Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.—Three Weeks in Nipon, Japan, by a Santranciscan; Cooper, the Novelist.

FOURTH PAGE.—Poetical—The Richest Prince; Southern Banking and Cotton.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The eyes of the Democracy of the whole country are on New Hampshire. In five days all voters will express their opinions at the polls. This is the question at issue narrowed down: Shall the slavery agitation, which is war on the Constitution, be allowed to go on through such efforts as the sectional men who control the Granite State, are making? or shall men be elected to officiate who elevate, as a paramount political duty, fidelity to the laws and the Constitution of our country? and who urge a cessation of this agitation?

No State in former times sustained sounder statesmen than New Hampshire, says the Boston *Post*, and because she supported such men as were of a comprehensive patriotism, as looked to political action as wide as our country, was it that no State, in the early days, did more to found our liberties in the cabinet and the field. But was this grand work done by evincing such a spirit as that with which her Abolition Senators are now imbued? Was it done, pray, by the policy of bringing New Hampshire, as a State, into a war of aggression on her sister States on the slavery issue? Was there an Abe Lincoln among them all to preach that the glorious Thirteen States which could fight together, could not live on in peace, "one half slave-holding and one-half free States?" Was there any New York *Tribune* in those days, urging that "the fundamental, the initial, underlying question of American politics was, *Is human slavery right or wrong?*" Suppose the New Hampshire signers of the declaration had stood up in 1776 and uttered the stuff about slavery that New Hampshire Senators utter to-day, or such doctrines as that of the *Tribune*. Suppose BARTLEY and WHIPPLE, and THURSTON had said in the old Congress of 1776, that domestic slavery was the initial question of our whole politics; where would have been the united, common effort that achieved our independence? Suppose the delegates had said this in the Congress of 1778, where would have been our first Confederation? Suppose they had made it a test in the 1787 convention, where would have been our Constitution?

No such narrowness animated New Hampshire then. In May, 1787, she commissioned John Langdon, John Pickering, Nicholas Gilman, and Benjamin West to go into a general convention and form a national government. She told them in her commission that there was "danger which threatened their existence as a free and independent people;" and she nobly said, in memorable words, "this State hath ever been desirous to act upon the liberal system of the general good of the United States, without circumscribing its views to the narrow and selfish objects of partial convenience, and has been at all times ready to make every concession to the safety and happiness of the whole, which justice and sound policy could vindicate." In such a noble spirit did the New Hampshire delegates act! Does not every day's experience of its practical blessings vindicate the justice and sound policy of the Constitution they helped to frame? Did it not remedy the pending danger? How can the country expect a continuance of its blessings but by keeping alive the fraternal spirit that framed it? Do these agitators by blowing up the flame of discord, by carrying on their terrible war on the local institutions of fifteen States, act in the lofty spirit of that sterling patriot, John Langdon?

The day of danger is again upon the same country. It has come from this sectional slavery agitation, which, in its fanaticism, loses sight of "the general good" and "circumscribes its views to narrow and selfish objects." The general good requires the old fraternity—demands free commercial intercourse between the States. This is what the business world of New Hampshire needs. What prevents this? What now is stirring the public mind of fifteen States. It is the unwarrantable aggression on their constitutional rights. It is this that is producing the interruptions of trade; the loss of markets; and which all the sophistry of the South can never unsettle the nearly unanimous public opinion that this Republican party is war on their rights and a curse to the nation. This makes the danger to the country. The justice of this complaint consists in this: that the basis, the objects, the whole machinery of this party are hostile to the spirit and the provisions of the Constitution.

Will not the people of New Hampshire, so far as is in their power, rebuke this slavery party? They will choose a legislature which will elect a U. S. Senator shall be be of the sectional stripe of the Republican school? or shall he be of the spirit of the great men, with John Langdon at their head, who fashioned the constitution of our country? Let the Republicans succeed, and the noble Granite State will continue to be disgraced by the sectionalism which brings dishonor upon her escutcheon, and so deeply injures her business interests. Let the Democracy resume their proper vocation, the political role of the State, and then there will go to the Senate a politician of the stamp of the framers of the constitution; and there is not a laboring man nor a business man who will not feel the benefits of the change.

All eyes are upon the Democracy of New Hampshire. It will be indeed a glory for them if they will break the line of point blank antagonism to the constitution that New England Republicanism now presents to the South. Each Democrat should go to the polls and vote, if he have life and strength enough to get there.

