Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 14, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

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.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE IN THE RIGHT QUARTER.

A few nights previous to the recent Brooklyn, (N. Y.,) city election, Mr. E. O. PERRIN, formerly of this city, and for many years a leading member of the American party in Brooklyn, delivered a speech, a report of the conclusion of which we find in the Eagle of that city. We earnestly commend it to the attention and consideration of our American friends in this latitude, especially those who, "as individuals," have expressed a willingness to strike hands with the Black-Republicans in the election of the next President of the United States.

Mr. PERRIN has been long and well known in this city and section of country, and it will be admitted by all who are acquainted with his political affinities, that none but the most cogent reasons could drive him into the ranks of the Democracy. In the speech above alluded to, he says:

I will not detain you much longer, gentlemen, in presenting my views of duty in the present crisis of the country, which will governmy action at the approaching municipal election. That election would be comparatively unimportant were it not for the fact that it adds another straw indicating which way the wind is blowing for 1860.

I have been no inactive spectator upon the political stage of Kings County.

Two years ago I adopted this city as my future home, and for that period have resided in the 6th ward. Having mingled to some considerable extent in every political movement during that time, I think I saw enough in the few points of the past, to point out very clearly the pathway of the future.

Since the disintegration of the old Whig organization, I have found myself working faithfully for the establishment of a National Conservative Union-loving party. To accomplish that, I felt my lot with the American, and ask in all frankness, what have they accomplished? And whither they are tending?

I have neither time nor inclination to travel beyond the limits of Kings County, look around you at home.

No man can deny the fact, "that for years the American party has been managed by the same set of men, and exclusively for their own individual gain and promotion."

Go back and look over the list of delegates to State, county, city, or ward nominating conventions, and you will find the same men always on hand, and entering into all sorts of combinations to nominate and regulate each other for office. All this might be borne by a meek and Christ-like party, were it not for the fact, that they have been in the habit of entering into "outside" and "inside" bargains, with the greatest enemies the party has ever had; yielding to them the most influential and important political positions, nominations, nominees, and accepting as a consideration from their hands some small subordinate post, or the support of a respectable party.

Things have thus gone on from year to year, fading and refusing, till in my humble opinion the lowest depth of political humiliation has at length been reached upon entering into the very last preserving attachment to the American party. We could expect nothing better; we could not have apprehended nothing worse.

Within a few days past, a city convention calling itself American, (made up of the same old "individuals" of other days,) assembled in our form to nominate a ticket for the American party to support next Tuesday.

Did they discharge that high trust? No, sir; they sold their birthright, they permitted the Republican convention to nominate their candidate for Mayor; and then not only disfranchised Mr. Ambler and Controller, but absolutely placed the Democratic officers on the Union convention, and send their names over to them to be indorsed and elected by American votes!

If this is not the most unparalleled instance of impudent dictation on the part of an opposition party, it never occurred, then I should like another to tell me this place and name a greater outrage.

And we, gentlemen voters, are called upon gravely to acquiesce in this high-handed proceeding. Good times, forsooth, Republicans can endure, because the American convention presented us no ticket for support, and the question before us must force this fight to decide, is, *who do it?*

For one, I have no hesitancy in saying, view it, or by bribe, NEVER.

Take no new ground in relation to me. In 1857, when the first nominating convention was held in Kings county, I denounced the unholy attempt to kill Wm. Wood, and voted against him, notwithstanding I was pitched upon by the two conventions.

In 1858 I did the same thing; and I was consequently very much complained of by American brethren. I could not vote for James Humphrey for Congress, I should like to ask those Americans who complained, what they think of his speech declaring what course he would pursue upon the floor of Congress if a State should apply for admission, stating the audacity to demand a slave-holding constitution, and then a law to compel the American party will have in Congress. Congress is the honorable member from this district in organizing the House. Will no the American party convention received in "thirty pieces of silver," and swallowed all the dose, I ask. And we are asked to do so again. I tell you I cannot, I will not, I DO NOT.

Does it every man see in his mind of mind to be found that the same men will be delegates to the State and Convention for 1860; and does he know, or think, that just as soon as the Republican convention nominates Wm. H. Seward, and send over his name to the American convention, they will, and readily, to indorse it, as they have been indorsing for the past three years.

