Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : APRIL 8, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

At the suggestion of a number of our Democratic friends, we name Wednesday, April 27th, as the most proper and suitable day for the holding of the Democratic Convention, at Somerville, to nominate a candidate for Congress from this district. The third Monday had been mentioned, but Wednesday is regarded as more suitable, for the reason that delegates from a distance can reach Somerville on Monday and not be delayed by lying over at that place during Sunday, which they would have to do were the convention held on Monday. Without objection from other quarters, then, we will regard Tuesday the 26th as the day appointed.

To the Democracy of the Tenth Congressional District.

To avoid mistakes as to the time of holding the convention at Somerville, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress, Senator and Floater, we have fixed upon Wednesday, the 27th inst., as the most suitable day, and take this means of notifying the delegates from the several counties in the district of the fact

T. H. LOGWOOD,
W. H. CARROLL,
JNO. M. CARMACK,
P. B. GLENN,
Central Committee for Western District.

APRIL 7, 1859.

SENATOR AND FLOATER.

In our paper of yesterday, we published a communication from "A Democrat," suggesting our friend, Col. Hugh McNairy, as a suitable man to represent the counties of Shelby and Fayette in the Senatorial branch of our next State Legislature. We this morning also publish a similar communication suggesting our young friend, D. M. DeBose, Esq., as a candidate for Floater in the district composed of the counties of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton. The suggestions are both good ones. The gentlemen named would concentrate the Democratic strength of all the counties, and would make excellent and useful members of the Legislature.

THE OUTRAGES IN LOUISVILLE.

It appears that the periodical return of election day arouses all the devilish passion of all the bad men in that locality. A good many outrages were committed by the Know-Nothings upon Democrats in the First and Eighth Wards at the municipal election on Saturday, and hundreds of Democrats, it is said, were beaten by bullies, and driven from the polls. A bloody fight occurred, in which JOHN PRIDER, a well-known pilot, was shot and killed by the notorious HERCULES WALKER, who shot Capt. STURGEON, a few weeks ago, at Lake Providence, La. In the affray, ALEX. GILMORE, JR., was seriously wounded, W. H. WATTS received a slight wound, and CARTER TILLER, a policeman, received some trifling injuries. WALKER was arrested.

THE EUROPEAN WAR QUESTION.

Matters in Europe are rapidly assuming an interesting phase. After the cessation of the Crimean war, it was believed that peace would have a more abiding place than formerly in Europe; but all the horrors, and—what still more affects modern society—all the expense of that strife, has taught no lesson. The clamour of the trumpet and the rattling of the cannon's throat, and the dreadful note of preparation." The words spoken on New Year's day by LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Austrian Ambassador still echo and re-echo among the walls of palaces and the strong angles of fortifications. It is true that the Emperor of France has put forth propositions of peace; but so little faith have the French themselves in these declarations, that they have nicknamed the paper in which they are published—the *Moniteur* (monitor)—the *Menteur* (liar.) These professions, however, though not believed, we look upon as indicative of a desire on his part, for a retreat, if a retreat should be found *prudent*. It is even stated that the French Emperor's idea was not to *fight* Austria, but to *frighten* her. A writer from Europe says:

What he meant was not an Italian war, but an Austrian humiliation, without a war. Some rumors which have been bought at the mouth of the cannon, he was to wring from the fear of revolution. That he meant no war, but only a *menace d'attaque*, is evident. Otherwise, he would have made the usual diplomatic degutations and ended with war. He would have prepared for war before talking and. He would, in one word, not have put the carriage before the horses.

Among the powerful reasons that led LOUIS NAPOLEON to put himself in a position which appears to be fast becoming a dangerous one, is alleged to be fear of the vengeful efforts of Italian *sui-disant* patriots, of which he had a sample when the determined ORSINI, threw the terrible hand grenades. It is stated that only a few weeks ago, a countryman of ORSINI's was arrested in the garden of the Tuileries, upon whose person was found a revolver, and two or three hand grenades with nipples like ORSINI's. This man was immured in a cell, a spy was put with him, he was connected with several societies and acknowledged that he could make strange revelations. Nothing reliable could be obtained from him, one night he promised to tell all to-morrow. In the morning, borrowing the spic's razor to shave himself, he cut his throat and fell instantly dead. Such occurrences as these, it is asserted, have led to NAPOLEON'S determination to assume the position of being a friend of Italian liberties, as by that means he hopes to disarm Italian vengeance.

