Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, : : : : : : MAY 24, 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 sum of our patronage, we shall be enabled to lay before the public a greater amount of information that 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, TROTTER & DILL.

MAY 4, 1859-tf

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

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Let it not be forgotten that Col. R. G. PAYNE will speak to-morrow night at Exchange Hall, on the subject of the Railroad system of Memphis. The subject is one of great and substantial interest, while the speaker is endowed with abilities to do it full justice. Let him have a large audience.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

Parties, in some respects, resemble individuals. Each have an individual character depending upon its principles of action, and with each it honesty is the best policy," having in view permanent success. A good man would scorn parting with his life than lose his integrity, and a high-minded, honorable one would spurn and scorn the offer of personal advantage or preferment unfairly procured. The vicious may, for a time, succeed in blasting the reputation of the virtuous, and elevating himself upon its ruins, but the chast will ere long be detected, and the perpetrator of it sink to a depth of infamy to which he was before a stranger. Thus it is with men, so we believe it to be with parties.

Much of late has been written in regard to our public expenditures, and evidently with an intention to deceive the country. The integrity of the Democratic party has been bitterly assailed, and the administration of its choice is true or it is false, and if false, as we verily believe, we are forced to say it is willfully and maliciously so.

That the number of dollars expended annually is greater now than it was in the days of President ADAMS, is freely conceded. This, however, is no very surprising thing. A family of six cannot be fed and clothed upon what would suffice for half a dozen, and it would be equally unreasonable to expect a government of thirty millions to cost no more than that of twelve. But that the amount now expended is relatively greater than it was formerly we utterly deny. In the first place, a dollar is not worth so much now as it was then, for it will not buy as much. It was for this very reason that Congress, three years ago, found it necessary to increase the pay of its own members, and on no other principle can that act be defended. In 1816, a law was passed giving to each member a compensation of $1,500 per annum; but that was regarded as so extravagantly high by the people of the country that it was almost immediately repealed, and a per diem of six dollars substituted. This was afterwards increased to eight dollars, which rate of compensation was retained until 1856, when it gave place to an annual salary of $3,000. Now, who supposes the present salary to be relatively greater than that allowed by the law of 1816? The very idea of this is contradicted by the sentiment of the country, for those who voted for the act of 1816 were severely rebuked by their constituents for their extravagance, while no fault has been found with those who voted for that of 1856.

Again: In former times a large amount of public expenditure was not reported in the yearly statements, because they were paid out of funds which had been previously paid into the Treasury. The cost of administering the Government was, therefore, in reality, much greater than it appeared to be, and hence a comparison of our present expenditures with what they were then reported to be, is not a fair one. Some dozen years ago, more than two millions per annum were thus paid out in the Treasury Department alone. But that practice was seen to be liable to great abuse, and, to break it up, in 1848 an act was introduced into Congress "requiring all moneys receivable from customs, and from all other sources, to be paid into the treasury, without abatements or reduction," which became a law on the 3rd March, 1849. This was a Democratic measure, and since its adoption the annual expenditures have seemed to increase to the extent of the aggregate of all such items appeared when they previously were when. In fact, they remain the same, with such differences only as are distinctly traceable to the natural growth of the business of the country. Even this, however, does not account for the entire increase apparent in the expenditures of the Government. The last few years preceding the two past were years of unusual prosperity. The labors of the husbandman were richly rewarded, and plenty smiled on every hand. Our ships went forth heavily freighted with the rich products of the soil, and returned laden to their utmost capacity with the merchandise of other lands. The Treasury of the nation was filled to overflowing, and the great problem was presented to her statesmen how the large surplus should be applied to the best advantage, and not allowed to lie idle to her coffers, to paralyze her industrial interests. Various expedients were suggested, as distribution among the States, etc., but that which received the greatest favor was to insert it for the general good. Millions were accordingly invested in our own securities, upward of $24,000,000 of the public debt having been paid off in a single year. Millions more have been invested in real estate all over the country, for custom houses, court houses, post offices, and other public buildings, the erection of which gave employment to thousands of industrious mechanics and artisans, and the use of which is now annually saving hundreds of thousands of dollars formerly paid for rent. These buildings are to-day worth all they cost, so that we are actually the owners of that which the money only represented. Nor have we stopped here.

