Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FIRST PAGE.—Moral Aspect and Moral Responsibilities of our Social Life; Home Education; A Genuine Negro Sermon.

FOURTH PAGE.—Poetical; The Burial of Moses; Kate Yale's Marriage; Grandma Hunter's Story.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We have the pleasure of printing this morning the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Nashville on Thursday last, and nominated for re-election to the office of Governor the present distinguished and worthy incumbent, Hon. Isham G. Harris, who had previously been re-nominated by every Democratic county convention in the State. The compliment was due Gov. Harris, and only records the will of the people, who will rally to it at the polls in August next, by an overwhelming majority.

The platform will meet the approbation of the masses of all parties, as being conservative, practical and reformatory in its tone, and pledging the party to the establishment of a sound convertible currency, to the ancient landmarks which have hitherto contributed so largely to our success, and to the acquisition of Cuba, whenever it can be done consistently with national honor.

Our opponents have been calculating largely upon dissensions in our ranks, and have thereby trusted to build up their own fruitful and untenable aspirations upon them. They will be sadly disappointed by the wise and judicious course of our convention, and by the harmony and enthusiasm that prevailed. Without further comment, at present, we refer the reader to the proceedings and platform of the convention, as the harbinger of a glorious and unprecedented success in August. Under the lead of our gallant standard bearer, and with the wise and just principles which are inscribed upon our banner, victory is certain, and the ascendancy of Democratic measures fully assured.

☞ The *Bulletin* charges the APPEAL with misrepresenting it "with eyes wide open," touching its remarks on the "ELITE." We quoted the *Bulletin*'s language, and we showed that it used the terms *anti-elite* and "anti-clean shirt," etc., as synonymous. If the words of the *Bulletin*'s antitheses are synonymous, then the "*elite*" must be synonymous with the opposite of anti-clean shirt—therefore the "clean shirt" party must be the *elite*, or chosen few. The *Bulletin* says that our inference is "violent." It may appear so to our neighbor, but to every man who takes proper pains to construe the English language, it is palpable—inevitable.

The *Bulletin* denies that it styled the Democracy "the lower crust," but says it only stated that the Democratic press in Kentucky so assumed. We deny that the press alluded to ever made such an assumption. They have only properly retorted upon the assumption of the Louisville *Journal* that the Know-Nothing State Convention of Kentucky was composed of the *elite* of the State. And this is the origin of all this fuss of our neighbor about the "anti-clean shirt, anti-broadcloth and anti-high-heel boots party."

If the *Bulletin* did not mean what it stabbed at, when it used the term "elite" as synonymous with clean-shirt broadcloth and high-heel boots people, or, what is the same thing, that their opposites are synonymous—then it is its own unfortunate use of the English language that is to blame.

We admit that it was our own inference that our neighbor confounds clean shirts with merit, or with those qualities that ought to belong to the "elite." But it was a natural sequence, and we had the right to draw it.

As to our manner of conducting a canvass, our neighbor will do well to imitate our example, if it expects to distinguish itself for decorum and fairness. At least, we caution our neighbor to beware of introducing into our politics any distinctions of costume.

A Dark Picture.

The Evansville *Enquirer* says of the growing wheat crop:

The wheat crop looks rather slim for the season. Throughout the country here in the Pocket, so far as we can learn, the present appearance promises nearly for half the usual yield. Considering the mildness of the season. Along the railroad, between here and Indianapolis, there is scarcely a piece of growing wheat to be seen, and only records the will of the people, who will rally to it at the polls in August next, by an overwhelming majority.

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In another paragraph the same paper presents the following dark picture which, we think and trust, is overdrawn:

In passing recently through the central portion of the State, we heard men everywhere complaining of the hardness of the times; every department of business is suffering more or less from the pressure occasioned by the failure of grain and provisions to bear a money. In Clay County in particular, and other parts, many people are actually suffering. Stock of all kinds, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are lying dead in the fence corners of almost every farm, and are constantly dying from starvation. We heard of some men who were glad to feed their stock on their own lands, cut and pile it and sell it on the ground for forty cents a cord, and take pay in grain and provisions, in order to feed until another season, when hay and cattle were never known to be so poor at this season of the year. The scarcity of feed will make it rather an uphill business for farmers to do spring work. It is to be hoped, however, that the present crisis will be passed without general suffering, and that the "good time coming" will soon bring a season of prosperity.

