Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 4, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City.

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,624
CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITION.....2,206
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY.....528
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....3,600

NOTICE.

The Appeal Counting Room has been removed to No. 3 Howard's Row, up stairs, where all persons having business with the office are hereafter requested to call.

THE CAMPAIGN APPEAL!

SIX MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Now is the time to make up Clubs!!

For the sum of ONE DOLLAR we propose to issue the WEEKLY APPEAL from the 15th of May to the 15th of November. The approaching Presidential campaign promises to be one of the most interesting that has transpired during the existence of our government, and the newspaper on this account will become of double interest to the people. The small sum at which we propose to issue the APPEAL, will place it within the reach of every man who has an inclination to read and keep pace with the times.

All Clubs, as well as individual subscriptions, should be sent in by the 15th of May, as we shall print off no extra numbers.

APRIL 3, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT'S REBUKE TO THE BLACK-REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE.

A severer rebuke than that of Mr. BUCHANAN'S message, which we published on Sunday morning, to the Black-Republicans of the House of Representatives, has scarcely ever been administered to baffled confederates. On our first page, we publish this morning the debate which ensued in the House of Representatives upon the reception of this message. The speech of Mr. BOCOCK of Virginia, is a clear and conclusive vindication of the position assumed by the President, and ought to be read by every one that desires to understand the merits of the question. The whole debate is spicy, interesting and suggestive.

The assumption of Mr. SHERMAN that the President maintains the same doctrine that lost Charles the First his head—that the king can do no wrong—is wholly without foundation. On the contrary, the President expressly refers the majority of the House of Representatives to the constitutional power of impeachment, as a remedy for any offense he may have committed, so that his enemies suppose he has committed. Ah! but, say they, it is a well established fact in the history of our Government, that it is idle and useless to put the President upon his trial upon an impeachment, and it is, therefore, puerile for him to challenge such an investigation. Not so fast, gentlemen. If the President has been guilty of any grave practices, you may and can institute an impeachment before the same House that voted for Covode's insulting resolutions. You have a clear majority of the President's enemies in the House, and you may proceed upon a bill of impeachment, take the evidence and spread it before the country to judge of its force and either sustain or condemn you. It is your sworn duty to do this. You say the President cannot be condemned by the Senate. *Well, suppose* this is true, he may get a just and impartial judgment from the country upon your investigation. He may sink or swim upon the issue you have made. You may call your witnesses and try your indictment. This, you are evidently afraid to do. You have *insinuated* general charges. Now bring forth your specific allegations and prove the facts, or stand condemned as slanderers. This is the issue.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

We call the special attention of the reader to the article on the fourth page, giving extracts from the speeches of Senator DOUGLAS on Cuba, Central America and Mexico. It will be seen also bear the fact in mind that DOUGLAS, at this time, more than any living statesman, embodies the spirit of progress and territorial acquisition which has so prominently marked the American character. And furthermore, it will be well to consider that the territory yet to be acquired in order to constitute this great country an "ocean bound republic," must necessarily be occupied by a slave-holding people. The free-soil domain has been exhausted, or rather carved out into States and Territories, so that nothing is to be expected from the acquisition of the possessions, hereafter to be acquired, must belong to the slave States. DOUGLAS is for acquisition and expansion. How then can any southern man doubt his soundness on the negro question, or pretend to impute to him a hostility to our domestic institutions, when it is seen his progressive doctrines go to strengthen and perpetuate them.

DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

The Savannah *Republican* says: "We learn that it is in contemplation to charter a steamer to carry persons from this place to Charleston during the convention next month, that will furnish food and lodging during that time, and thus avoid the hot 'hole.'"

The Pennsylvania delegation to Charleston have contracted for the steamer *Keystone State* to take one hundred passengers from Philadelphia and back, between the 18th of April and 1st of May, and furnish them on board during that period for $80.

The Boston *Gazette* says that the delegates from Massachusetts to the Charleston Democratic convention, and such as propose to be present at the meeting of that body in April, are making arrangements to go in a manner that will be at once convenient, agreeable and imposing. The proposition is to charter a steamer for the trip, provide her with music, gun-powder, and the many essentials for a good time that social and patriotic feeling may suggest, and sail into Charleston bay to the "music of the Union," with bunting flying, guns firing, and other demonstrations. Negotiations are pending for one of the new Baltimore line for this purpose, which it is believed can be had. She is a fine vessel, and will add to the *éclat* of the affair if they procure her.

