Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, :: : : APRIL 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.

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. R. CARROLL,
JNO. M. CARMACK,
P. B. GLENN,
Central Committee for Western District.

APRIL 7, 1859.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE FOR PRESIDENT.

Kentucky occupies a favorable position to secure for one of her sons the next Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Being one of the most central States in the Confederacy, and having so far conquered her ancient prejudices against the Democracy as to perceive and appreciate the value of the Democratic party to the Union, to the security of the rights of the States, and to good government, the eyes of many are turned to her distinguished sons to furnish to us a chieftain and leader in the coming contest. Some days ago we referred to the movement in many quarters in favor of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, of Louisville, for the nomination at Charleston. A friend of Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has acted upon this hint and has placed in our hands the following communication, suggesting his name for the next nomination. We can only say that we recognize no more gallant leader, nor one who would command more of popular enthusiasm than Maj. BRECKINRIDGE, and if he should receive the nomination, we will extend to him a hearty and zealous support:

To the Memphis Appeal:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having observed in your columns that a distinguished, able and worthy son of Kentucky has been extensively spoken of as a nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency, I claim the privilege, being a Kentuckian by birth, to express a preference which I have long entertained for another eminent gentleman of my native State for that exalted position. I have nothing to urge against Mr. GUTHRIE. On the contrary, I entertain for him the most profound respect, and would cordially join in working to compass his success, were he the nominee of our party. But, at the same time, fully aware of the high responsibility that attaches to the movement, and protesting fully against any hasty or inconsiderate action, I take the liberty to suggest the name of our present Vice President, Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, for the office of next President of the United States.

For one, I believe that the next national canvass is to be one of sore trial to the integrity of the Democratic party and the perpetuity of the Union, and as a natural sequence to the prosperity and happiness of every citizen of the Republic. Under these circumstances, we think it incumbent upon the party to select a candidate who, from his local position, the moderation and conservatism of his political views and actions, and his freedom from mere sectional bias, would be repulsive to the national men of no section, but acceptable to all—a candidate who would look with equal eye upon the constitutional rights of every part of the country, and would do exact and even-handed justice to all. I am satisfied that the name, position, and political reputation of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE embody more of national strength and acceptability than that of any other man in the Democratic ranks. It may be regarded as an objection by many that he is yet too young for a position involving so many and such fearful responsibilities. I think the objection futile, and if urged, by the Opposition, could be easily answered with the aged, while the very fact of his age would serve to rally around our standard the young men of every section. Besides, the badly used affairs of the President of the United States require a young and vigorous constitution.

Forty years of healthful and active life, and eight years in high and responsible national trusts, are sufficient to make a full grown man.

I have merely, Messrs. Editors, thrown out these brief hints for the consideration of thinking Democrats, and not with a view of promoting a rivalry between two distinguished sons of Kentucky, whose kindly relations and fraternal sentiments best in unison, but because I am earnest in the conviction that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is the man for the coming crisis, and under his lead the Democracy will sweep onward to one of their most glorious victories; while, if we fail to get the right man, peril and defeat perchance lie in our pathway.

TRIO.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE LIBERALS IN MEXICO.

All the news of late from Mexico, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, goes to confirm the impression that the Liberal party in that country, headed by JUAREZ, are on the point of gaining a complete triumph over the Monarchical and Church faction. There can be hardly a doubt that their President will soon be peacefully installed in the Capital, and that their government will be sustained by the great mass of the reflecting and intelligent Mexican people. It has already been recognized by the American Minister, Mr. MCLANE. The course pursued by the latter will meet with general approval in the United States. The Liberals are opposed to any connection between Mexico and any of the European States—they are opposed to monarchy and in favor of a bona fide republican government. They are against the union of Church and State, and are desirous of maintaining friendly relations with this country, whose institutions are their model, and from which they desire to copy.

As their triumph is a severe blow to the European intriguers and interventionists, it is very proper the United States should give them all the diplomatic aid and comfort in their power. If there is any hope for Mexican regeneration, accomplished by themselves, it is upon the basis of the principles professed by the party of which JUAREZ is the chief. If their experiment fails, the United States will be forced, by events, to take an active part in the politics of the country, and in the regulation of its affairs.

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND RAILROAD

This important enterprise, the original surveys of which were made by Powhatan Ruffner, C. E., whose able report we remember to have seen a year or two ago, is actively undertaken, and with an earnestness which bodes a successful issue. It establishes in Mississippi a seaport within her own borders, builds up a trade of vast import, and opens a country hitherto locked from market, and adds by the increased value of the lands bordering it a wealth which will be constantly increasing. Honor to the brave men who, under difficulties, have now successfully opened this project, placing in Mississippi another band of iron, binding her still more firmly to commerce and industry. While we write this we turn our eyes upon the city which is to rise in our midst, flinging the shadows of her tall spires upon the southern wave, and inviting into her haven the trade of the world. What a field of enterprise will thus be opened!