Austria, however, was not to be frightened. Some nations are in a position that allows of their standing much without injury to their dignity or influence; not so Austria, she can concede nothing without danger to herself, especially in Italy. The consequence is thus sketched by the New York Tribune:

Austria will concede nothing—not even though Russia on the east is know to be the secret ally and instigator of France on the west. She will not recall, but she will fight; and now Louis Napoleon has thrown back upon him the choice which he set before her—to be quiet and let go to war. And there can be no doubt as to his choice—though towardly as Parolles, he must fight; since his throne is supported on bayonets which would desert him if he ceases to seem revenge. Thus, events march toward a grand conflagration with inexorable strides, and John Bull will probably see the plains of Lombardy red with the blood of thousands of the dying and the dead. But whether war come sooner or later, it can only be prevented by the intervening downfall of Napoleon. If he lives and reigns, a collision is inevitable.

The effect of this upon NAPOLEON himself is thus described by the Paris correspondent of the same paper:

Everywhere apprehension, discontent and indignation outruise the breasts on which the throne of the Man of December rests so securely a few months ago. And the castdown, broken idol can never be set on its pedestal again. He may recall before the storm he has raised, and again receive the benedictions of the Pope and the caresses of the British Queen; but neither will be more than lip-service. They know him now, what the People knew him long since—a reckless gambler, a desperate adventurer, who would as soon dice with royal bones as any other, if the game promised to leave him a winner. They know him as one who, having, like Macbeth, waded to a crown through human gore, finds it easier to go forward than to return to peace and innocence. From the hour of demonstration against AUSTRIA, Louis Napoleon stood and stands alone among potentates.

LEWIS NAPOLEON, once viewed by the European powers as a God-sent deliverer from their dreaded foe, a republican government, is now regarded as a "restless fellow," a breeder of disturbances, an endangerer of thrones, a deranger of commerce, and as the author of functions in public funds to an extent injurious to the pockets and schemes of the great money lenders, the bolders of the purse strings of Europe. In France his friends try to keep him back from mischief, and his enemies rejoice in the hope that the debt and difficulties he is bringing upon his country will lead to his ruin. In England the tories hate him as a usurper and the liberals ask how the enslaver of France can become the deliverer of Italy. In Rome the Pope finds himself in a singular position—both France and Austria have troops in his territories, and when war breaks out between the two countries he does not like the idea of having a portion of the belligerent forces on his soil. Prussia also finds herself somewhat embarrassed—the people at large do not like NAPOLEON, and they hate the thought of French feet again treading as conquerors on German soil, but while taking the part of AUSTRIA, as against NAPOLEON, they can by no means espouse the part of Austria as against oppressed Italy. The decision that Prussia shall come to, will have a most important bearing upon the question of war or peace. If, says the *New York Herald*, she determine to continue neutral, then war is certain; for none of the secondary States will follow her example; and the Confederation once divided, no obstacle remains to the prosecution of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S designs. If, on the other hand, she should be compelled by the force of public opinion in Germany to side with the smaller States in the support of Austria, then the French Emperor will be compelled to hold his hand for a while. * * * If Austria adhere to her determination not to evacuate the Duchies, we do not see how war is to be any longer averted. Prussia will refuse to recognize this as a German question, and will consequently persist in remaining neutral. If, on the other hand the representations of Lord COWLEY and Baron KIEZELEY have induced the Vienna Cabinet to consent to a modification of its treaties with the Italian States, then the difficulty may have been got over for the moment. This patching up of the Italian sore will, however, prove but a small security to those interested. As long as Italy is left to be the bone of contention between the two great military monarchies which claim an interest in her, she must always be a fruitful source of danger to the peace of Europe. There is but one remedy for this state of things, if the European Cabinets would have the honesty to consent to it, and that is—Italian independence.

SHELBY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of previous notice a meeting of this association was held last night. On motion, Col. W. B. Carroll was called upon to preside and B. F. Dill to act as Secretary of the association. On motion of Mr. Barnett, a committee of five was appointed to report suitable permanent officers of the association.

The committee reported the following, which were approved by the association:

Wm. H. Carroll, President.
1st Ward—John Q. Drew,
2d Ward—Samuel T. Morgan,
3d Ward—N. R. Forrest,
4th Ward—J. K. McClanahan,
5th Ward—J. R. Williams,
6th Ward—H. F. Hill,
7th Ward—R. G. Payne,
8th Ward—N. B. Hall, Vice Presidents.
B. F. Dill, Corresponding Secretary.
H. M. Lesher, Permanent Corresponding Secretary.
H. Voleetine, Treasurer.

On motion of J. P. Farrally, a committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, and also to suggest proper persons to constitute the Executive and Finance Committees. The President appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: J. P. Farrally, R. G. Payne, Dr. Jas. Keller, M. C. Gallaway, J. K. Walker.

On motion of Dr. Jas. Keller, a committee was appointed to procure a suitable room for the regular meetings of the Association. The President appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: Dr. Jas. Keller, R. H. Morris, C. M. Campbell, H. M. Lesher and Jos. Baughn.

