavishment of the public money. What is the remedy for this vast and increasing expenditure? The only remedy likely in any degree to be effectual is to change the existing system of taxation. The regular increase of our expenditures shows that it is not attributable to any particular party or administration; for this increase has constantly gone on under every party and every administration with the regularity of a great principle. To make an individual a prodigal you have only to supply him with an unlimited amount of money; to make government extravagant you have only to do the same thing. The first economical effect of our present system of taxation by duties on imports is that it operates as a bounty to one, and that a very important class—the manufacturers. Under the operations of this first effect the great manufacturing class, which represents a vast capital, which is instantly alive to its peculiar interest, which is vigilant, active, powerful and capable of prompt and ready combination, is interested in increasing the taxation of the government for the higher the taxes are, if laid on the principle of protecting their products, the better for them.

Suppose the question were submitted to the cotton manufacturers or the iron manufacturers whether the duties on cotton and iron products should be increased or diminished, does any one doubt what their answer would be? So far as they are concerned, they consider high duties as bounties to them, and they would be in favor of having the revenue thereby derived thrown into the sea. Under the present system of taxation by duties on imports, this great class are favorable to high taxation.

To form some idea of the stupendous magnitude of this manufacturing interest, take the following statement, showing the value of the product of manufacture of the United States.

(Statement in detail omitted.)

Result, total products of manufactures in the United States, estimates, at $1 005 593 599.

This reference to the products of manufactures may give us some idea of the immense capital engaged in manufactures. This capital may be estimated at five hundred millions of dollars.

This vast capital is all more or less interested in high duties—that is, in high taxation. The influence of the manufacturing class on taxation is not measured by proportion to the capital they represent, as compared with the capital engaged in other industrial pursuits; for from very obvious reasons, some of which have been already incidentally alluded to, it is far beyond this ratio. As an illustration of this influence, we would refer to the facts connected with the modification of the tariff during the last Congress. It is notorious that the only great interest represented here at that time by outside agents, was the manufacturing interest. One of the first steps toward an economical administration of the government is to place that great and active interest permanently on the side of low taxation, and the only effectual mode of doing this is direct taxation, which necessarily implies the total abandonment of protective duties, which are but another name for bounties. When you have put all the great interests of capital on the side of low taxes, you have taken one of the most decided steps that you can possibly take in favor of low taxation, which is the necessary antecedent of economy.

The next prominent evil of the present system of taxation is that by its indirect operation the people are ignorant of what they pay. They are ignorant of what they pay to the government, and equally ignorant of what they pay to the protected interests in the shape of bounties. If the object be to obtain from the people the largest amount possible without arousing them, then the indirect system—the present system—is the best. But if the object be only to obtain from them the least amount that will suffice for the just wants of the government, then the direct system of taxation is the best. The happy ignorance of the people of the United States as to the amount of taxes they are paying is one great cause of their remaining so passive under the enormous increase of our expenditures, which has been going on for years. If we desire an economical government we must be candid with the people, and let each one know exactly what he pays. The people, ignorant of how much tax they are paying in the enhanced price of the commodities, will tolerate an expenditure of $100,000 000 much more patiently than one of $30,000 000 when each one has to pay his ascertained share directly from his own pocket. Economy here must be procured by vigilance among the constituency. As long as the constituency are indifferent on this subject the representatives will be carried along unresistingly in the vortex of extravagance.

Another objection to the present system is the large expenditure necessary in the present mode of collecting the revenue, in paying the army of employees engaged in the present revenue service, in building costly structures in various parts of the United States, and in maintaining custom-houses which do not pay their own expenses.

Upon this point we would call attention to the following facts: The direct cost of collecting the revenue from customs in the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, $64 171 034 09, was $3,502 259 50, employing three thousand eighty-eight officers. This is independent of the cost of the custom-houses and revenue cutters, the interest upon which would largely increase the sum.

To see further the operations of the present system take the following statement:

AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED AND EXPENDITURES OF CERTAIN CUSTOM-HOUSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE, 30, 1857.

