Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, : : : : : MAY 19, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT,

WM. T. AVERY

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SHELBY COUNTY,

J. P. FARRELLY & W. T. FARLEY

THE CAMPAIGN APPEAL.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

With the view of disseminating truth and of exposing to the public view the disreputable schemes of the Opposition, we are induced to issue the WEEKLY APPEAL for the canvass, beginning the 25th of May, and ending the 10th of August, for the small sum of 50 cents per copy. This will place our paper during the canvass within the reach of every voter, and we are fully persuaded that by means of the large size of our paper, we shall be enabled to lay before the public a greater amount of information than can be had through any other channel for the same money. Our Democratic friends throughout the country will subserve the interests of the cause by getting up clubs in their respective neighborhoods. Names may be sent in, however, either singly or in clubs, at the above rates.

McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

May 4, 1859-tf

THE APPEAL—Is regularly discontinued at the end of the time paid for, unless renewed in advance.

THE SPEAKING AT MEMPHIS.

We do most heartily join the *Morning Enquirer* in one suggestion, and that is, that the people will turn out, as one man, to hear the candidates for Governor address them in this city, on the 20th inst. We desire, too, to test the question as to whether Democratic letter-writers and reporters speak correctly when they attribute SUPREME superiority to Gov. Harris in the debates now going on. Let every man of both parties be present and judge for himself of the relative elements of these two candidates. The Democracy count such a treat, and are willing to abide its result. They ask nothing more than for the people to hear and judge for themselves.

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Gov. HARRIS and Col. NETHERLAND addressed the people of this county at Jessamine, yesterday, and arrived in the city last evening. Gov. HARRIS is with his family, and Col. NETHERLAND is stopping at the Gayoso. Both gentlemen will be in the city during to-day, and will fill their appointments at this place to-morrow. Notice of the time and place of speaking will be given in the morning papers.

From every point almost at which they have spoken, we have received the most flattering accounts favorable to the speaker-and-bear, and the cause he supports. We have no disposition to indulge in any words of exultation. We know that the Opposition have a "hard road to travel" and we have no doubt Col. NETHERLAND does the best that could be done under the circumstances. Let all turn out to-morrow and see and hear for themselves.

A MARINE HOSPITAL IN MEMPHIS.

We publish a communication from a correspondent on the subject of requiring our representatives at Washington to urge upon Congress the propriety of making an appropriation for building a Marine Hospital in this city. While Pulaski and Napoleon—places that occupy positions far less important than Memphis, have Marine Hospitals, this place is without one. The large river commerce, and the great number of steamboats stopping at this place, make such an institution a necessity. As our correspondent observes—in cases of accident the want of a hospital becomes painfully felt. When the Philadelphia explosion occurred, the large court room at Exchange Hall was devoted to the use of the victims. The city incurred a great expense on that occasion, and an inconvenience greater still, for the Criminal Court was compelled to make an uncomfortable theatre—not at all suited to the purpose—the place of its sitting. Both expense and trouble were cheerfully incurred in the cause of benevolence, and would be again, but there is not the satisfaction of reflecting that the unfortunate sufferers received a corresponding benefit. The bare floors of a court room is not the proper place for the wounded and the dying to repose on, and be attended to. There should be a proper building with proper physicians and nurses, and all the sound requisites, so that the sick and suffering could be placed in the most comfortable circumstances possible, and have their wants attended to in a place adapted to their condition.

So evident is the necessity and importance of locating here a Marine Hospital, for the reception of the sick and suffering from steamboats, that nothing but a want of attention to the subject on our own part, and that of our Representatives in Congress, can have so long delayed the location of one of those institutions in Memphis. What should Napoleon or Pulaski urge that Memphis cannot urge with tenfold force? We hope the letter of our correspondent will receive the attention the subject demands:

"EDITOR APPEAL: Our city is now looked to from all quarters as one destined to rank among the first of the Union, indeed, the first among southern cities, and we are proud to know that such a reputation is based, not upon mere speculative theories and conjectures, but upon sound, solid truths, which are easily demonstrated, for we have only to think for a moment and see it situated upon the highest banks of the mighty Mississippi, after it reaches the cotton region; having a larger number of steamboats stopping at her wharf than any other port on the river; having the largest and most fertile country in the world, from which she receives or will receive all the products of the planter; being the terminus now of four of the most important roads in the United States, and prospectively the terminus of the greatest road in the world, and with a population rapidly increasing in number and enterprise. With all this in view, Messrs. Editors, it seems to me that a word or two from the different city papers to our Representative in the next Congress, whoever he may be, on a subject which I think you will agree with me, is of great importance to our city specially, and the country generally, is very necessary. I allude sire to an appropriation by Congress for the erection of a Marine Hospital in our city. The necessity has long been felt by all of our citizens, and especially has it been the case that we have needed it during a part of the last twelve months. From two accidents which have unfortunately occurred, our city has had to provide for nearly a hundred patients, which very truly it did with a great deal of willingness and liberality, and which it would again do if necessary, but I think a hospital should be built here and take charge of all such patients. As we now are, we have no hospital accommodations save the very badly constructed city hospital, which is not capable of holding half who should go there. Aside from the accidents alluded to, there are patients daily landed from our boats, and you will certainly agree with me that it is not right that the city should incur all the expense which naturally is incurred for them.