Awful Calamity—Four Children Burned to Death.

A correspondent of the Atlantic *American*, W. A. Lewis, Esq., writing from Cumming, Forsyth county, Ga., under date of March 14th, gives the following particulars of a distressing casualty, which occurred in that county on Friday night last. The correspondent says:

A gentleman by the name of Ellis Waldrup, residing near Brown's Bridge, on the Chattahoochee, and his wife, about nine o'clock at night, left their four children, two girls and two boys, the oldest twelve years old, and walked to a neighbor's house, a quarter of a mile off, to see a sick person; they left their children all asleep. On returning home, they discovered their house in flames, and were not able to reach the scene of the awful calamity until after the building had fallen in. The children all perished in the flames—the last one they had in the world.

I conversed with a gentleman this morning who was present when the bodies of the children were recovered from the smoking ruins. Some of the children's heads were burnt off and gone; arms and legs of all four of them gone; and the bodies roasted into a crisp.

My informant told me the scene was awful and heart rending; and it should remain a standing admonition to parents never to leave their houses unprotected, especially at night. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBA MOVEMENT.—The telegraph informs us that a very large meeting was held in Tammany Hall, New York, on the night of the 14th inst., to give effect to the popular feeling in regard to Cuba. Ex-Mayor Mickle presided. Isaac V. Fowler read the resolutions, and Senator Brown, of Mississippi, and the Hon. John Cochrane and Capt. Hyson made speeches, which were to the effect that Cuba must be annexed. The question of the annexation of Cuba is bound to be a leading issue in the Presidential election of 1860. The people will vote for it by a large majority.

SAVED BY A DRINK.—A travelling correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* relates the following:

Eustis Surget, Esq., of Natchez, came on board with the agreeable intelligence that his elder brother, Francis Surget, Esq., one of the sufferers by the explosion, was convalescent and out of danger. That drink saved him. Mr. Surget was standing directly over the boiler that exploded, and playfully asked a friend, who rarely ever imbibed, to take a smile with him; he consented, and both stepped forward to the bar saloon. They had scarcely drank their wine, when a passing chasm, where they late had stood, disclosed the ruinous boil in explosion below. His friend escaped without any injury.

THE GLORIOUS INHERITANCE.—A correspondent in the *London Times* describes the sale of the great California tree, in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, at about six thousand four hundred and eight years! It would have been planted, according to that, when Adam was a very small baby, if not before. The same writer refers to another California tree, which must be at least seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight years old.

The method in which the computation was made is this: The writer took two pieces of the wood of the tree, one of the heart and another of the sap-wood, about an inch square each, and he counted the concentric layers, which are supposed to indicate the annual growth. In the heart wood he found forty-five layers to the inch, and in the sap-wood twenty-one; and as the tree is fourteen feet in diameter, an of heart and four feet ann, the result was easily obtained. The second tree spoken of was thirty-nine feet in diameter.

☞ Four men, who are to be hanged at Baltimore on the 17th inst., have sent in a petition to the Sheriff that they may not be compelled to wear shrouds on that occasion.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

From the Nashville Union.

The Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, March the 17th. Hon. W. G. Mooney, of Sumner, called the House to order, and the Convention was organized by the selection of the following officers:

John E. Howard, Esq., of Wilson, President.

E. P. Cawood, Gentry, W. Harris, George W. Bridges, Alvin Pegram, S. E. Thompson, J. L. Bostick, Thomas Martin, Jas. H. Thomas, James Yowell, L. S. Green, Vice Presidents.

Col. Howard, on taking the chair, returned his thanks to the Convention for the high honor they had conferred upon him in calling him to preside over their deliberations. He briefly reviewed the history of parties in this State, and exposed in a few pointed and pertinent remarks the perpetual changes of the Opposition, and the various devices by which they had attempted to defeat the Democracy. He predicted another signal victory of the Democratic forces in August, and a total route of the corrupt coalition which is now organizing, in concert with the Black-Republicans of the North, to attain possession of the State and Federal Governments.

He counselled an early and thorough organization throughout the State, and encouraged the Democracy to renewed exertions in securing the triumph of the great principles of the party.

The Secretary having called the roll of counties, the following list of delegates were reported:

Bedford—W J Whitthorne, G W Buchanan, John E Bonner, Preston Temple, David Osment, B Bonner, Barclay Martin, jr., Jas Pepper, J J McDaniel, Wm. Horton, Orville Henry, W J Davis, D J Haley and J R Nash.

