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BY M'CLANAHAN & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 242.

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LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

CARLYLE, ILL., October 3, 1860.

EDITORS APPEAL: When I wrote you last my mind was so engrossed with the fate of this great nation of freemen, that I saw nothing but politics, felt nothing but politics, dreamed of nothing but politics, and raged of nothing but politics and for the perpetuity of our Union of States—as this was given us by our fathers—with the principle in it of continuing in growth until it should become ocean-bound, with the isles of the sea as high hosts to beckon and welcome the freeden-loving of the olden worlds into this home and universal asylum of the down trodden white men of all other hemispheres. But now I feel relieved and can breathe deeper, broader, higher and freer, since I see the hearty reception that has been given by the people, whether North or South, East or West, to their great champion, the constitution's expounder and defender, Stephen A. Douglas. Confident that the sober second thought of the people is at work and can well make all right, I turn my mind's eye to the contemplation of this beautiful earth of ours, the free white man's glorious heritage, which he occupies by divine right and patent—patent from on high. Ah! did I wield a pen that could with the faithfulness of a master artist transfer from nature's canvas to the unlisted shoot the beautiful landscape which an Illinois prairie spreads out before my vision now, I would tell you of the waving corn and a thousand and one other things over which a bright mid October sun is throwing his mellow rays; and of the hearts of a loyal, Union-loving, happy people, which leap for very joy at the prospects of granaries full and the Union safe. But why tell you of these things, you of Memphis and the Memphis congressional district, in good old Tennessee, and prate to you of our fine undulating prairie lands, with their rich soils and abundant yields in the cereals and esculents, when you have an area of rich soils so hard as heat. But I wander, for, in honest truth, I took my pen in hand to write something about your goodly city, and what shall I say of it? Ever since my visit of last April Memphis, the "giant princess" of the Mississippi valley, has ever had her sample my mind, and if I could ever get my consent to pull up stakes and quit this home, "the dearest spot on earth to me," of mine, it would be to take up my residence in your fair city. I call Memphis the "giant princess," for, although we may not rank as the queen city of the Mississippi valley, still does she by the matchless position in which she so gracefully stands, dim the lustre and bedizen the crown so haughtily worn by the queen queen. Memphis, as we speak, is to Memphis on the promontory or only head-land of the Mississippi, the father of rivers, from New Orleans, La., to St Louis, Mo., with a sufficient area of back ground in a country of unsurpassed soil and in a climate where cotton, the great king of commerce, and commander-in-chief of the almighty dollar, grows prolific, and yields as well as in any other region in America, and when Indian corn, the staff of American life, makes no fairy return to the husbandman for his judicious tillage, and where hay is so heavy as to be cut only twice a year, and where, in fact, any other product of the great valley yielded in which you have tilled and water communications the year round will "all mankind and the rest of the world" what is to prevent Memphis, if her business men properly appreciate and truly perceive her commercial position, from becoming one of if not the commercial emporium of this great valley, which is now the common center of arts, science, morals, learning, power, and of every other human good work struggling for or having in this life. Your climate must be as healthy as is towards Illinois, and I assert that now we have become half civilized here, know how, and do take care of health, as it should be guarded and cared for, that our hills of mortality will show our climate equal to any portion of our God-made and favored continent.

With the waters of the majestic Mississippi washing the western line of Tennessee, the State (of which Memphis is the natural commercial emporium) for a distance of 160 miles, and the site of Memphis being the great one-mile-square of all cotton distances; and this a climate mild and genial, free from the scorching heats of the far off south and the chilling blasts of the black north; all she needs is to know her position with the men of mind, mercantile foresight, adventure, and energy, backed by the "vast of home," an unbending integrity to put her to a glorious future, a proud destiny—aye her career will be onward and upward in the realm of a great metropolis, a mighty city, a vast commercial emporium. I feel big-hearted to pay a visit to your fair city, and was somewhat prepared for the reality I should meet when I should receive of the physical, moral and mental condition of things there; but when I made the acquaintance of the editors of the APPEAL, and other gentlemen of various pursuits in life, I found the same inherited by men of a broad calibre—men of heart, soul and a far-reaching intelligence—men possessed of a patriotism inspired from on high, and that pro-claimed non-intervention as the principle, and popular sovereignty as its incident. Surely, said I, this is a people deserving to be free, having the wisdom of knowing how to make safe God's own heart, and if ever I get back home again I will tell Illinoisans they are our brethren indeed. Messrs. McClanahan and Dill, do just step up here into this "*Young Gardens of the West*," our much loved and beautiful prairie State, and judge for yourselves of her capabilities her resources, and of her liberty-loving sons with her welcome as of old.