☞ From the private dispatches to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from Washington, we are informed that "the reaction in favor of Douglas is steadily going on all over the South. Every day brings in some fresh and powerful allies. The latest accession is Judge T. W. Thomas, of Georgia, the right hand man, in days past, of Howell Cobb, and one of the first men in that State. He declared the other day, in a public speech, that Douglas was his choice over all other men for President, for three reasons: First, he is honest, bold, and consistent; secondly, he is sound, capable, and experienced; thirdly, he is the only man that could be elected.

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.—The National Union Party having fixed on the 9th of May and Baltimore as the time and place of holding their convention, speculation is rife as to their probable action. It is generally thought that BATES of Missouri, will be nominated, with the view of forging him upon the Chicago convention. A certain portion of the party, however, including most of the delegates from the Southern States, will not submit to this selection if made, and will bolt and put up a new man, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

☞ The Democracy of Delaware, through their State convention, have nominated their Senator Bayard for the Presidency, and have appointed delegates to Charleston presumed to be favorable to him. There are only one or two exceptions to the rule prevalent among all the states that have appointed other than Douglas delegates; and that rule is for each to nominate one of its own citizens for the Presidency.

☞ The Lawrence Courier has come out for Democracy and the Union. In an able article headed "Our Political Duty," it carefully reviews the damaging effects of sectional agitation on the industrial interests of Massachusetts, and declares that it can see no remedy except in the establishment of Democratic principles. It will give its cordial support to the Charleston nominee, and to the platform adopted there. The *Courier* says:

"In choosing this day whom we would serve, we are controlled by a desire to give attention to the healthy sentiment about us, and to build up the Democratic party, as the guardian and protector of that sentiment. We believe that in no other way can we have peace in our country. The rights of all the citizens of the several States claim protection under the Constitution. As Democrats, we would have that secured, not only to the States, but to the citizens belonging to those States, so that all may be secure against invasion, and against riot, sedition, and civil conflict. It is the people who have the right to establish their own institutions, and to regulate their property; and as Democrats, we would have them possess it. We believe in that right, and we believe that no other way can the safety of property, and the enjoyment of our common inheritance be secured.

WATERTOWN, Conn., Mar. 12.—The town election to-day resulted in the election of the whole Democratic ticket, [illegible]

RAILROAD ITEMS.

The annual report of the New York State engineer and surveyor shows the investment in railroads in that State to be $147,888,522.21, a full tenth of the valuation of assessed property in the State.

The city of Augusta, Georgia, has subscribed $600,000 to aid in building a railroad from that place to Macon. The vote stood: For subscription, 652; against, 13.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of March 9th, lays the following problem for freight agents:

It is announced now, definitely, that the rate on lard and box meats by river and rail, from St. Louis to Baltimore, is the same as from Cincinnati to Baltimore viz.: 45 cents all rail, and 40 cents by rail and water. This fact opens the door to an inquiry as how it can be done. Freights from this port to Baltimore are shipped 900 miles by boat, further than the Cincinnati freight, and yet are taken at the same rate. There is a colored individual somewhere. The boats from Cincinnati to Parkersburg either make enormous profits or the St. Louis boats make none, else the Baltimore and Ohio carries our freight for nothing. It does not stand to reason that rates for 800 miles of water and 250 miles of rail, should be as cheap as for 900 miles of water and 250 miles of rail. Black and white can't make it so, and you might as well try to argue down the multiplication table as to attempt it.

The subject of street railways is one that is greatly attracting public attention, both in our own and in other cities, and anything connected with it has considerable interest. Among the topics connected with this matter is that of the motive power—the power communicating motion to the cars. The locomotive used on the common railways, it is agreed on all hands, is out of place for the street railroad. There would be danger to life from their bulk and unwieldiness—danger of fire from the inflammable matter vomited from their chimnies—and danger of accidents from horses frightened by the cough, and shriek, and whirr, that accompanies their motion. Under these circumstances horses—for which in so many other things steam power has been substituted—have, in this instance, become the substitutes of steam. This is an anomaly, and can only continue until inventive ingenuity has contrived a locomotive small enough to be under entire control, to be worked without smoke or the escape of particles of fire, and to be free from the noises of the ordinary locomotive. Invent one are now busy with the design of producing a locomotive of the kind required. The following items will give an idea of what is doing in this respect:

In Chicago, a combination car and engine for street railroads has made its appearance. Externally, the invention is fitted to run common cars, with the exception of two small chimneys seen at one end, and a small cylinder and crank. It is said to operate well—runs at the rate of four miles per hour, and is more economical than horse-power for such purposes.