We see it stated that the California and Oregon delegations have made arrangements to take with them to Charleston tents and camp equipage, furnished them by the War Department for the purpose, and will take to afield and enjoy themselves in real border life style.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, says: "The delegates, alternates and visitors to the Charleston convention from Virginia, will be carried to Charleston, bound on the steamer Yorktown, and returned to Richmond for the sum of fifty dollars. No extra charge whatever. The lodging will be in comfortable berths and state-rooms.

We see it stated that two steamers have already been engaged in New York to take delegates the round trip—board included while at Charleston—for $100.

Probably one steamer will go from New Orleans, and one from Mobile, so that visitors from the West and South-west will be the only ones who will be subject to the exorbitant charges which have already been announced by the hotel keepers.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer* says that the agent deputed to visit Charleston and engage quarters for the Ohio delegation, has returned and made his report. A hall large enough to accommodate the delegations from the whole West, as an assembly room, has been engaged for $200 per day for ten days—$2000; board and lodging for the forty-six Ohio delegates, at $5 per day—$2300.

REVOLUTIONARY PRESIDENTS.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, in his late speech in Connecticut, alluded to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS as the last of the revolutionary stock of Presidents. Mr. CORWIN is mistaken, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. General ANDREW JACKSON was alive after Mr. ADAMS. General JACKSON had more personal experience in the revolutionary war than Mr. ADAMS. He, with his brother, was taken prisoner by the British in South Carolina, in 1780. They were thrown into jail, and were treated with such severity that the brother of ANDREW died. Mr. ADAMS left the United States with his father, who was appointed to a foreign mission in 1778, and did not return to this country until after peace was declared. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and General JACKSON were born in the same year—in 1767. Each was sixteen years old when the treaty of peace was made that ended the revolution. They were the last of the Presidents that had any personal knowledge or remembrance of the revolution. Mr. CORWIN is an old opponent of General Jackson and a friend of Mr. ADAMS, but that affords no excuse for his not doing the former historical justice.

STREET RAILROADS IN MEMPHIS.

The subject of street railroads and their introduction into this city, is one of importance, as affecting our present prosperity and future prospects, and it certainly ought to receive due and thoughtful attention, at our hands. This attention should be unbiased by mere personal considerations, or by the incidental effect the road may produce upon any particular interests, or by mere groundless prejudice. If Mr. Smith's fifty thousand dollars worth of property would be made worth seventy-five thousand by a street railroad, Mr. Smith will be an ardent supporter of the institution. On the contrary, if Mr. Jones' fifty thousand lot will be reduced to the value of twenty-five thousand by their operation, he will vehemently oppose the railroad. The people at large, however, will look with wider scan than the thrifty eye glasses of Messrs. Smith and Jones.

Brown thinks his dignity enhanced by living among the weeds and flowers outside the city, and by driving to and from his place of business every day in a handsome carriage, whirling the dust into the face of the citizen of moderate fortune who has toiled out of town for a sight of green fields, for the sounds of the sylvan woods, and for a refreshing draught of untainted air. If the street railway gives such citizens a chance of living in the suburbs like Mr. Brown, and of riding to and from their business as easily as Mr. Brown, Mr. Brown will be very apt to consider his dignity invaded and wish street railroads a warm reception in a distant locality. Common-sense people, however, who have more wit and less self-importance than Mr. Brown, will form their opinions independent of him, his country house or his handsome carriage.

Mr. White has property in the heart of the city and lives in fashionable luxury on the proceeds of rents raised to the highest figure. He expects that street railroads will give people an opportunity of living at a distance from the center of the city, and fears—erroneously enough—that this may have a tendency to reduce rents in the city; this does not suit him, with his style of living, and he is—"on principle," of course—opposed to railroads. The principles on which the people judge of the subject of street railroads, will be different to those of Mr. White.

Mr. Longage does not like street railroads, he is a gentleman of the old school, and can see no good in so many new-fangled things. He never liked railroads being run from town to town, if they are mostly out in the fields and woods, they may be submitted to, but to bring the track into the very street would be a terrible eye-sore, a daily shock to do spleen, long-cherished prejudices. True there is no locomotive, no screaming whistle, no rush and whir of lightning-driven cars—but there are cars, and instead of running on the ground, racking and tearing up the pavement, and hollowing out abysses of mud, and scattering voluminous clouds of dust as they rattle and crash through the crowded haunts of men, they glide along with still and easy motion, the iron track saving the street from injury. These very merits provoke Mr. Longage's fears and stir up his prejudices. It may be very pleasant to glide noiselessly on, with unbeviating regularity, free from danger by drunken, reckless and over-charging hack and carriage drivers; but Mr. Longage has not been used to this way of doing things; he has got along very well with the old system, and is sure there must be some risk somewhere about the thing, and he is opposed to the change on any conceivable pretence. He would, de Mr. Longage, but the people will form their conclusions without regard to such drivelling.

