# DAILY APPEAL.

## MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1858.

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Official Journal of the City

Reading Matter on Every Page.


### MR. PEYTON'S LECTURE.

We trust it will be remembered that the lecture of Col. J. P. Payon, spoken of for some days past, will be delivered to-night, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Considering that the subject is one of a local character, in which every Memphian must feel an interest, taken in connection with the fact that Mr. Payon is one of our oldest citizens and a gentleman of known and acknowledged abilities, we may reasonably infer that he will be greeted with a large and appreciative audience. Gentlemen from abroad, with less acquirements, have on former occasions elicited the presence of large numbers of our people to hear them, and we feel persuaded they will not prove themselves less appreciative of the laudable ambition and praiseworthy effort of one of our own citizens.

### GOV. WILLARD'S SPEECH.

We publish, this morning, a brief but pointed speech of Gov. Willard, made at a recent gathering of Democrats at Indianapolis, Indiana. The reader will find much said in a few words, and we doubt not the speech indicates the views, sentiments and opinions of the Indiana Democracy. There are few Southern men who preach sounder doctrine, and we especially commend the conciliatory spirit of the Governor's remarks.

### VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Hon. John Letcher has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Virginia. His nomination was bitterly opposed by one wing of the Democratic party of the State, but on the final ballot he received the unanimous vote of the convention. It is believed he will be elected by from 15,000 to 18,000 votes.

J. R. Tucker was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Attorney General of the State.

### THE PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

We republish from the Albany *Atlas and Argus* a suggestive article on the progress of population in this country, and its effect upon our political system. It is not to be disguised that the great West and Southwest, which now constitute what may be termed the garden of the States, in the earlier history of the Government have been treated rather as minors and dependents than as stalwart and powerful adults. This was perfectually natural; because it is scarcely a quarter of a century since the whole plain of the lakes and the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri were the virgin forests and prairies. Illinois, which now claims the fourth rank in the household, twenty years ago was a mere wilderness. So were Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri. These States had not entered the lists as producers; they had no commerce except that which was embraced in the transportation of emigrants and their effects. Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, and St. Louis were little frontier villages, with high-sounding city names and enormous expectations, which no sane man thought would be realized. Now they are powerful municipalities, with elaborate systems of police and government, and the marts of a great commerce based upon the productions of the States in which they are situated, and linked together by a net-work of roads and canals, which have literally removed all the obstacles of distance, and equalized the value of property throughout the whole interior of the country.

The American people have witnessed these wonderful events of their recent history without realizing their effects upon our political system—without regarding them as a controlling power in the legislation of the country, able to dictate measures of policy to the Government. Those who reflect upon public affairs will be able to see, at a glance, the direction of empire in this country. They will see it in the complete works of improvement in the West constructed and conducted by individual enterprise—by increasing and rapidly-extending population over the interior country—in the comparative decline of the East and augmentation of the West in the National Legislature, and in the control which the latter are soon destined to exert upon the general industry and commerce of the whole Union. The recent measures adopted by the Government to open inter-continental highways between the river settlements and the Pacific States, will soon present a new phase of our affairs which will command the attention of statesmen and philosophers. The immense resources of the interior, which could only be reached and developed by organized government, are now brought within the scope of our emigrant people. What has been done in the lake and river states remains to be done on the eastern and western slopes of the mountains.

The current of population which, less than forty years ago, invaded and subdued western New York and Ohio, and has since covered Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, is still moving on with accelerated steps to the West and Southwest. It is neither desirable nor possible to check this current or turn it aside. It now commands, in connection with the southwestern regions of the Union, an empire of production and a prosperity greater than the world has ever before seen; and its industry and wealth constitute, after all, the vital power which animates the business of the Atlantic States.

Our industrial system can never be said to be complete till all the fountains of wealth which lie hidden in the earth shall have been developed. This, we apprehend, should be a rule to guide politicians and statesmen. As we have no power to stop the wheels of progress, and as every advance step in the way of unfolding our resources has added wealth and prosperity to the nation, the lesson is too complete to be overlooked or neglected. The legislation of the country should be in harmony with its interests and its evident destiny.