The New York Railway *Review* says that Mr. *Lang*, of Philadelphia, has recently built and experimented with a novel kind of locomotive designed for city uses. It is temporarily fitted up for some months on the railroad. The engine is situated on the front part of platform of the car. The boiler (upright) is on one side, and the engine on the other. The cylinders are more nearly vertical than horizontal, and work a shaft which is geared to the driving shaft. A coil of pipe, in the car, forms a partial surface condenser. The car simply carries the engine. A modification of the Bissel truck, without inclined planes—an essential feature—is placed under the back part of the car. We shall offer no opinion as to the merits of this car at present; we would simply remark that gearing on locomotives, save on slow traction engines, has generally and usually failed, and we would suggest in a manner which we intend to be friendly, since we wish to encourage all reasonable attempts at using steam in the streets, that the inventor put himself on the English road. Accidents are frequent in these matters, before he risks money in further experiments.

Mr. A. B. Latta, of Cincinnati, the inventor of the celebrate fire steamer, is at work in the street locomotive enterprise. We regard his effort with great interest, as his numerous and long-continued experiments, during the process of bringing the fire steamer to perfection, has given him an insight into the subject greater, perhaps, than is possessed by any other inventor in the United States. The first fire engine built by Latta had a crank to the wheels by which they assisted in their own propulsion when running.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following account of a trial of Latta's locomotive in that city on Wednesday of last week:

Last night at 12 o'clock, Mr. Alexander B. Latta brought out his new street railroad locomotive for trial, and a glorious trial it has proved. In company with a large number of other men and citizens, we have enjoyed a ride behind the fine Cincinnati street locomotive. It was a success in every sense of the word. The engine passed up Fourth to Main street, and down Main to Fifth and Race, where a car was stationed containing an eager company of invited guests. The engine and car were soon attached, and away we went with a speed and ease, and a smoothness which delighted every passenger. At Fifth and Vine, and several other places on the route, carriages were turned into our track, and not a single horse evinced the least symptom of alarm or fear—for there was nothing to affright them. We mention this the more particularly, as many have conceived it impossible to build a street engine which will not startle horses. Owing to the rain storm there was an unusual large number of vehicles returning home through the street. Another feature worthy of high commendation is the absence of noise; the quietness with which the locomotive ran was surprising. The engine is cleaner than that of a car moved by horses. The engineer possesses the most perfect control of the machine, stopping and starting with a promptness which delighted us. Surprising as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the cars stop much more instantaneously than they do when horses are attached. No difficulty was experienced in turning curves. Even the double curve at Seventh and John streets was passed over without trouble.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thus speaks of the trial:

For some time, Mr. A. B. Latta of this city, has been engaged perfecting a miniature locomotive for street railroad purposes, intended to supersede the use of horses as motive power. The machine was tried last night for the first time, on the Brighton street railroad line, and performed fairly all that is claimed for the inventor claims for it. We shall not at this moment attempt a full or thorough description of the engine, but confine ourselves to a few leading generalities concerning its structure. It is a huge structure—a diminutive freight car, the boiler and engine being mainly concealed from view. The boiler stands upright, and the machinery is like unto that of a portable engine. It makes no noise in passing through the street, either of a rumbling or puffing character, neither does it emit any sparks. It is simple and cheap, the details being such that a halfway intelligent man can understand its entire operation in half an hour's time. In complete running order it will cost about twelve hundred dollars, and will require but little outlay to keep it continually in repair. The engine, now that it is built, and ready for the market, is a success, has still many obstacles to combat with. The idea of putting a machine on our streets to be propelled day and night by steam, is new to the people, fairly contemplated by our citizens; but for the sake of Mr. Latta, who is one of our most ingenious artizans, we can only hope that his invention will prove in all respects an entire success.

Which, the Right or the Left!—The Southern Route.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., March 14.

EDITORS APPEAL: The migratory populations of the Mississippi lowlands will soon begin to wing their flight to the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia, and the sea-side resorts of the far East. When they arrive at Grand Junction, in Tennessee, they will naturally inquire: "Which, the right or the left?" the northern route or the southern route?