In reviewing their "arguments"—as the Blacks, Whites, Smiths, Browns and Longages call their prejudices and selfishness—we doubt not every reader will see how hollow and baseless they all are. In the controversy about street railroads in Memphis, such reasons as we have above cited are the whole stock in trade of those who have opposed them. That the reasons urged are confined to few is evident, for the people, almost without exception, admit that street railroads are good things—they live too far on in the nineteenth century to doubt that. The difficulty is, where shall they be located.

The object of these roads is to afford persons residing at the suburbs ready access to the center of the city, and those in the city access to the suburbs. Those who arrive from the suburbs will generally come to their employment, or to make purchases—these will be the principle motives for seeking the interior of the city. Both these classes, it is evident, will be best accommodated by being put down in the business center. The purchaser—who will have articles to carry home on the return trip—will want to alight among the retail stores; those who want to go out of the city will evidently be accommodated in greater numbers by the cars being in a central business street, than by being in a distant and comparatively deserted one. Nor is the advantage of this central arrangement confined to the passengers alone, the retail stores find the street railroad a source of continual accessions of custom. When the people carried in from the suburbs are put down on a retail business street, they can make their purchases without delay, and they can deposit their baskets, bundles, and barbecues in the car without carrying them a single block. Have the railroad two or three streets away, and the purchaser has to carry purchases that distance, while the street where all these customers should have been set down will only catch straggling individuals, instead of the whole crowd being put down at their doors. They will probably fare worse than this, for the street where the visitors arrive will be likely to turn the private houses into stores, and themselves retain the customers foolish fears and prejudices have cast out from other places. Of all neighborhoods for a street railroad, streets where heavy, wholesale business is done are the worst. These drays are continually receiving and delivering freight; barrels, bales, and boxes, with hoops and rubbish underfoot, make walking unpleasant and sometimes dangerous; such streets as these are invariably avoided by ladies, and young children are best away from them. Every consideration points out the fact that the retail business street is the proper street for the street railroad to be laid on.

Let these considerations be applied to the case of Memphis, and Main street is unerringly pointed out as the proper street for the back of any system of street railroads—here the principal road should run, and to this street the collateral roads should lead. Those from the suburbs visiting the city would at once be placed on the grand business avenue, and the stores there would secure in future the advantage they now possess, as being situated in the principal street of the city, for what street could ever go beyond that where hundreds, and eventually thousands, were set down at the store doors every day? This situation in the midst of crowds unceasingly brought in by the tireless cars, would add to the business and profits of the store keeper, and consequently to the value of his business locality—this would tell upon the rents of stores and increase the value of every foot of property in the street. To doubt this is to doubt what every citizen of a city knows. Those houses that are situated in the busiest streets always command the highest rents; make a street busier than it was before, by putting down in it the crowds that travel in the cars, and you add by that process to the value of property.

But will not the access street railroads give to the suburbs cheaper rents in the center of the city? Not the rents of stores situated like those on Main street, certainly. Those living in the suburbs of cities always prefer doing business with the stores "up town," as every one knows. The street railroads affording as great facilities for "up town" access, fewer stores are supported in the suburbs, and the "up town" railroads on the streets through which the railroad passes have a very much larger suburban custom than they would have without street railroads. This is evident enough. To put the street railway on Front Row—a street ladies do not frequent, nor are they likely when hoops, broken boxes, rolling barrels, nails standing out from half-emptied packages, and a hundred sights, smells, and noises exist they have anything but an attachment for—to put the railroad on this street would be an act the nature of which is sufficiently obvious without our using an epithet to describe it.

Street railroads are a proof of the existence of a busy and prosperous city, and aside from mere personal gain by the increase of custom, rise of rents, and advance in the value of real estate; a desire to see the city possess every appliance that will help on her forward march, and tend to increase her fame abroad, a pride in assisting in her progress and placing her on a footing with other important business centers, should lead the residents and property-holders on Main street, and on every other street, to assist any act which may either injure the good name or retard the advancement of the city. Main street is not alone interested in this matter—the street belongs to the city, and the interests of the citizens at large should be consulted—their wishes should settle all disputes. Let Memphis, like her sister cities, have her street railroads, and let them be placed where business interests and the convenience of her citizens require them to be.

THE VALLEY RAILROAD.

We learn from the *Mississippian* of March 30, that Col. TRIBBLEHAY returned to Jackson, Miss., on Wednesday, after a brief canvass of Vernon and Livingston neighborhoods, in Madison county, for subscriptions to stock in this important work. With little effort he succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to the amount of $70,000, though it is proper to mention that $30,000 of this sum was subscribed by Col. JOHN ROBINSON, who, it is needless to say, is one of the most public-spirited and liberal men in the State. His ample means and personal efforts are ever at the service of any enterprise that has for its object the promotion and development of the resources of the State.