"I do hope, gentlemen, that editors of Memphis will take this matter into consideration and lay it before the people and instruct our Congressman, wherever he may be, to urge the passage of a bill granting the provisions necessary for the proper construction and maintenance of such an institution.

Very respectfully, K."

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

This body assembled in Richmond, Va., May 6th, and adjourned 10th inst. There were five hundred and forty-six delegates in attendance, representing the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. TEXAS, Arkansas and Louisiana, were unrepresented. Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., was elected President upon the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Howell, 228; J. B. Jeter, 95; R. Fuller, 54; scattering, 57. After delivering a neat speech, thanking the convention for electing him the fifth time President, Dr. Howell declined serving. After four other ballotings, Rev. Richard Fuller, D. D., Baltimore, was elected President; Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., Richmond, first Vice-President; Rev. R. Manly, Sr., D. D., Charleston, second Vice-President; Hon. Thomas Stocks, Greensboro', Ga., third Vice-President; Rev. Wm. C. Buck, Selma, Ala., fourth Vice-President; Rev. Wm. Carey Crane, Centre Hill, Miss., first Secretary; Rev. Geo. B. Taylor, Staunton, Va., second Secretary; J. J. Foos, Esq., Charleston, Treasurer. The last mentioned officers were chosen without opposition.

The reports of the Foreign and Domestic Mission Boards represent the missions in a flourishing state. Missions are maintained in China, Central Africa, Liberia, among the Western Indians and in various destitute places in the South and West. The various treasuries exhibited balances on hand of about $8,000 to the credit of Foreign Missions, over $3,000 to credit of Domestic Missions, and near $2,000 to credit of Bible Board.*

A large committee (Hon. Judge W. F. Chaiton of Ala., chairman,) was appointed to report upon systems and plans of missionary operations. That committee unanimously agreed upon a report, substantially indorsing the present efficient mode of conducting missions. This report was unanimously adopted.

A motion was made to abolish the Bible Board, and rejected by a large majority; another was made to remove it from Nashville, Tenn., to Macon, Ga., which was rejected by a decided a vote. The Board was reappointed, mainly of members of the old Board, Rev. Dr. Howell, President.

On the last evening of the session, Prof. Pendleton, of Tennessee, offered resolutions declaring that, in the appointment of the Board, the convention took no part in the Nashville difficulties. These resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of two to one. A protest was then presented, but, upon assurances of members that the convention had adopted no action properly to be construed as taking part in the troubles at Nashville, the protest was withdrawn, the resolutions rescinded and withdrawn, and the whole subject stricken from the record.

The proceedings of the convention were conducted in the best spirit, and harmony generally prevailed. The adjournment evinced noble enthusiasm in the objects of the convention than ever existed before. The strongest men from the pulpit, the bar, the judicial bench, the legislative hall, the halls of colleges, and all other avocations of life were present, and immence congregations were in attendance. Sixty Baptist ministers, appointed by the convention, filled the pulpits of Richmond on Sabbath, May 8th. We observed that the Rev. E. T. Winkler of South Carolina, and Rev. J. W. Warden, of Missouri, filled St. John's Episcopal pulpit, and Rev. Wm. Carey Crane, of Mississippi, and Rev. Wm. Crowell, of Missouri, the Universal ist pulpit.

The convention adjourned to meet at Savannah, Ga., Friday before second Sunday in May, 1861. Rev. John A. Broadus, Virginia, Preacher; Rev. Wm. McIntosh, Alabama, Alternate.

* The whole amount usefully received, $399,000.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT PANOLA, MISSISSIPPI.

According to adjournment, the members of the Democratic party of Panola county, Mississippi, met in the Court House in the town of Panola, to transact such business as legitimately presented itself. On motion, Col. Sam. Matthews was elected Chairman, and James D. Hoole, Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman. On motions, A. M. Rayburn, Esq., Col. J. B. Fizer, Col. F. P. Wilson, H. Crozier, Esq., and Dr. Wm. Ellward were elected to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, Col. N. C. Taylor addressed the meeting in his peculiarly interesting and happy manner. The Chairman, being then called upon, entertained the audience in one of his impressive addresses.