For one, let me answer, THE SOUTH—the southern route forever!

If you have traveled up, from below, on the Mississippi Central, change cars at Grand Junction, and take the cars of the Memphis and Charleston road. If you come from Memphis on the cars of the Memphis and Charleston road, stick to them, and stick to the southern route till the way to the northern boundary of Delaware

This is the nest, the chosen, the nearest, quickest and most pleasant route, beyond all question. Throughout the whole route two daily trains each way are running. Sleeping cars are now used on most of the roads, and will be put on the entire route by the 1st of June. The time now from Grand Junction, via Chattanooga, to New York, is 64 hours; to Washington, 56 hours—which will be reduced to 50 and 60 hours by the 1st of June. "Slow schedules, safety and certainty of connections" is the motto of the "southern route." See the difference in distance between this line and all others:

From Grand Junction to New York via Chattanooga	1490 miles
From Grand Junction to New York via Charlottesville	1193 "
Difference in favor of Southern route	297 "
From Grand Junction to New York via Cincinnati	1329 "
From Grand Junction to New York via Charlottesville	1193 "
Difference in favor of Southern route	136 "

Thus it will be seen that the schedules of the southern route can afford to be slower and safer" than the break-neck time-tables of the half-starved roads of the North. The present time, however, by the northern route, from Grand Junction to New York is 68 hours, and should it be shortened, so as to compete with the southern route, it must be at still greater hazard of life and limb.

It needs not to be repeated here, that there is always a much greater loss of life, in case of accidents on northern roads, than on southern roads. This, of course, is directly attributable to the greater speed and recklessness on northern roads. The southern route is the shorter (they can afford to run at slower speed, and then make shorter time than any other route.

A DOUBLE DARLY THROUGH TRAIN.

Why should we not have a double train all the way from New York to New Orleans, [illegible] Grand Junction and Holly Springs? (By the way, I mean, of course, the Mississippi Central, Memphis and Charleston [illegible] roads running in connection with the latter, between Stephenson and New York.) "Why not now take a single daily mail through, each way, from New Orleans to New York, in eighty-eight hours, or three days and sixteen hours. The other mail is carried by way of Montgomery, Alabama, and rode through in one hundred and thirty-two hours, or five and a half days! Certainly, it seems to me, if the department consulted the interests of our great south-western community, not to speak of the promptitude and efficiency of the postal service of the greater part of the entire South, it would send both mails by this unbroken chain of railway which Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi have the immortal honor of first opening up between the two great commercial centers of the Republic. More anon.

P. P. J.

FUN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

For the Memphis Appeal:

DEAR MERCURY: I have just read your leader (in your paper published at Oxford, on the 8th instant), headed "*The Irreprocivable Conflict*" in the University—Trial of President Bernard—Resignation of two Professors—A Great Row!!" and I am so confounded, confused, astonished, and "*set back*" at its startling revelations that I cannot wait until your next issue (15th prox.) before raising my voice through the columns of a daily paper to help you cry, "out upon the infernal abolitionists!"

It appears from your leader that on the 1st inst., Hon. J. A. Ventress, L. N. Davis, J. M. Howry, A. H. Pegues, James Brown, Geo. H. Young, W. F. Dowd, J. W. Clapp, Charles Stark and A. M. Clayton, members of the board of trustees, having assembled, Dr. H. R. Bradham went before them and charged Dr. Barnard, first—with offering the statement of a negro against a student. Second—with having advised said student's guardian to remove him from the University after the faculty had failed to suspend or expel him. Third—with objecting to his re-admission into the University at the opening of the next session, and thus preventing his return.

That after these charges were preferred the board spent two days in looking into the evidence and examining witnesses upon them—that "*soon after* the evidence was closed the board rendered their decision, which was that *it acquitted!*" Jury weren't gone long, were they? Hither! I had supposed that the above mentioned members of the board were clear headed, warm-hearted southern gentlemen, disposed to do equal and exact justice to all men, and capable of weighing the testimony fairly and impartially on each side of every question. But their judgment in this case plainly shows how completely I have been deceived; for you say the good people of Oxford "appear to be nearly unanimous against the decision and not a few impugn the motives of the board"—that there is "a perfect storm of indignation against the northern born professors," and that two of the southern professors, Carter and Richardson, have resigned, etc.

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us!"