Bedford—G W Rowlett, Wm. Grant, Robert McNelly, John Brown, and A R Poole.

Coffee—G W Thompson, M J S. John, and J M Roberts.

Coffee—Robert Taylor, E Reynolds, John Charles, J J Woodack, S N Burger, and John Ewell.

Cheatham—H Dowlin and G W McQuary.

Davidson—Dr C K Winston, R W Haywood, Robert Bradfute, J L Bostick, John G Thompson, J L Rice, W N Bilbo, A Anderson, John Thornley, John McClain, Noble Ellis, De Lafayette, R W Brown, Dr J D Winston, Dr J H Morton, Dr W D Horton, Dr Newman, J B Pittman, E Lawrence, J W Manning, J H Rosin, F W Cotlery, Captain Whitemiller, John M Martin, Wm. Alford, T C Crunk, Alexander March, T Willis, W S Keaney, John Coleman, John S Corley, G W Everett, John Stanley, D J Charlton, Tim. Dodson, Dr J Lawrence, Dr E H Charlton, B M Wheeler, Rickard McCann, W B Gambill, W Ward, Wm. Bailey, George Hogan, John Raine, Andrew Ewing, J W Dabbs, Y S Patton, J L Brown, Henry Compass, jr., W G Harding, George A Leper, Andrew Boone, T J Boone, T J Cobb, Jos. I. Greer, G W Brien, T J Allison, George Greer, Wm. Greer, T Parrigin, Wm. Scott, Martin Imsy, Samuel Mauey, S L Finley, Dr J Maxey, Wm. E Hamblin, Wm. Lewton, John Justice, Jesse Merriman, Wm. D Phillips, Joseph Hayes, Samuel Fry, J W Hunter, Joseph Hayes, Jr., and W H Williams.

Dyer—A Monty, Wm. L White, M Tidwell and W Herring.

Fayette—H B S Williams, C H Whitmore and F B Glenn.

Franklin—Hugh Francis, G A Shock, Joseph Holder, E G Stewart, Elijah Baird, Madison Williams, Robert Taylor, J J Abernathy, Jacob Sumner, and A Butterworth.

Gibson—Jas Pogue.

Giles—T C Doherty, James M Morris, Chas C Abernathy, F R Dickson, George Everly, Gideon D Ewing, Jesse Jones, Jesse Shelby, B Marsh, Willis H James, George W Pipp, Thos Martin and Albert Buford.

Greene—Robert Johnson.

Grundy—A Nunchutt.

Hamilton—S E McCamy, J J Browning and H F Thomas.

Hardeman—R P Neely and W H Fewell.

Hawkins—C W Hall and S D Powell.

Haywood—J W Livingston and T J Moss.

Henry—James M Yowell and Wm C Williams.

Hickman—S E Moore and Rolling Gordon.

Jackson—W R Hurley, Geo W Harris and J F J Lewis.

Lawrence—Wm Chaffin, R H Allen, W B Chaffin, D Q Allen, E M Moore and A W Beatly.

Lincoln—D R Smith, J J Green, A M Hall, H H Rives, Jacob Gillespie and J P McGuire.

McMinn—Frank S Hale, Geo W Bridges and D W Billew.

Marshall—James S Ewing, E A Wilson and W P Davis.

Maury—W J Sykes, W C Whitthorne, A O P Nicholson, Seth Goodwin, Stephen Hancock, G Morrison, J G Horsely, F C Dunnington, Hunter Nicholson, Thos. Martin, W H Polk, T O Griffith, W S Bransford, Jas H Thomas and J L Bollock.

Monroe—Jas Isbell and J C Vaughn.

Montgomery—A G Wilcox, R W Humphreys, C O Faxon, Wm Rogers, R Johnson, W A Quarles, O M Blackman and Cave Johnson.

Putnam—H H Dillard.

Robertson—H K Hicks, M D Crockett, John K Johnson, D S Allebrook, Green Bell, D D Holman, W K Sadler, G H Matthews, W P Mathews and Jas Cunningham.

Rutherford—Benj Johnson, Giles Harding, S W Morgan, M Batson, John W Childress, Hampton Sullivan, R H Rutherford, H K Northern, N J Lewis, W C Lillard, H T Prater, R F Lillard, Joseph Smith, Silas Tucker, W W Brittain, J Sherrin, Jas McDowell, James B Moore, W B Duck, W B Lanier, W R Jones, John Brittain, N Harris, W Bradley, Thomas Brittain, J B Baskett, Ben Wheaton and S Crockett.