At a meeting of the President and Directors, held a day or two since at Brandon, R. H. GREEN, Esq., long connected with the New Orleans and Jackson road, was elected Chief Engineer. He has been directed to begin the survey and location immediately, starting from the southern terminus.

"*Resolved*, That we have an abiding faith in the principles and usages of the Democratic party, and pledge to them our political allegiance and hearty co-operation."

The above, with the italics, is one of the resolutions of the Brownlow East Tennessee Convention. We should like to know what is intended to be embraced by the term "usages." Does it include the unmatched extravagance of the Democratic Administration?—*Nashville Patriot.*

By the term usages is meant the habit the Democrats have of whipping out their opponents at the ballot-box. It is singular how the *Patriot* could be in the dark on the subject.

THE IRISH VICE ROYALTY.—The Dublin correspondent of the Liverpool Journal says that Queen Victoria is in favor of making the Prince of Wales her representative in Ireland, and that it is highly probable his Royal Highness will be the Viceroy before the close of 1860. It is upwards of four centuries since a royal Prince filled the office of Lord Lieutenant. It is understood that the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, will visit Ireland during the coming summer, will hold a court at Dublin Castle, and will be present at a grand review of troops at the Curragh camp. It is also stated that the Earl Carlisle will soon hold the office of Lord Lieutenant, from which he will retire whenever the place is wanted for the young Prince of Wales.

THE OPPOSITION NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Madison (Ind.) *Courier*, a bold and outspoken Republican paper, thus describes the manner in which it would have the Opposition to the Democracy conduct the Presidential election of 1860. It says:

We hold that each section of the National Opposition must be permitted to conduct its canvass in its own way. In the South they must advocate and argue for slaveholding; in the North, against it, and leave the result under Providence, to Congress.

This is an honest confession, and shows how the Black-Republicans intend to entrap the unsophisticated Oppositionists in the South. The Black-Republicans well know that the Opposition in the South cannot hope to send as many as a baker's dozen to Congress, while they count their numbers by fifties and hundreds. It is easy to see what the result would be. Are the Southern people so soft and silly as to be caught in this Black-Republican snare?

The idea of "*National-Opposition*" is a rich one. It is an improvement upon the designation given by our neighbor of the *Bulletin*—that of "*General-Opposition.*" By whatever name it may be called, it is a sweet compound.

Small Notes! Colonel Netherland's Banking Policy.

From the Nashville Union.]

The evils of a shinplaster currency have been the severely felt by the people of this State to require an enumeration at this time. But Col. Netherland, in his late speech in this city, having committed himself and his party to the policy of a small note circulation, it becomes important to examine the arguments by which he sought to sustain that policy. Col. Netherland contended that, inasmuch as a paper currency is a convenience to the country, all classes of our citizens are entitled to share its benefits; the large notes are seldom or never found in the hands of men of small means, and, therefore, bills of a smaller denomination are required for the use of the masses of the people.

We supposed that the experience of the last few years had exposed the utter fallacy of this conclusion, but it seems that the Know-Nothing party and its leaders are impervious to such arguments, and that the past furnishes them no instruction for the future. They have learned neither wisdom nor prudence from the disastrous consequences of the system which they advocate.

It is a well-known fact that, whenever a paper currency and a specie currency are brought into competition, the former will circulate to the exclusion of the latter. This is found to be more especially the case in the circulation of money of the lower denominations. If the banks are allowed to issue one and two dollar notes, these will constitute a large proportion of their circulation, because they are more easily scattered through the State in sections remote from the center of trade, and less frequently return for redemption in amounts which would be inconvenient or embarrassing to the banks. These small notes passing freely from hand to hand expell the gold and silver from circulation, which is sent off to other States and foreign countries, while the less safe and reliable currency is left to fill its place.

Shinplasters thus become almost the only circulating medium with men of small means and of communities living at a distance from the location of the banks and the places of redemption. The specie is driven from the country by the circulation of these small notes. The banks finding that it can be profitably employed abroad do not keep a supply to redeem their circulation, and when a revulsion comes, like the late disastrous crisis in this State, the holders of these shinplasters find themselves with nothing but a worthless and depreciated currency to supply their daily necessities. When at a great trouble and expense the small note holder comes up from his distant home and asks the banks for specie in exchange for their shinplasters, he finds that all their coin has been pirated by the capitalists living in the immediate vicinity, and there is nothing left for him but empty promises, to be followed by disappointment and distress. Thus when the banks fail, small note holders are the men who suffer most. Those who are least able to loose, bear the principal losses of the system advocated by Col. Netherland.