As the thrifty farmer adds to his broad acres with the proceeds of his toil, so have we added largely to the national domain, by purchase from our neighbor Mexico, as well as from the Indian tribes. Many millions as these purchases have absorbed, we find those who charge with extravagance consent to surrender them for ten times their cost? To render these acquisitions available, it is indispensable that the lands should be surveyed and prepared for market. Until this is done, neither can the hardy pioneer secure a title to that which he has reduced to cultivation, nor can the Government derive any benefit from its sale. *The surveys have to be made and the expense thereof met, at some time, to be incurred.* When once made, if properly executed, they are more forever and need not be renewed. It is merely a question of time when this expense shall be incurred; and viewing the subject in this light Congress is as virtuous (we'd of a full treasury to make large appropriations during the last few years, the benefit of which will be enjoyed in the future. We might mention various other ways in which the public revenue has been wisely and prudently invested, but deem it entirely unnecessary to do so. Enough has already been said to more than satisfy all who are willing to be satisfied on this point.

Now is it fair to charge all these applications of the public funds to the account of expenditures? Is it honest in our opponents to do this? The money has indeed been expended, but we still have the money's worth, and they might as well say that the industrious farmer is a poor, miserable spendthrift, who happens to have no ready cash on hand, or who, purchase, owes a few hundred after having expended his surplus, or somewhat exceeded it, in enlarging his fields or improving his buildings, as to charge the Democratic party with wastefulness in thus applying the surplus revenue of the Government. Instead of censure, it deserves the highest praise, and this it will receive from all thoughtful and considerate men.

And yet, knowing full well that scores of the millions which they charge us with having squandered, have been carefully invested for the common good, our opponents still persist in their reckless allegations. Are we not thus justified in characterizing this as willful and malicious misrepresentation? *Our opponents themselves have kept the uniform admission of the most extravagant proportions.* Look at a few of their votes in the 34th Congress, when they had the ascendancy in the popular branch of the national legislature, and say if the facts do not justify the assertion. They passed a bill appropriating $230,000, for removing obstructions from the Mississippi river, and the President vetoed it. Of 97 Republican members, 90 voted to pass over the veto, while 52 out of 68 Democratic members opposed it. Subsequently 72 out of 86 of the former voted to appropriate $1,125,000 for similar objects, while 51 out of 60 of the latter opposed it; 80 out of 92 of the former, voted to appropriate over $5,000,000 to pay for losses by fire in New York, and 58 out of 61 of the latter voted against it. Of the former 82 out of 91 voted $70,000 a year to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, while 56 out of 59 of the latter opposed that appropriation. 38 out of 91 of the former favored an appropriation of $185,765.58 to purchase books for themselves, while only 11 out of 65 of the latter could be found who were willing to supply themselves with these valuable works, at the public expense. The records are full of such votes, and from them we may clearly see what our opponents *would do* if they could. In what single State have they gained the ascendancy in which the people have not been taxed almost beyond endurance! And yet, they have the cool effrontery to charge us with extravagance. Can assurance possibly go further?

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Tenn., May 16, 1859.

Messrs. John P. Farrelly and W. T. Farley:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned were requested by the Democratic Convention, which assembled at this place to-day, to advise you of your unanimous nomination as Democratic candidates to represent the county of Shelby in the House of Representatives of the next Tennessee Legislature.

In discharging the duty assigned us, we cannot withhold the expression of our gratification at the cordial unanimity which characterized the Convention, unusually large Treasing it will be your convenience and pleasure to accept the position assigned you, and not doubting the ratification of your nomination by the people,

We are, your obedient servants,

J. KNOX WALKER.
R. D. GREER.
T. H. LOGWOOD,
Committee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24, 1859.

GENTLEMEN—You note of the 16th instant, advising me of my unanimous nomination as one of the Democratic candidates to represent Shelby county in the next Legislature of Tennessee, is received. I accept the nomination; and should it be ratified by the people at the polls, pledge myself to the best of my ability to serve and guard their interests.

Please accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have communicated to me the nomination, and through you I would return my acknowledgments to those who composed the Convention, for so high a manifestation of their confidence and regard.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. PAT. FARRELLY.

HON. JOHN LETCHER.—Owing to ill health and continued loss of voice, Mr. Letcher, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Virginia, has, we regret to state, been compelled to abandon his engagements to speak throughout the State, and has published a long and able address to his fellow-citizens, reviewing the various issues which have been made during the canvass, and defending his course in Congress. Alluding to his conduct on the slavery question, he writes:

"As a representative in Congress, I have on all proper occasions defended the institution of slavery from the assaults of the abolitionists. Upon all questions relating to slavery, my votes will be found recorded with my southern colleagues. Not a measure has been before Congress during my service having reference to the institution of slavery, or the rights of the South, which has not received my support. To my colleagues in Congress for the past eight years without regard to their politics, I appeal, in vindicate me against the charge that I have been unfaithful to the South—her institutions, her rights, her honor.

In the Second Congressional District Mr. JAMES M. MCHENRY, the Democratic nominee for Congress has, declined. He assigns "causes of a private nature," as impelling him to this course.