On motion, the Association adjourned to meet on next Thursday night.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: There is a general desire among the masses of our people to hear public measures discussed, which are proposed to be adopted by our candidate for Mayor. Hitherto they have had to "go it in the dark" in this respect, with no reliable information of the views of those among whom they have had to elect their executive chief for the city government.

The idea has prevailed at sometimes that he who could treat and drink the most was the grand champion to be preferred.

Indeed is there not a smacking in that way just now? Are not candidates going to every mid-night revel to gain, if possible, the favor of those whom they expect to meet there. Who is there among us who supposes, that he who can go to night revelry and dance, and sing, and drink, all night, is thereby the better qualified to discharge the responsible duties of the office to which they aspire. But be this as it may, there are public abuses and delicate items which ought to be corrected, and he who is the best qualified for this correction ought to be selected for the task.

Large expenditures of the city revenue have been made from year to year to no purpose, and for the benefit of those who belonging to the corporation for contracts. During the last year a large increased amount has been expended in graveling the streets, notwithstanding it had been fully demonstrated a year ago, that this system was next to useless. The verriest child's play has been exercised in many respects, and really to the detriment of the real interest of the city.

Would it not therefore be well to require of the candidates for the responsible office of Mayor to make public expression of their views in reference to the measures that they think ought to be carried out? And in order to give an opportunity for the public expression, we would suggest that three or more places and times be selected when and where the candidates for Mayor shall be required to state his views in reference to what measures he will recommend and advocate if elected.

Who favors this proposition? Let there be a response. VOX POPULI.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Fayette Democracy assembled on last Monday, being court day, at the court house in Somerville, according to previous notice, to take action as to the nomination of candidates for Congress, the Senate and Floating District. By the Committee called for that purpose, to meet on Wednesday, the 27th instant. The utmost harmony and much enthusiasm prevailed, exhibiting the right spirit, and an earnest of success. The following proceedings were had, to wit:

Upon motion of Gen. W. P. Finney, Charles Lynn, Esq., was called to the chair, and C. H. Whitmore, Esq., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in some appropriate remarks, after which the following resolutions were offered by Col. B. S. Williams, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of the county of Fayette do hereby endorse, and do indorse heartily the action of the late State Convention at Nashville, with renewed pledges of unflinching support.

Resolved, That it is deemed of vital importance to the safety of Southern institutions and the perpetuity of our Republic that Democratic principles and power be preserved and maintained; and that the apparent gathering of the angry hosts of Black-Republicanism in the North, with the partisan antagonism in the South, to form sectional lines, and by Opposition to overthrow the Democratic party is viewed with fearful concern, and should arouse to determined action every true friend of our cause.

Resolved, That in the selection of the leaders of our columns in the great contest before us, the most entire unity and harmony should prevail in the one great and glorious object of invincibility and triumph, and to this end it is essential that individual and personal preferences be made subsidiary to the collective union of the Democratic party, under the established and time-honored usages.

Resolved, That in order to obtain an unmistakable expression of the Fayette Democracy as to the choice of candidates for Congress, Senate and Floater, the party *en masse* is hereby constituted a delegation to the District Convention to assemble at that place for the purpose, on Wednesday the 27th inst., and that each Civil District is earnestly requested to be present in full representation.

The resolutions are sound, truthful, full of energy, and should be awaken a response from every true friend of our cause. They breathe the spirit of the Fayette Democracy and utter the avail with which the battle is to rage. They called forth from our talented and sterling Democrat, Gen. John D. Goodloe, one of those happy and stirring speeches that used to arouse his Democracy in times past and make Know-No hinge take to their dark holes. Gen. Goodloe's speech was short but pointed. It was well calculated to rally the Democracy—it was a feeling, the pulse of every Democrat in the county to attend the convention and cast his vote for whom he considered best qualified to represent his interests. Everything passed off quietly, pleasantly and harmoniously and the Democrats throughout this congressional district may rest assured that all is right in Fayette.

Upon motion, the Memphis APPEAL, *Jonesboro*, Bolivar *Democrat*, *Home Journal* and Somerville *Democrat*, were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting. Upon motion of Gen. W. P. Finney the meeting adjourned. CHARLES LYNN, Chairman.

C. H. WHITMORE, Secretary.

Fugitive Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 4.—Before the United States Commissioner to-day the case of the negro, Daniel Webster, who was arrested last Saturday, under the fugitive slave law, is being heard on conduction.

When the fugitive was being taken to the United States Commissioner's office, a most exciting scene occurred. Hundreds of people gathered along the route, and there was every evidence of a forcible seizure being determined on.

United States Marshal Jenkins made such a movement, however, as left no doubt that the first man who interfered would do so at the risk of his life, and he succeeded in conducting the alleged fugitive before the commissioner.