The committee then appeared, and reported through their Chairman, the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five delegates from each beat to represent us in the State Convention, to be held at Jackson, July 4th. Also three delegates from present beat to represent us in the Congressional Convention to be held at Holly Springs, June 13th; and three delegates from each beat to represent us in the State Senatorial Convention, to be held at Charleston, Tallahatchie county, May 23d.

Resolved, That in the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, we recognize a true, faithful and able Representative, ever watchful of the interests of his constituents, and untiring in his exertions to uphold and promote the rights and welfare of the South, that he is the first choice of the Democracy of Panola county, for Representative in Congress, and that our delegates to the District Convention are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this county for him, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That in the Hon. John F. Cushman we recognize a gentleman of high intellectual attainments, personal integrity, and inflexible devotion to principle, and by his dignified bearing has won for himself the confidence of all who know him. We therefore recommend him as the first choice of the Democracy of Panola county to fill the Gubernatorial chair, and that our delegates to the State Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That all national and constitutional men are cordially invited to join the national Democracy, in order that we may more successfully combat the Black-Republicans of the North and their allies.

The chairman appointed the following delegates to the State Convention:

First District—S. B. Parter, N. R. Sledge, J. M. Wallace, Lanford Wilbourn and Jacob Strickland.

Second District—R. Mitchell, J. B. Johnson, A. Holmes, P. F. Wilson, and Jas. Lewers.

Third District—Sam. Matthews, J. Broome, Green Hastings, T. W. Pugh, and G. P. Anderson.

Fourth District—H. G. Crozier, J. D. Lankford, Geo. Deaton, J. R. Payne, and A. G. Wiley.

Fifth District—N. C. Taylor, J. B. Fizer, A. M. Rayburn, A. T. Watson, and W. B. Boller.

To the District and Senatorial Convention the following were appointed:

First District—E. B. Hilder, Wm. Ruffin, and D. Jones.

Second District—A. Askew, D. Killebrew, G. W. Lewers

Third District—N. G. Benson, W. H. Pugh, T. Wellman.

Fourth District—W. C. Keeton, W. Clevin, B. Webb.

Fifth District—W. S. Randolph, N. C. Taylor, A. M. Rayburn.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the above committee.

Col. A. C. Taylor, Col. J. B. Fizer and H. Crozier were appointed by the Chairman, on motion of Col. J. W. Clanton, to wait upon Col. Faulkner, of Tippah county, and invite him to address the Convention. Col. F. being introduced by the Chairman, delivered an able and forcible address.

On motion of Col. Taylor, a vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Col. Faulkner, for the able manner in which he had defended the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

Col. James E. Matthews, of DeSoto county, was then called for, who made a few well-timed and pertinent remarks.

The following resolution was then adopted,

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a minute of the proceedings of this meeting, for the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, Memphis Appeal, Star; and they be requested to publish them, and the Mississippian be requested to copy the same. SAMUEL MATTHEWS, Pres.

J. D. HOOLE, Sec'y.

May 16, 1859.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

HAIL STORM.—A dreadful hail-storm passed over our town on the 7th inst., exceeding, as we understand, anything of the kind known to the oldest inhabitants. The falling of hail upon the roof of houses and the ground, made a doleful noise resembling the tattoo beat of the soldiery, sorrowing the agriculturist and horticulturist of the subsequent suffering of their respective crops. We have not learned to what extent the planter's green fields have suffered, and sincerely hope it is not moderately, if any. The storm lasted some twenty minutes or more, and placed fully an inch of "sparkling diamonds" upon the ground.—*Grenada Locomotive.*

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—This distinguished soldier and statesman is now on a visit to Washington City, occasioned, as we learn from the Brandon *Herald*, by the illness of his excellent lady.

VICKSBURG DEMOCRACY AND CONGRESSMAN SINGLETON.—At a recent meeting of the Democracy of Vicksburg, resolutions were adopted fully and cordially approving the course of their able and faithful Representative, Hon. O. R. Singleton. It is understood that he will be renominated, as he deserves to be, without opposition.