Since in these degenerate days we can no longer trust any "mortal mixture of earth's mould." I was also fool to have the utmost confidence in Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Professor Wm. F. Stearns and their colleagues on the bigger and all other questions. Yes, strange to tell, the undersigned had been labouring under the huge hallucination that when men like Stearns and Barnard have lived among us for more than thirty years, and have not only spoken their thoughts freely in their walk and conversation, but have even proved their "faith by their works," and invested all their spare capital in *Mr. Nigger himself*; I say the undersigned had suffered under the delusion that (though they did, "once upon a time," happen to be born north of the line) when such men as Stearns and Barnard *acted* thus they were as deserving of confidence and as true to our institutions as the most blatant cross-road politician "whose breath is agitation!" But the undersigned is happy to say that the good folks of Oxford, through the columns of your excellent paper, have set him right in this matter. For it seems that Barnard, Stearns & Co. have only played a *deep game* in order to lull us into a fatal security, have just been watching all the while *for a chance to strike*, and have recently given the lie to thirty long years of service in our cause by having the unheard of audacity to *vote* (on a question purely of college ethics) *in direct opposition to men who were born in the South, one of whom was not only born in the South but born and raised in the commonwealth of Virginia*, and probably comes from one of the *first families* of that illustrious State. Was such *unparalelled effrontery* ever known in all the tide of times?

'Tis not to be wondered that the Oxonians are in dignant at them—you all ought to *hill 'em*. Nobody 'd hurt you for it, I'm sure. The undersigned never had any idea of how much danger we were in before, but now can clearly see that these men and all their colleagues who were born north of Mason & Dixon's line (yes, and I believe they were born *there on purpose*) are in the direct pay and employment of Seward, Greeley, Hale & Co. And what throws more light on it still, you, dear *Mercury*, have very appropriately quoted something less than half a column of W. H. Seward's celebrated bloody Rochester manifesto, in this connection, showing his declaration of the *irrepressible* conflict, and his prediction that the slave States must become free, or the free States slave; and then you give us to understand that there is a division in the faculty, that upon a question arising under college laws, the northern-born have dared vote against southern *professors—ergo*, therefore, "HENCE ON VIEW." The irrepressible conflict is upon us, even in our university—*luminous deduction! irresistible conclusion!* Your country owes you a debt of lasting gratitude for being the first to warn her of her danger, and you will be written down in history's page as one of those who *snuffed the battle afar off*."

Now, what procures me more completely than anything else, is to think that all the *trustees* have turned abolitionists too, and if not in the immediate pay of Seward, they are at least giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and ought to be *drummed out of ramp*. I thought Messrs. Clapp, Young, Brown, Clayton, and others, were *genuine fire-eaters*. 'Tis true Mr. I. N. Davis' most intimate friends thought he only cut *"for-fire,"* still they said he never would turn abolitionist till somebody gives him a good price for his negroes and land. And to convince me that the people of Oxford are right *when "impugn the motives of the trustees,"* I have just heard that Maj. Davis has already sold at a fine price his negroes and land in the Mississippi bottom, and is now doubtless prepared for flight. He thinks Seward will make him captain, no doubt, but I think Fred Douglas will beat him. The undersigned heard Judge Clayton say (no longer ago than last winter) that if Sherman was elected Speaker, and the Black Republicans proceeded to carry out their plans, he *and all he had* should be devoted to the cause of southern rights and southern honor. This, it seems, was a masterly *coup d'etat*—a stroke before to prevent us from suspecting his true intentions. From what you have disclosed I am compelled to think that at that very time he held in his pocket a commission from Wm. H. Seward. About eight years ago Col. Jim. Brown was *anxious to have Governor* Foote, because he thought the old Governor was not sound enough on the slavery question. And now, ("Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph") *own he has turned over to the abolitionists. "Que les temps amal changes!"*

That old fellow was right when said "every man has his price." You see Barnard and Stearns, being the secret agents of Seward in this country, have doubtless made a bumping trade with the board, and bought out their entire stock in the peculiar institution. Don't suppose they own more than six or seven thousand slaves, all put together, and what would that be to old Seward, compared with the services of such men right in our midst? In this way they got 'em all. The scapegrace departed from Judah, and the Philistines are upon us. But it didn't seem to surprise you, for you say, speaking of the Brown (*John, not Jim*,) raid, "Ever since the revolution began, we have been holding, *holding our breath* for "irrepressible conflict!" to approach our university. Well, had as I hate it for many reasons, I am glad it happened on your account; for it has been *upwards of four months* since the Brown raid, and if the conflict hadn't got to the university yet when it did, it's evident, my friend, that you would be *busted*. As it is, you would make a *real splendid pearl diver*—you would, in my opinion.