Who, and Garrison might be put up for Vice President, and what would they care so long as they could be made sheriffs, and constables, justices of the peace, and surveyors?

The people have attempted to kill the Democratic party, and failed most ignominiously.

It now will some persons be made the carrying, or attempt to take out chestnuts for their profiteers, but I am much mistaken, if I do not engage many men here, who, like myself, in the future as in the past, will, if necessary, vote against the party, and from their rather than prostitute our party to such base purposes.

The very press that denounced the straight American movement last fall, sailing then under the colors of Americanism, unfurled the black flag of "Republicanism" immediately after the election, and stands to-day advocating that party, and calling upon us to join the crusade.

When parties thus ignore all principle, it becomes a necessity for every man to choose where he will go. Will he lend his vote and influence to a party so unprincipled, and such a party, now seeking to combine with any and all parties, for the purpose of running a Northern ticket for President, simply because he is a Northern man, or will they so act and vote as to put down all such corrupt combinations, whether local or national.

Between these two positions I never have and never can hesitate; and therefore, next Tuesday, vote the Democratic ticket, feeling that I have done the only thing left for every national man who has not made up his mind to follow those amalgamation Americans heading into the camp of Seward. And it is my earnest prayer, that every American, who is not at heart a Republican, will feel himself called upon to "go and do likewise."

It will be remembered that in Brooklyn, where the American element ought to coalesce with the Black-Republicans, the Democratic ticket triumphed by about three thousand majority. In Greenbush and other northern cities, where the coalition was effected, where the various offices were apportioned out between the two parties, the Democrats have been defeated. These facts are worthy the consideration of such of our American friends in the South as are yet indisposed to be transferred, body and soul, into the embraces of Black-Republicanism.

Some useful hints are offered by an exchange to young men, many of whom ignorantly deny themselves a fortune. There is scarcely a young man of good sense who cannot save $100 out of his annual earnings, and if he will forego cigars, billiards and julaps, he can save double that amount. Figures sometimes produce almost incredible results. Thus, for instance, if a young man on his twentieth birthday will invest $100 in any stock paying ten per cent. annually, and thereafter will invest the same amount and the accumulation of interest, he will be worth, when he is thirty years old, $1753; when sixty years old, 6300; when fifty years old, $18,150; when sixty years old, $46,500. How simple, then, is the plan by which a youth of the present day can pass his old age in comfort and luxury. He has only to regulate his expenses so as to save $100 each year from his income. If the amount saved be larger, then the amount will be increased in the same proportion. Only think of $46,500 saved annually and invested in his per cent. stock, will amount, in forty years, to $2,325,000.

The Democracy of Giles county have nominated Thos. Martin, Esq., as their candidate for Representative in the popular branch of the next Tennessee Leg slature. At the same convention E. E. Hurley, Esq., was made the candidate for joint representative from that floating district.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR TUCKER.—We are sorry pained to learn from our friend Col. Gibbs, that the Hon. Tilghman M. Tucker died on Sunday last at the residence of his father, in Marion county, Ala. We saw the deceased some two weeks again in this place. He seemed to be feeble, and complained of failing health, but we anticipated not that his end was so near, and we were shocked at the news of his death, which must have been sudden and most unexpected to his friends and relatives.

Gov. Tucker was a man of strong intellectual intellect, and possessed many estimable qualities both of the head and of the heart. He was, perhaps, nearly sixty years of age, and during a large portion of his life, acted quite a conspicuous part in the political drama for the State. He was elected to the State Senate in 1836, was elected Governor of the State in 1841, and member of Congress in 1843. He always took an active part in our political contests, and was ever a firm, consistent Democrat, and an honest man. But he has passed away, and "the scenes which once knew him, shall know him no more forever." His numerous friends here and elsewhere will mourn his untimely and unexpected exit, and pay the tribute of a tear to his memory.—*Columbus Democrat, April 9.*

The same paper says, in referring to the Congressional canvass in the Third District:

The Hon. William Barksdale will, beyond all doubt, be the nominee for Congress. He deserves it for his able and faithful services in the councils of the nation. His bold and firm, and, at the same time, prudent and consistent course, has gained him a reputation not surpassed by any man of his age in the old Congress. The voice of the people of the district is emphatically and almost unanimously for him. Kemper and Winston have spoken out in the chasting tones of "well done, good and faithful servant—you have boldly, nobly done your duty, and we will trust you again." Old Lowndes will speak to the same purport on the 25th day of this month. And on that day, also, in accordance with the time-honored usage of the party, arrangements will be made for holding a county convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature. If no extraneous issue is brought up, no side question is sprung upon us, we anticipate an overwhelming triumph as well in our county and district as in our State election, the second Monday in August. We will stand up firmly and squarely to her duty, and present an unbroken front and an invincible phalanx, as did her glorious volunteers at Monterey and Buena Vista.

DECLINED THE HONOR.—Col. Geo. H. Young declines to be considered an aspirant for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. He says that he holds at present the only position which is in exact accordance with his tastes and aspirations, to wit: the trusteeship of the Mississippi University.

CONNECTION WITH THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—It is now a fixed fact that Columbus will be connected with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The connection is to be made at Artesia. Tracklaying will soon be commenced.

KEMPER COURT.—At the last term of the Circuit Court of Kemper county, G. B. Ferguson was sentenced to three months imprisonment and $500 fine for stabbing B. S. Rush, and a Mr. Brason to seven years in the penitentiary for stealing the negroes belonging to the estate of Jonathan Brason.—*Macon Mer.*

RENOVAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.—A strong feeling is said to be manifesting itself in North Mississippi favoring the removal of the State University from its present location either to Jackson or to Canton.

The above paragraph seems to be floating about without credit in our exchanges. It will, doubtless, be news to our friends in North Mississippi, who are not only content with, but proud of the present location of the Mississippi University. It is not at all probable or reasonable that the people of North Mississippi would utter the "strong feelings" alluded to where it must be indulged at the expense of their own best interests and those of the State University.

THE LAST OF FOOTE.—It is announced with some show of authority, that the Hon. H. S. Foote is to be the Opposition candidate for Congress in this district.

Well, we have no objection. Our re-juvenated friend of the elder time has as much right to die at the hands of Stigliches, as of Shelton a barber. His political prospects are certainly as dark as his hair; and Wood's Restorative could not give him little a deeper dye. *Canton Commonwealth.*

☞ The New York *Times* thinks the Emperor Napoleon III has made another step toward the moral dominion of Europe in forcing Austria to accede to a Congress for the five powers to discuss those very questions of Austrian policy in Italy upon which the Cabinet of Vienna has steadily and haughtily protested that Austria could hear no discussion, accept no suggestions from abroad. All and more than all England vainly solicited in 1852 has been conceded to France in 1859; and where Lord Palmerston, speaking with the voice of the ancient ally of the House of Hapsburg, received only insult and contumely, the heir of Napoleon—the representative of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena—has carried his first great point, and brought the parties to a congress, and send their names over to them to be indorsed and elected by American votes!

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LATE AND RELIABLE FROM THE GOLD MINES.

Letter from Messrs. J. H. King and C. L. Cooper.

Correspondence of the Western (Mo.) Advertiser.]

ARSONIA, K. T., February 20, 1859.

MR. BUCK—Dear Sir: It is quite natural to suppose that you would like to hear from the country about which there is so much excitement, and toward which the thoughts of so many are turning.

I have now been a resident of this country for nearly three months, and have traveled over a considerable portion of it, and being a trader here, have had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with miners and prospectors from all parts of the country. Thus I have had a good opportunity of keeping posted in regard to the country and what men are doing in the mines. From my own observation, and what I can learn from others, I have at length been enabled to form a vague opinion, unlike many, who have few days residence here, with you all about the country, its agricultural resources as well as the auriferous richness of the gold fields. I am astonished to learn that the excitement which was created last October still continues to increase; for I can see nothing yet which will warrant such an excitement; and when I read of the immense excitement in the States in regard to this country, and look around me here, I am forcibly reminded of a certain play in Shakspeare's works, wherein wandling there have been some discoveries made which will pay, and I believe that richer mines will specially be opened. Each day brings to light some new development. Gold is found in small quantities in almost every place along the margin of the streams, the Platte, the Arkansas, and their numerous tributaries, but as far as has been thoroughly tested, few of them prove remunerative for the labor necessary to procure the precious metal.