At the solicitation of numerous friends, Gen. J. C. RAMSEY, of Knoxville, has concluded to announce his name for the position. He will get a warm and enthusiastic support.

VIRGINIA.—The election comes off in the old Dominion next Thursday, 26th inst. The majority for Gov. WISE, in 1855, was 10,189. Mr. LETCHER will probably increase this majority to twelve or fifteen thousand, which is the majority we claim for Gov. HARRIS in this State.

EDITORS APPEAL:—In the *Bulletin*, of yesterday, the sixth article of the Opposition platform attracted my attention. This article has reference to the extension of the time prescribed for the naturalization of foreigners, and reads thus: "That we are in favor of a reasonable extension of the period of probation now prescribed for the naturalization of foreigners," etc. This the *Bulletin* says it heartily indorses, and makes it one of its grounds of opposition to the Democratic party. Now there are some adopted citizens, and perhaps some others in this section, who may take some interest in this matter. Will the *Bulletin* be so kind as to inform us as to what it would consider a *reasonable extension* of the time which is now limited to five years? Will it tell us whether the Opposition party, if they were to come into power in this State, intend to enact laws similar to those which the same party recently enacted in Massachusetts, and which they had in contemplation when they had the power, a few years ago, in the State of Ohio? As some of the Know-Nothings, or Opposition party, are in favor of the total exclusion of foreigners from the privilege of voting, and others are willing to grant them that privilege after a probation of twenty-one years, we would like to know which policy the party intend pursuing, should it gain the ascendency. What ground does the *Bulletin*? As one adopted citizen, I would like to know, and others would too.

HIBERNICUS.

MEMPHIS, May 21st, 1859.

The Great Railroad Meeting at Olive Branch.

EDITOR APPEAL: Thinking that perhaps you take no little interest in the contemplated railroad from Holly Springs, via Byhalia, to our city, I herewith send you the proceedings of a large assembly of stockholders in the Pigeon Roost Plankroad, which met at this place on Saturday, the 14th of May, for the purpose of talking over the expediency of establishing said road.

A good deal of excitement prevailed, and all appeared to be in high hopes for the future. Viewed in its right light, it is a great and momentous question, nothing short of which will meet the imperative demands of a large scope of country nearly as rich and fertile as the great Mississippi bottom, which has no outlet by which it can send off its productions, with the exception of the aforesaid plankroad, which, although it is better than a road of corn farms, yet it is entirely insufficient in itself.

If I had time and was not fearful of encroaching upon your space, I think I could show in such a manner as to convince the most doubtful, that we ought to have it, and that it cannot fail of being completed without injuring to a great extent all the lands through which it would pass; but as there are but few who doubt the utility of the road, I will not argue that point, for as a general thing it is admitted to have great advantages and no disadvantages.

Well, the road is demanded. The next time then is to know the cost of the road, and *how* we can stand it. The road will be about forty-six miles in length, which at $20,000 per mile, (which is the average cost of roads in the United States,) will make about a million of dollars.

If half of that amount is subscribed in cash, the road can be built, for the farmers can do all the grading themselves. All that is needed is the will, and all things will become subservient. Northern people are rather hardy in starting, but when they do start, half the task is accomplished.

They did not enact so much business at this meeting as they did at former ones, for they were addressed by I. W. Clapp, Esq., of Holly Springs, who talked to them what they ought to do, and gave them some interesting statistics. At the last meeting—which was held at Byhalia—they appointed a committee to inquire into the cost of having an experimental survey of the route made. They reported at this meeting, stating the cost not to be more than $600; which, being put to vote, was lost, as they thought it would be an unnecessary expense, as all admitted the route to be practicable.

Messrs. I. W. Clapp, A. R. Cowen and T. I. Wood were appointed a committee to draft a charter, which they wish to have granted at the next session of the Legislature of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet in Byhalia on the second Saturday in August, when a full attendance is asked of all those who hope to bear the shrill neigh of the iron-horse here long.

PHŒNIX.

CONGRESSIONAL DISCUSSION.—Gen. James M. Quarles and Dr. Thomas Menees, candidates for Congress in the Nashville District, opened the canvass at that place on the 20th inst.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND REPORTER.—A correspondent of the Nashville Union suggests W. F. Cooper, Esq., as a suitable person for the office of Attorney-General and Reporter, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. L. T. Sneed, recently nominated for Congress in this District.

The Democracy of Maury county have nominated George Gantt, Esq., as their candidate for Representative.

The Lebanon *Herald* understands that Col. R. E. Thompson, Democrat, will be a candidate for Senator in the counties of Wilson and DeKalb.