The case was proceeded with. Benj. Brewster, the counsel for the claimant, read the power of attorney from the widow of French Simpson, deceased, of Alberbie, Virginia, and the certificates of the court. The fugitive was defended by Messrs. Pierce, McKein, Hopper and Earle.

They objected to the power of attorney, as, from the certificates of the court of London county, it appeared that the papers submitted were a transcript from, and not a full record of the court.

The evidence for the prosecution closed at nine o'clock this evening, when the counsel for the defense asked for a continuance, not having time to consult witnesses.

Mr. Brewster argued that the statute enforced summary proceedings and opposed a continuance. Public feeling was in an excited condition, and the law demanded prompt action to shield the claimants from any disastrous results. This was the intent of the law, and the commissioner should have the power of a continuance, for the reason that he was not perfectly satisfied with the identity of the negro, the witnesses not having seen him for seven or eight years. Adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—According to the telegraphic dispatches, the Republicans have made a clean sweep in old Connecticut. There is not a Democrat now in either House of Congress from New England. A similar unanimity was witnessed in 1801, when Jefferson was elected President, and in 1820, when General Jackson was chosen. New England did not give either of these Democratic Presidents an electoral vote. She is true to her old principles.

DELICATE RELATION.—In making up the jury in the Sickles' case, now going on in Washington, one witness said he was disqualified in consequence of the relation he bore to the accused. On being asked what that relation was, he stated that he, too, was a married man.

ST. LOUIS ELECTION.

The vote for Mayor of St. Louis at the election held last Monday, is as follows: For Hogy, (Dem.) 8362; Filley, (Rep.) 6777; Wyman, (K. N.) 5866.

In summing up the result, the *St. Louis Democrat* (Republican) says:

It will be seen by our official returns that the total vote polled for Mayor on Monday last, was 21,005.

Mr. Filley received.....8777, being a majority over L. V. Bogy of 2911 votes; " " " E. Wyman of 4683 votes.

Bogy and Wyman together received 8628, which is a majority of 714 votes over Mr. Filley.

Had the race been between Bogy and Filley only, the latter would have been elected by full 5000 majority.

In its exultation over the defeat of the Democracy, the same paper excells our neighbor of the *Bulletin*. Hear it:

The official returns make the victory of Monday even more complete than we were inclined to believe on the first showing. The Nationals have not elected an officer in the city on either the general or ward tickets. The majority against them in the Democratic laiwarty nine hundred and eleven. The whole vote polled is seventeen thousand two hundred and sixty-eight, which is only a few hundred over the aggregate vote of the city in August last, notwithstanding that the natural increase of voters from coming of age, from residence, and from naturalization, must have been at least fifteen hundred in the interim. The Free Democrats have carried their ward officers in every ward but one—the Fifth—and there the race went against them by only forty-nine votes. The American party, as we stated in advance, has not been in the race. Its members have shown more devotion than judgment in sticking to their ticket. We concur in the opinion that as an organization it will now pass out of politics in Missouri, as it has done in every State and city in the nation except one.

The election in Springfield, Illinois, has also resulted in the defeat of the Democracy and the success of the Republicans. Will not our brighter glow one hurrah for the "Opposition?"

ALABAMA NEWS.

FROST.—We had too heavy and we fear killing frosts on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. Much of the fruit has been injured, and early wheat too, we fear. It is now clear and cold.—*Huntsville Advocate, April 7.*

SCRIPIP DIVIDEND IN NEW STOCK.—The Northern Bank of Alabama, in Huntsville, has just declared a stock dividend of 16½ per cent. out of its surplus earnings, payable on the 11th inst, at which time the books are to be opened to increase its capital stack up to $500,000. This dividend, just declared, amounts to $33,000, and constitutes its surplus earnings.

The vote in Mobile on the proposition to subscribe $1,000,000 to the Great Northern Railroad, to connect the city with the Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad, was 652 for and 177 against it.

In Henry county, on the 23d ult., Wm. Smith, overseer of Capt. H. Wingate, was murdered, at night, by one of Capt. W's negroes.

Gen. James B. Chambers, one of the oldest, wealthiest and most respected citizens of Perry county died on the 29th ult.

THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—Symptoms of seething appear in the political cauldron of the first Congressional district. Hon. James A. Stallworth is spoken of by the interior Democratic press for re-election. The *Mobile Tribune* of Saturday has the following:

There are many men who would serve this district with honor and this city with profit. One of them has been mentioned within these columns—Hon. Percy Walker; then there is Judge Meek; and if he were not averse to the position, we might mention John T. Taylor, Esq. We know, we feel, that some one among us would be hard to beat. Between three such men it were difficult for a good many good citizens to make a choice. Let a choice must be made and the person of the children of the named. And we do it without consulting with any one, without the suggestion of any one; and do not mean to it to be understood as implying anything to the detriment of others—especially Judge Meek. Mr. Taylor, as we have said, not desiring the office, as we understand, he must not be considered in the race. His name, we know, has been frequently mentioned in private.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 4.—The Republicans have elected the entire Congressional delegation, as well as the whole State ticket, and a large majority of the Legislature. The following are the successful candidates: Governor, W. A. Buckingham; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Catlin; Treasurer, J. J. Hendee; Secretary, John Boyd; Controller, W. H. Buell. The following are the candidates elected in the Congressional delegation: First District, R. Loomis (Rep.) in place of Ezra Clark (Ind.) Second District, J. Woodruff (Rep.) in place of Samuel Arnold (Dem.) Third District, A. A. Burnham (Rep.) in place of Sidney Dean (Rep.) Fourth District, O. S. Fery (Rep.) in place of William D. Bishop (Dem.

The Sickles Trial—How it is to be Managed.

The trial of Daniel E. Sickles, for the killing of Philip Barton Key, here, commences in the Criminal Court at Washington for Monday, the 4th of April. It will be one of the celebrated causes of the world. The fact of the killing will be admitted, or, if not, will be easily proved, and will not be contested. The defense will be that the homicide was justifiable, on the ground that the slain man had inflicted on the slayer the greatest injury that one man, in civilized life, can inflict on another—the seduction of his wife. The jury will, of course, be asked if this is one of the things for which homicide is justifiable, but public opinion does and where such provocation is shown to have been given, no jury can be found in this country, or perhaps in any other, to declare that the man who takes full retribution on him who has thus stabbed him in his most vital part—his honor—is a murderer.

It seemed to have been taken for granted, at first, that there would have been a tacit admission, on the part of the prosecution, that in the Sickles case such prosecution did exist. It is now understood, however, that no such admission, express or implied, will be made, but that the defense will be thrown upon the proof, and that the fact will be contested to the utmost. That course of procedure will place the accused in a peculiarly delicate position; but, delicate though it be, there can be no mistaking from the whole complicated chain of evidence, by which suspicion of his wife's infidelity ripened into certainty, that the slain man had, in that fatal encounter on Lafayette Square, must be expressed, link by link, and the perfidy of the false wife and false friend be unveiled to the world in detail.

On the other hand the prosecution has been instituting inquiries into the antecedents of the parties, with the view, if possible, of cast-throwing, or, at least weakening, the fabric of justification. The district attorney is understood to have received all the information he expected from New York in that respect. The friends of the deceased deprecate intermeddling on their part with the prosecution, but think it due to the memory of Mr. Key that the facts shall be fully presented on both sides in the trial. If the district attorney should not feel called upon to employ assistance, on his own motion they will employ counsel to aid in the prosecution. They say that while the testimony will disclose indiscretion, and perhaps criminality, on the part of Mr. Key, it will also reveal such mitigating circumstances as will take from the homicide the basis of justification.

The course thus marked out for the prosecution and for the defense will render the trial one of the most intensely interesting and exciting criminal trials that has ever taken place in this country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Election Riots in Louisville.

As usual violence and blood were the distinguishing characteristics of the late election in Louisville, for municipal offices. The Democratic ticket was beaten from 200 to 400 votes. The Louisville Courier, a Democratic journal, thus speaks of it:

That the Democracy could have won the election, with exertion and sufficient organization, cannot be questioned by those who saw the papers entitled to vote, but who didn't from intimidation or other causes, a very large proportion are of our party. The organization, however, was incomplete in several wards, and this, with a row in the first ward, which scared some Germans, and the brushing and beating of naturalized citizens in the eighth ward by a pack of lawless scoundrels, defeated our ticket. With the exception of the wards named, and a trifling disturbance in the third ward, the election was quiet and peaceable, and contrasts favorably with any held for the five past years. There were less than 2500 votes polled, when more than 3200 were entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise under the tax-paying qualification. The average Know-Nothing majority, as will be seen elsewhere, is but little over 300 votes—the smallest of any since the advent of Know-Nothingism.

In the first ward no disturbance was raised until about two o'clock, when a gang of Know-Nothing bullies from the lower wards were landed there for that particular purpose. A difficulty took place soon after their arrival, in which a man named Sukhorn was struck or cut by William Ridge. The latter fled, and were pursued by these men, who were in turn followed by citizens of the ward who wanted fair play, if it had to be a free fight. Ridge escaped, but on the corner of Market and Campbell, two squares from the voting place, the parties engaged in a fight. A man named John Cave had his leg shattered below the knee by a pistol ball. Amos Griffin was shot in the arm, and no one else was injured. The Know-Nothing bullies finding it hot work, concluded about this time to return to where they could find easier game, and vamoosed. At the polls, in the same ward, Chalfey Gibson, a Know-Nothing, was knocked down by some of his own kind, because he voted for Judge Joyes. J. Boder, a Dutchman, was driven from the poll, and cowed by but the mother earth, the presence of those with more muscle than decency or valor.