### Memphis as Seen by a Stranger.

"Colorado," a correspondent of the New York *Day Book*, writing to that paper, under date of "Gayoso House, Memphis, November 22," in the course of his letter says:

On Wednesday evening last, I left New Orleans on the steamer *Ingomar*, one of the Memphis and New Orleans packets, and a pleasant time we had up the river. This route commends itself to slaveholders, because its agents are authorized to issue through tickets from New Orleans to all the points along the line to New York, and it is as cheap and expeditious as any other line. The boats on this line from New Orleans to Memphis are not surpassed by any on the river, and the Company (as evinced by the recent purchase of the magnificent steamer *Eclipse*) are determined not to be excelled in the material on the route. All the luxuries of life were furnished us on the *Ingomar*, and the only reasonable cause of complaint we had was in the bar, so far, in the want of drill of the derrick, which will be remedied as the line grows older. * * * * * *

I am well by to you from the best hotel in the South. The Gayoso was furnished about six months ago. I don't know the proprietor personally, and hence can be actuated by no interested motive in writing of his house. The bedchambers are magnificently furnished; one passing through the parlors, one almost imagines it is a real Moslem Paradise, is the abode in Memphis. No traveler will regret being detained a day (as I have been) who stops at the Gayoso.

Memphis has improved more in the last year than any other town in the Union. To look at the freight at the landing, the steamers bound for all the tributaries of the Mississippi, and the fine substantial buildings in every direction, one supposes that he is in Cincinnati or St. Louis. From present appearances, Memphis is destined to be the great emporium of the West.

OVERLAND MAIL *via* SALT LAKE.—We clip the following paragraph from the San Francisco *Herald* of the 5th of November. The compliment bestowed upon Gov. Brown is well deserved:

"The ever-zealous advocates for the Overland Route, via Salt Lake, will not be apt to expatiate on extra delay as offering a reason for their pet route when they are made acquainted with the following striking fact. The Registering Clerk in the post office at Washington writes as follows:

"The Overland Mail of the 12th of August, via Salt Lake City, arrived here last night, September 30th, having been seven weeks, or forty-nine days, on the passage."

We are just as strongly in favor of the greatest limit of governmental assistance for our route as for another, entertaining the conviction that we cannot have too many avenues of communication with the Eastern States, but will most positively enter our protest against the sectional objections that have been urged by opposition papers, and their ill advised attacks on our efficient and energetic Postmaster General, who has done more for California than all the Postmasters we have ever had, put together. Instead of venting spleen and ill-humor on sectional differences which only exist in the unsettled imaginations of chronic disputants, it would be much better if all parties were to unite in insisting on the fulfilment of their contracts by the various contractors for the different routes.

### Correspondence of the Appeal.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., DEC. 4, 1858.

MESSRS. ED ROSS: As there is an effort being made by the business men of Memphis to improve the monetary affairs of your city, I have been impressed with the importance of the commercial and planting interest of the interior, or that section of country depending on Memphis for their supplies and for the sale of their cotton and other products, to come up to their aid, and there is no portion of country more deeply interested in this matter than North Mississippi, as we have to look to Memphis (which is our natural point,) for the sale of our cotton, and for our supplies for consumption; we should also get our monetary circulation from there.

How are we to aid the business men of Memphis in their effort to improve their monetary affairs? I answer, by taking nothing but the funds of those banks that redeem their circulation at Memphis in coin or exchange. Let the planters refuse anything but coin or money redeemable at Memphis, for the proceeds of their cotton, and let the merchants and other business men take nothing else in their business transactions, and the consequence will be, we shall have a sound currency, and one convertible at will, in a few hours, into gold. It is, moreover, to the interest of every one to come up to those banks and sustain them, which are making the effort to furnish us with a sound currency by redeeming their circulation in Memphis when called on.