HON. A. G. BROWN.—Two or three of the Mississippi papers have taken ground in favor of Senator A. G. Brown as the Democratic candidate for President, at the next election.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

DEMAGOGUES LANDED.—Both the United States and the State land offices at this place, are crowded with applicants to purchase lands. There are, also, a large number of persons from other States looking at the country and going East, West, North and South, to select their future homes. These "ample room and verge enough" for millions in our great State. We are satisfied that the next federal census of Arkansas will show over half a million of people, and entitle us to four representatives in Congress, if such a body as a national Congress will exist after that time. The increase of persons and property is both rapid and steady. Oh! for a railroad through the State; from east to west, or north to south, we care not, so that we could be brought within striking distance of the "balance of mankind."—*Camden Herald, May 12.*

EXECUTION OF LEWIS.—David S. Lewis, who was sentenced at the last term of the Batesville Circuit Court, to be hung for the murder of Wells C. Bowlegs, his father-in-law, was executed at this place, in accordance with that sentence, on last Friday, the 29th of April.—*Ibid.*

CROPS.—We learn that the crops in this and the adjoining counties promise a rich harvest. Good stands of cotton have been obtained, and the corn is growing rapidly. For some time we have been favored with the finest of weather—warm, with occasional showers.—*Ibid.*

A frost has cut off the French champagne crop of this year to one-eighth. It is not probable, however, that the quantity of so-called champagne will diminish.

From Washington.

Discontinuance of Western-Wilderness Mail Service—The Nicaragua and Pacific Mail Contract—Vanderbilt's Great Profits—Bishop Blanchet's Claim on the Government—The Public Printer—England and the Reported French and Russian Alliance—Absorbing Designs of the Two Empires—Position of Spain—Our Chance to Get Cuba.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

The post office Department has, it appears, discontinued some portion of the expensive mail service in the western wilderness, and it might safely dispense with more of it. The public service would be promoted by the adoption of a regulation for the reduction of the expense of mail service on such routes to sixty dollars a letter. The service now discontinued involves the loss to the public of facilities for the conveyance of one letter and two newspapers, and two newspapers and one letter a month—that is, during these months in the year when the service was practicable. The contractors, who are thus relieved from further efforts to carry the mail, will be the chief gainers by the order of the department. They will probably, judging from past experience, obtain from Congress some hundreds of thousands of dollars in the shape of indemnity for failing to convey, according to contract, the above mentioned two letters and one newspaper a month.

The New York contractor for the mail via Nicaragua to the Pacific, is said to have engaged a new company, under an entirely new contract with the government of Nicaragua. Having received the mail contract, etc., they will, no doubt, commence the line immediately, notwithstanding the rumor that the port of Greytown is filled up.

Com. Vanderbilt stated in this city, that he made a million of dollars a year, clear of cost, when his Nicaragua line was in operation. A detailed statement of his profits in 1853 and '54, now published, shows that the amount was not exaggerated. The profits will now be much greater, because trade with California has much increased since 1854.

The most Rev. F. N. Blanchet, D. D., Catholic archbishop of the ecclesiastical province of Oregon, is in the city. In the late war with the Indians in the northwest, it appears that lands appropriated for missionary purposes were devastated, and since that period have been encroached upon by the United States troops. This has arisen, it is understood, in consequence of Congress having appropriated land for military reservation which had already been given to the missions. Archbishop Blanchet has come to lay the matter before government. The ecclesiastical province of Oregon embraces the seat of Oregon city and Nesqually in the United States, and Vancouver's Island in British Colombia.

General Bowman, late superintendent at the public printing, and present proprietor of the *Constitution*, has been assailed in the press on a charge of abuse of his official power to serve private ends. Nothing could be more unfounded than the accusation. Gen. Bowman resigned his office the moment he became purchaser of the Union newspaper, and only held over till the President had time to select his successor. He did not, therefore, as alleged, retain the office to settle his accounts. The office, too, has, as is well known, been administered by him with a strict regard to the public interests, though doubtless he was as much exposed to temptation in regard to contracts and purchases as was his predecessor.

The President has been fortunate in selecting as the successor of General Bowman, Mr. John Heart, though the selection disappointed and gave a grievous offense to some three or four aspirants for it, who were strongly urged by leading Pennsylvania politicians.

The reported alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Russia, will explain, if it be verified, all that has been considered as mysterious in the designs of Napoleon III, and in his grand naval and military preparations. It carries us back to the interview which took place in 1807, between the first Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander, on the "raft of Tilsit." The provisions of the secret convention, concluded at Tilsit, assigned to Russia the empire of the east, while they gave France unlimited sway in all the kingdoms of the west, and united both in cordial hostility to the maritime power of Great Britain. Constantinople was alone excepted.