Smith—James L Thompson, L H Cardwell, A Ferguson and James Haynie.

Shelby—J Knox Walker, R W Creighton, John H Fairrelly, Colin Campbell and W H Carroll.

Sullivan—E P Cawood.

Sumner—B B Desmon, W S Munday, R A Beard, John W Head, R S Payne, James Franklin, Jo C Guild, James L Turner, L F Tyree, Wm H Hall, J J Hibbitt, H Hale, Thos Boyers, James Boyers, Dr Meek, W W Winchester, Isaac Harris, S Harris, D Goodall, W H Barksdale, John Wilson, J R A Tompkins, S F Schell, Geo Love, F Clendenning, G Gallespie, J Bradford, Jas Gallespie, T Hopkins, James Fraser and John K Cage.

Warren—Robert Webb, L D Walker, H M Watterson and M B Tedford.

Washington—A G Graham.

Wayne—A B Grant, jr., and W T Burns.

Weakly—M D Cardwell.

Wilson—Hamilton Peebles, C A Harris, L C Wagoner, A Moore, John H Hundy, M Meacham, W A Rodgers, Geo Chrisman, M C H Puryear, J W Wilson, Fred Claybrook, W G Martin, W B White, W R Smith, W R Hardy and W C Hunt.

Wilson—John K Howard, W H Williamson, J W Hancock, W H Hancock, J Harrison, S R Hardy, Jas B Hardy, J F Clemens, J P Wharton, T R Harris, J A Anthony, J P McFarland, Edmund Gilliam, P Lowe, P W Hyer, T R Fitzgerald, Jesse Mooney, J F Walker, G Harder, James M Davis, R B Mitchell, W S Jackson, J G Lowe, W G Robertson, W E Pulliam, B Martin, Giles H Glen, jr., and John A Obenchain.

The following counties were represented by proxies:

Davidson—E G Eastman, F C Dunnington and G G Poindexter.

Carroll—F C Dunnington and G G Poindexter.

Decatur—E G Eastman.

De Kalb—John H Savage.

Hardin—J O. Griffith.

Henderson—G C Tarbell.

Jefferson—Robert Johnson.

Lewis—W F Cooper.

Marion—E G Eastman.

McNairy—E G Eastman.

Meigs—G C Tarbell.

Morgan—F C Dunnington.

Polk—G C Tarbell and G W Rowlett.

Stewart—G G Poindexter, F C Dunnington and E G Eastman.

Union—F C Dunnington and E G Eastman.

Hon. Andrew Ewing moved that a committee of two from each Congressional District, be appointed to draft the report and resolutions to the Convention. The motion was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were appointed:

1st. Bedford, Robt Johnson and R. D. Powell.

2d. J J Lewis and Geo W Harris.

3d. Geo W Rowlee and Geo W Bridges.

4th. Jas Polmer and J. L. Caldwell.

5th. W H Williamson and Jo C Guild.

6th. Hugh Francis and F C Dunnington.

7th. S H Moore and George Everly.

8th. Andrew Ewing and W A Quarles.

9th. M D Cardwell and W C Williams.

10th. J Knox Walker and H B S Williams.

The President of the Convention named Andrew Ewing as chairman of said committee.

Before the retirement of the committee, Hon. Andrew Ewing announced in a few eloquent and impressive remarks the death of the Hon. Aaron V. Brown, late Postmaster-General of the United States. Connected with us for more than thirty years as an able, efficient and indefatigable Democrat, performing his whole duty in every station to which he was assigned, and true and reliable in all the vicissitudes of our fortune, his death is a great, irreparable loss. Passing over the sickness and death of his son, very address, most appropriate and eloquent, pure and liberal feelings, he naturally excited over us all much influence, and it was all happily exerted in the direct effort, to heal dissensions, and preserve intact all our energies for use against our opponents. He was unknown, and sought his own elevation, but for the expense of the interests of his party; he was always ready to yield his own desires, whenever the sacrifice was necessary, and to describe that course to the sacrifice entailed by defeat. He never shrunk from his share of the trouble, suffering, and expense of a political campaign, or felt the petty cavalry caused by the applause heaped on a political friend. Whilst in official position, he was liberal, generous and true to his friends, granting all that could properly be asked of him, urging promptly their claims upon his superior, and ever seeming to feel that his pleasure was greater in bestowing his favors on others. His house was the resort of his friends, his table and his purse open, and his table always spread for them with the plenty of the land.