A Democratic Legislature has prohibited the issuance of small notes, and the beneficial consequence have been already experienced. Gold and silver coin has been flowing back to the State and is now found in the hands of the people, instead of the one dollar bills which once constituted their only circulating medium. Much yet remains to be done in the way of reform in this respect, and much more will be done under the operation of the law passed by the last Democratic Legislature.

Should Col. Netherland and his party come into power, however, and their policy prevail, the work of reform would be arrested, the shinplaster circulation would be restored, gold and silver would be again driven from the country, and the evils and misfortunes which have lately afflicted the people, be repeated.

Freemen of Tennessee, we beseech you before you give your confidence and support to Col. Netherland, to pause and consider the consequences of the system which he defends and advocates.

He is in favor of placing banking institutions beyond the control of the Legislature. While the representatives of the people may legislate with regard to your rights—may "change, modify, or abolish" any privilege which they may confer, Col. Netherland contends that they should have no power to alter, amend, or repeal the charters of these wealthy and powerful banking corporations, who need to your injury no opposition. He goes further. He gives to banks the privilege of flooding the country with small notes; this increasing their profits and forcing upon you a worthless shinplaster circulation in place of gold and silver, which would become more and more abundant under Democratic policy. Liberty, before you submit to such encroachments, to the warnings of an old friend of the people, who spent his youth, his manhood, and his old age in your service and in the service of this country. Listen to words of truth and soberness from Andrew Jackson. In his seventh annual message, speaking of the suppression of the small notes of State Banks, he says:

"If by this policy, we can witness the ultimate suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the Farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which the present system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perpetuate those habits of economy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of republicans, than all the legislation which has been attempted."

Again, in his eighth annual message, he says:

"In the acts of several of the States, prohibiting the circulation of small notes, and the existing intention of this Congress at the last session, forbidding their reception and payment on public account the true policy of the country has been advanced, and a large portion of the precious metals induced into our circulating medium. These measures will be probably followed up in due time by the enactment of State laws, banishing from circulation the notes of banks of larger denomination; and the object may be materially promoted by further acts of Congress, forbidding, as fiscal agents, the employment of such banks as continue the issuance of notes of low denomination, and throw impediments in the way of the circulation of gold and silver."

Here we see that Gen. Jackson was opposed to the issuance of small bills by State banks. Col. Netherland and his party are in favor of the issuance of such notes. It is for you to decide which is right.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT IN JAMAICA.—TROOPS CALLED OUT.—The New York (French) *Courier* has a private correspondence from Kingston, Jamaica, dated March 23, from which we take the following:

Encouraged by the acts of their neighbors, the Hayfiens, our blacks appear also disposed to attempt a revolution. In the parish of Westmorland has been recently imposed a new tax, to which the negro population are not willing to submit. Some of the disaffected have raised the standard of revolt, and entered the little village of Savannah, where they destroyed some property. The police having arrested some four or five of the principal leaders, their partizans, (or from being discouraged, continued their work of destruction, menacing with fire the City Hall, if the prisoners were not released. Informed of these facts, Governor Darling has dispatched against the revolters a body of five hundred men, under the command of Col. Whitefield.

The letter adds that order was finally restored at the point of the bayonet, and that Soulouque, the ex-Emperor of Hayti, was a spectator of the great, and evidently sympathized with the blacks.

THE SWORD OF WALLACE.—A correspondent of the Glasgow *Guardie* complains of the neglect with which this historical relic is treated. The writer went to visit the sword at Dumbarton Castle, and was shocked at seeing a place of emptiness as regards one single stand of arms to uphold the name it bears. No arms were there but two Highland dirks, a Lochaber axe, and on the wall, carelessly hung and irreverently exposed, without a covering or the least thing to protect it, the sword of Scotland's great martyr-patriot. But this is not all that respects the sword, with its thrilling associations. Some awkward creature, in taking it down from the wall, has apparently let it fall, and there it is, about to break in two; and further, its iron rust all over it is doing its work of destruction silently and surely.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—The ownership of this journal having passed into the hands of Geo. W. Bowman, Esq., its name has been changed to that of the Constitution. The first number, under the new title, appeared the other day, and the new proprietor made his bow to his readers in a handsome and forcible address, setting forth the course the paper may be expected to pursue.

THE FRITZ PROSPECTUS.—A gentleman just returned from Evansville, Vincennes, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, informs us that he had at these places a good deal of conversation with fruit growers on the prospect for a crop. They assured him that so far the fruit was safe and the prospects excellent. So says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 19th inst.