Sorry on my own account, and of the alumni generally, that the abolitionists have *overpowered you all and taken the university*, for I had anticipated great pleasure in going to Oxford next July, and meeting around the *alma mater*—at our old alma mater—at our old glory and our pride—many comrades dear and brother cronies who had likewise come thither to renew the golden moments and halcyon hours "of auld lang syne."

Of course this is now all knocked on the head, as we could not dare approach the college without a strong military guard well officered and equipped. Woe! woe's the day, the South is done for—"Dropped from her nerveless hand the shattered spear," etc. Ah! how it must have torn the manly heart of the noble Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Lamar to think our "noble university," which he seen complimented upon the floor of Congress in his great speech of the 31st ult., had been delivered up (perhaps even while he spoke) to the very foe he was battling. But it must have been some comfort to us that *his Kinsfolks had* game. Though you attempt to explain, the undersigned is not satisfied, *dear Mercury*, about your sudden trip to *Carroll county*, just when the *crisis* was upon us. I don't say you run, but I do say it appears you did some very *tall walking* in that direction. But I blame you not; I don't believe you would have *left just then* if you had had a *reliable commander*; and, in making up our estimate of the action, we should remember that the Abolition forces had a *West Point* graduate (Boynton) to lead them on.

This is the result of sending off your *big men*—Lamar in Congress, Jacob Thompson in the pay of Uncle Sam (no doubt whether he was sound enough anyhow), and Cushman—oh! where was Cushman? If Judge Cushman had been there, I know you would have stayed *to see it through*. But he too is gone! In an evil hour for Mississippi the Hon. John F. Cushman started out in *search of the Argentine General Row!!*" and I am so confounded confused, amazed, astonished, and "*set back*" at its startling revelations that I cannot wait until your next issue (15th prox.) before raising my voice through the columns of a daily paper to help you cry, "out upon the infernal abolitionists!"

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Since in these degenerate days we can no longer trust any "mortal mixture of earth's mould." I was also fool to have the utmost confidence in Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Professor Wm. F. Stearns and their colleagues on the bigger and all other questions. Yes, strange to tell, the undersigned had been labouring under the huge hallucination that when men like Stearns and Barnard have lived among us for more than thirty years, and have not only spoken their thoughts freely in their walk and conversation, but have even proved their "faith by their works," and invested all their spare capital in *Mr. Nigger himself*; I say the undersigned had suffered under the delusion that (though they did, "once upon a time," happen to be born north of the line) when such men as Stearns and Barnard *acted* thus they were as deserving of confidence and as true to our institutions as the most blatant cross-road politician "whose breath is agitation!" But the undersigned is happy to say that the good folks of Oxford, through the columns of your excellent paper, have set him right in this matter. For it seems that Barnard, Stearns & Co. have only played a *deep game* in order to lull us into a fatal security, have just been watching all the while *for a chance to strike*, and have recently given the lie to thirty long years of service in our cause by having the unheard of audacity to *vote* (on a question purely of college ethics) *in direct opposition to men who were born in the South, one* of whom was not only born in the South but born and raised in the commonwealth of *Virginia*, and probably comes from one of the *first families* of that illustrious State. Was such *unparalelled effrontery* ever known in all the tide of times?

'Tis not to be wondered that the Oxonians are in dignant at them—you all ought to *hill 'em*. Nobody 'd hurt you for it, I'm sure. The undersigned never had any idea of how much danger we were in before, but now can clearly see that these men and all their colleagues who were born north of Mason & Dixon's line (yes, and I believe they were born *there on purpose*) are in the direct pay and employment of Seward, Greeley, Hale & Co. And what throws more light on it still, you, dear *Mercury*, have very appropriately quoted something less than half a column of W. H. Seward's celebrated bloody Rochester manifesto, in this connection, showing his declaration of the *irrepressible* conflict, and his prediction that the slave States must become free, or the free States slave; and then you give us to understand that there is a division in the faculty, that upon a question arising under college laws, the northern-born have dared vote against southern *professors—ergo*, therefore, "HENCE ON VIEW." The irrepressible conflict is upon us, even in our university—*luminous deduction! irresistible conclusion!* Your country owes you a debt of lasting gratitude for being the first to warn her of her danger, and you will be written down in history's page as one of those who *snuffed the battle afar off*."