I am sorry to say this is not the case. I find fully two-thirds of the money in circulation in this part of the country, payable at a distance, North and South Carolina and Georgia. How does this get into circulation? The cotton buyer pays it to the planter when he buys his cotton, tells him it is as good and better than Memphis money. The planter says, *if it will pay my debts it will answer me*; he takes it, goes and pays the merchant; the merchant takes it at par; he knows that he will have to loose two per cent. in getting exchange at Memphis, but he manages to change it for money payable in Memphis, *if he can*; this throws the circulation back into the bank, and leaves an unconvertible circulation in the country. By this course, next summer we will have left among us, as our domestic circulation, nothing but an unconvertible currency, payable so far off that no man will go out to get the specie, but if he wants the specie he will have to go to the broker and pay, perhaps, five or ten per cent. I am not, nor ever was, an exclusive hard money advocate, and have always looked upon it as a mere humbug; but I am in favor of a circulation convertible at will into hard money. We don't need an exclusive hard money circulation; it would be too inconvenient, and could not answer the purpose of as large producing and trading people as we are, and therefore it will never be. Blot out every bank in the United States, and we would still have dollars and cents represented on paper to carry on our commerce and trade. I am fully persuaded the Bank of England would be circulating freely among us, if we had no banks. We have no banks in Mississippi, and yet we have the same amount of bank paper in circulation in North Mississippi that we would have if we had banks of our own; therefore, I contend that it is to the interest of the people of North Mississippi to sustain the Memphis banks that redeem their circulation in Memphis. The cotton crop of Marshall county is forty thousand bales. This is worth, the present season, fifty dollars per bale, which amounts to two million dollars. Our foreign consumption is probably one million; we want five hundred thousand dollars for domestic circulation; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be invested in negroes and mules; one hundred and fifty thousand to be locked up in the clothes of those who have more than they wish to use; one hundred thousand dollars for convenience of change, which should be in specie; therefore, we want one million of dollars annually; specie, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; paper circulation to be retained among us, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I would ask every calculating man, if it is not to the interest of every planter in North Mississippi to sell their cotton for Memphis currency, (which is specie to them or exchange,) say two millions of dollars. The banks can will afford to furnish us one million of exchange, a quarter of a million of specie, and three quarters of a million in their paper. The Memphis banks are at our doors. If we want specie we can send down by a neighbor any day, and have it brought out to us without cost. When we want exchange, will always get it, or specie, at par; but we cannot go to Carolina and Georgia, or to East or Middle Tennessee, without cost, risk and expense, to convert their circulation into exchange or specie, but must apply to the broker, who lives by shaving, and he shaved five, perhaps ten per cent., which is frequently the case.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI.

☞ The President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have advertised for proposals for the construction of the Memphis branch road from Bowling Green to the State line. The 28th of the present month is the time designated for opening said proposals.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Nov. 27.]

THE FUTURE SECTIONAL POWER.—THE CENSUS OF 1860.—An Illinois paper claims for that State that it will be the fourth in electoral strength of the States of the Union, coming after New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. This would place it in advance of Virginia, and it is not improbable that Indiana would also be its superior in this respect.

There would be other changes consequent upon the new enumeration and apportionment of 1860. If the present basis of population be retained, New England will lose its representation, New York and Pennsylvania will gain, the Southern States will lose largely, and the Northwest gain as largely.

A glance at the representation of the different sections of the Union in Congress, at the several epochs in our history, will perhaps enable us to realize better the changes of the future:

| | 1787. | 1823. | 1853. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New England | 17 | 27 | 30 | 25 |
| Middle States—New York | 8 | 21 | 34 | 33 |
| New Jersey and Pennsylvania | 18 | 41 | 74 | 63 |
| Southern | 29 | 65 | 81 | 90 |
| Western | — | 20 | 61 | 79 |

The States of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon will be added to the list of Western States and contribute to their strength; but these accessions will be less than the gains that will accrue from the internal accretion of this section. California, Wisconsin, and Iowa will be entitled to double their present delegations, and there will be a general increase through the Western States.

It will suit our purpose, and be sufficiently accurate, to assume that the representation under the census of 1860 will be thus divided among the sections:

| | |
|---|---|
| New England | 25 |
| Middle States | 65 |
| New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey | 76 |
| Western States | 79 |
| Southern States | 90 |

As between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States the division will stand 76 to the former and 165 to the latter—a minority of more than two to one.

But with this new allotment of power the sectional contest will no longer be between the North and the South, nor upon a question like that of slavery. It must rise between the East and the West upon questions of internal improvements, land distribution, tariffs, &c.

In such a contest it is not unlikely that New England, despite of the advantage it is destined to enjoy under the Constitution in its territorial representation, will be compelled to join hands with the South, and seek its aid in defense of its sectional rights.

The census of 1870 will develop a new power in the Confederacy, which will claim ascendency—the Pacific States—California, Washington, Oregon, and their tributary Territories.