He is gone! We shall hear his name no more as a mission in our councils, or his opinions, persuasions and eloquence on the hustings; he has left no only his memory and example, as a freely spoken legacy to his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That on the death of Aaron V. Brown, the Democratic party of Tennessee feel that they have suffered a great misfortune; they have lost an able counsellor and efficient champion in all their future contests; he was one of the last and best of the gallant soldiers in our State who led the contests of the past age, and his name will be inscribed with those of Jackson, Grundy, Polk and Carroll.

Resolved, That we now adjourn our deliberations for a short time, for a further testimony of our respect, and that these proceedings be published in all the Democratic newspapers throughout the State.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson pronounced a touching eulogy on the character of the deceased and seconded the resolutions.

Hon. Dave Johnson, the life-long friend and associate of Gov. Brown, being invited to the stand, replied with great feeling his high appreciation of the character of his departed friend.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, when the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met according to adjournment, when, after a short delay, the Committee on Resolutions submitted, through Hon. Andrew Ewing, from Chairman, the following report:

Resolved, That the Democratic party adhere with unchanging faith to the principles heretofore adopted in their conventions in regard to a strict construction of the language of the Constitution, giving powers to the Federal Government, and that they believe most of the evils developed in our national administration have arisen from failure in the practice of this fundamental rule in its interpretation.

Resolved, That a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of the country and a correct exposition of the same, and imposes on the subject of indirect taxation. The amount necessary for revenue will vary with the necessities of the Government, but the principle itself is inflexible.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety, happiness and prosperity of our Republic, and we would hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice, that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its acquisition by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war, rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That we are satisfied with the views announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated case of Dred Scott, in relation to the rights of slaveholders and the state of slavery in the Territories, and are willing to abide by the principles announced in that decision, which we hold to be, that the rights of property in slaves are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and by an appeal to the action of the judicial tribunals in the Union, until the Constitution of a Sovereign State by the people of a Territory, and then the State must decide for itself on that, as well as on other legitimate subjects of government.

Resolved, That it was intended by the framers of the Constitution that gold and silver should be the legitimate currency of our people, and we deeply regret that banking institutions and paper circulation should ever have been so deeply engrafted into our pecuniary relations; but inasmuch as they are, we are compelled to legislate under the circumstances by which we are surrounded. In view of which, as a remedy for existing evils, we shall insist that our present banking institutions shall be reformed so as to enforce speedy redemption at their counters of their circulation by every bank in the State, and a limitation on their issues to notes of a larger denomination, increased protection to the note-holder, the right of supervision upon the part of the State, and a forfeiture of their charters—for abuse of their privileges—and by these and such other steps as experience may demonstrate to make as near an approach to a Constitutional currency as may be found wise and proper.

Resolved, That it is essential to the welfare of the State of Tennessee, that the Bill of Rights, granted by the Legislature, that the power should be reserved in all cases, to change, modify or abolish those private and privileged incorporations as the public good shall demand.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the ability and patriotism of the President of the United States, and that we approve generally the ideas contained in his message and the acts of his administration. We therefore renew our pledges to his support, and our faith in his administration of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That we feel undiminished confidence in the present Chief Magistrate of the State, his energy and talents shown as our candidate in the former election, the signal triumph he achieved in that case, his ability, fidelity and fearless bearing as Governor of the State, strongly attach him to our gratitude and warmest support.

And the resolutions were adopted.

A resolution was offered by Col. Jo. C. Guild, of Sumner, that Hon. I. G. Harris be nominated the Democratic candidate for Governor, for the ensuing term, which was adopted amidst great enthusiasm, and a committee having been appointed to inform Governor Harris of his nomination, he made his appearance and addressed the Convention in a graceful and eloquent address, which was received by the crowded assemblage with loud and repeated applause.

M. D. Cardwell moved a resolution of thanks to the President of the Convention for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over its deliberations, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

J. O. Griffith offered a resolution requesting the democratic papers of the State to publish the proceedings of this Convention, which was adopted.