There are some mines, while others make none, as is the case in all gold mines. Sixteen dollars is the most that I have ever known made in one day by one man, and that is very few instances. I have known three, five, six, eight and ten dollars per man, taken out in one day, and at the same time men who worked near them did not make one dollar per day. There is very little mining being done; very few protend to work; all are waiting for spring time before going to work, though we have had the mildest and most beautiful winter, thus far, that I ever saw. Very little snow, except on the mountains. Cattle which have been worked all the winter look well, having done without any food except the wild grass as it grew.

A little more, before I conclude, in relation to the mines, as to their extent I am unable to judge. Gold is found for several hundred miles along the base of the mountains, and some say that the mines will accommodate fifty miners; others say twenty; and some think that is, mines that will pay. With my experience, and from what I can learn, I do not think the miners may in the mean time now opening will exceed three dollars per day per man, and perhaps much less; so you will see, in my opinion, that the country is much overrated in some respects, though the prospect for rich mines is very flattering. As yet no rich mines have been found.

A great many towns are being laid out in this country, some of which are building up rapidly. This, with its rival town, Denver City, hard by, seem to take the lead. Both towns have already several hundred good log houses, and many more, both log and frame, in course of erection. They have a population of near one thousand males, two families and two or three females. Fountain City, on the Arkansas, is the next place in importance. Its population is increasing very fast with settlers from New Mexico. They are building houses, and preparing to receive emigration. Its population is about three hundred men, three women and seventeen children. There are other towns laid out, but have not yet grown much.

Many persons are preparing to go to farming in the spring. On the Arkansas the soil is good, and if the season permit, this may be a great agricultural country. Timber is abundant in the mountains. We get supplies of flour from New Mexico. Provisions up to this date are plenty.

Some fine beds of coal have been discovered near this town; it is of a superior quality. Soda and magnesia springs are found near Pike's Peak. Beds of alum, gypsum, salt and iron have also been found here. Pine timber is abundant near the mountains, but hardwoods are scarce. The country from Fountain City to the Arkansas is undulating prairie, affording sufficient grass for the stock. Here you can see the cattle upon a thousand hills. This, with the snow-clad mountains, as they lower around and hundreds of feet above, present some very beautiful scenery. For health, the country is unsurpassed, and the climate is unobjectionable. Yours,

JOHN H. MING.

Democratic Defeat in the North—What the Cause.

The Union contains a singular luminous exposition of the causes of the recent Democratic defeat in Connecticut, with the declaration that the disaster is attributed to "the overweening confidence with which the party regarded the contest." It is the first time we have heard an intimation that anybody was secured of a Democratic victory in the Connecticut elections. On the contrary, we had supposed it was universally agreed that the contest was doubtful at least; and we happen to know that the Democracy themselves were not at all confident of success.

But admitting the application of the organ's apology in this instance—what course, we beg to inquire, will it offer for the Democratic defeats in Rhode Island, Michigan, and other Northern localities? Did the confidence which proved so fatal to our fortunes in Connecticut prevail elsewhere to the same deplorable degree? Here the Democracy of the North so soon recovered from the prostration of successive overthrows, that they fall now, like Pompey, from an excess of self-reliance?

Away with such contemptible subterfuges! The Democracy are not idiots, to be amused by nonsense, nor cowards, to require the stimulus of false assurance; but brave, honest and intelligent men, with capacity to discern the truth, and courage to look it fearlessly in the face.

The fact is that the Democratic party in the North were paralyzed by despair, rather than disarmed by over confidence. The discussion of a purpose, on the part of leading men in the South, to incorporate the doctrine of intervention in the platform of the party, confronted decisively to the result of the recent elections.

The northern Democracy already staggered under the weight of their services to the South, the support of the fugitive slave law, the repeal of the Missouri restriction—these and other equivalent affronts to the Abolition sentiment of their section, had reduced them to a miserable minority. Nevertheless, they fought on with invincible resolution and inflexible fidelity to the Constitution—willing to endure present continuance and defeat, in expectation of the ultimate triumph of truth and reason.