HAYNES AND NELSON.—The editor of the Chattanooga *Advertiser*, who listened to the discussion between these political champions at Newmarket, sketches their characters thus:

These gentlemen are rival aspirants for Congressional honors in the First Congressional District. Both have a reputation extending far beyond their district. With the name of Haynes are associated the acquirement of the scholar, the accomplishments of the gentleman and the eloquence of the orator, while with the name of Nelson are associated the application of the student, the stern virtues of the upright man, and the convincing power of the logician. Haynes surpasses, with Nelson he is unmatchable, the one attracts, the other forces. Haynes has more of the social and companionable qualities in his elements, while Nelson excels in the solid (or cold) hold on truth. Haynes is open, frank and disingenuous—Nelson cool, calculating and planning. Both are men, pure, high-minded men, gallant and chivalrous, and do honor in the service they put them in nomination, and elect which one they will, the people of the First Congressional District will be ably and well represented.

In debate they are ably matched; the Greek to Greek and steel to steel. They are attracting immense crowds, and the excitement is decided rather than boisterous. They are preserving their courses with marked courtesy and good feelings, avoiding personalities and discussing such questions as legitimately belong to the canvass.

DECLINED.—Thomas Martin, of Giles, declines the nomination for the Legislature, tendered to him by the Democracy of that county.

TENNESSEE BANKS IN GOOD REPUTE.—In Philadelphia on the 28th ult., Planters Bank stock sold for $112.50, and a few days before that, the stock of the Union Bank was purchased at 111.25. This is the highest price ever paid for stock in Tennessee banks, and it speaks well for the management of these time-honored and popular institutions.—*Franklin Review.*

George W. Tolley, Esq., of Dyersburg, announces in the Dyersburg *Recorder* that he is a candidate to represent Lauderdale and Dyer counties in the legislature—subject to the action of the Democracy if they hold a convention.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.—The leading editorial of Friday's issue occasioned a personal misunderstanding between Mr. Beaumont of that journal, and Mr. Pickens, of the *Press and American*. Early yesterday, the latter called on the former at his office, for an explanation, where, after some words, there was a resort to blows. Bystanders from different quarters interrupted. In the evening the two gentlemen met on Cedar street, opposite the State Capital, and exchanged several pistol shots, one of which took effect in Mr. Beaumont's leg. We learn with pleasure, the wound, though a painful one, will probably be attended by no serious consequences. The participators of the difficulty and hostile meeting, will be spread before the public, we are informed, by the gentlemen themselves, or their friends, in due time.—*Nashville News.*

KNOXVILLE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—J. M. McHenry, nominated at the last Democratic convention at Clinton, as a candidate for Congress in the Knoxville District, sends his letter of declension to the Knoxville *Register*. It is supposed that Gen. Ramsey will be the next choice of the Democracy in the Second District. Mr. Maynard is the Opposition candidate.

GEN. ANDREW NORTHCUTT.—The McMinnville *New Era* publishes a letter from this gentleman declining the canvass for State Senator.

NOMINATED FOR STATE SENATE.—Thomas M. Jones, Esq., of Pulaski, has been nominated by a district convention as the Democratic candidate for State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Giles, Lawrence and Wayne.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.—From all quarters we have accounts of the canvass of a character that will infuse new life and spirit into our friends. We assure the Democrats beyond the mountains that Harris' vote will exceed that given him two years since in East Tennessee. A prominent Democrat writing to us from Middle Tennessee says, "Harris' majority must, from present appearances, largely exceed his majority two years ago." Keep the ball rolling, and in August the Opposition party in Tennessee will be contained in the tomb of Know-Nothingism, "never to hopeless." *Knoxville Register.*

THEATER AT NASHVILLE.—The Gaiety, at Nashville, is to be opened for a limited number of nights, commencing last night. Mr. Crisp, we believe, has charge of it.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—Messrs. Smith and Brabson, candidates for Congress in the Third District, addressed their fellow-citizens in their opening speeches, at Cleveland, on the 14th inst. The *Banner*, published at that place, says there was a large crowd in attendance, and that the Democrats present were delighted with the result of the conflict.

Robert A. Crawford, of Green county, has been chosen by the Opposition as a candidate for the State Senate.

ACCEPTED.—Mr. Thomas L. Yancey has accepted the nomination for the State Senate, conferred on him by the recent Democratic Convention at Dover.

SUICIDE.—The Columbia *Herald* of the 21st says: "Mr. Irish man named Thomas Colman committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor, at Ashton's mill, four miles north of this place. No reason is assigned for this rash act except he had, as we are informed, been to Cincinnati to get a home for his motherless children, but not succeeding, he came back home and took this method of murdering the ties that bound him to life."