A geologist would divide the States into those which lie on the Atlantic, those on the Gulf, those on the basin of the lakes, those in the valley of the Mississippi, and those on the Pacific slope. Commerce and its associations will contribute always to group those together the populations of these great sections.

It is perhaps well to call the attention to these figures, and to the still greater probabilities that lie beyond them, of those political speculators at either end of the Union who look to the House of Representatives as a theatre for further slavery agitation. Those who thought that Congress should be invoked on one side would be wise if they scrutinized, with closer analysis, the body to which they propose to appeal as the arbiter of their destinies. They will ask themselves if it is wise to clothe the representative body with new powers, at a time that its sectional predominance is so marked? Perhaps this wise forecast of the future has entered not a little into the views of Senator Hammond, and induced him so earnestly to advocate the withdrawal of this agitation from Congress.

The idea of sectional advantage has entered, also, in no small degree, into the bullying and blustering speech of Wm. H. Seward, in which he boasts of his power to recruit out slavery through the whole South. He will find him self mistaken. The representation of the New England States and of the extreme northern border will be diminished relatively with that of the extreme southern States.

The great Democratic middle States, and those of the Northwest, loyal at heart to the Constitution and to the Union, and abhorring the whole policy of aggression upon their sister States, which Mr. Seward holds out to them, will dispose of his pretensions and his policy with a giant hand.

☞ We are gratified to learn that the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad are paying up bravely, and capitalists are beginning to appreciate the value of the enterprise. The ill-fortune of the work had damaged the prospect of stockholders; but the crisis is past, and the road will soon be going ahead again. If any have not paid up, let them come up forthwith.—*Louisville Democrat.*

☞ The credit that is got by a lie only lasts till the truth comes out.

### General American Affairs.

From the London Post, November 19.]

By the mail from America we learn that Mr. Buchanan has once more issued a proclamation warning all American citizens from joining the filibustering expedition "preparing against Nicaragua under Gen. Walker" and enjoining the officers of the Government to use vigilance in repressing these illegal enterprises.

That Walker is again collecting money and men for the purpose of invading Nicaragua, is a matter which the President's proclamation sufficiently proves. There must, therefore, be legal evidence of some contemplated offense; and though it is perfectly right that all accomplices should be warned by the Federal Government, yet a more complete and effectual terminating would be put to the conspiracy if its chief mover were at once arrested and placed upon his trial for the misdemeanor of levying war against a country with which the United States are at peace. But Walker appears, from some cause or other, to enjoy immunity. When recently seized and brought home by Commodore Paulding, he was simply held to bail, and then suffered to go at large, whilst the gallant officer was reprimanded and superseded.

This affords a curious specimen of Mr. Buchanan's notion of justice. A pirate may invade the territories of a friendly power, but a United States officer may not land upon that territory for the purpose of breaking up a nest of freebooters, because such a step involved a constructive violation of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua. The British Admiral on the North American station has received orders to look out for Walker, who, it may be hoped, will now find himself less secure upon the sea than when ostentatiously conspiring at Washington, New York or New Orleans. It can hardly be conceived that Mr. Buchanan desires to see the Central American republics kept in a state of perpetual alarm and irritation; but it is unfortunately true that many persons in the United States are sympathize with Walker, and create a kind of degraded public feeling, which the President, not otherwise popular, is afraid to offend.

We hear also that the English and French Governments have addressed a formal note to the United States Government, announcing their determination to enforce the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, "as understood by them, in protecting the company organized by M. Belly for the construction of the interoceanic railroad across the Isthmus of Nicaragua." This intelligence, if correct, simply means that the neutrality of the route must be secured for the benefit of the commerce of the world. General convenience dictates that every interoceanic route across the Isthmus, from Panama to Tehuantepec, should be placed under the protection of the great European Powers and of the United States; and miserable indeed must be that policy which has for its object the unjustifiable and selfish enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, as a prelude to the extension of the curse of slavery. The joint action of England and France, in the manner stated by our American cotemporary, would, we are persuaded, go far to settle the questions which hitherto have completely defeated the separate offers of English and American diplomacy.