In this critical contingency, they are appalled by a demand for further and still more embarrassing concessions. It is not enough that they should surrender slavery in its most objectionable aspect, by adopting the language of the fugitive negro—it is not enough that they should admit slavery into the Territories under cover of the Constitution—it is not enough that they should consent to reverse the traditional policy of the Government and to accept the illimitable extension of southern institutions—it is not enough that they should fetter the arm of Congress, hitherto so active and efficient in the restriction of slavery, and evoke the dormant energies of the judiciary for its protection in the Federal domains—all these things, and more besides, the northern Democracy have yielded; but their southern associates are not yet content. They must agree to *employ the power of the Government for the propagation of slavery.* It is a condition they cannot accept. It is an exaction for which they were not prepared, and it shakes the foundations of NON-INTERVENTION, among the fundamental principles of the party. What wonder if the northern Democracy now surrender in despair?

Who is surprised when they say, "it is no use for us to struggle against such overwhelming odds—you ask us to do more than we can in our own section, on the other the ever-increasing exertions of our Southern allies. Why attempt to keep our ranks in accordance of embarrassments? Over and over again have we encountered defeat in support of the South, but the sacrifice is not yet sufficient. Why make further effort, when, at best, it will be unavailing against our foes, and hostility from our friends?" Without pausing to discuss the propriety of the convictions and feelings involved in this complaint, we have to lamentation in affirming that their prevalence among the northern Democracy explains the result of the recent elections. May the party profit by the lesson!—*Washington Union.*

Another Case of Matrimonial Separation.

The Wheeling Times relates the following:

Sometimes very awkward little episodes are enacted very innocently by unsophisticated traveling, much to the amusement of better posted lookers-on. An instance of this kind occurred last week at the Spring House. On Wednesday evening a lady and gentleman arrived from the Central Ohio train, and as soon as they were handed from the 'bus proceeded to the ladies' parlor, where they remained. Mr. Henry, the clerk, finding the gentleman was not inclined to make any demonstration toward registering their names, walked up stairs and found our gentleman seated in very loving proximity to his fair companion.

Mr. Henry presented a card and pencil, at which the gentleman stared in undisguised astonishment, saying, "Why, sir, Mister, what that about?" After an explanation, he registered his name as Mr. Chas. Doyler, Columbus, Ohio, and the lady as Miss Henrietta Taylor, of the same place. The clerk thought from their actions that their relations severed more of marriage than blood, and hazarded the question, "will you have separate rooms." The lady, for the first time, spoke, saying quite sharply, "Yes, sir, certainly," and down stairs he went, not more than half satisfied.

When time for retiring came, both were shown up stairs at one time—the lady into No. 21 and the gent to No. 27, he making no audible objection. Early next morning, however, he was up and wandering about the house, looking very much as though he had lost his night's rest, or something worse. At length he called one of the porters aside and whispered to him, "What did that young feller over there," pointing to the unsuspecting clerk, "do with my wife last night?" Here was a sister knife of fish. A man and wife had been put in separate rooms, contrary to all ordinary usage, and the clerk was called on to immediately explain that "he didn't know they were married."

"Oh, yes," says the variant one, "we've been married four days, and were on our wedding tour, but I didn't know you allowed the men and women to sleep together in these big houses, or I'd made a fuss when Hat was telling you last night." The couple were then brought together, and retired their meeting by very affectionate embraces to the on small very of Henry. When the Baltimore "boat" arrived, he was asked which train he wanted to take. He replied, "I don't know what you call it, but I want to go to Piedmont." After inquiry he was heard to turn to out a hand, to Mr. Storkbridge, the landlord, with—"You keep first rate grub, old fellow; but the next time a party comes this way who shall be as small, just explain to them that a man can room with his wife if he wants to."

☞ The hardness of a lobster shell resists extension; but to provide for the growth of the fish at certain seasons of the year, the shell becomes soft, the animal then swells its body, and by a tremendous motion casts it off; in three minutes one shell is left entire, in the rocks; in the space of forty-eight hours a new concretion is formed.

JOURNALISM.