In the eighth ward a number of naturalized citizens were assaulted by bullies and several were maltreated. Barney McElvogue, grocer, corner of Walnut and Twelfth streets, was struck with brass knuckles and badly injured. The sexton of the lower graveyard was assaulted and beaten. Hill, Moore was also hit by some worthies, who probably thought he was himself a sexton. Another was beaten because he declined to allow the ticket he voted to a Know-Nothing bruiser, and there were still other cases, but further details of his work. Just enough was done in this ward to prevent a full vote for the Democrats, by scaring those who have been subjected to ill-treatment before, and that done, the purpose was gained.

The policemen, with some honorable exceptions, and other Know-Nothing officials, made themselves conspicuous, as usual, in frightening up voters, instead of attending to their legitimate duty, and preserving public order. Hence, while there should have been a number of persons jailed for misconduct, not an arrest was made.

THE WAR RUMORS.

The following dispatches and letter, which we clip from the Charleston *Mercury*, put to rest for the present, the rumors of war in Europe, which gained circulation a few days since through the column of the Charleston *Courier*:

WASHINGTON, April 2.—To the Charleston *Mercury*: No truth in the report; nobody here believes it. W. M. FORCHER MILES.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 9 p. m.—To the Charleston *Mercury*: The correspondent of the *Courier* is absolutely mistaken. The President was asked the question in my presence, and he positively denied having received any news of war having broken out in Europe. You may depend with certainty upon this information. CHAS. H. BRETT.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: I hope you got my dispatch last night. They promised at the office to send it forthwith. I mentioned a note stating that several gentlemen were expected to dine with us in one hour's time, and that if there was any truth in the rumor to which you alluded, some of the party would certainly know it. Among the company were Lord Napier, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Riggs, Mr. Tiffany, and one or two others who thought it an likely to know everything in the shape of news from Europe as any man in the whole country. Corcoran and Riggs particularly would be as speedily informed of the breaking out of hostilities as the President himself. And so indeed would Napier; for every steamer brings him a special messenger who bears his dispatches, so that he would really be apt to get all European news in advance of our Cabinet, who have no special means of communicating with Europe. The news we received from the three natural sons that will float about in an atmosphere so highly charged as the present European one, just as bits of paper fly to the rubbed stick of wax. No one can possibly tell what is to be the result; but the last advices (by the *Persia*) seemed a shade more pacific, and the advance of funds on the bourse, though slight, was yet considered at some what indicative of the increase of public confidence in a settlement of the imbroglio without an appeal to the sullen ordeal of war.

But peace or war are shut up in the bosom of that cold, remorseless, selfish strong man who holds the destinies of more than one people in his steel grasp, and wherever his security at home may seem in his selfish logic to require it, he will not hesitate a moment to "carry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

Hoping to see you in Charleston about the 12th, I remain, very truly, yours,

WM. FORCHER MILES.

The *Courier's* dispatches unanimously announcing the commencement of war, were probably based on the following paragraph of a London correspondent:

Sardinia has completed her loan of $10,000,000, thus called out her reserve, and has contracted in France for 50,000 revolvers. Additional reports also state that the garrison of Turin is in march for the Ticino, whither all the cavalry has preceded it, and that a requisition has been addressed by the government to the Emperor of the French for an auxiliary corps of army of 70,000 men.

This means no more than that Victor Emanuel prepares for war, and is concentrating his forces in his own kingdom of Sardinia, near the borders of Lombardy, where the Austrian, Francis Joseph, on his own ground, is likewise assembling his forces. There is no news of a declaration of war—none of a collision of armies, and consequently, "all is still" in "the Rubicon, and had not been crossed at last accounts. War had not then commenced.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—It is expected that the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, will be completed by next October.

DICKENS.—Charles Dickens will bring out, on the 30th of April, a new periodical, to be entitled *All Round the Year*. It will open with a new tale from his pen. *Household Words* will cease to appear on the 30th of May.

NAPLES.—The King of Naples is seriously ill, tormented by the most excruciating pains in the hip and knees. His temper is said to be unbearable. Advices had been received from Naples to the 15th inst. The operation which the King underwent, it seems, has been ineffectual. A tumor in the groin is feared, and also that gangrene or caries may set in the thigh. Cardinal Riccio has ordered prayers for his Majesty's recovery.

AN AMERICAN SUICIDE.—A letter from Naples, in the Brussels *Independant* says: Last week Venuvius was the scene of a deplorable event. An American, who, it is said, had the evening before received disastrous news from home, threw himself, while in the presence of a number of travelers of different countries, into a crater of fire. His body was of course almost instantly consumed.