We suppose that this sum of $70,000 is a mere beginning of the liberal subscriptions which will be obtained in those wealthy and enlightened communities, from which none will be more desirable in Mississippi, if the contemplated railroad scheme should be carried out. If Jackson subscribes, out of her limited means, $160,000, will not the rich and prosperous country between this point and Beattie's Bluff, raise $300,000?

DOUGLAS IN MEMPHIS.

We clip the following from the Memphis correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*:

MEMPHIS, March 31.—I had supposed that the above facts might prove interesting to many of your trades people, and hence this hurried letter.

Douglas is omnipotent in this city, as you are aware, and Tennessee, in my opinion, would be no more secure in 1856 to his nomination. The delegates from this congressional district to Charleston are Douglas men all, radio. The president of our State convention, George W. Jones, is a straight popular sovereignty man, and Andrew Johnson's whole theory of government is based upon the idea of popular sovereignty. He was recommended for the Presidency as a matter of form, to avoid dissension, having never implicitly defined himself on the Douglas question. He is said to concur with reference to the question of slavery in the Territories, with George W. Jones. The platform adopted declares for "governmental" protection of slavery in the Territories, which may or may not signify congressional legislation. Douglas is infinitely more popular with the masses than with the politicians, since whenever any politician has a pet candidate for the Presidency, he makes it his business to go about denouncing Douglas. Thus, they each and all acknowledge his paramount strength, both North and South.

DOUGLAS AND DESTINY.

The following extract from one of his speeches shows that the author correctly hears and sees:

We are bound to extend and spread until we absorb the entire continent of America, including the adjacent islands, and become one grand ocean-bound Republic. I do not care whether you like it or not, you cannot help it. It is the decree of Providence. This continent was set apart as an asylum for the oppressed of the whole world, and as a nursery for liberty, and here the people are collecting from all parts of the world, and taking shelter under the shadow of the great tree of Liberty.

The following, from one of his replies, should commend the "Little Giant" to every Constitution- and Union-loving Democrat in the Union:

The Union is glorious only when the Constitution is preserved inviolate. I go for the Union, but what is the Union worth unless the Constitution is preserved and maintained in all its providions? I have no faith in the Union-loving sentiment of those who will not carry out the Constitution in good faith, as our fathers made it. Professions of fidelity to the Union will be taken for naught unless they are accompanied with obedience to the Constitution upon which the Union rests.—*Reply of Senator Douglas to Mr. Seward.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Memphis Commercial.)

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 27, 1860.

During the past week Presidential stock has fluctuated a good deal. The resolutions of the Virginia appointments seems to render it certain that Hunter is the choice of that State. The chief Wise organs, however, still contend for the delegation.

Much effort has been made to prove that Douglas is not the choice of the Democracy in the North-west, and the claim set up by his friends in Maryland has been violently controverted. It is, however, certain that this statesman carries a host of original friends, and stands as the second choice of many. Still his course and opinions have excited so much antagonism that his nomination seems at present unpleasable.

Within a few days past, it would seem that Mr. Dickinson, of New York, is departing from that disinterested position he has heretofore occupied. His friends have published a circular, (accompanied by a biographical sketch,) recommending the statesman of Binghampton to the consideration at Charleston.

It is unnecessary to chronicle pro facts of the lesser and more numerous luminaries whose names are presented for the honor and perils of the coming fight. Some long have spoken of them as those cards which are of no especial force themselves, unless one should have the luck to "fill" on them. It is very well to hold them, nevertheless.

It is by no means certain whether the convention will assemble at Charleston, the central Democratic committee having called a meeting of the Democratic national committee to decide the question.

While it is universally admitted to be wholly unworthy of a southern city to put up the charges on a special assemblage, as is alleged, there is yet a philosophy in such a result. The convention will not be besieged and overrun by outsiders. It will to a certain extent, be confined to those who have been sent by the people to assist the nominee.

There is not, I should think, much probability that the city designated at Cincinnati, and understood throughout the country as the place of assembly, will be changed.

Besides, many delegates speak of "going down to the sea in ships," and riding independently at anchor during the convention. Others are arranging to take down army tents, with all the fixtures of banks and blankets, and one enterprising and experienced frontiersman—the warm friend of a leading candidate—is said to be interested for the grand circular pavillion of Spalding & Co., or some other circus. Nothing further has transpired in regard to the internal arrangement of this spacious caravansery, except that abundant refreshments will be arranged in the center, with a deep and dry bed of saw dust, upon which the visitors can "calm recline" when an "disposed," as Mrs. Gamp would say.