The clause of the treaty on this subject was as follows: "France will make common cause with Russia against the Ottoman Porte, and the two high contracting parties will unite their efforts to wrest from the vexations and oppressions of the Turkish Empire all its provinces in Europe, Roumelia and Constantinople alone excepted." France, on the other hand, was to have Egypt, Italy, and Spain, and Portugal, and Russia was to make common cause with France against England, with all her forces by sea and land, unless, indeed, England should, by a certain day, accept certain propositions for peace, and assent to this partition of empires between the two emperors. Spain, under a French prince, was to be compelled to remain in the alliance against England.

The London *Times* is right in urging that the treaty of alliance now said to have been made between France and Russia will compel England to anticipate, by strenuous measures, a war which may, in its results, threaten her existence.

One point of great interest to the United States is involved in this possible complication of European affairs. Spain will be brought under the dominion of France, and France, before she gets through with the assault upon England, will need money. Of course she will sell Cuba to the United States for a hundred millions, and as much more as we may be willing to give.

The Administration are, it is believed, fully alive to the chances now afforded for the acquisition of Cuba, and our European diplomacy will be on the alert to secure it, and, not yet without some hope that it will be effective before the termination of the next session of Congress. ION.

COL. NETHERLAND AND HIS ANTECEDENTS.

(From the Nashville Union.)

It has been the uniform practice of the Opposition to characterize Democratic candidates as "Demagogues." No single instance can be found to which this remark will not apply, from the days of Thos. Jefferson to the present time. We will mention their example in thus characterizing their candidate for Governor, Col. Netherland, but will briefly sum up his history as a public man, and leave the public to determine what word will most correctly portray the kind of politician he is.

We have always been earnest and unsparing in our strictures upon the misconduct of public men, but we have chosen to deal in *facts* rather than *assertions*, and would scorn to do injustice for a party purpose.

Col. Netherland started out in public life claiming to be a Democrat, and as such advocated with great zeal all the distinctive doctrines of the Democratic party, and argued with earnestness against the creed of their opponents. In 1836, he abandoned the Democratic party, denying, however, that he was a deserter, but expressly declaring in an address, which he published to the State, that he had in view the success of Democratic principles. This is change No. 1.

A few years later, Col. Netherland ranked himself with the more ultra school of Whigs, a party whose distinctive creed was a United States Bank, a high protective tariff, internal improvements by the General Government, distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the Bankrupt Law, and opposition to the annexation of Texas. Col. Netherland and his party were defeated in 1841. In 1845, the Whig convention which assembled in Philadelphia, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, was taken possession of by a set of political adventurers, who threw Mr. Clay overboard, and nominated a no-party candidate in his place. Col. Netherland went upon the electoral ticket in Tennessee, as the advocate of this no-party candidate, General Taylor. Notwithstanding the want of honesty in such a position, Col. Netherland continued a Whig, and supported Gen. Scott in 1852, one of whose peculiar merits was his love for "the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accents" and the belief that the present naturalization laws ought to be reduced in time.

But the next thing that is heard of Col. Netherland, he has ceased to be a Whig, having united himself with a secret, anti-Scottish society, known as the "American Order," which claimed to have risen upon the ruins of the two old parties, and would not be responsible for "the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either." This was change No. 2.

Col. Netherland having abandoned the old Whig party—having paid his admission fee into the new order, and taken its oaths and degrees, continued zealous in its support from 1850 to 1857, during which time the northern wing of the new order had triumphed over the Democracy, secured a majority in Congress, elected Banks, an Abolition Know-Nothing, Speaker, Collins as Clerk, and spent more money than any other Congress that ever assembled before or since. The next that we hear of Col. Netherland, he makes his appearance as one of the orators before the convention which assembled in Nashville, in 1857, to nominate a candidate for Governor, styled the "American and Whig" convention. Col. Netherland was professing to have discovered then that the old Whig party was not dead, which professions carried with it the necessary inference that he, with others, had been bewitched in a dishonest fraud upon such Democrats as had been deluded into the new order with them. This was change No. 3.

The new device fixed up for 1857 was a more complete failure than the trick of 1855. One thing was now clearly demonstrated; that the only possible means of defeating the Democratic party was in successfully combining into one party all the hostile elements, North and South. Political tricksters in Congress had helped out the application of Kansas for admission into the Union as a slave State as the rallying point for this coalition of the same, and immediately the cry was raised that the Indian stand taken against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, we have the undoubted germ of a great national party!" This new party in Tennessee wanted a candidate. Where was there a man so well suited for such an emergency as Col. Netherland? Nature seemed to have fashioned him for the purpose. As the representative of Democrats he has only to point to the time when he was the colleague of Andrew Jackson, and indorsed every principle of his administration—opposing banks, opposing tariffs, opposing distribution, etc. As the representative of old Whigs, he has only to point to the time when he fought under their banner—favoring banks, favoring tariffs, favoring distribution, etc. As the representative of no party men, he has only to point to the time when he denounced Mr. Clay and took a place on the electoral ticket of Gen. Taylor—who was known at the time as opposing nothing and favoring anything.