	Revenue Collected.	Expenditures.	Excess Exp. over Rev.
Belfast, Me	$ 5,002 62	$ 6,012 87	$ 980 25
Kennebunk, Me	1,561 61	7,477 14	5,915 53
Gloucester, Mass	530 99	7,259 09	7,728 10
Ellsworth, Me	8,501 76	16,195 47	7,693 71
Barnstable, Mass	1,602 75	11,951 30	10,348 55
Sandusky, Ohio	507 84	4,312 66	3,804 82
Newport, Mass	355 16	5,072 99	4,717 83
Portsmouth, N. H	6,539 74	10,904 49	4,364 75
Batavia, N. Y	10,146 03	16,296 91	6,150 88
Oswego, N. Y	8,149 09	19,347 65	11,198 56
Newark, N. J	184 39	1,985 05	1,800 66
Pensacola, Fla	471 71	2,910 63	2,438 92
Perth Amb, N. J	1,531 73	4,471 79	2,940 06
Astoria, Oregon	4,178 64	21,254 81	17,076 17
Marblehead, Mass	509 71	2,459 79	1,950 08
Fairport, Mass	899 12	4,316 04	3,416 92
Bridgeport, Conn	603 46	1,164 24	560 78
Annapolis, Md	1,209 75	920 30	711 45
Peoria, Ill	210 20	362 60	152 40

The total revenue for the following eighteen custom-houses for the last fiscal year, viz: Belfast, Bath, Bangor, Portland, Waldoboro', Wiscasset, Burlington, Barnstable, Gloucester, Bristol, Providence, Plattsburg, Wilmington, Del., Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Sandusky, Toledo, and San Francisco—was $1,769 103 43. The total cost of the public buildings in these places for custom-houses, post-offices and court rooms, finished since 1850, is $2 443 776 94.

The total expenditure incurred for the last fiscal year in collecting said net income of $1,769 103 43 was $567 839 02.

Another effect of the present system is the immense patronage it gives to the Federal Government. They are now 3 088 employes in the revenue service. Under the system of direct taxation the duty of the committee proposes, the collection by each State of its quota, one subtreasurer for each State would be sufficient.

The present system is unequal. Every tariff must be more or less protective.

Tariff critiques the productive energies of the country by imposing obstacles to free exchanges. The committee go into an estimate to show the immense loss to the country by the protective features of our tariff.

As regards the navigation laws, the committee recommend their modification in the following particulars:

1. That American vessels shall not be required to have a certain proportion of the crew American.

2. That American citizens may sail foreign built vessels with perfect equality with American built vessels.

3. Foreign vessels admitted to the coasting trade.

The committee then consider the character of the present tariff. That its defects are—

1. Too large a proportion of the revenue collected received from duties on articles of prime necessity. Nearly one half of the whole revenue raised from cotton, wool, iron and sugar.

2. Defects in its character.

3. Free list too extensive; tea and coffee, especially, should not be exempt from duty.

If the policy of collecting revenue by tariff is to be permitted, we recommend the following modifications of the tariff:

1. Total abandonment of the protective policy. The tariff to be used merely as a fiscal agency.

2. Articles of necessity, as cotton, woolen, iron, sugar, to be taxed at the lowest rate of duty; luxuries, as silks, wines, &c., at the highest rate.

3. The free list to be confined to such articles as do not pay for the trouble of collecting duties, and the raw materials of manufactures.

As regards direct taxation, the committee consider what is meant by "direct taxes" in the sense of the Constitution. After stating the decision of the Supreme Court and the opinion of Judge Story, they state that the rule as to direct taxes is, that they shall be apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers, deducting two fifths of the slaves. The practical system the committee recommend is, to ascertain the amount wanted for the service of government, and apportion that to the States according to their federal population.

The advantages of this system are—

1. Perfect equality according to the Constitution.

2. This system of each State collecting its own quota would dispense with the present army of custom-house officers. This is one of the principal advantages of the proposed change, as diminishing patronage so dangerous to our government.

3. Would insure the least possible amount being taken from the people—low taxes, economy, fidelity.

4. Least interference possible with the industry of the country. The committee then proceeds to an elaborate argument in favor of the entire freedom of exchanges, and concludes by stating that they do not aim at immediate practical results, but to affect public opinion and accomplish their ends as practically as possible. The committee submit resolutions sustaining their recommendations.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

THE OVERFLOW IN ARKANSAS.—We have had the pleasure, this week, of conversing with our friend Maj. Ben. P. Gaines, of Chicot county. From him we learn that, though he has sustained but a slight loss from the overflowing of the Mississippi river, great injury has been sustained by the planting interest within the influence of that overflow. The correct amount of this loss cannot be estimated, for much depends upon the river, which is at its high, and the weather for the balance of the season.—*Little Rock Gazette, May 22.*

The same paper has the following, addressed to the editor:

ARKANSAS CO., ARK., May 15, 1858.