Unless, therefore, the municipal authorities of Charleston shall raise the harbor dues upon the delegates, impose a traditional license for upon the political exhibitors who open their canvass booths, or the nomades who may pitch their tents upon the common, everybody will get along pretty well. They will go to Charleston, denounce the impositions, but, like future bridegrooms of the poet, will "grumble, swear, and pay it." These exactions will be set down amongst the "sacrifices" made for the party, and may be made the means of maintaining the "Charleston sufferers," at public cost, for many a day.

The reports from the Connecticut canvass are conflicting, but, upon the whole, encouraging to the Democracy.

The consequences of the inexpressible conflict between manufacturer and customer is beginning to strike the economics of New England in a practical point of view, as a reduction is undoubtedly going on in the towns. The Republicans, however, say it has not yet reached the rural population. MACON.

Special Dispatches to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 30.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President threw a bombshell into the House to-day on the subject of the corruption investigation, which produced a sensation not likely to end in that body. The Republicans seem to like it, and are incited by it to extend upon investigations upon a still broader scale than heretofore, as was indicated by Mr. Sherman's speech, repelling all Executive interference with the legislation of the House.

Mr. Bocock met the question with great promptness, and defended the position of the President in an able speech.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Senate investigating committee have been engaged for two days examining into the charge preferred against the President and Judge Black, by Pettibone, who is a book-binder here, who comes before the committee that certain alterations had been made by Judge Black in a document which came from the President. The facts elicited before the committee show conclusively that Pettibone swore to what was not true, and will probably be handed over to the county, to be dealt with as the law provides in such cases.

MR. SCHELL AGAIN BEFORE THE CORRUPTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Covode's corruption committee had Mr. Schell before them again to-day, and did not have time to examine Mr. Butterworth.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A caucus of a considerable number of Democrats, embracing Representatives from nearly every Southern State, was held here yesterday. Members of Congress and delegates to Charleston participated.

An effort was made to effect some sort of action upon Mr. Hunter for the nomination at Charleston. The friends of Mr. Guthrie declined acceding, and the caucus broke up without accomplishing any result. It is understood that all the delegates to Charleston from Kentucky, except two, are for Guthrie. It is said these two are for Breckinridge. The friends of Mr. Douglas claim that a majority of the Charleston delegates from North Carolina are for him.

THE NICARAGUA TREATY.

Notwithstanding the reconsideration of the Nicaragua treaty, there is not the slightest reason to hope it will be ratified. Some of the Republican Senators urge as a reason against it that the provision permitting the United States to protect its citizens in the transit route is an abandonment of sovereignty by the Nicaragua Government, which has no power to give up a right of sovereignty, which vests exclusively in the people, because, forsooth, our Government would have no right to abandon any of the sovereign rights of the United States to a foreign Government, and of course there is no propriety in this argument. The question is not as to what the United States would do, but whether, for the protection of our citizens and the advantage of our commerce, we shall accept what Nicaragua offers. Meanwhile, the French and English Governments have concluded treaties with Nicaragua of the same character, relative to her, so that the result of the refusal of the Senate to confirm the treaty will be to give all the carrying trade to those countries who can protect it in accordance with their treaty stipulations. Thus, through the stupidity of Republican Senators, we find ourselves injured in Nicaragua, our citizens imprisoned, and our trade destroyed.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Hatch, of Buffalo, who was appointed to examine into the operations of the Reciprocity treaty and reciprocity treaty with the Canadas, has arrived here, and will present his report to the government in a few days. It will undoubtedly be adverse to this treaty, and a full exposure of the wrongs which Canada has inflicted upon us in our international intercourse. Congress has repeatedly manifested considerable feeling upon this subject, having frequently called upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury for all the facts in their possession in reference to it. The report of Mr. Hatch will present all the facts in connection with the workings in a clear and satisfactory light, leaving it to Congress to take such action in the premises as they deem proper.

PRESIDENTIAL CALCULATIONS.

I heard from a reliable source of an attempt of a projected coalition between the friends of Hunter and Douglas in regard to the Presidency. It appears that Denis C. Harvey, of Amelia county, Va., John Sliddon, Ann D. Dickinson—the two latter members of the Virginia legislature, and all friends of Senator Hunter—had a consultation with him and Roger A. Pryor and Mr. R. Garnett at Brown's Hotel, on Saturday last, on the subject of a coalition with Douglas. After the consultation, Harvey, accompanied by Pryor, arrived at St. Paul two or three years ago, from North Carolina, where it is supposed she has relatives living, but she has persistently refused to give up her account of her past life, more than to say that she has friends living, who know not where she is, and from whom she evidently wished to conceal her ignominious fate.