WEALTH OF MAURY.—The Columbia *Herald* says: We see a statement of the wealth of several counties in the neighborhood, showing the advance in real estate, and as old Maury is still ahead, we give the following facts from our County Court Clerk:

The value of land assessed to taxes this year is	$7,882,000
The value of slaves	3,172,000
The amount of money assessed	1,124,000
The amount of state and county tax to be collected	70,000

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

HON. L. Q. C. LAMAR.—This gentleman will address his fellow-citizens of Tishomingo county at Corinth, on Saturday next, 28th inst.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.—The incoming fall elections bid fair to be unusually exciting excitement. Already have the people begun in earnest to canvass, not only the claims of District and State aspirants, but also their preferences for the members of the State Legislature. In a sound of citizens the other day, we heard the names of H. K. Moore, B. B. Boone, J. M. Walker and H. C. Hyndman, unanimously indorsed as suitable persons to represent Tishomingo county in the next State Legislature.—*Corinth Republican.*

HON. A. G. BROWN.—The Democrats of Franklin county, by resolution, urge the people of the Union to select Gov. A. G. Brown for President in 1860.

HON. J. J. PETTUS.—The democrats of Nashoba have recommended Hon. J. J. Pettus for Governor.

They also recommended Dr. E. Burt, of Noxubee, for Auditor, and Hon. R. B. Wear, of Pontotoc, for Secretary of State.

SHOT.—We understand that a lady in this city became jealous of her liege lord the other day, and dogged his steps toward the graveyard, where he met with a fallen angel, and upon his speaking to her, his wife approached, and fired a pistol at him, the ball just going through the palm of his hand, and lodging in his side. The lady stated afterwards that she had shot her husband accidentally.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

RESIGNS FOR GOVERNOR.—The Democracy of Adams county have recommended T. J. Holmes, of Marshall county for Governor.

DEATH OF HENRY VICK.—A friend learned from Zara Coleman this morning, on board of the steamer John Walsh, last night, that the difficulty between H. G. Vick and James Sim originated in a billiard saloon in New Orleans.

It appears that Mr. Vick and Mr. Dickens were playing billiards when Mr. Sim with a few friends walked in. Mr. Dickens immediately introduced the friends of Mr. Sim to Vick, but when he attempted to introduce Mr. Sim, Mr. B. was not aware that they were acquainted and old school mates, to Mr. Vick. Mr. Sim drew back and said:

"I do not blame, not wish to offend you, Mr. Dickenson, but I do not wish to know or recognize Mr. Vick."

"Why do you not wish to recognize me?" said Mr. Vick.

"Because you are no gentleman, sir," said Mr. Sim.

"You are a liar," said Mr. Vick, whereupon Mr. Sim struck Mr. V. Mr. V. immediately drew a pistol, cocked it, and was about to the act of firing, when Mr. Dickenson, to prevent the difficulty, threw himself between them. Mr. V. struggled to free himself from his friends and over or two times leveled the pistol at Mr. Sim, but his friends prevented him from firing.

At this period matters became tranquil, and the friends of each party endeavored to persuade each of them to let the affair drop, but Mr. Vick being stung by the blow determined to have revenged, and forthwith sent a peremptory challenge, which was accepted to fight at the old race course near Mobile, at forty paces, with rifles. They met at the place appointed, and at the word fire, Mr. Vick fired and missed. At the word one Mr. Sim fired, and shot Mr. Vick through the heart.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

GEN. FOOTE AT JACKSON.—By request, Gen. Foote had an appointment to address the citizens of Jackson (Miss.) on Friday last.

SINGULAR OPPONENT.—The Raymond *Gazette*, (K. N.) thinks Col. Dick Cooper is the man to beat Singleton for Congress in the 4th District. The *Gazette* may possibly change its opinion about the time of the election.

ACCIDENT.—A fellow-townsman, Dr. M. D. Means, had his leg broken on Saturday last by being thrown out of a buggy.—*Coffeeville Intelligencer.*

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The cars are now running to Torrence Depot, and will be at Grenada by the 1st of June.

HAIL.—The heaviest hail within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," visited our town and vicinity in the afternoon of Wednesday last. We saw a number of stones fully as large as goose egg, while those of the size of a hen egg and smaller fell in the greatest profusion. We heard it remarked that there were a great many of the lumps that wouldn't go in a *half* basket, but we suppose it was owing to the fact that there was no *person to put them in.*—*Calhoun Independent, May 21.*

RESPECT TO THE HON. J. P. BAXTER.—The neighbors and friends of Senator Brown, without distinction of party, have tendered him a Public Ba becue, to take place at Terry Depot, Hin's County, on the 19th of June next. No public servant in Mississippi, or any where else, more richly deserves such a testimonial of the public regard and approbation.