DEAR CAPTAIN: The river, after rising some ten feet, is again falling, though not rapidly. The high water of this spring has not been hurtful to the farm in the Arkansas river valley, excepting from Post of Arkansas (55 miles) to Napoleon. I learn that the Red Fork country has suffered very much by the high waters, and, even now, some of their best cotton lands are covered with water—so much for the back water from the Mississippi river. In this neighborhood the corn crops are very promising and with few exceptions the stands of cotton were never better. With a good growing season this county will turn out a large yield. From all accounts Desha and Chicot counties have suffered very much, and I fear (even if the Mississippi should get within her banks this month) that there is not good cotton seed enough to replant. The frosts and overflows must have the effect to shorten the crop—then the scarcity of good cotton seed makes a remunerative price pretty certain. Health of the country very good.

CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE.—Hon. Lafe. B. Green is a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. It seems that Judge Green refused to submit his claims to the decision of the Camden Convention, and is determined to run "on his own hook."

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

[At the request of a gentleman (a good and true Democrat) who feels a deep interest in the subject discussed, we publish the following from the Oxford (Miss.) *Mercury:*]

The time is now fast hand when the Democracy of the Seventh Judicial District, will be called upon to meet in Convention to nominate candidates for Judge and District Attorney. Lafayette and Panola counties, have designated Holly Springs as the place and the second Monday in June as the time. It is well understood, we believe, that Marshall, DeSoto, Lafayette and Panola counties will be represented, or at least the popular sentiment in all of them is in favor of a Convention. There is still another county in the District, Tippah, and there exists considerable doubt in reference to the position held by her Democracy, and it seems to be the general impression that they will not go into a Convention. We think it all important that, if a Convention is held, every county in the District should be fully represented, so that there could be no cause for dissatisfaction, and then every good Democrat should and would be willing to acquiesce in its decisions, and labor earnestly and faithfully for the success of its nominees.

The great and leading object of a party Convention is to concentrate and consolidate the power and strength of the party, and to preserve its unity, thereby preventing dissions and factions. Such we believe to be the principle which induces men of all parties to go into Conventions. Conventions properly managed and conducted are of great advantage to a party, and, in fact, are sometimes the means of preserving it from defeat. We are always in favor of them whenever we deem them to be necessary for the preservation of the unity and power of the party, and especial to its success. Whilst entertaining this opinion there are contingencies upon the happening of which we seriously question their propriety and think it extremely problematical whether they will ensure to the benefit and advantage of the party. If it would damage and cripple the party, no one who has at heart its interest should for one moment entertain the proposition for holding a Convention, but should indignantly spurn it.

The question then presents itself, is it expedient for the Democracy of the Seventh Judicial District to hold a Convention to nominate candidates for Judge and District Attorney? We answer the question in the affirmative, provided that all the counties in the District are represented. We have already stated that the Democracy of this county were in favor of holding a Convention, but we wish it to be distinctly understood that they only favor a Convention upon the express condition that all the counties are represented. We have conversed with a number of Democrats upon this subject, and they all regulate a Convention unless there be a full and fair representation of the Democracy.

We do not believe that Tippah will be represented in the proposed Convention. She gives the largest Democratic vote of any county in the District, and the voice of her Democracy is certainly entitled to some respect and consideration. It is not our business, nor do we care to inquire into the motives which actuate our Democratic friends in Tippah, in refusing to go into a Convention; we take it for granted that they are patriotic and are acting upon that policy which they deem best for the party. We shall not question, or even impugn the motives of them if they do not think about the matter as we do. If they do not go into a Convention, we feel perfectly assured that the Democracy of Lafayette will not. In the meantime we should be pleased to have the views of our cotemporary of the Ripley *Advertiser* upon this subject.

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS IN THE LATE WAR. A history of the privateers of the late war, of which a condensed account is given by the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, states that the whole number of privateers and private armed ships, commissioned as cruising vessels, and actively engaged during our war with Great Britain, in the year 1812, 1813 and 1814, were two hundred and fifty sail. Baltimore is the Corypheus on this noble list, having furnished more than one-fifth of the whole number—55. New York sent out 55 Salem 40, Boston 31, Philadelphia 14, Portsmouth 11, Charleston 10, &c. More than two thousand sail of British armed vessels and shipping were captured during the war, and of this number two thirds, at least, or no less than 1300 were taken by our privateers and letters of marque. The privateer *Scourge* of New York, was very successful, and made about 20 valuable prizes; the *Rattlesnake*, of Philadelphia, nearly as many; the *Surprise*, of Baltimore, took 20 valuable prizes in the short space of one month and the *True blooded Yankee*, owned in New York, but fitted out from France, cruised during the whole war, and captured many large and splendid prizes, without once falling into the hands of the enemy.