She arrived Blinsky in 1857, and in their family resided a man named John Walker, between whom and Mr. Blinsky there existed an illicit intimacy, as was proved, both before and after her marriage. Mr. Blinsky died suddenly, and suspicion of foul play arose, which led to an investigation, resulting in the conviction of his wife, it being proved that she purchased arsenic, and arsenic was found in the deceased's stomach.

In May last she succeeded, by means of outside aids, in escaping from the jail, but were arrested some days afterward, and in December last, after repeated efforts on the part of her counsel to secure for her a new trial, the day of execution was fixed for the 2d of March. Her counsel and sympathizers then made a last desperate effort to induce the Minnesota legislature to commute her sentence, and succeeded so far as to have a resolution passed to that effect. This was quashed by the veto of the governor.

There can be no doubt, after a perusal of the testimony on her trial, that she was guilty of the horrid deed of which she was convicted, her motive being to get her husband out of the way, get possession of his property and enjoy it with her paramour, Walker, whom she styles as her nephew.

She maintained an air of defiance and recklessness up to within a few days of her death. Previous to her execution she was visited and confirmed by a Catholic priest, and she declared that she "forgave her enemies, and was prepared to meet her God."

The scene on the scaffold—the last scene of this terrible tragedy—is thus described:

When the prisoner arrived upon the platform, she was led forward and kneeled upon the deep; the hurry, jailers and the sisters, and other ladies, in the same posture around her. About five minutes were thus spent in reading prayers by the clergy, in which she seemed to take a deep interest. Upon rising she was asked if she had anything to say. She spoke for a minute, perhaps. There was some repetition, but the following is very nearly what she said:

"I die without having had any mercy shown me, or justice. I die for the good of my soul, and God for mercy. Mercy you will grant, by my death! Your courts of justice are not courts of justice—but I will yet get justice in Heaven. I am a guilty woman, I know, but not of this murder, which was committed by another. I forgive everybody who did me wrong. I die a sacrifice to the law. I hope you all may be judged better than I have been by a more righteous judge. I die prepared to meet my God."

Mr. Hoffman then whispered a "good-bye" to her, upon which she showed some agitation, and said: "O, Mr. Hoffman, you promised to stand by me to the last. He assured her that he was not going to leave her.

Mr. Miller, the deputy sheriff, then approached her with the rope, when she exclaimed: "Dr. Miller, how can you stain your hands by putting that rope around my neck—I have always been kind to you."

He assured her that duty compelled him to do it, and she made no resistance, and only said: "Do, for God's sake, put it on so it will not suffocate me."

It became necessary in fixing the rope to lift the veil that was tied about her neck, when she said: "Mr. Hoffman, do have that veil taken from the rope and my neck."

He explained in a word the necessity of its being removed, when she said: "Fix it any way, so as not to suffocate me."

After it had been arranged, Dr. Miller took the black cap from his pocket and proceeded to put it on her head, when she said: "Be sure that my face is covered well."

All this took place in less time than it will take to read it, during which she said several times:—"God have mercy—God have mercy upon me!" Her last words were—"Lord Jesus Christ, receive my soul."

She was requested to take a step forward on the drop, and she, very quietly being prepared, Dr. Miller made a motion to Sheriff Tullis, who pulled the fatal rope, and in an instant she fell. The fall was about four feet, and the machinery was so nicely adjusted that the noise was scarcely heard outside of the inclosure.

There was scarcely any movement in the body after it dropped; a slight convulsive motion and a heaving of the chest was all that was observed.

The body was allowed to hang about twenty minutes, during which time prayers were read audibly by the clergy, who remained kneeling on the platform.

The physicians having examined the body several times, then stated to the sheriff that life was extinct, and she was cut down and placed in a plain black coffin that had been placed in front of the gallows during the whole period of the execution.

Her demeanor on the scaffold was excellent. She was not stupified (or stolid); neither did she shed a tear. It is the opinion of many that she expected a pardon or reprieve to the last moment.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—Prepared glue: a very useful and convenient article for the household, office and shop; "Spalding's Prepared Glue." It is one of those inventions, small in themselves, which, nevertheless, go far in the economies of household management, and are at every present aid in saving time, expense, and trouble. The number of small repairs to furniture, picture-frames, crockery, children's toys, leather, shell and other fancy work, with the most innumerable uses to which in every household a really good and ever-ready article of this kind may be applied, will at once suggest themselves to the ladies. Damaged book-covers, loosened leaves, and dilapidated maps and herbariums, will remind the student and book-worm of its value. This glue is compounded with chemicals that hold it permanently in solution until it is applied, without affecting its strength, and which serve to give the adhesive matter a firmer hold on the surfaces to be united, after which they quickly evaporate, leaving the glue to harden with rapidity and tenacity. It is estimated and proved that one million of money households in the United States, and that an outlay of from one to ten dollars is annually required to make small repairs to furniture alone, apart from the numerous neglects and make-shifts that are necessarily resorted to.