☞ On a recent application to the Land Office, by an association of negroes, to know if they could be allowed to settle and preempt public lands, the Commissioner of the Land Office replied that, under the new settled ruling of the office, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary, negroes are not citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the preemption law of the 4th of September, 1841, and are, therefore, not legally entitled to preempt any of the public lands.

Judge Campbell's Charge—Laws for the African Slave Trade.

From the N. O. Picayune.]

The Circuit Court of the United States, for this circuit, commenced the April term for the Alabama district on Monday last. Judge Campbell delivered a remarkable charge to the Grand Jury, which we find published in the Mobile papers of Tuesday morning. It is taken up devoted to an exposition of the law, and the duty of Grand Jurors, in regard to several topics upon which the public mind is very much excited at the time, among which the chief is the African slave trade and the filibustering expeditions. On these topics the Judge lays down the law with great force, mildness and distinctness, and enforces it with no equivocal expressions of his own thorough detestation of the practices and agents concerned in either. Whatever may be thought of the judicial propriety of giving such decided utterance of personal opinion, or of the soundness of the exposition of law, it is not to be denied that Justice Campbell takes the responsibility with the unhesitating tone of hearty conviction and unflinching zeal.

It will be difficult to impugn his exposition of the law. We wish we had space to give the whole, but we can only afford a summary of his points, and a rapid sketch of the manner of treatment. The crime of treason is first treated of and defined, so as to include "any insurrection or rising of a body of citizens, to compel by force either department of the Government to abdicate its functions, or to resist with violence the authority and execution of any law or treaty of the United States. No direct application is made of this definition, but the connection shows it was meant to affix the penalties of treason to any popular resistance to the laws, such as the execution of the duties of the Federal officers, or to the Federal Judiciary, in the enforcement of the laws of the United States. The Judge proceeded to expound the laws which are violated, and to which it is implied that the resistance is contemplated—which he explains to be "treason." He apprehend there will be a very resolute dissent from this doctrine of what makes these offenses "treason" within the meaning of the Constitution; but we intend only to state, not to debate the Judge's views.

The crime of "piracy" is next defined, as a crime against the law of nations, which has disappeared from the high seas, but the definition is applied to explain the municipal crime created by statute, in making the African slave trade piracy by our own laws. The characteristics of that offence are said to be the same as that of piracy, and the authority of national legislation to denounce it as such fully asserted. Next comes the Judge's exposition of the moral enormity of the offense and the provisions by law against the actors therein. The act is pronounced as "act of robbery," and scarcely a voyage is made in which murder is not committed. For the immediate agents and instruments of this infamous trade the act of Congress (May, 1820,) provides that the penalty of death, as for pirates, shall apply to every American citizen belonging to any vessel "who shall land from such a vessel and forcibly seize or decoy, or bring or carry away from any foreign place, or who forcibly detains or confines in any such vessel any negro or mulatto who is not a slave under the laws of any of the States, or who attempts to sell at sea such a person as a slave, or lands him from the sea, or transfers him to another vessel to be landed and disposed of as a slave."

But not only the actual perpetrators of the crime alone, are included in these liabilities to law. Those who on land speculate in the trade are also criminal, and the laws have penalties for them also; no citizen of the United States, as owner, master, factor, can build, equip, fit, load or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, or engage one to sail from the United States for the purpose of engaging in this trade; nor can any citizen of the United States take on board, or receive, or transport from any of the coasts of Africa, or other foreign place or country, any negro, mulatto or person of color, not an inhabitant nor held to labor under the laws of any of the States, for the purpose of holding, selling, or disposing of such a person as a slave. The ships so employed are forfeited, and the persons concerned in any of these acts are exposed to fine and imprisonment.

There is another class of offenders against the law to whom Judge Campbell especially draws the attention of the Grand Jury. It consists of those who hold in custody and ownership, or use, or dispose of Africans brought into the country in violation of these statutes.

He shows that, by the act of Congress, neither the importers nor any person claiming under them has any right or title, as property, to any negro, even for a moment. Every such holding is a false imprisonment, and the law makes it a crime, with heavy penalties. Every person "who shall hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of such person so brought in as a slave, or be aiding or abetting therein," is liable for every offense to a fine thus may reach ten thousand dollars, and an imprisonment that may reach seven years.

The Judge proceeds to charge, that if a party of Africans newly imported should be found for an hour, in any part of the district, in the custody, or under the power of a master, or agent, or overseer, or factor, or broker, either to be held or to be sold or disposed of as slaves, the penalty would be incurred.