Cheering and spirited speeches were delivered by Hon. Al. Smith, Hon. John H. Savage, R. C. Thompson, Esq., and the Convention adjourned in a spirit of harmony, unanimous in hope, to which the closing speech of Gov. Given largely contributed.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The delegates from the counties of Davidson, Cheatham, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart and Dickson, being the same appointed to the State convention, assembled in the Federal Court room at the capitol, on Thursday the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, pursuant to notice. Robert W. Hemphill, Esq., was elected President of the convention, and Rob. W. Johnson, Esq., was chosen Secretary. The name of Dr. Thomas Maness being presented to the convention as the proper candidate for Congress, he was unanimously nominated.

A committee having informed Dr. Maness of his nomination, he addressed the convention in an eloquent and earnest speech, accepting the nomination of the convention, and assuring them that he would enter upon the canvass with energy and zeal.

The convention then adjourned.—*Nashville Union.*

For the Memphis Appeal.

HARVEST APPEAL: We have often thought it very strange, that among the many evidences of improvement and prosperity which our city exhibits, we cannot mention a public library. Probably no city of equal size and doing an equal amount of business in our country, is so deficient in facilities for mental improvement as the city of Memphis; and we think that the subject of establishing a Library Association is of sufficient importance to occupy the attention of all our citizens who feel an interest in the welfare and prosperity of our city. Our streets are crowded with places where the youth and young men who reside among us can learn all the vices and corruptions with which cities are afflicted, and which lead to the commission of crimes that consign members of one to the penitentiary and gallows, who, but for such facilities as these places afford is forming bad habits and imbibing such sentiments, that might be useful citizens and ornaments to society.

We are so constituted by nature that we must have society of some kind to associate with, and if we do not furnish our youth with our associations are not good, they will be bad.

Nothing has a more elevating influence on young men than the cultivation of their mental faculties, and securing a knowledge of what has gone before us, as well as the events and circumstances at present such grasping and portant results throughout the world; and public libraries, where we can meet without molestation, examine authorities and compare opinions, are the only means we have of assisting in rendering us to acquire such knowledge, and enjoy its benefits.

We think that the slightest reflection will be sufficient to convince our property holders and business men that they ought to aid such an enterprise by their counsel and assistance. It will add to place further room and employment to visit and improve themselves, and serve to counteract an influence that might have to frequent the haunts of infamy and licentiousness which destroy the morals and ruin forever the prospects of so many of the promising young men of our country.

If some of our leading citizens will give their assistance to this enterprise, we have no doubt but our Legislature, which will meet on the first Monday of October next, will grant a charter of incorporation to them, such as they may desire—giving them all the privileges necessary to enable them to accomplish all the objects proposed in their formation, and confer benefits on the community not to be derived from any other source.

PIONEER.

The Foreign News as to the War.

We have received our foreign files to the morning of the 23d of February, but they contain nothing new or decisive to the political state of the continent. The feeling of gloom and apprehension appears to be increasing in Paris, and the price of the French funds has gradually declined. The prevailing uneasiness has been augmented by Lord Cowley's departure for London.

The *Independance Belge* affirms that Lord Cowley's visit to London was made for the purpose of convincing the British Government that a conflict between France and Austria is inevitable, and of urging it to endeavor to localize that conflict, instead of vainly seeking to avert it. To such rumors as this is added the knowledge that there is no cessation of warlike preparations. The reports speak of the purchase of horses, the accumulation of stores and the preparation of ammunition. Other bodies of national troops are said to be held in readiness in Africa to follow General Bourbaki's division, which has already arrived in France. We are, moreover, informed that all the transports have been victualled with a month's supplies for as many men as they are able to carry.

Among the causes of increased apprehension in the language believed to have been used by Prince Napoleon to a deputation of Italian residents in Paris, who congratulated him upon his marriage with the Princess Clotilde. He is reported to have said, in replying to their congratulations: "Gentlemen, you cannot doubt of the Emperor's sympathy and my own for Italy." The greater weight is attached to Prince Napoleon's words, as it is commonly believed that the Emperor is much swayed by his counsels, and that those counsels are more unfavorable to peace.