Now, what procures me more completely than anything else, is to think that all the *trustees* have turned abolitionists too, and if not in the immediate pay of Seward, they are at least giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and ought to be *drummed out of ramp*. I thought Messrs. Clapp, Young, Brown, Clayton, and others, were *genuine fire-eaters*. 'Tis true Mr. I. N. Davis' most intimate friends thought he only cut *"for-fire,"* still they said he never would turn abolitionist till somebody gives him a good price for his negroes and land. And to convince me that the people of Oxford are right *when "impugn the motives of the trustees,"* I have just heard that Maj. Davis has already sold at a fine price his negroes and land in the Mississippi bottom, and is now doubtless prepared for flight. He thinks Seward will make him captain, no doubt, but I think Fred Douglas will beat him. The undersigned heard Judge Clayton say (no longer ago than last winter) that if Sherman was elected Speaker, and the Black Republicans proceeded to carry out their plans, he *and all he had* should be devoted to the cause of southern rights and southern honor. This, it seems, was a masterly *coup d'etat*—a stroke before to prevent us from suspecting his true intentions. From what you have disclosed I am compelled to think that at that very time he held in his pocket a commission from Wm. H. Seward. About eight years ago Col. Jim. Brown was *anxious to have Governor* Foote, because he thought the old Governor was not sound enough on the slavery question. And now, ("Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph") *own he has turned over to the abolitionists. "Que les temps amal changes!"*

That old fellow was right when said "every man has his price." You see Barnard and Stearns, being the secret agents of Seward in this country, have doubtless made a bumping trade with the board, and bought out their entire stock in the peculiar institution. Don't suppose they own more than six or seven thousand slaves, all put together, and what would that be to old Seward, compared with the services of such men right in our midst? In this way they got 'em all. The scapegrace departed from Judah, and the Philistines are upon us. But it didn't seem to surprise you, for you say, speaking of the Brown (*John, not Jim*,) raid, "Ever since the revolution began, we have been holding, *holding our breath* for "irrepressible conflict!" to approach our university. Well, bad as I hate it for many reasons, I am glad it happened on your account; for it has been *upwards of four months* since the Brown raid, and if the conflict hadn't got to the university yet when it did, it's evident, my friend, that you would be *busted*. As it is, you would make a *real splendid pearl diver*—you would, in my opinion.

Sorry on my own account, and of the alumni generally, that the abolitionists have *overpowered you all and taken the university*, for I had anticipated great pleasure in going to Oxford next July, and meeting around the *alma mater*—at our old alma mater—at our old glory and our pride—many comrades dear and brother cronies who had likewise come thither to renew the golden moments and halcyon hours "of auld lang syne."

Of course this is now all knocked on the head, as we could not dare approach the college without a strong military guard well officered and equipped. Woe! woe's the day, the South is done for—"Dropped from her nerveless hand the shattered spear," etc. Ah! how it must have torn the manly heart of the noble Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Lamar to think our "noble university," which he seen complimented upon the floor of Congress in his great speech of the 31st ult., had been delivered up (perhaps even while he spoke) to the very foe he was battling. But it must have been some comfort to us that *his Kinsfolks had* game. Though you attempt to explain, the undersigned is not satisfied, *dear Mercury*, about your sudden trip to *Carroll county*, just when the *crisis* was upon us. I don't say you run, but I do say it appears you did some very *tall walking* in that direction. But I blame you not; I don't believe you would have *left just then* if you had had a *reliable commander*; and, in making up our estimate of the action, we should remember that the Abolition forces had a *West Point* graduate (Boynton) to lead them on.

This is the result of sending off your *big men*—Lamar in Congress, Jacob Thompson in the pay of Uncle Sam (no doubt whether he was sound enough anyhow), and Cushman—oh! where was Cushman? If Judge Cushman had been there, I know you would have stayed *to see it through*. But he too is gone! In an evil hour for Mississippi the Hon. John F. Cushman started out in *search of the Argentine General Row!!*" and I am so confounded confused, amazed, astonished, and "*set back*" at its startling revelations that I cannot wait until your next issue (15th prox.) before raising my voice through the columns of a daily paper to help you cry, "out upon the infernal abolitionists!"