On an arrest, the burden is placed upon the holder of such negro, to prove that the negro has been more than five years within the United States.

In addition to the penalties imposed upon the criminal holder, the law gives a bounty to the party who shall give the information, and Judge Campbell adds that the District Court has the power to take measures for securing the appearance and delivery of the negroes on trial.

This completes Judge Campbell's exposition of the slave trade acts, which are properly guides to the inquiries of the Grand Jury into suspected offenses in this trade. It is followed by a historical review of the origin of these acts, and the unfirm support they have received by men of all sections of the Union, and especially from leading statesmen of the South, with a repetition of the moral and political motives for enforcing them rigidly at home, and they are but parts of the political or legal questions, we only note the concluding passage which is in the following terms:

For more than fifty years has the prohibition of the trade been absolute, and during that period all the indictments were that none would be willing to take part in the traffic, like that we are speaking of, their movements should not be looked upon as being an expression of the popular sentiment, either in this country or in Cuba.—*New York Herald.*

I am sure that the fraudulent and practical efforts that have been made to make slaves of Africa, in dispite of the treaties and laws of the United States, can awaken no other sentiments than those of indignation and disgust, and prompt to no other resolutions than those that will aid to maintain the supremacy of the laws. In reference to the attempts to violate them in this district, I invoke your active and diligent efforts to bring the malefactors to justice.

The greater part of the remainder of the charge is occupied with a resentment in the strongest possible terms of emphasis and condemnation, of the Judge's views in regard to filibustering expeditions, and to the meaning and effect of the neutrality laws. They contain nothing additional, or more than what is given of the line of defense set up by the Nicaragua expeditionists last summer, that they had the sanction of the President and members of the Cabinet for their undertaking. This Judge Campbell treats as "a misrepresentation, or rather an invention," which has been the common device of all parties of unlawful enterprises, of whom he instances Miranda and Burr. He cites legal authority to show that such private authorization of an illegal practice, would be, in the first place, utterly invalid, and would have no effect whatever in relieving from accountability to the law.

The Cuba Filibuster Excitement.

A good deal of excitement has been created in this city and throughout the country by the statement that an expedition has been fitted out from here to Cuba, and that that island is on the eve of witnessing another filibuster excitement like that it experienced during the Lopez invasion.

We have obtained the following facts in relation to the matter, from a reliable source: Don Jose Elias Hernandez, one of the members of the last Cuban Junta that was established in this city, left here about three weeks since with a small number of Cuban exiles, men tried and true, and American officers, with the avowed purpose of throwing themselves ashore on some part of the eastern end of the island, and endeavoring to create a revolution. None of the other members of the late Cuban Junta, nor of the Americans that were connected with their operations, have any participation in the plans of Senor Hernandez, or have lent him any countenance in his present step.

On a former occasion this same gentleman sent from here a similar expedition, though on a smaller scale, it being composed of only two men—Estrampes and Felix. It will be remembered that these two persons were arrested on board of an American schooner in 1854, before landing at Baracoa, and that Estrampes was executed at Havana, while Felix was sent to the Spanish prisons at Ceuta, in Africa.

Rumor has largely augmented the number of Cubans that have gone with Senor Hernandez, and we have reliable information that he has no connection with any American organization of character or numbers. The Cuban residents here do not sanction his present movement, which they look upon as the height of Quixotism and folly, though very many of them sympathize with his wishes to see his country freed from its subjugation to Spain. It is not believed, either, that Senor Hernandez has connections with any extensive organization in Cuba; as he is known to hold social views which are not entertained by the great majority of the people of that island. Should the expedition ever land in Cuba, of which there are strong doubts, it can do no good to any one, and only bring destruction upon its own members.

For reasons entirely disconnected with this step of Senor Hernandez, our city has lately been visited by a number of Spanish spies. These are continually finding new proofs of the existence of a large filibuster organization here, to operate against Cuba, and all kinds of reports are circulated by them. Among the latest reports made by them to the Captain General at Havana, is one stating that the Order of the Sons of Malta is the agent of the movement they pretend to have discovered. While it is to be regretted that any enthusiasts should undertake an attempt like that we are speaking of, their movements should not be looked upon as being an expression of the popular sentiment, either in this country or in Cuba.—*New York Herald.*

☞ It is related of John Randolph, that being once, as was supposed, upon his death-bed, several persons who had been his enemies called upon him to offer acts of kindness. Among others was the late John C. Calhoun, who desired a reconciliation with Randolph before his death, especially for his political benefit. Randolph received him kindly, and accepted his profession of sympathy, and freely forgave him for his previous opposition, and accepted an amicable settlement of all difficulties. Calhoun was delighted with this manifestation of kindness, but when he was about to retire when on taking leave of the exhausted sufferer, he was supposed, dying Randolph, the latter called him back to his bedside with this exclamation: "Now, Calhoun, remember, if I get well, all this goes for nothing." He did get well, and took an active part in politics, but he never fulfilled his promise, utterly invalid, and would have no effect whatever in relieving from accountability to the law.