A Prussian ministerial journal says that Great Britain and Prussia have acted in concert with a view to effect a mediation between Austria and France. In this article a note is suggested that the Emperor of Russia will join the efforts of the world for peace. Austria and England contend the occupation of the Papal States, no matter whether by Austrian or French troops, would be a violation of a change in the map of Italy. A circular addressed by Prussia to the other German States expressed a conviction that Austria will accede to a peaceful solution of the Italian difficulties, but it adds that "Prussia, while reserving her action as a European power, will nevertheless fulfil faithfully her duties as a member of the Germanic Confederation."—*New York Post.*

THE EXTRA SESSION.—The apparent hesitation of the Executive to require of the staff of an extraordinary session, implies no doubt of the ultimate decision in the matter. The President, we presume, does not wish to assume so embarrassing a responsibility, when it is so manifestly of an unavoidable public necessity. But such necessity does exist, and when it is plainly disclosed to the apprehension of the Executive, there will be no delay in summoning Congress to extraordinary session.—*Washington States, March 16.*

ILLINOIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Illinois River—its Towns—Naples—Meredosia—Beardstown—Pekin and Peoria—The City of Peoria—Its Hotels—The Administration Paper—Its Sentiments—The New Theater—Miss Maggie Mitchell—Its Opening—Rival Companies—Masquerade Ball—Peoria Bull-Leger Bee—Pike's Peak, etc.

PEORIA, ILL., March 14, 1859.

Being told at St. Louis that the Illinois river was in good bedding order, and having a great desire to view the scenery along the banks of this beautiful stream, I went on board the steamer *F. X. Aubry*, bound for Peoria, being one of the daily packet line that plies between the two places. The fare up is four dollars—the distance by water is one hundred and ninety miles. But I was greatly disappointed in my expectations; the banks of the river being very low all the way up, and the stream being rather high at present, the surrounding country was nearly all overflowed. There are only four towns worth mentioning before reaching Peoria. Naples is the first and the most noted, because of its being the starting point of the Great Western Railroad of Illinois. Before reaching it I instantly thought of the old song, "Oh! Susanna!" and I was doomed to a still greater disappointment than before. It is a God-forsaken looking object, built on a low foundation, and subject to inundation every time the river rises. The buildings are all *shanties*, only one brick house being visible; as a whole it presents one of the shabbiest pictures I ever saw. Meredosia, some six miles above, is a little better, but so little that one can hardly distinguish the difference. It is, however, bound to become a place of note, because of its being the terminus of the Quincy and Meredosia Railroad, and will, in a few days, connect the railway that now comes into Naples with the Hannibal and St. Joseph, which is now building south the river. The town is above overflow, but it has nothing to boast of, as I am told that during the last high water the river surrounded the place, making an island, for the time being, of the town. One of the Douglas excursion parties last summer chartered a steamboat and navigated all around the place, where is a daily paper published here. It was dark when we passed Pekin, but I understand it is the prettiest place on the river from Pekin down, containing some five thousand inhabitants.

Peoria is really a lovely spot; it gradually rises from the river, which forms what is called Peoria Lake at this point, till it reaches to a romantic sloping bluff at the back of the city, on which are some of the most beautiful residences of the place. The houses are all built with much taste and elegance, the streets are wide and well laid out; having movements in the business portion of the city, and plank walks in the other, and resembling very much those of Memphis in the muddy seasons of the year. It has a goodly number of hotels, but at the head of them all stands the Peoria House—kept by one of the most gentlemanly Hostlers in the State, Messrs Hall & Hubbard, whose constant care is to make their guests as comfortable as if they were at home. With their family instead of being among strangers. This is decidedly the house for the traveling public to stop at; they set a No. 1 table and everything else accordingly. The administration paper here, the *Democratic Union*, is progressing fairly, though it suffered very much from the failure of the Lecompton Constitution and the administration of James Buchanan against the attacks of S. A. Douglas. It will be enlarged in the course of a few weeks, and the daily increase of its subscription list speaks well for the principles which it defends. Peoria has four daily papers, three English and one German; the Editors—without mentioning any names—are one and all the best set of fellows that it has ever been my luck to associate with, and they are at the same time true types of what the Peorians are. Mr. J. A. Sprague of Memphis is in the city, and I understand that the Peoria theater opens under his management on the 21st of next, with the great Memphis favorite, the charming and accomplished lady, Miss Maggie Mitchell, as the first star for the spring and summer season. Business has been picking up here lately, and I confidently believe that it will be better this spring and summer than it has been for two years past. There are many fine buildings in the course of erection now, and many more if understood, will be commenced to build in the course of the six weeks. Peoria is a fine place, with a liberal people and is bound to be, some day, a large city.