CALHOUN COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Pittsboro *Independent* suggests Col. W. T. Young, L. D. Putnam, J. S. Burns and Amos Barson, as suitable persons for the Democratic nomination for Representatives to the Legislature for Calhoun county.

Mr. T. T. Enochs declines the above position for which he was nominated by a correspondent of the same paper.

LEVEE ENGINEER.—At a called meeting of the Levee Commissioners, held at Prentiss on Saturday week last, Minor Merriwether, of Memphis, was elected Chief Engineer. Mr. Merriwether has been Chief Engineer of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. Mr. M. is one of the most competent men that could have been selected for this important post. Besides his high scientific qualifications, he is a man of the strictest integrity and the most indomitable energy. He was elected unanimously.

NEW COUNTY.—A movement is being made in Mississippi to create a new county out of a portion of three counties, Lawrence, Copiah and Franklin, to be called Brown, with Brookhaven as the county seat.

Col. R. M. Bradford declines to be considered a candidate for Governor.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

THIRTY-FIFTH PARALLEL.—The following extract of a private letter, written by Lieut. Beale, to a friend, was obtained by a solicitation from us to publish, and was not intended for the public eye. As the information is so important, we could not refrain from placing it before our readers. The letter was dated February 21, 1859:

"I have been very busy since my arrival in this country, in making an exploration to the Canadian river, from which I am but just returned. I find a river line may be followed from Choteaux, on the Canadian, to within fifteen miles of Anton Chico, and over as lovely a country as ever I saw. This journey has confirmed all previous prediction in favor of the thirty-fifth parallel. The Conches, a fine, clear stream, enters the Canadian where that river turns due to the north, and runs directly west to within six miles of the Gallinas, which is twelve miles at that point from Anton Chico, on the Pecos. Just think of a fine river bottom to travel on from Fort Smith almost to the center of the continent—a level all the way, abounding in the finest grass, wood and water, and so straight as not to deviate ten miles north or south of a given parallel.—*Fort Smith Times, May 19.*

The same paper has the following paragraphs:

OVERLAND MAIL.—MESSRS. BRADLEY.—The Overland Mail Company, we are glad to announce, have determined to stock the road from Memphis to this place, by the way of Little Rock. Already have they started a number of coaches from the road, and Mr. Crosby, the Superintendent, proceeds immediately to locate stands and make every other preparation to carry the overland mail on this branch of the company. As soon as their stock is put on the road, the people in the lower part of the State will see stages that is stages. Daily lines will be nowhere.

PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS.—Mr. Richard Cooke, from the Verdigris, in the Cherokee nation, arrived here on Monday last. He informs us that the emigrants for Pike's Peak were getting along very well. About two hundred wagons passed his house this spring.

The theater was still in full blast at Fort Smith on the 19th inst. According to the account of the *Times* it is in high favor.

SMALL POX.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* learns from a private source that another case of this loathsome malady has broken out at Washington, and there is every reason to believe that it will spread, as the man was visited by numbers of unsuspecting persons before the character of the disease was developed.

LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS.—As some inquiry has been made of us, since the Legislature adjourned, as to the place where the Journals are to be published, we state here that the copy of the Senate Journal has been received, and we have commenced setting it up. The House Journal will be delivered to us shortly. They will be worked off and ready for distribution in a few weeks. The discussion of the per diem question will cause quite a demand for them as reference books.—*Little Rock True Democrat.*

The same paper says:

SWAMP LANDS IN THE HELENA DISTRICT.—U. S. patent No. 11,—for lands in this district has been received. This completes the number to be issued. All the confirmed swamp lands in that district are now patented to the State of Arkansas, and we make deeds for such as have been sold by her.

HOMICIDE.—We regret to be told of another killing affair in this county. James Fry killed Jacob Grimer, on Plumb Bayou, about two miles above Pine Bluff, on Monday last. The affair was committed at a grocery, and as we have not been furnished with the particulars, presume it was an affray.

We have nothing to add to the most north. *Little Rock True Democrat.*

ACCITTED.—Judge Greenwood, late representative to Congress, has accepted the Commissionership of Indian affairs.

TO BE HUNG.—Charles Courvoe, convicted of the murder of a Mr. Ellis, of Georgia, in Little Rock on the night of the 19th of February last, has been sentenced to be hung on the 11th of June next. This sentence has given considerable excitement at Little Rock, as it is supposed that the murder was committed for the purpose of securing a small sum of money—the second case of the kind, it is said, that has ever occurred in the State.