SLAVERY A DIVINE INSTITUTION.

[No. 12.]

To G. D. K., Esq., of Southampton, England.

MY DEAR GEORGE: In my letter of the 5th ult., I did not bring to support my views any evidence from the New Testament, but will endeavor to do so now. I am aware that the New Testament is not so pointed upon this subject as the Old Testament, but still is sufficiently plain as to bear out an indorsement to the Old Testament doctrine, that slavery is a divine institution.

However, it matters not whether the New Testament said anything about slavery in the least, from the fact that what was true in one age must necessarily be true in any subsequent age, for truth is eternal and unchangeable. Hence, though Christ and his apostles had been silent upon the subject of slavery, yet, as God had decreed that there should be buying and selling of human beings into bondage, (LEV. XXVI: 35, 46,) the institution is as religiously right, as if they had taken great pains to show forth its divine authority.

It is very evident from the oft-repeated expression of the apostles, "Bond and free," that slaves were not only admitted into the church, but that they remained slaves afterward.

"Bond and free," "servant and master," are certainly synonymous terms. When the apostles says, "servants be obedient to your masters," (Eph. vi: 5,) the expression certainly conveys the idea that the servants were bond people, for in the eighth verse of the same chapter, he terms the relationship of "servant and master," as "bond and free." There is no room here for quibbling over a nice definition of the term servant. I am not going to deny that there were hired servants in those days, but it cannot be doubted for a moment but that the apostles was teaching bound servants, and not hired servants to be obedient to their masters.

If slavery was not a divine institution, surely slave owners would not have been admitted into the church, and allowed to enjoy all the privileges of the same together with the advantages arising from the system of slavery. If slavery had not been a divine institution, the apostles never would have taught the bond people to be perfectly obedient to their masters, and only request the master to treat their slaves kind. If slavery was not a Divine institution, Paul would not have been so scrupulous in not detaining Onesimus, the slave of Philemon, to administer to him in prison, without first consulting his master. (Phil. xiii: 18.)

Yes, dear George, however revolting a runaway slave may picture to you the horrors of modern slavery, it is sustained by the Bible as having a Divine origin. What you hear, if true, of the sad effects of slavery, are the exceptions, and I should think that you would not be so absurd as to judge any system by its exceptions. However it is not the object of my present letter to show the social advantages of slavery, but shall do so in some future letter. My object has been to show that according to Biblical authority, slavery is a divine institution.

Though God has made all nations of one blood (Acts xvii: 26), yet he has cursed some of these nations—according to the Bible—to be the bondmen and bondwomen of the others forever; and further, says the Apostle—speaking by divine authority—that bond people shall not be heirs with the free people.

☞ GEORGE F. A. SPILLER.

Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1859.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1859.

There appears to be a general rush to the sailing and steam packets for Europe. They all go full of passengers, and berths are taken weeks and months in advance of the days of departure. The Secretaries of the State Department, receives numerous applications for passports by mail every day, in addition to personal applications. The number of passports issued from the office, since Gen. Cass became Secretary of State, is nearly fourteen thousand.

Another reduction of rates of postage and improved accommodations, are likely soon to be brought about by the completion of new lines of steamers with those now employed. The Cunard line of Atlantic steamers, boasting vast floating palaces, rendering a trip to Europe an easy and common-place excursion, even to those whose emoluments afford them little leisure. If immigration be thus facilitated, so will emigration; but the former, which has so much slackened of late, will certainly be much increased by the state of things in continental Europe, where, even if devastating wars be long deferred, the industrial classes must be ground to the earth.

The feeling in this city in respect will be again to America. Mexico and Central America, as well as the United States, will receive from this great European working population a great accession to their population and energies.

The surmises of New York journals as to an impending outbreak in Cuba, receive little attention or credit in this quarter.

The movement, this time, is said to be Cuban, and not filibuster. It is not improbable, however, that the Cuban revolutionists or patriots would select for an insurrection a time when the island is guarded by some twenty thousand Spanish troops, and, besides, a very formidable fleet. But, if an insurrection occur, one in such form as to afford a guaranty of ultimate success, the United States Government is expected, it seems, to offer to Spain a large sum of money for the purchase of Cuban independence. After that achievement, a negotiation will be opened with Cubans for the annexation of Cuba, is to follow. ION.