Yours, truly, BEN. BOND.

Everett's Life of Washington.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1860.

The first flick of that golden chain which shall hereafter for many generations bind together the names of George Washington and Edward Everett, has just been fitted into its place. The unofficial labors of the scholar and statesman, of whom it may be said, all great, and whose national devotion to the purchase of Mount Vernon was challenged the admiration of the world, are brought into fitting connection in the compleat of Washington's Life, contributed by Everett, to Sparks's revised edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The undertaking Edinburgh publishers, who commenced the publication in late Lord Macaulay, the writer of the article on Washington for the Encyclopedia, its new edition, and had made preparations to Macaulay to undertake the work. The engagement already pressing upon the great essayist and historian, compelled his declination of the proposal, and, at his suggestion, Mr. Everett was invited to undertake the article. The scholar and statesman was most fortunate; for in no one's hands was such a task more likely to result itself into a labor of love, and the latter heart or mind could such a labor be communicated. The sal of Mr. Everett's labors is on the eve of publication at this country, by Shel ton & Co., of New York, in a style of 32 pages, with the appropriate prefix of a portrait of the author, engraved after a marble bust.

In this work Mr. Everett disclaims all pretensions to historical research, or to make biography, among critical documents and revolutionary manuscripts. He has prepared, from the standard works, a clear, concise, and comprehensive and comparatively brief, memoir of our national hero—concerning the salient features of Washington's career and character—condensed in that concise and familiar form necessarily characteristic of encyclopedia articles. The biography is a model of condensation, and, by its rapid, narrative and interesting style, would commend itself, in its new form, to the mass of readers, as the standard, popular Life of Washington. In no report presents a more satisfactory, and, in a popular form, with the monumental works of Marshall, Sparks and Irving, this measure biography, by one so well qualified, will fill a vacant place in our literature. It was well to be entrusted in a circulation among the people of both England and America, such as no previous life of the father of his country has ever attained.

In addition to the historical and biographical incidents of Washington's life, which are concisely narrated by Mr. Everett, this volume is enriched by a contribution by Dr. James Jackson, upon the nature of the disease of which Washington died; the inventory of the personal property at Mount Vernon, at the time of the general's death; and the will of Martha Washington. It may also be stated, that in the preface Mr. Everett pays a passing tribute to the memory of Macaulay, which is a model of beauty and eloquence, expressed with rare tenderness and kindness.

We signed the correction of paragraphs of Mr. Everett's memoir, as furnishing, at once, a specimen of the style, and some very sensible remarks upon the subject of praise, by way of delicate and much disputed and sought, of justifying its application to General Washington:

"Allow to the argument against his military capacity, in the question whether, generally speaking, Washington was a man of genius—a question not to be answered till that wind is replaced, Dr. Johnson said, "that position which constitutes a poet," and in that acceptation Washington certainly was not endowed with it. As little did he possess the genius of a painter, the man of letters, the sculptor, the painter, the musician. The term is so loosely used, not to say exclusively, appropriated to that intellectual power, which enables man to excel in science, literature, and the fine arts, that those who are destitute of it in these departments are often declared to have it altogether. But genius in a general sense is a quality of all great, and without intellectual power, or the combination of the moral and intellectual faculties, which constitutes the great or the artist. Without adopting Virgil's magnificent but scornful contrast between scientific and literary skill, on the one hand—and those masterful arts on the other—by which victories are gained and nations organized, we must still admit that the chief son who, in spite of obstacles the most formidable, and vicissitudes the most distressing, conducts great wars to successful issue,—that the statesman who harmonizes many parties in peace, skillfully moderates the councils of constituent assemblies, and, without the resources of rhetoric, but by influence mightier that authority, secures the formation and organization of governments, and, in their administration, establishes the model for official conduct for all following time, is endowed with a divine principle of thought and action, as distinct in its kind as that of Demosthenes or Milton. It is the genius of a contemplate method. Analysis may describe its manifestations in either case, but cannot define its interior principle. It is a final element of character. We may speak of prudence, practicality, and self-control, of bravery and disinterestedness, as we speak of an eye for color and a perception of the graceful in the painter, a sensibility to the sublime, the pathetic, and the beautiful in discourse; but, behind and above all these, there must be a creative and controlling principle, at least as marks character as an intellect or art. The qualities which pertain to genius are not the whole of genius in the one case any more than the other. The moral faculties, how large, and the nerves are essential to life, but they are not life itself; that higher something which puts all the organic functions of the frame in motion. In the possession of that mysterious quality of character, manifested in a long life of unambitious service, which, called by whatever name, secures the confidence, commands the respect, and wins the affection of contemporaries, and grows upon the admiration of successive generations, forming a standard to which the merit of other men is referred, and a lying proof that pure patriotism is not a delusion nor virtue an empty name, no one of the sons of men has equalled George Washington."