DIED,

In Dubois county, Mississippi, on the 26th of March, Mrs. MARINDA M. LEWERS, wife of Thomas Lewers.

Agricultural.

THE members of the Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Fair Grounds on Saturday the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, on very important business.

ANO. POPE, President.

apr4-2dw1t

Strayed--$5 Reward.

STRAYED from Brailford street a MILCH COW, red and white spotted, white face, no ears or horns, and the left scraped and bleeding, with the hair rubbed of her right hip. Any person bringing the cow to my residence will be thankfully rewarded. If taken in house corner Exchange street and Front Row, I will give five dollars reward.

apr4-1t* THOMAS MADDEN.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!

FRESH ARRIVALS!

The largest and finest assortment of

Letter,

Cap, and

Commercial Notes,

Legal Cap,

Record Cap,

Ladies' Bath Post,

AND LADIES' BILLET IN THE CITY.

Country merchants are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A new and fine assortment of GOLD PENS.

GEO. PATTISON & CO.'S,

Book and Stationery Store,

210 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

apr4

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting and Stage Manager.....WM. C. THOMPSON.
Stage Director.....JOSEPH M. DAWSON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 4—First night of the celebrated NELSON SISTERS, whose performances have been so well received. The performance will commence with LADIES DRESSING. After which the charming burlesque, entitled ATALANTA; or, The Three Golden Apples—Atalanta, Miss Sara; Hippomenes, Miss Gertie.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The doors (until further notice) will open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain rises at 7½. Seven Grand Acts. Tickets to the Balcony, 75 cents; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

25 PER CENT. SAVED

If you buy your

CHINA, GLASS,

AND

QUEENSWARE

AT

CHAS. N. ERICH,

310 Main street.

apr4

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire stock of GROCERIES, including the stand, to my brother, JOHN HUNT, of Front Row, to Martin, Kendig & Cook, who will continue the business in connection with my successor. I take this occasion to return my heartfelt thanks to the host of friends who have favored me with their patronage, and I can assure my successor in my successors to affable courtesies, and correct, fair-dealing business men, and solicit for them the favors so liberally bestowed on myself.

MEMPHIS, April 2, 1860. CHARLES POTTER.

KENDIG & COOK,

(Successors to Chas. Potter.)

No. 38 Front Row,

STILL continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY and ROAD STORE business at the above place. We keep constantly on hand Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Syrups, Rice, Cheese, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pork, Salt, Lard, Cordwood, Hams, Rice, General Supplies, etc., etc., to which we add the attention of merchants, planters and steamboatmen. Our facilities are such that we can supply ROAD STORES on better terms than any house in the city. [apr4-3m] KENDIG & COOK.

New Advertisements.

CORN, CORN, CORN!

2500 SACKS CORN, in store and for sale cheap.

A. DENIS,
South side Court square.

apr4-1w

FANCY DRESS BALL,

THERE WILL BE A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL given at the old Washington street Theatre THIS EVENING, Wednesday, April 4th, 1860. apr4-1t*

LOST,

A BLACK MULE, on the night of the 1st of April, had a rope halter when he left; he is about ten years old; body black; a horse mark with very large belly. By leaving the same at Mr. T. R. Rickard's livery stable, on Adams street, or giving information where to be found, will be liberally rewarded.

apr4-1t* GEO. D. SIGLER.

COMMITTED

TO the jail of Haywood county, Tenn., a boy 15 or 16 years of age, dark brown hair, does not see well; weight about 140 pounds; calls himself JESSE and says he belongs to Johnson & Nichols, of Shelby county. Said boy had on when committed a pair of brass pantaloons, blue frock coat and drab wool hat. He has a large scar above the right temple. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

apr4-2w* R. S. MISSELL, Jailor.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

Will open on MONDAY NIGHT, April 9th,

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

J. INGRO WILLIAMS OELEBRATED

Bible Panorama.

This magnificent Painting commences with Chaos, and continues down in historical order to the Babylonish Captivity, containing more than Fifty of the most sublime and interesting scenes in the Bible.

EXHIBITION EVERY NIGHT.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence at 8 o'clock.

Exhibition on Wednesday & Saturday Afternoon.

Doors open at 2—to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tickets 50 cents; children under ten and servants, 25 cents. Explained by Dr. Tibbits. apr4-9t

$1000 REWARD.