The President and Lord Lyons.—What They Said and They Had to Say to Each Other.

From the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Lord Lyons, on being presented to President Buchanan to-day by Secretary Cass, made the following remarks:

Mr. President:—My first duty is addressing you, as the Envoy of Her Britannic Majesty, is in obedience to Her Majesty's express command, to assure you of her esteem and regard for you; and of her hearty wishes for the welfare of the great nation of which you are the Chief Magistrate. Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to maintain the friendly and cordial intercourse so happily existing between the government of Great Britain and that of the United States. The mere importance of the relations between the two countries would cause me to tremble in entering upon the duties of the highly honorable post to which the confidence of my sovereign has called me. I am encouraged, however, by the conviction that the good will and kind feeling which animate the government and the people will remedy my personal deficiency. I cannot entreat you to cover with indulgence the humble efforts which I shall constantly make to merit your approbation, and to give effect to the cordial and friendly intentions of the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government. I have now, sir, the honor to place in your hands the letter of credence which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to entrust to my care.

The President then replied to his Lordship:

"My Lord, I give you a cordial welcome, as the diplomatic representative of your Sovereign to the Government of the United States. Frequent intercourse will be productive of the friendly offices of Her Majesty's friendly wishes for the welfare of the United States, as well as her earnest desire to maintain the friendship and good understanding happily existing between the respective Governments. These assurances, proceeding from a sovereign who is universally beloved by the people of the United States, and by none of them more than myself, are calculated to produce the best effect on the relations between the two countries. On our part, these sentiments are most reciprocated towards Her Majesty and the British people. You do not, you cannot, too highly appreciate the importance to the people, both of Great Britain and the United States, of maintaining most free, friendly commercial and political intercourse with each other. The desirable end will be best secured by a frank and manly diplomacy, so congenial to the character of the two nations, and so far as known to us, to your own character."

Lord Lyons is a gentleman of fine personal appearance and manly bearing, with a face beaming with frankness and good nature. He was highly pleased with the first interview with Mr. Buchanan, and seemed to be agreeably impressed with the manner and tone of the President's reply. He takes possession of the house and furniture just so it was occupied by Lord Napier, who leaves to-morrow for New York.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—FIVE MEN DESTROYED FROM A SCAFFOLD.—A most horrible accident happened between three and four o'clock last evening, April 1. Five painters have been at work for a few days past upon the Judson Block, corner of Ford and State streets. In painting the front of the block, above the the second story, a hanging platform was used, suspended from the roof by ropes. At the time of the accident five men, named Weeder, Pinney, Doherty, Delwin, Lizotte and Wing, were upon the platform.—By some cause the ropes next to the building, which held the platform, give way, and the concern turned over upon its side. Three of the men, Weeder, Pinney and Lizotte, were precipitated from the third story to the pavement. Wing seized the rope and slid down, while Devlin caught the window-sash and hung on till the door was broken open from the inside, and he was rescued from his perilous position. Wing escaped with his hands lacerated. Lizotte had an arm broken, and was otherwise injured, but will probably recover. Weeder and Pinney were badly bruised, and the recovery of the latter was considered doubtful.

Five o'clock.—Mr. Weeder has been restored to consciousness, and is able to converse. Both legs of the left arm are broken. Pinney remains insensible.—*Oquawka (N. Y.) Journal.*

☞ There has just died, at the age of 107 years, in the Isle of Antigone (Sea of Marmora), a retired patriarch of Constantinople, named Konstantine. He was born in 1752, and was the son of a goldsmith in the Lanar, educated at the cost of Catherine II, of Russia, at Kiev, subsequently head of the convent on Mount Sinai, where he hatbored Gen. Bonaparte, next metropolitan of Alexandria, and, on the murder of the Byzantine patriarch at the time of the insurrection, chief head of the Greek Church. He has left many works on Byzantine archaeology.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW CHURCH.—The Trustees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, advertise for plans and estimates—with premiums of $50, $75 and $100—for the new mammoth church. The church is to have capacity to seat 6,000 people.

A HALT.—Four persons, two males and two females, keepers of groceries on the outskirts of the city, were arrested on Monday morning last for selling liquor to negroes. A white man, we understand, having suspicions of the nefarious traffic carried on in these places, blacked himself one evening last week, and invited some negroes to visit these places and drink with him, which invitation they accepted. After having secured sufficient testimony by ocular demonstration to convince him of the correctness of his suspicions, he gave information to the police, upon which information the parties were arrested and are now in jail. There are undoubtedly others engaged in the same unlawful trade. They had better take warning, or they, too, will be "caught napping." This thing of trading with negroes and selling them such villainous compounds as are kept at these low groceries is becoming too general altogether, and the proper authorities are becoming more vigilant in regard to it. The high time it was stopped; and it assuredly will be if the practice is continued.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

☞ On the anniversary of the birth-day of the Prince Imperial of France, their Majesties gave a sum of one hundred francs to each child born on the same day, and whose positions may render such a gift needful.