A most disgraceful attempt is being made by the Administration combinations to induce the delegates from Indiana to disregard the instructions of their convention. It has long been known that the clique which now controls the party vitals would not hesitate to resort to any trick to secure their ends, but no one ever believed they would attempt to overthrow the cardinal principle of Democracy, which yields to the people the right to have their wishes carried into effect by their representatives.

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday last, having received the cue from higher sources, boldly announced that the Indiana delegation would not vote for Douglas at Charleston, and insinuated that they are not bound to do so, notwithstanding the fact is well known that they are so instructed.

The Senate was again taken up with the consideration of the case of Mr. Hyatt, the contumacious witness. There is little doubt that the resolution which is pending for his imprisonment will pass, and, as Mr. Hale says, if the refractory witness will continue firm in his refusal, he will be doomed to perpetual imprisonment.

The Senate printing investigating committee have taken a new tack. They have well-grounded suspicions that corruption entered pretty largely into the election of the House printer, and they propose to thoroughly investigate the matter. They have subpoenaed Mr. Ford, the printer elect, Mr. Defrees and several others who are said to be interested.

This is merely another of the unscrupulous acts of those who are attempting to influence members, and would not be worth noticing except to hold it up to the scorn and execration of all true Democrats. The Indiana delegates will vote for Douglas, and that is the reason why they are so unjustly misrepresented by worthless politicians and wire-pullers.

The *Globe*, published at Hestington, Penn., has hoisted the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President. It says: "He has already a majority of delegates to the Charleston convention, without counting any from this State, and we could not be surprised if the vote of Pennsylvania should be thrown at a cast for him, so great has been the change of sentiment in his favor within a few weeks past. "Douglas, Fisher and victory." Let the battery go forth in conciliatory but determined spirit, and a Jackson Democratic victory will again gladden the hearts of our people."

The committee of ways and means are still engaged upon the heavy appropriation bills. They have not had the subject of a tariff before them since the organization of Congress.

Intelligence received from Texas represents the more complete equipment of life saving stations on the east of Long Island and New Jersey. Referred.

Mr. King presented the petition of the merchants of New York favoring the establishment of a steam mail line between Charleston and Havana, via Key West.

Mr. King also introduced a resolution suspending the operations of so much of the present law as requires the appropriation bill as relates to the printing of the post office blanks, until the further action of Congress. He said it had referred to the unanimous consent of the committee. It was read three times and passed.

Mr. Bright gave notice of a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the completion of the capitol extension.

Mr. Mason moved that Mr. Hyatt be brought in (agreed to).

The resolutions offered on Friday were read, proposing to commit Mr. Hyatt to jail until he consented to testify.

A debate ensued, after which the resolutions were adopted. Yeas 44, nays 10.

Yeas—Anthony, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ark., Kennedy, King, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Rice, Sebastian, Sidell, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Trumbull, Wade, Wigfall, Yulee—44.

Nays—Bingham, Dixon, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Simmons, Sumner, Toombs, Wade, Wilkinson—10.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The homestead bill, which passed the House to-day, provides that any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, 160 acres of public land, upon which such person may have fixed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time application is made, be subject to pre-emption at $1.25 or less per acre, or rights acres at $2.50 per acre. No certificate or patent is to be issued until the expiration of five years from the date of the entry, and on payment of $10 rights are secured to the actual settler to lease to heirs and devises the lands thus acquired, to become in no event liable for any debts contracted prior to the issue of the patent.

Within an hour this bill was confirmed by the Senate as United States District Judge of Connecticut, in place of Judge Ingersoll, deceased.

The tariff bill which Mr. Morrell endeavored to report to-day under a suspension of the rules, is the same as that brought forward by him last session, but with several modifications.

Mr. Hyatt, in accordance with the order of the Senate, has been lodged in jail.

Mr. Ward, of Indiana, introduced a bill for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, authorizing a loan and regulating duties on imports, but the house refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Stanton, from the military committee, reported a bill authorizing the State to sell at auction the military academy at Harrodsburg, Ky. Passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Ten Eyck introduced a bill for the more complete equipment of life saving stations on the east of Long Island and New Jersey. Referred.

Mr. King presented the petition of the merchants of New York favoring the establishment of a steam mail line between Charleston and Havana, via Key West.

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