ALABAMA NEWS.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn by a letter published in the Mobile *Mercury*, dated Gainesville, Alabama, May 10th, that Mr. J. M. Berryen, of Greene county, was killed on the 2d inst. by a bucket Berryen from that S ate, lost his life by being thrown from a buggy during a thunder storm on the 9th instant. When found he was lying in the road, his face buried in the sand, and perfectly dead. He was traveling on agent for a house in New York. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his untimely fate. I became well acquainted with one of poor persons and sent on to his friends for interment, a sufficient sum being raised by the citizens of this place for the purpose. The stores, the letter says, was of the most terrific character, the wind blowing with great violence for fifteen or twenty minutes, prostrating trees, fences, etc.—*Enterprise (Miss.) News.*

STORM.—Our region was visited on Wednesday evening last by one of the heaviest storms of hail and rain within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The hail done a sensible business with the plants on the northern front of Dr. Mooney's hot house, and tremendous. Great damage has doubtless been sustained in the valley by crowing crops, from the immense quantity of water which fell. The writer heard of the storm at Selma, and saw it from the whole storm, in an open buggy, miles from any shelter, and after the rain had to swim and wade for miles in the road, the plantations on each side being literally covered with water.—*Tuscumbia North Alabamian, May 20.*

THE ARMY WORM.—This destructive worm is still making its ravages in Greene county, and in this county, a few stands of them may be seen just on the outskirts of town, near the cemetery. They have entered some of the wheat fields, and it is thought that the crop will be far advanced as to escape materially injury from them. Planters are protecting their corn fields by ditching, etc. We hope they will soon take their leave of us.

THE RUST.—We regret to learn that the rust has made its appearance in the wheat and oats of this section, and serious apprehensions are entertained that these important crops will be injured to a great extent.—*Chambers Tribune.*

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The result of this election is still in doubt. The Mobile *Tribune* of yesterday, contains a table of reported majorities, which shows Bowen by twenty-three votes. His majority in Monroe is stated at 20; it should be 37, which, if the balance is correct, leaves a majority of 14 for Jeffries.

In the Second Circuit, Judge Cook is re-elected.

CROPS.

In our own neighborhood nature never looked lovelier than at present. The frequent rains have given abundance of grass, and herb, and foliage, and the absence of dust causes the delicious green to exhibit all its vernal luxuriance and beauty. The country people speak highly of the state of the growing cotton crop. To stand they say, is A No. 1, and was never better. In the low lands, as it slowly and reluctantly retires from strips of ground a little higher than the rest, every furrow has the seed deposited on it as soon as it is left clear of the water. Planters expect to make from a half to two thirds of a crop, according to circumstances. The locusts are around us to some extent, but so far we have no serious complaint of their ravages. Of the wheat crop there is considerable complaint and a good deal is looked for.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Oxford Mercury, May 19:* The condition of the corn and cotton crop of this county, and the prospect for having an abundant yield, is a topic of the day that well will. Our dealers generally say that they never had better a crop of cotton, and they all seem to have the brightest expectations of great results next fall. But the crop is not made yet.—*Vicksburg Whig, May 17:* The crops in this county are in a remarkably good condition. We are informed by planters that they have never seen better stands of cotton, and the corn is also very fine, need rg, however, a little rain. The seven year locust have made their appearance in the northern part of this county, and the southern part of Yazoo.—The Corinth *Cross City* says they are visited by myriads of the locusts, and appear to be in great numbers, that appears only at rare intervals. The same paper says: Succeeding a remarkably wet winter, we are having, throughout, a rainy season, and the prospect is fair for a bumper crop. We are informed that the planting, generally comes up well, and there are fine stands of corn, and cotton, and some of the grass. The wheat, which was for a time uncommonly promising, seems not to be heading as well as it was. Our farmers are now finishing their fore-a good turn out. The potato crop is making a start, and garden vegetables exhibit a thrifty appearance. Indeed, there seems encouraging prospects of an abundantly productive year.—The Atala *Democrat* speaks in cheering terms of the cotton and corn crops in that region. Wheat and oats are being injured by the rust.—*Brandon Republican:* We are informed that the lice are making somewhat among the cotton in this county. Corn, we learn, is doing very well.—*Columbus Democrat, May 14:* So far as we can learn, the crops of every kind, though rather backward, are generally promising. The excessive rains in March and the slight frosts in April, no doubt did much damage and caused a necessity for replanting in most of the low lands and the prairies, but we believe our planters, with but few excepts, can now boast of good stands of both of cotton and corn, and should we be blest with favorable seasons from this time till fall, heavy crops of all kinds will be raised. Cotton, corn, wheat and perhaps oats, though this last crop has been a failure for some years past. From nearly all sections of the country we learn that the wheat crop was never more promising than it is at this time. In a few weeks it will be ripe for cutting.—*Holly Springs Herald, May 21:* We have met with more of the farmers of this, as well as the surrounding counties, during the present week, and we are pleased to learn that the stands of cotton are generally excellent and the prospect for good crops was never better. Corn is now looking finely. On many farms the wheat crop is suffering from rust and blight, and if the rainy weather continues, we fear many crops will be almost ruined. Oats look well in many sections of the country. In others the crops is not promising.—The Tallahatchie, (Miss.) *Herald* says: We are receiving the most cheering accounts of the flourishing condition of the crops. Our planters are infused spirits; their corn is growing full as well as they could desire, and the stands of cotton they seldom or never get; and, certainly, they could not desire finer weather for work or their crops than we have had for the last few weeks.—*Pontotoc News, May 17:* Corn and cotton are doing finely, and wheat promises largely.—The *Grenada Locomotive, May 20:* We notice that the locusts have made their appearance, in this vicinity, in countless numbers. Thirteen years ago, we had a similar visit by these insects.