The *Intelligencer* adds the significant fact that the English navy entered upon the contest with one thousand and sixty men-of-war, eight hundred of which were in commission, and were effective cruisers, while the United States had but seven effective frigates, with twelve or fifteen sloops-of-war, and most of the balance dotting repairs in the dock yards. Only about five hundred American vessels, one-fourth the number of our captures, were taken by the enemy.

It was undoubtedly a smart thing in the Paris Conference to propose to America the abolition of privateering. We wonder it did not also request that we should retire altogether from the ocean, dismantle our forts, spike our cannon, and disappear from the earth, nationally and individually.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

OPTICAL.—A gentleman having been asked on his return from a party the other even, whether he had seen Miss A——'s young lady noted for her low necked style of dress—replied that he *had seen a good deal of her.*

FROM UTAH AND KANSAS.

Letter from Utah—Peace—The Gentile Robbers—Lecompton.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, MO., May 20, 1858.

Enclosed you will find a very interesting letter about the Mormon movements, from a reliable source:

FORT BRIDGER, U. T., Apr 19, 1858.

Doubtless news from this far distant region will be of interest to you, and with the hope that I can partially gratify this feeling, I am induced to write you.

Some days ago, a man by the name of Kane arrived here from Washington via California and Salt Lake. He is a son of Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, and a brother of the lamented Dr. Kane. He came as a self-constituted ambassador, with no authority from the President, to endeavor to amicably arrange the difficulties between the traitorous Mormons and the authorities. After conferring with Gov. Cumming, and making several trips to the mountains to confer with the Mormons, he at last, through fear or spiritual statements, induced the Governor, in accordance with a previous arrangement made with the Mormons, to leave here for Salt Lake, on the 7th inst. They had scarcely, however, gone beyond our picket guard, before they were met by a band of about twenty Mormons, under the lead of Porter Rockwell, the notorious Danite, to escort him to Salt Lake.

Mr. Gilbert of Weston, came into camp last night from California, and reports having met the Governor about forty-five miles this side of the city. The Mormons are making great preparations for his reception, and are to receive him publicly on Sunday. They have had a room splendidly furnished, awaiting his arrival for several days. When Mr. G. left, they, becoming impatient at the delay, were about removing from the room the furniture which all had contributed to deck out. These arrangements are much at variance with those statements made by the Governor before he left. He said he was going without having had any conference with the Mormons, and that they had no intimation of his intended visit. There are interesting developments ahead, of which I will take occasion to advise you as they transpire.

On his way to Salt Lake, Mr. Gilbert met constantly large bodies of Mormons moving in the direction of the White Mountains, near the line of New Mexico, and they are leaving Salt Lake as fast as possible. Brigham told Mr. G. that if the army would give him time, they would leave, otherwise he would send them to well cross-lots—a favorite expression with him. He found but few women and children in Salt Lake, and is conjectured a large portion are concealed on City Creek, in the mountains, where, it is known, they have large caches of provisions. These recent movements of the Mormons are hardly in keeping with their former vaunting boastings. Still, we can easily perceive that the traitorous course they have pursued have brought the just and severe retribution of the government upon their heads, from which no prophesying of Brigham can save them. Since the dispersion of Col. Johnston, the commander of the military forces now encamped here, they have a man to deal with who knows his duty full well, and the capacity and nerve to execute the responsibilities of his high and better heaven how they longer trifle with the laws and constitution.

I almost forgot to mention that Mr. Gilbert passed the place of the massacre of the emigrants, by the Mormons, last summer. There was about eighty skeletons scattered about, making a spectacle almost beyond description.

Four young men of the name of Akor, I believe, left California late in the fall, and, passing from the officers in that State, to join Col. Johnston. They were waylaid by the Mormons at Sevier river, and two of them murdered. The other two escaped, and run into a small Mormon town, and in the night, were taken by their pursuers and brutally murdered. This is but an isolated instance of their continued outrages.