It is eminently desirable that so great a power as that of journalism should be wielded in the interest of Christian morals, and under a constant sense of the responsibility which religious obligation involves. That the daily journals of this city have improved immensely in this respect within the last ten years, as well as in enterprise, ability and general courtesy, no one who has given the subject any attention can doubt; and it is equally certain that, with the improved taste and increased culture of the mass of the people, this improvement will continue. The daily press may not be all it should be; but the same defect characterizes every other profession and every other human institution. All we can reasonably expect to ask is that its tendencies should be in the right direction—that it should be growing better, instead of worse; and we think this may be very safely and very confidently asserted of the daily press of this city, taken as a whole. We all the respectable journals the regard is uniformly paid to the religious observances and feelings of all denominations—a fair proportion of space is given to religious intelligence—the obligations of Christian duty are fully recognized, even if not always fully met, and in their discussion of public affairs Christian morality is almost invariably recognized as the basis of their judgments and opinions. We believe this to be true of a large portion of the daily newspapers of this city, and it is becoming more and more true of them all.

Exception is taken, we are aware, to the character of much of the intelligence that is published—to the details given with murders, police cases, divorce trials, etc. In part, this complaint is doubtless just—and there is room and need for improvement in this, as in other newspapers in this respect. But it is not fair to overlook the reason of this fault, nor to place the responsibility of it too exclusively upon the Press. It belongs partly to the community. A newspaper must be published upon business principles; it can only exist as it is sustained by the community. It is very easy to sneer at a publisher for seeking primarily to increase his circulation; but it would be just as sensible to sneer at a merchant for endeavoring to extend his trade, or any physician for seeking to enlarge his practice. The public support is absolutely essential to a newspaper, unless for party or other purposes of their own, individuals are willing to contribute the money which it requires; and in that case it becomes a missionary work instead of a business operation. Now, it is a clear and undeniable fact, that the great body of the people want a newspaper for the news. They want to know what is going on in the world; and it is the business of their newspaper to tell them. If it does, they will take it; if not, they will stop it and take another. And lamentable as the fact is, it nevertheless is a fact, that crime, in its various forms and successive stages, fills a very large page in the daily history of the world. It cannot be ignored without ignoring a very large and a very important part of the current intelligence. Equally true is it that sins perpetrated in high life will, in due time, accomplish the work of crime in low life, and yet, as it ought, perhaps now living, will hurl the painted Turpeins from the places they so much dishonor! *Nebraska City News.*

"Meet Me by Moonlight Alone."

In a neighboring village, recently, he "old beau" of a married lady addressed her a note requesting an interview. The husband of the lady happened to see the note, and went to his office and open it. It specified the time and place of the meeting. The husband re-sealed the pressure and delivered it to his wife. On leaving home, "just as if nothing had happened," Sometime after nightfall, the wife informed her "lord" that he was to take care of the baby while she went to a neighbor's on purchases. The husband excused himself on the plea of having a prior engagement with a friend, and left the house. He dressed his wife in a long cloak, and, and parambulating the two-mile streets a few minutes—followed at a respectful distance by her watchful husband—she suddenly slid into an alley, and the trap-door was shut upon the poor old beau. The husband and wife then walked home, and, after a short chat, they retired to rest. Whether it was the actions of the couple that made the husband uneasy in his concealed position, or whether it was the unusual hour at which the wife retired, is a matter of conjecture. The fact remains, however, that the husband was so uneasy in his mind, that he was induced to leave the baby at a neighbor's house, and she did. The husband then left the house, and encounced himself in a good position to observe the lady's movements. She soon made her appearance, and after parambulating the beau's premises for a few minutes, followed at a respectful distance by her watchful husband—she suddenly slid into an alley, and the trap-door was shut upon the poor old beau. The husband and wife then walked home, and, after a short chat, they retired to rest. Whether it was the actions of the couple that made the husband uneasy in his concealed position, or whether it was the unusual hour at which the wife retired, is a matter of conjecture. The fact remains, however, that the husband was so uneasy in his mind, that he was induced to leave the baby at a neighbor's house, and she did. The husband then left the house, and encounced himself in a good position to observe the lady's movements. She soon made her appearance, and after parambulating the beau's premises for a few minutes—