THE LEVIATHAN.—The great *Leviathan* lies down the river some six miles, opposite Greenwich, continued and chained to her and stern, the object of thousands of wondering eyes, passing swiftly on the frequent steamboats. It is pointed that she will go to sea in July, under Capt. Ludlow, to lay down the cable. The *Leviathan* is one of those few famous works which do not disappoint one at first sight.

THE IRISH TRIALS.—The government prosecution of the Phoenix Club conspiracy in Ireland has been defeated by the strong national feeling of the Irish. Some of the principal prisoners refused to accept pardons, and to prison for contempt rather than criminate their friends, and the jury could not agree. A new trial is to be had, but the overthrow of the ministry will certainly put a stop to these State trials, which have failed to make any impression, or to awaken any interest in England.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The London *Times* has an article on the present state of the Atlantic telegraph enterprise. It says that the leading capitalists and bankers are now willing to contract for the successful submergence of an Atlantic wire, taking all the risk of loss or damage upon themselves. In regard to the legal or any other national guaranty, government was invited to such a course by the fact of two other companies being now organized and both proposing to lay cables between Europe and America without any guaranty at all. One of these companies, says the *Times*, is now actually preparing to sink a cable in view at the own risk and expense, without troubling the government in any way. The pending offer of a conditional guaranty of eight per cent. is said to be considered by the Mexican Atlantic telegraph company shall give up the monopoly granted to them for fifty years for landing cables in Newfoundland. This monopoly the Atlantic company had to a certain extent consented to abandon.

THE REFORM QUESTION.—Notwithstanding the agitation of the question of Reform on the Continent of Europe, the domestic politics of England are still in the slackwater state. For weal or ill a new ministry has been formed, and undertaked to bring in a reform bill, and, as might have been expected from such an incongruous proceeding, it satisfies no one. Forsooth, a measure intended by the partisans of the ministry give out that the question is not looked upon by them as a test, and that if out-voted, it will not their resign and appeal to the country. Mr. Bright has brought out his reform bill, and that measure seems to inspire as little union among the liberals as the D'Israeli bill does among the tories.

The Reform measure continued to be actively canvassed in England. Earl Grey—one of the leaders in the Whig party—had written a letter strongly objecting to Lord John Russell's complicated measure, and Sir Charles reported as far as to say that Ministers contemplated a withdrawal of the bill, but it was not believed that they would do more than consent to some important modifications. Another Reform demonstration had taken place in Hyde Park in opposition to the bill.

The London *Herald* (ministerial) says that it has high authority for stating that in case Lord John Russell should succeed in upsetting the Ministry, and be called upon to form another, he will Cabinet appointments to Messrs. Bright, Gibson, Ayrton, Horsman and Hopman—all these gentlemen having held their services.

Senator Douglas and the Connecticut Election.

The editor of the Hartford *Post* publishes an extract of a letter received from Senator Douglas, in reply to an invitation to visit Connecticut, in the present campaign, in which he says:

I sincerely regret that circumstances, over which I have no control, have rendered it impossible for me to visit Connecticut during the election, with exertion and sufficient organization, cannot be expected to give full vote to the papers entitled to vote, but who didn't from intimidation or other causes, a very large proportion are of our party. The organization, however, was incomplete in several wards, and this, with a row in the first ward, which scared some Germans, and the brushing and beating of naturalized citizens in the eighth ward by a pack of lawless scoundrels, defeated our ticket. With the exception of the wards named, and a trifling disturbance in the third ward, the election was quiet and peaceable, and contrasts favorably with any held for the five past years. There were less than 2500 votes polled, when more than 3200 were entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise under the tax-paying qualification. The average Know-Nothing majority, as will be seen elsewhere, is but little over 300 votes—the smallest of any since the advent of Know-Nothingism.

In the first ward no disturbance was raised until about two o'clock, when a gang of Know-Nothing bullies from the lower wards were landed there for that particular purpose. A difficulty took place soon after their arrival, in which a man named Sukhorn was struck or cut by William Ridge. The latter fled, and were pursued by these men, who were in turn followed by citizens of the ward who wanted fair play, if it had to be a free fight. Ridge escaped, but on the corner of Market and Campbell, two squares from the voting place, the parties engaged in a fight. A man named John Cave had his leg shattered below the knee by a pistol ball. Amos Griffin was shot in the arm, and no one else was injured. The Know-Nothing bullies finding it hot work, concluded about this time to return to where they could find easier game, and vamoosed. At the polls, in the same ward, Chalfey Gibson, a Know-Nothing, was knocked down by some of his own kind, because he voted for Judge Joyes. J. Boder, a Dutchman, was driven from the poll, and cowed by but the mother earth, the presence of those with more muscle than decency or valor.