Capt. Fickler arrived from the Flathead country last evening. He was sent there last fall by Col Johnston to purchase ponies and beef-cattle for the use of the army. The supplies contemplated will reach here in a few days, the snow being too deep now for them to cross the mountains.

The Indians North of here, who have been for a long time in league with the Mormons, have separated from them, and a battle has ensued in which several Mormons were killed. On you will perceive that the statement made by the Mormons last fall, that we would all be scalped by the Indians, is likely to recoil upon their own heads—the boot is on the other foot.

Mr. Wm. Winston, the new Marshal of Kansas, was here several days; he scoured the neighborhood of Olathe for the knaves of these who committed the robberies there, without success. He finally deputized Pat. Cosgrove, sheriff of Johnson, who has gone in pursuit. The probability is that they will escape. Being harbored and upheld by the so-called "Free-State" people, it will be difficult to find the rascals.

As things now look, it may be safe to calculate that Lecompton will be voted down; but no one can tell what will be the result. H. C. P.

Latest from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, May 22d, via BONNVILLE, May 24—Doniphan county gives about 450 majority in favor of the Leavenworth Constitution. At several of the precincts the polls were not opened. Not half of the vote of the county was polled.

Latest from New Mexico—Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

INDEPENDENCE, May 24, via BONNVILLE, 25th.—The Santa Fe mail arrived here to-day, having left that place on the 1st inst. It was snowing very hard when the mail party left, and the storm continued all day.

The grass on the plains was very good, and the out-going traders were getting along finely. Mr. James M Hunt, an old and prominent resident of Santa Fe, died at that place on the 16th of April.

A daring robbery had been committed by a party of Indians, at Ranchos de Taos, Antonio Sandoval, about four miles below Albuquerque, stealing from him $3,000 in specie and $1 000 worth of plate, also burning bonds, &c., to the amount of $60,000. One of the robbers had been arrested and four others implicated in the robbery.

The conductor reports but few Indians on the road and they of a very friendly disposition.

Business in Santa Fe was dull.

DOCUMENTS.—Rev. Mr. Williams has recently come into possession of a fresh batch of documents which he contends is proof pos tive that he is the heir to the throne of France.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The people of Tennessee will be called upon to vote on the first Thursday in September next upon the question of calling a Convention "to revise, alter, or amend the Constitution of the State of Tennessee." For the purpose of bringing the subject early before the public, in order that it may be deliberately considered, we publish the following Act of Assembly authorizing the people to vote:

AN ACT to authorize the people to call a Convention to revise, alter, or amend, the Constitution of the State of Tennessee.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the citizens of this state, entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, are hereby authorized to assemble at the several places of holding elections in their respective counties, and vote for or against calling a Convention to amend, revise, or form and make a new Constitution for the State.

SEC. 2. The election provided for in the first section, shall be held on the first Thursday in September next.

SEC. 3. The sheriffs of the several counties in the State shall, after giving sixty days notice in writing in each civil district in their respective counties, and in some newspaper printed in the county, (if there be one) and if none, in some newspaper printed in Knoxville, Nashville, Jackson, and Memphis, open and hold an election, at the several places of holding elections in their counties, on the first Thursday in September next, as prescribed in this act.

SEC. 4. The elections authorized by this act shall be held and conducted under the same rules and regulations that elections are for members of the General Assembly, and the returns of such elections shall be made in the same manner, that returns are made of election for members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Each voter shall write on his ticket *Convention, or no Convention*, and the returns of such election having been made, the Governor and Secretary of State shall compare all the votes cast for, or against the Convention, and if it shall appear that the votes in favor of a Convention amount to a majority of the whole number of votes polled for Governor at the election next preceding the day of election for or against said constitution, *Provided*, that a majority of the entire vote so polled shall be in favor of the Convention, then, the Governor shall issue his proclamation, declaring that the majority of the votes polled, are in favor of a Convention. He shall also issue writs of election, directed to the Sheriffs in every county in this State authorizing and requiring the Sheriffs thereof, to open and hold election for delegates to the Convention, at the several places of holding election in their respective counties, on the first Thursday in November next.

SEC. 6. Each county electing one representative to the General Assembly, shall elect one delegate to the Convention, and each representative district composed of more than one county, shall elect one delegate to the Convention. Counties that elect more than one representative, shall elect the the same number of delegates, as they are entitled to elect representatives.

SEC. 7. Elections of delegates to the Convention shall be held under the same rules and regulations, as members of the General Assembly, and returns of such elections shall be made in the same manner, as returns are made for members of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of