As the representative of the Know Nothings, imitating the example of Mr. Fillmore, he can point to some second Sergeant, who will certify to having sworn him into all the degrees, mysteries and obligations of the order—to prosecute Catholics and proscribe foreigners. As the representative of the foreigners, he can point to the fact that he was instrumental in the law of a foreigner, and in 1852, supported for the Presidency a man who favored the policy of increasing their facilities for naturalization, rather than restrict them. Therefore, Col. Netherland accepted. This was change No. 4.

Then it appears—and let the reader bear in mind that it is a matter of public record and will not be controverted by the Opposition—that Col. Netherland has been a member of every party that has existed in Tennessee for a long time, and Secretary of the country. What such a fact argues—whether it argues dubiety on his part, or honest dealing; whether it argues manly patriotism or the mere tricks of a political mountebank; whether it argues high statesmanship or the arts of a mere huckstering, bartering politician—we leave the public to determine. We do so in the confident belief, however, that with the impartial world there can be but one conclusion—that John Netherland is worse than a demagogue.

The War and Commerce.

War has commenced. The river Ticino, the barrier between Austria and Sardinia, has been crossed for hostile purposes by Austrian armies, and the French have entered Sardinia, also, as its allies. Already the Tuscan army has compelled its Grand Duke, one of the puppets of Austria, to run away, and joins the Sardinians—Tuscany appointing the King of Sardinia dictator of the dukedom. All Italy is prepared to rise, notwithstanding opposition from its temporal sovereigns, to drive the Austrians out of Italy. The adhesion of Russia in favor of France will deter the German governments from interfering, and already may be clearly discerned the coming defeat of Austria, sealed by its own cunning in making treaties with Italian rulers, for its own selfish ends, and to the oppression of the people. The existence of one free State like Sardinia in Italy occasioned a continual heartburning to Austrian despotism. The Austrian policy was to make all Italy practically as Austria's province; and this was sufficient to raise the hostility of France as well as the fears of Sardinia. The conflict thus engendered has come, and can hardly be a prolonged one. It may be bloody. It will be costly and exhaustive. But the exhaustion will be speedy.

Meanwhile the war, confined to Italy, Austria, France and Russia, will not be destructive to other and neighboring nations, though impelled to the cost of armed neutrality. The disturbance to commerce will have its compensations. It will after, for a time, the employment of capital, and these changes occasion a sudden check to commercial activity which will be felt throughout the capitalists of Europe are nursing their resources, keeping their funds within a compass and reach, before making new investments, and recalling, when they can, some of their present investments. The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount one per cent. at a bound. The Liverpool cotton market has declined ⅛d, with a further downward tendency; while flour, wheat, corn and provisions had risen under a speculative demand. The character of the present year's harvest becomes now of immense importance. The rise in the price of cereals foreshadows a coming pressure in the money market. The premiums of insurance are rising in Europe. A panic feeling seems to prevail in the stock markets of Paris, London, Amsterdam, and other cities of Europe. The future is full of gloom. It is not understood. Capital therefore shrinks from use. Hoarding will be resorted to. The scarcity feared may be produced by its own fears. Timidity creates its own scarcerows. The war not being a naval war, as was that between Russia and the Western powers, will not require the aid of foreign ships. Our idle shipping, therefore, has little chance of employment in consequence. We may benefit a little from a better demand for breadstuffs and provisions; but our stock of the former is light, while we shall suffer in the decline of cotton.—*New York Independent.*

STRANGE HISTORY OF A MURDERER.—It was mentioned a few days ago that Felix Sanchez, a Cuban mulatto, who, in January last, killed his father-in-law, and stabbed his wife and mother-in-law in New York, had been arrested at New Orleans. The *Bee* further informs us:

He was kid-away in a Spaniard's house some fifteen days in New Orleans. The Spaniard then took him to Baltimore, under the pretence of his naturally dark skin, managed to sell him as a negro for $1,400. He was subsequently taken to Mobile, where he was sold to a Mr. Brooks, and subsequently to a Mr. Ledbetter, who sent him here to be sold by Mr. Foster. The latter put him to the pen yesterday for safe keeping, where he was subsequently identified as the alleged murderer. Sanchez is said to be the child of a free negress in Cuba, and the son of a wealthy Cuban planter. He has a wealthy uncle, he says, in New York, and was born in Trinidad de Cuba. The accused doubtless had to submit to being sold as a slave to prevent being exposed as a murderer.