In the eighth ward a number of naturalized citizens were assaulted by bullies and several were maltreated. Barney McElvogue, grocer, corner of Walnut and Twelfth streets, was struck with brass knuckles and badly injured. The sexton of the lower graveyard was assaulted and beaten. Hill, Moore was also hit by some worthies, who probably thought he was himself sexton. Another was beaten because he declined to allow the ticket he voted to a Know-Nothing bruiser, and there were still other cases, but further details of his work. Just enough was done in this ward to prevent a full vote for the Democrats, by scaring those who have been subjected to ill-treatment before, and that done, the purpose was gained.

Two of the Hebrew race were set on by five shoulder-hitters at the third ward, and knocked to pieces.

The policemen, with some honorable exceptions, and other Know-Nothing officials, made themselves conspicuous, as usual, in frightening up voters, instead of attending to their legitimate duty, and preserving public order. Hence, while there should have been a number of persons jailed for misconduct, not an arrest was made.

Clippings.

How to Live.—To act with common sense according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know; and the best philosophy, to do one's duties; take the world as it comes; submit respectfully to one's lot; bless the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it, whatever it is, and despise affection.—*Horace Walpole.*

There are thirteen thousand uniformed volunteers in the State of New York, and in A. there are now three hundred and fifty thousand men capable of bearing arms.

Mungo Park, the African traveler, has had a monument erected to his memory at Selkirk. His birthplace—a country cottage now fast falling to decay—is but a few miles from this town. It lies almost under the shadow of Newark Castle, the same in which the "Last Minstrel" sang his "lay."

The authorship of the celebrated sermons on "The Harp of a Thousand Strings," and "The Spirits of Just Men made Perfect," is ascribed to the Rev. Mr. Lewis, a Methodist minister stationed at LeGrange, Tennessee.

At the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Kendall, at Plymouth, there was one particular feature in harmony with the whole arrangements. There was no mourning in the church, but instead of it, a green wreath hung in front of the pulpit, and a beautiful cross of the purest white, laid upon the coffin.

The Mississippi River and a large number of bridges, for the Havana railroad, Cuba, has just been constructed in Baltimore, and some twenty superior workmen have gone to erect them.

The Russian Ministry of Education has appropriated the sum of 200,000 roubles for the support of successful authors.

CHARLES LAMB'S DIALOGUE.—Charles Lamb is said to have had a peculiarly pleasant dialogue for two things—roast pork and tobacco. He said if he were to offer a sacrifice to the devil, it would be a roasted pig stuffed with tobacco! It is not stated what he thought of sheep meat.

THE SHEWS OF WAR NEEDED.—All the governments of Europe are wanting to borrow money. Austria wants $30,000,000; England, $25,000,000; Sardinia $41,000,000. France wants a large sum, and Russia, it is expected, will also be trying its credit to a large extent. About $100,000,000 is the aggregate wanted by these different governments to put themselves in a position to prevent one being eaten up by the other.

THE LONDON TIMES' EDITORIAL FORCE.—A prying into the secret workings of the Lion, don "Thunderer" of Printing-House Square, the *Times*, has made the following discovery: He says that the actual editor is Mr. John Delane, but the principal writer with the greatest responsibility is Mr. Mowbray Morris. There are several leader writers, among whom are Mr. Delane himself; Mr. Mellish, husband of that admirable actress, Miss Glyn; Mr. Chenery, who was the correspondent of the journal at Constantinople, during the Russian war; Mr. Dasent, etc. Mr. Delane is known by Mr. Samuel Lucas; the theatrical critic Mr. John Oxenford; the musical critic Mr. J. W. Davison; fine art subjects are treated by Mr. Tom Taylor, and the city article is written by Mr. Sampson. The heads of the reporting staff are Mr. Woods, who was the Crimean correspondent, and Mr. Frederick Hill. Mr. J. Macdonald, who will be recollected as the administrator of the *Times'* fund at Scutari.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The following is an incident in the life of Col. Houghton of Hudson county, New Jersey, the grandfather of the late eminent Baptist minister, Rev. Spencer H. Cone, D. D.:

It was in Hopewell Baptist meeting house where Conant Cone and Alice Houghton alike worshipped, and where they were immersed, that Joab Houghton received the first news of the battle of Princeton, and the defeat of the Earl of Northumberland, the haughty descendant of the hero of Chevy-Chase, by the half-armed yeomanry of the Jerseys. Stalking into the meeting house, he sat quietly through the service, and when they were ended passed out, and mounting the great stone block in front of the meeting house, beckoned to the people to stop. Men and women paused to hear, curious to know what so unusual a sequel to the service of the day could mean. At the first word a silence stern as death fell upon all. The Sabbath quiet of the hour and place, the manner of the speaker, all so solemn. He told them all the story of the cowardly murder at Lexington by the royal troops; the retreat of the British regulars; the