STEPHEN O. KENNEDY, a tall man, with black eyes and black hair, in company with a little girl, eight years of age, named Lizzie, and a woman with blue eyes and curly auburn hair, left Memphis on the 6th of March, A. D., 1860, with six stolen negroes: One man named Joe, very black, aged 35 years, two girls named Hagar and Amy, aged fifteen and twelve years, rather small for their ages; one negro woman, rather dark, named Mary Ann, aged eighteen years, with a bright mulatto infant, three years of age, and one negro child named Laura, six years of age. The woman accompanying Kennedy is not his wife, although he travels with her as such. She has several cuts on her right arm above the elbow.

The above reward will be paid by the injured with of Stephen Kennedy and between of mother of the little girl, for any positive information of the whereabouts of the above named negroes, or five hundred dollars for the whereabouts of either of them.

N. V. KENNEDY.

apr4-1t

TO MERCHANTS!

SHEPHERD & MOORE

Beg to announce that they are now receiving, in large quantities, their

SECOND SPRING STOCK

—OF—

FANCY PRINTS,

DRESS SILKS,

LADIES' HOOPS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Bought by one of their firm at the recent

FORCED SALES IN NEW YORK,

And to which they beg to call the attention of

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THOSE WHO HAVE ALREADY MADE THEIR purchases in the Eastern Cities, are particularly requested to examine the inducements which we are determined to offer.

SHEPHERD & MOORE,
278 Main street.

apr4-dtwsw1m

SPLENDID FURNITURE

AT

Auction.

To-Day, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock,

We will sell at the store room under the

GAYOSO HOTEL,

The most elegant and splendid assortment of

PARLOR SETS,

COURTING-ROOM DESKS,

CHAMBER SETS,

LAWYER'S DESKS,

CHAIRS,

WARDROBES,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Ever offered in this market. The Ladies will now have a chance to buy well-made and fashionable furniture at half its value.

Don't fail to attend this sale.

apr4 MONSARRAT, DUPREE & CO.

At Fifteen Minutes past 11 O'clock

PRECISELY,

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

Two Lots

ON ADAMS STREET, NORTH SIDE,

And adjoining the splendid block of store-houses in course of construction by John Tracy, Esq.

199 MAIN STREET.

apr4

Owners Wanted,

FOR the following described property remaining on our warehouse, of the (as of April), which, if not called for in thirty days, will be sold to pay charges:

N	Olsen & Co.	No mark
1 box.	Wm. Marx.	1 pack. 24 W M K
1 barrel oil.	1 bbl. G. ware.	2 trunks contents.
1 trunk.		
Michael Bury.	C. D. Fridel.	Hodge & Hinckley.
1 bbl. whisky.	1 bale.	1 box.
	1 half barrel.	

J. D. MORTON & CO.

apr1-1m

Mules for Sale.

I HAVE two good working MULES for sale cheap.

apr1-3t* JOHN C. ARMSTRONG.
On Kerr's Avenue.

Notice.

RESOLVED, By the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, that the following notice be published in two of the city papers, that no account against the city will be paid unless the same be authorized by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and supported by the Mayor. [Extract from the minutes.]

R. D. RADGH, Mayor.
J. L. RICHARDSON, City Register.

Memphis, April 3, 1860.

Sale of Stoves.

I not called for in thirty days, we will sell, to satisfy charges on same,

1 Cook Stove.
1 Heating Stove.
36 Pots and 3 Boilers, marks J. C. D., stowed on City Wharfboat.

SUMNER ADMIRAL.

apr1-1m

Farmers and Gardeners

WE wish to call your attention to the following Books:

The Farmer Encyclopedia, embracing all the recent discoveries calculated to benefit the farmer or gardener. 1 Vol. Price $3 75. By Stephens & Skinner. 2 vols.; 800 illustrations.

The Young Gardener's Assistant. By Thos. Bridgeman.

Fessenden's complete Farmer and Rural Economist.

Cole's American Fruit Grower.

Flower and Fruit Garden.

Barry's American Fruit Garden.

Field's Pear Culture.

Grapes and Raisins Plants. By Pilat.

Fessenden's American Kitchen Garden.

Strawberry Culture. By Parsons.

Every Lady her own Flower Gardener.

American Hand Book of Ornamental Trees.

Milch Cows and Dairy Farming. By Pilat.

Cattle Doctor and Dairy Manager. By Bach.

Hints to Horse-keepers. By Herbert.

M ran Horse. By Lindley.

Mason's Farrier and Stud Book. New edition.

Shannon on Bees Cows.

Tomall on Sheep.

Youatt on the Horse.

Youatt on the Dog.

Downing's