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN HENRY COUNTY.—The Paris Sentinel, of the 13th, has a long and cheering report of the discussion in Henry county, from which we extract the following paragraph:

Saturday was a proud day for the Democracy of old Henry. Their most sanguine expectations were realized in the powerful and crushing speech of Gov. Harris, which completely demolished the Opposition, leaving them sinking in despair. We saw many bright faces during Col. Netherland's opening speech, that looked very fondly dreaming of signal success under the magic name of "opposition," with the "criminal from Hawkins" as their leader, but it was evident to all that Gov. Harris's speech would never live to see realized. At the close of Gov. Harris' speech, defeat was written upon the face of every member of the Opposition faction.

Interesting to Adopted Citizens.

As we had feared would be the case, the veto of the Massachusetts Democracy on Monday resulted in the adoption of the proscriptive and odious Two Years Amendment, whereby it is attempted by the Know Nothing Republican and Know Nothings of course would vote for it.—A show of opposition was made to it, we know, by a few who go to the polls for the Republican ticket—but that was for effect—it was to give the Republicans of the West some materials for an apology—but for no honest purpose. We will submit their example, as illustrated in Massachusetts, and was provided for by a few adroit managers, for the express purpose of deceiving adopted citizens in the West, who have voted with the Republicans. Against these forces the Democratic party was powerless—though, to their lasting honor be it said, a majority of the right to vote voted unanimously against the amendment. This proscriptive, outrageous and disgraceful proposition—the worst thing that has ever yet come from Republican Know Nothingism—was not adopted with Democratic concurrence. It was adopted in spite of Democratic remonstrance; and upon the heads of the leaders of the City Council rest the odium of it, and all the consequences.—*Chicago Times.*

NEW ORLEANS.—The Sons of Malta had a celebration on Saturday evening. They turned out upwards of two hundred strong, disguised and fanefully dressed; paraded the principal streets, to the tune of a brass band of music; and returning to their hall, at the Carrollton Railroad Depot, ate a lot of hard bread and a variety of good things beside—in fact, had a really sumptuous dinner.

With characteristic oddity, their celebration was in commemoration of the death of Richard Cœur de Leon, the doughty Crusader, who was one of the earliest members of the Order, and of whose death Saturday was fixed as the six hundred and sixtieth anniversary. The procession was formed according to rank, and played but one tune the whole time, from first to last—the good old tune of "Auld Lang Syne."

The procession was headed by the Grand Marshal, dressed as a knight in armor, with helmet and black plume, and his Aides, all on foot—followed by the Grand officers of the Sublime Grand Council of Louisiana, the Grand Commander and other officers of the Brahman Lodge, No. 1, including the G. R. J. A., in great state, mounted on a white charger in black tights, painted as a skeleton, between two knights with drawn swords; then a coffin, supposed to contain the remains of the illustrious dead, borne on a pall and borne on the shoulders of four members; and finally, the members of Brahman Lodge and their visiting brethren, flowing demoniac, half of them robed, some white and some black, and all trimmed with red, and some having a red Greek cross on the left breast. There was a great crowding to see the procession as it passed through the streets.

The Sons, allegoriser, had a right merry time of it, and in their innocent fun, in their fancy dress, and the quality of their feast, proved the remarkably good condition of the Order in this city at the present time.—*Crescent.*

SPREAD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The spread of the English language, with the government of the London Times Society, is a remarkable fact in the providential dealings of the Most high with mankind. Its study is increasing over all Europe. It is the mother tongue of the United States, as well as of the British Isles, and prevails over the whole of the vast colonies of North America appended to the British crown. It is the language of many of the West India Islands, and is heard, more or less, in all the centers of commercial activity in South America. It is the tongue of the infant empires of Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, and it appears destined to overspread the whole Polynesian Island groups. From the Cape it is moving upwards into the interior of Africa; and into whatever part Dr. Livingstone pierces from the West, he will carry with him, not only the merchandise, but the speech of his country. Along the Egyptian highway to Asia it is becoming a familiar sound. Throughout all India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, it is being acquired by the most active and influential of the native population; and in five of the crowded portals of China it is one of the dialects of every day life. Wherever the English language is spoken its literature finds its way; hence it is no exaggeration to say that the preparation of a Christian literature in the English language is an object of world-wide importance.