TENNESSEE.—From the Grand Junction *Gold Mine, May 21:* The corn and cotton crops are growing offfinely. Better stands of cotton never before seen in this region. From the wheat crop we hear much complaint. In addition to the rust and blight, of which we spoke last week, we are now told that the ears are deformed in appearance, and that the grain developed then usual. The general impression is, so far as we have inquired, that this crop will be exceedingly short. The Locusts are abroad in great numbers in this region. The forests are wholly teeming with them, and the air, all the day long, is vocal with their monotonous song.—The Chattanooga *Gazette* says: The sweet worm has already made its appearance in this county, and is making sad havoc in the wheat fields and meadows. We are informed of its appearance on several farms, and in the wheat fields, and destroying the crops. Some of the meadows have been mowed down close to the ground—actually leaving a crop that grows half growing on the road. The little destroyers are increasing in numbers and migrating from farm to farm. The prospect for the farmers in this county for the present year, is truly cheerless. Many farmers are not yet done planting corn—the wheat, oats, and fruit crops destroyed—but a very limited portion of oats sown, it will require more rigid economy and increasing industry to make the two ends meet, will another season.—The Nashville *Gazette* of May 18, says: We have heard that the favorable accounts received from every quarter in regard to the injury by rust to the growing wheat crop was premature, and a few more days will give a better idea of the extent of the injury. We have confess all the indications look the worse. The corn is not nothing forth with sufficient vigor, for it is needing, perhaps the sunshine of May do, at this season of the year. The "fly" is obvious at work, and how far its depredations may, or has extended, a few weeks will determine. Cotton looks well, generally speaking. A gentleman from Dade county, Ga., informs us that the wheat prospects are anything but flattering in the Willis Valley country. He says that the fly greatly injured the wheat in the seeding, and what the fly left has been taken by the rust and army worm. Acre upon acre is represented as not being worth the cutting. Much is said in this section as to the ravages of the army worm. Wheat, corn, spring crains and grasses are suffering before this destructive worm. Indeed, we learn from one of some of the cases near this city which, two weeks ago, bid fair to produce two tons of hay to the acre, but which now hardly the first cutting of fodder can be found out doors.—The Pulaski Citizen learns from conversation with his country friends, that the wheat was never known to look better than at the present time.—*Nashville Patriot, of the 20th, says:* We are satisfied, from observation, that the wheat crop of this section will not be above half a crop, if it reaches that point. On some of the very best lands it will not average more than five or six bushels to the acre, and on many of the thinner lands, from prevailing causes, it will hardly be worth harvesting, having been fear damaged by the fly, and subsequently by the frost.—The Murfreesboro *Rutherford Telegraph*, of the 21st, says: We regret to learn, we do from many of our friends from the country, that the rust has attacked the wheat crop, and that from present appearances, it will be very much damaged.—From the Paris *Banner, May 21:* The wheat crop, which has hitherto promised an abundant harvest, is being taken by the rust, which will no doubt do its share, if not destroy it.

ARKANSAS.—Washington *Telegraph, May 8:* The crops in this section of country are doing finely. Corn has recovered from the ill effects of the late frost. The cotton crop is very promising, and the wheat crop, which is now being harvested, gives indications of a large yield. Fruit in some sections was totally ruined, but in others there will be an average crop.—Washington *Democrat, May 17:* A correspondent writes: The wheat crop is almost ruined by the rust. I saw a gentleman from Columbia, one of the most prolific wheat counties in the State, and I was very much surprised to learn that owing to the late rust that there would not be more than one tenth of the usual yield. I am informed that it is almost a universal complaint throughout the northern portion of the State.—Lafayette *Tribune, May 20:* Mr. J. J. Meadows has placed upon our table a cotton stock nearly 12 inches in hight, with four squares. This will do well for early