A few evenings ago I was induced by some of my friends to go to a masquerade ball, given by the Germans as a benefit to a gentleman by the name of Charles, who once was the manager of the German Theater in Memphis. Well, I have heard of masquerade balls, but this one, in one of the literal phrases, passed the climax of my imagination; of all such things, especially after having read a description of the grand ones of Rome and Venice. There were all kinds of dresses, and I think the Colonel was the pretty blued eyed lassee of sweet sixteen, and the chunky formed German girls in most fantastic attires; there were those whose dresses were measured and more resemble a balloon than a lady's dress, and then there were those who neither had hoops or petticoats, and they rigged themselves up in dresses like the others. But there was one, a gentle German *frau*, of some five and forty summers, attired as a Yankee Sailor, who sailed with so much layer been in the harbor and rigged so much resembling a woman, that in attempting to keep up her assumed character, she cut up all sorts of shines and did all sorts of funny things, which caused more mirth than any thing in the room—I could have forgiven the Germans, for they are brought up to it, but our own countrywomen—well, I guess they to their own manners some were gentlemanly, others tried to be so, but revealed their true characters by an occasional oath; numbers had their mouths full of tobacco, while many puffed and smoked away as though the odor of a cigar was agreeable to the ladies present. But there been—it suffered most terribly if it seems to me they were all, by gosh! to revenge themselves upon it for the injuries it done their fathers. It was about two o'clock, when different parties commenced to leave, the orchestra struck up a German waltz; it surprised the party for they had already commenced to call the figures of a cotillion—the orchestra continued to play the waltz, and the leader kept on with his waltz; the dancers got clamorous; old bow and fiddle kept on as he had begun some time before, and finally the waltz ceased, the dancers commenced to leave, and when the leader arose, very much excited, and exclaimed with as much courage as he could assume for the occasion, "Ich bin ein Amerikaner!" the audience exclaimed, "Sacrilege! I thays you a rolls out hi——you dance a polls or you dence outside mit me moonlight!" I was altogether a stranger, and I laughed so much that it almost gave me the cholic. The manner in which the leader uttered the words, and the gesture by which he accompanied them, and the whole room in a roar, and on west the waltz as if nothing had happened.

Before closing this letter I must speak of a place called Bull's Hall; it is a large room forty by sixty, with a small stage in one corner of the hall and a bar room in the other, having so many tables and chairs as the room will hold for people to sit down by and call for the liquor. The admittance is a dime and the ever, generally lager beer for the party. The performances on the stage consist of a conglomeration of songs, dances, and break downs. Among the performers is a negro—a buck negro, who glories in the cognomen of Johnson, and who is the representative of the circuit that make "Funk's Hall" their rendezvous each night. The place is well attended—full every night. I did not believe it, and went one night, and the monkey shines of the African, that I left the place in disgust, and wondered if an intelligent public, like the Peorians really are, can get up with such a nuisance in their midst, which half of the time sets in rows, and will eventually bring the visitors of such a hole to a depraved drunkards level.

Peoria has about one-third of the connection in this part of the country, and one would imagine the whole world was going there, by the amount of business done here. I saw a letter from the Pike speculation, and the discription was far from being a gold-denione. More anon. Yours,

DON GAYOSO, JR.

THE POWER OF A MOTHER'S WORD.—The following passage from a speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS is at once full of beauty and great lessons. We especially commend it to young men who have not learned the importance of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors:

I was told to-day a story so touching, in reference to this, that you must let me tell it. It is the story of a young man in New-York, most holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old, and with the love of the sea. And as she stood by the garden gate, one sunny morning, she said to Edward, they tell me that the great temptation of a seaman's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you will never drink." And said he—for he told me the story—"I gave her the promise, and I went the broad globe over—Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, the North Pole and the South. I saw them all to forty years, and I never saw a glass filled with sparkling liquor that my mother's form by the garden gate, rose from the hill side of Vermont, did not rise before me; and to-day, at sixty, my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor."

Who knows the influence of the power of a single word? Yet that was not one half. "For," said he, "yesterday, there came a man into my counting room, a man of forty, with a drunkard's nose, and said, "No! Well," said he, "I was once brought drunk into your presence on shipboard; you were a passenger; I had taken a little too much, and I took out my front teeth and kept me there until I had slept the sleep of intoxication; you then asked me if I had a mother; I said I never knew a worse from