NORWESTER.

Election of President by the House of Representatives—the Election of 1801.

[From N. O. Picayune.]

Since the beginning of our government there have been two elections of President of the United States by the House of Representatives. Mr. Jefferson was so elected in 1801, and Mr. Adams in 1825.

The cases were, however, materially different. The election took place under different conditions as to the candidates, and different constitutional provisions.

Tell of Mr. Jefferson was under the original system, when the electors of persons were voted for for President, and that one having a majority of all the votes, and the greatest number of votes, was to be President, and the next highest to be Vice President. Should there be an equality of votes between two, the House of Representatives was required, voting immediately by States, to choose one of them for President, the other to be Vice-President. If no person had a majority, the House was required to choose a President among the five highest on the list of candidates. Had, for, the next highest to be Vice President, or, if there should be two or more having an equal number of votes, the Senate was directed to choose one from the Vice-Presidents.

In the election of 1800 the Republican members of Congress organized the practice of caucuses and nominated Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr as their candidates for President. The Federal candidates were John Adams, the incumbent, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina.

The number of States was then sixteen; the number of electors was one hundred and fifty eight, and the number of members of the House of Representatives was one hundred and six.

The result of the electoral election was: Republican electors—Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73. Federal electors—Adams, 65; Pinckney, 64; John Jay, 1. Rhode Island, which voted for Jefferson, gave 1 to Adams, 3 to Pinckney, and one to John Jay, who had been the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The States which voted for Jefferson and Burr, in the electoral college, were: New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia—8. Eates. North Carolina gave a divided vote—8 Republicans and 4 Federal. The Federal States were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey and Delaware—7 States, with a portion of the vote of North Carolina.

The votes were officially counted on the second Wednesday, which was the 11th day of February, 1801. The result was duly announced, and the house immediately proceeded to ballot for President between the two highest candidates having an equal number of votes—that, is Jefferson and Burr.

It will be seen that the Republicans had a majority in the electoral colleges, and a majority of States in the election of electors—for they were in a minority in the House of Representatives. There were 51 Republicans, and 55 Federalists. But the Federalists had no candidate of their own party, but were required to choose between two leaders of their adversaries.

A great deal has been written for half a century on the subject of the alleged intrigues and bargains "behind the scenes" to elect Mr. Jefferson. Most of them were managed before the election in the House came on, but after the result was known, Mr. Jefferson was at Washington. Mr. Burr was at Albany, a member of the New York legislature, then in session, and General Hamilton, who was a member of the New York legislature, then in session, and General Hamilton, who was a member of the New York city, Federalist, was at New York city. The Federal party could not be united on Burr. His great activity then, as a democrat, was well known, and he was personally and importunately to the body of Federalists to throw Burr over and give the Presidency to Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia, who held the result in his hands, and finally decided to for Jefferson, wrote, at the time, the Presidency came in the power of Burr, if he had done anything to obtain it. The honorable gentleman's refusal not to adjourn before a President should be chosen, and voted with closed doors. The first ballot was taken on Tuesday.

For Jefferson—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee—eight States.

For Burr—Vermont, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Vermont—six States.

Divided and Filling Blank—South Carolina and Maryland—two States.

Of the nine States which voted for the Republican ticket in the electoral colleges, seven voted for Jefferson, and one for Burr. Of the seven States voting for Federalists in the colleges, six voted for Burr, and one (New Jersey) for Jefferson. This state of the ballot continued without change for three days and eight ballots. On the one hundred and thirty-sixth ballot, which took place on the 17th of February, Mr. Jefferson was elected by the following votes:

For Jefferson—Vermont, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee—10 States.

For Burr—Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—four States.

Blank—Maryland and South Carolina—two States.

The change was that of Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, who voted for Burr, change his vote to Jefferson; and Vermont, which had voted for Burr, and Maryland, which had voted for Burr, was induced, by the withdrawal of Mr. Bayard, to vote for Jefferson. The change was that of Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, who voted for Burr, change his vote to Jefferson; and Vermont, which had voted for Burr, and Maryland, which had voted for Burr, was induced, by the withdrawal of Mr. Bayard, to vote for Jefferson. The change was that of Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, who voted for Burr, change his vote to Jefferson; and Vermont