New Advertisements.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

ICE CREAM!

Greatest Excitement of the Season.

JOSEPH SPECHT'S

WELL known fashions are opened again, and he offers his services to the public generally, refreshments of almost every description. He manufactures his

SODA-WATER,

which is manufactured by himself; in Fountain Fountains. He has also in his establishment the

Largest Variety of Confectionaries,

and pays particular attention to orders for Wedding Parties and Balls, which he furnishes at shortest notice.

apl20-1m

STRAUSS, LEHMAN & CO.,

No. 202 Main Street.

APRIL 19, 1859.

RECEIVED PER EXPRESS:

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.

BAREGE SHAWLS, BAREGE SHAWLS, BAREGE SHAWLS.

EUGENE ROBES, EUGENE ROBES, EUGENE ROBES.

LACE POINT MANTILLAS, LACE POINT MANTILLAS, LACE POINT MANTILLAS.

VICTORIA SHAWLS, VICTORIA SHAWLS, VICTORIA SHAWLS.

DIAMOND SKIRTS, DIAMOND SKIRTS, DIAMOND SKIRTS.

MAY QUEEN SKIRTS, MAY QUEEN SKIRTS, MAY QUEEN SKIRTS.

THIRTY SPRING SKIRTS, THIRTY SPRING SKIRTS, THIRTY SPRING SKIRTS.

TWENTY SPRING SKIRTS, TWENTY SPRING SKIRTS, TWENTY SPRING SKIRTS.

THOMPSON'S CROWN INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRTS, THOMPSON'S CROWN INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRTS, THOMPSON'S CROWN INDESTRUCTIBLE SKIRTS.

THE LATEST, THE LATEST, THE LATEST.

THE NEWEST, THE NEWEST, THE NEWEST.

THE CHEAPEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE CHEAPEST.

STRAUSS, LEHMAN & CO.

apl20 No. 202 Main street

Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having issued to me from the County Court of Shelby county, at Hollow April Term, 1859, for the estate of Jesse Harris, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate, to present them to the undersigned, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

apl20-6t w4w JOHN S. HARRISON, Exr'r.

India Matting.

FIRST CHOP, Best Chinese and Plain—all widths—landing and for sale by

W. S. MILLER,
Fire Proof Goods Warehouse,
300 Main, cor. Madison-st.

ARTISTS' ATTENTION

WE are just in receipt of a

Large and Complete Assortment of

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
TUBE PAINTS, OIL COLORS, PAPER,
MASTIC AND GRECIAN VARNISH;
OIL GILT FRAMES,
SABLE AND BRISTOLE BRUSHES,
PALET AND PALET KNIVES,
ASSORTED SIZES ROAD STRETCHERS,
SQUARE AND OVAL CANVAS ON STRETCHERS &c.
PLAIN CANVAS, 37 and 36 inches.

KIRK & WILLIAMS,
Cell at 333 Main street.

apl20

Jailor's Notice.

WAS committed to the Raleigh jail, Shelby county, Tenn., on the 1st day of April, a negro man calling himself Arthur; they say belongs to Mrs. J. Pole, of Fayette county, Miss. Said negro is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., has scars on his right wrist, no other marks visible.

J. H. Perkins or Robertson Tyre.

J. C. DAVIS,
Jailor Shelby County, Tenn.

apl20-w4t

A VERY VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for Cash a Lot on west side of Second street—20 feet front on Second street by 180 feet deep, adjoining the residence of Dr. Lord.

Also—Two building lots on Second street, 50 feet front by 180 feet deep, on next door to Dr. Lord's residence.

J. C. DAVIS.

apl20-1m

CRISP'S GAIETY.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1859. Triumphant success of Miss Vandenhoff and Mr. Dewinstrel. Shakespeare's immortal comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT. Rosalind, Lady Macbeth, Miss Vandenhoff. Dress to Miss Mellie Gaston. To conclude with the laughable farce of Sweethearting. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.

apl20

DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 262 Main Street.

PROF. RASIMI

TAKES pleasure in announce to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity that he will open his Academy for instruction in the Terpsichorean art, on the 7th of May. The latest styles of Dances will be introduced.

P. S.—For further particulars see circulars.

apl8-1m

Dental Notice

J. R. COM