We may mention another item of news which the mail has brought. The Spanish authorities, it appears, at Cuba, were, at the date of the last advices, fitting out an expedition against Mexico, not to dethrone Juarez and Gortez conquered for the most Catholic Crown, but to demand redress for gross outrages which, at Tampico and other places, had been committed upon Spanish subjects. England has the same demand to make on behalf of her subjects; and yet up to the present moment nobody in this country knows whether even a remonstrance has been addressed to the persons who now hold temporary possession of power in the ever-revolutionary Republic of Mexico.

From the Manchester Guardian of November 30.]

It is with satisfaction we have heard that a portion of the West India fleet, with Sir William Gore-Ousley on board, was expected to visit San Juan in the present month, for the purpose of looking after our interests in that portion of the continent. It is time that our national position, with regard to the whole question of Central America, should be carefully considered, for nothing but the existence of a complicated condition and state of things in this subject, affords scope for the execution of such nefarious conspiracies as those of Walker, and while the satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is delayed by the international rivalries and jealousies, these lawless outbreaks of popular action may be expected to continue.

Report now says that the English and French Governments have determined on a joint system of action in regard to the matter mainly in dispute, and have formally notified to the United States their intention to uphold the contract to M. Billy for the construction of a railroad or canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. We have no doubt that a resolution of this kind, distinctly announced, would conduce to the settlement of the whole question with and in some a not more and rapidly very astonishing to many excellent people, who persuade themselves that the difficulty is all but insurmountable. Nothing is wanted by the European Powers but the best means of interoceanic transit that can be obtained, under conditions which will secure the neutrality of the route; and the United States will easily be persuaded of the impossibility of opposing any resistance to the accomplishment of so reasonable a desire.

MARRIED,

In Ashley county, Arkansas, on the 1st inst., Mr. SAMUEL J. WILLIAMS, of West Baton Rouge, La., to MISS LAVINIA MEEK.

May happiness room their wedded life, and all the joys of married life gladden their path!

TO EDITOR OF EVANGELIST:—"My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very grey, and had gradually fallen until it had become thin. I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and also the Zylobalsamum; now my hair is restored to its original color, and ceased to fall."

REV. M. THACHER,
*Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. Y.*

PREST'T J. H. EATON, L. L. D., *Murfreesboro, Tenn.*—"Notwithstanding irregular use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, the *falling off of hair ceased* and my grey locks were *restored to their original color.*"

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y.—"I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends.

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Editor "Guide to Holiness," *Boston, Mass.*—"That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have the evidence of our own eyes."

REV R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. "Presbyterian Witness," *Cin. O.*—"Have had opportunity and become satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations for the hair."

REV. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. Aug. and For'n Ch'n Union, *N. Y.*—"I take pleasure in commending Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, late Missionary to Hayti, now of *Martinsburg, N. Y.*—"I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. S. B. MORLEY, *Williamstown, Mass.* "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations has been to change the 'Crown of Glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth."

REV. WM. PORTEUS, *Ionwich, Ct.*—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, has met my most sanguine expectations."

REV. J. A. H. CONNELL, Cor. Sec. Bd Ed'n R. D. Ch. *N. Y.*—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I am happy to say, prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from being grey to its *original color.*"

REV. J. A. WEST, *No. 6, Washington Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*—"I thankfully acknowledge the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations in *curing my baldness and greyness.*"

REV. A. WEBSTER, Ed. Ch'n Era, *Boston, Mass.*—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations to my entire satisfaction—I am now neither bald nor grey."

We might add name after name of equal standing as foregoing from all parts of U. S. and even some from Europe, such as Rev. W. B. TAGGNELLE, Prescot, England; Rev. JAS. MCFARLANE, Esopus, N. Y.; Rev. B. BUCE, Newmarket, Ill.; Rev. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa.; Rev. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.; Rev. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Mag., N. Y.; Rev. JAMES HOYT, Orange, N. J.; Rev. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro, Vt.; Rev. E. EVANS, Delhi, O.; Rev. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y.; Rev. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agent Penn. Bap. Pub. Soc., Lewisburg, Union County, Pa.; Rev. DANL. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.; Rev. JOS. MCKEE, N. Y. City; Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y.; Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.; Rev. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., &c., &c. Every reader must know one or more of the above, but for further information write to "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome, corner of Elizabeth Street, N. Y.; Gentlemen's Hair Dressers, Hairdressers, Ladies' Hair Dressers, Barbers, Hairdressers, Hairdressers, Hairdress