ALEXANDRIA.—This place, the rendezvous of the Sardinian army, whither the King has gone to take command, is probably destined to play an important part in the coming war. It is a fortified city, near the eastern frontier of Piedmont, whence runs bitterly toward the Austrian territory. It stands in the midst of a sterile plain. It is the great stronghold of Piedmont, and is to the Sardinians what Gibraltar is to the English, or Sebastopol was to the Russians. During the reign of the French in Italy, its formidable fortifications made it one of the most important points, and they were subsequently demolished, leaving only the citadel. Within the past few years workmen have been busy in reconstructing them, in anticipation of the events now at hand. In the surrounding plain, two miles distant, is Napoleon's celebrated battle field of Marengo. Alexandria is garrisoned with seven thousand troops, and being connected with Turin and Genoa by railway, any number can be readily concentrated there. To capture it would be a great victory for the Austrian generals, and to lose it, a deep humiliation to Sardinia.

The consumption of tea and coffee in the United States, taking the imports of the last nine years as the basis of the estimate, is of late about one pound and one-fifth for each person. The total consumption of coffee in the United States last year was two hundred and fifty million pounds, or over eight pounds for each person.

CLIPPINGS.

The second son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany is said to be ardently enlisted in the cause of Piedmont. He declared that if there were no other way of getting into the fight, he would volunteer in the Sardinian service. As his father has fled from the country, the young man will probably, in the event of the overthrow of Austria, succeed to the throne of the Duchy.

In England the Queen is uneasy about her boy, the Prince of Wales, who is at Rome, and the royal steam yacht is being dispatched to bring him home.

Mr. Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, intends to make an aerial trip from St. Louis to New York in June. His balloon is sixty-eight feet in diameter, and will contain about 80,000 feet of gas.

An Albany paper states that the property left by Matt Fox is estimated at $16,000. He was one of the most successful minstrels that this country ever produced. During the past four months his troupe earned over $1,000 a week.

The Austrian Government have had under discussion an edict that no Christian should be allowed to remain in the service of a Jew. Whereupon, the Jews resolved that if this edict passed, no Jew should discount Austrian paper. This was more than Austria expected. She therefore discarded the exclusive idea on her part to enjoy the coveted privilege of still hoarding money from the Jews. Mammon forever!

The fallen potentate Soulouque, is still living in Kingston. He passes his time in playing cards with Vil Lobin, the "Bloodthirsty," as the Haytiens called him. Soulouque had lately been expelled from a merchant's mansion which he had rented, because his daughters, the princesses, were found washing clothes in a tub elevated on a barrel in the drawing-room, thereby greatly disfiguring the walls and carpet, which were magnificent.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Dr. John Shelby, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, died at his residence in Edgfield, Saturday night, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Dr. Shelby was widely known and justly celebrated for his genial hospitality, and his memory will long be cherished by a large circle of friends. Dr. Shelby took a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of Nashville, and his name is intimately associated with the history of this division of the State. Whether in public station or private life, he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, which he retained to his death. His remains were yesterday consigned to their last resting place by the Masonic Fraternity, of which order he was an honored member, accompanied by the Shelby Guards, the German Yagers, and a large concourse of citizens. *Nashville Union, 11th.*

SHAKSPEARE'S OPINION OF AUSTRIA.—Two centuries and a half ago Shakspeare put the following language in the mouth of "Lady Constance," in the play of *King John*:

O Austria! Boist that shame
That blood should sprinkle thee, that messes thee
Thou wicked Caiaphas! that luggest Spite
That here thy hemperous lodgeth to be
Thou blot of pride, thou painted meteor fool!
And ceiling at up greatness. What a fool art thou
A ramping fool, to brag, and stamp, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
Been sworn my soldier—bidding me depend
Upon his side, that hath no reason why?
And dost thou now fall over to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs!

DEATH OF DR. JOHN SHELBY.—His friends, and the citizens generally, will be pained to learn of the death of this venerable citizen. He died at his residence in Edgefield, near this city, on Saturday night last, after an illness of several days, in the 74th year of his age. Dr. Shelby has shared, to some extent, in military honors, and occupied a high position for a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has otherwise rendered himself prominent among the citizens of Tennessee. At some future time we will take occasion to speak in detail of his life and services.

WHEAT.—The Pulaski *Citizen* of the 12th instant, says: "We learn by conversation with our country friends that the wheat was never know to look better than at the present time. All of them give cheering accounts of the grain prospects."

☞ Among the Americans in Rome on the 16th ult., were ex-President Pierce and Mrs. Pierce; Gen. Dodge, late United States Minister to Spain; Senators Sumner, of Mass. the speech of Gen. Harris, late U. S. A.; Mrs. Gen. Scott, and a large number of others.

MARRIED.

Nov 18, at Hollywood, Conn., by Rev. George Theall, a Church of Christ, Mr. J. B. FARNHAM, of the firm of Farnham & Marsh, to MARGARETTA M. WARE, of Middlebury, Conn.

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