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NO. 17.

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## LOUDON:

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

New-York, March 11.—The Cotton market today was dull, the sales amounting to 2,250 bales. Flour firm; sales of 5,500 bags at \$7.25 for state, and \$8.12 for Ohio; and 1,200 South Carolina, at \$8.57. Wheat was firm, sales of 10,500 bushels fair Southern white at \$1.37. Corn is firm; sales of 25,000 bushels at \$2.14. Rio Coffee 500 bags at \$11; 1000 Java at \$1. Spirit of Turpentine, 150 bbls at 67 1/2; the market is easier.  
The steamer North Star has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 16th, but no specie. The markets continued dull. The Mexicans are putting the coast in a state of defence against the Filibusters. The ship San Francisco was wrecked outside of San Francisco on the 8th of February and was totally lost. The cargo, valued \$100,000, was partially saved. The Filibusters were quarrelling among themselves; part of them had left Walker.

## Washington, March 3.

The Jury has returned a verdict of guilty against Dr. Gardner, and he has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years.  
Washington, March 4.  
The House was engaged on Friday on the Homestead Bill.  
The Senate on the Nebraska Bill was discussed by Messrs. Bell, Dawson and others. The vote on its passage was excepted that night, but the debate was carried on fiercely until four o'clock on Saturday morning when the bill passed. Dr. Gardner took strychnine directly after his sentence and is dead.

## From Philadelphia Letter.

The Iron Men are doing a fine business, so good, that they say not a word about a tariff. There are thirteen thousand miles of railroad in operation; three thousand miles additional, it is estimated, will be built this year. For double tracks, one hundred thousand tons will be required this year. The quantity of railroad iron, therefore, in use by the end of this year, allowing one hundred tons to the mile, will be one million seven hundred thousand tons, which, at \$35 per ton, the present price, gives a total of \$110,500,000 invested in railroad bars now in use. Eight per cent, is estimated by the Railway Times to be the wear and tear of the rails in use, which would require an outlay for this item alone, of more than eight millions of dollars annually, or in the course of ten years, over eighty millions of dollars. By January, 1859, there will, in all probability, be in operation in the United States, 30,000 miles of railway. Between now and that period, there will have to be furnished by our manufacturers, the iron for some sixteen thousand miles of new track, and as much as eight per cent, per annum of the amount now in use. This magnificent amount with multiplied uses for iron, cars, locomotives, steam engines, machinery, steamboats, iron sailing vessels, iron buildings, &c. gives to the iron trade the most flattering prospects, if nothing intervenes to stop the progress of railroad construction.

A Board of Naval Surgeons has convened at the U. S. Naval Arsenal, Philadelphia, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and candidates for admission into the medical corps of the Navy. The Board consist of Dr. Thomas Dillard, President, and Drs. Green, Ruschenberger and Henderson, as members.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Express, narrates a spicy incident of Senatorial intercourse. A senator, it seems, says he took place in the Senate yesterday. Notwithstanding the severe exhortation of Senators Seward and Sumner, by Mr. Toombs, on the conclusion of that gentleman's speech, they both went over to his seat and shook hands with him, and Governor Seward undertook to explain his conduct when Governor of N. Y., in the Virginia requisition case, and assured Mr. Toombs that he had misunderstood it. The latter retorted upon him with severity and reminded that no person is to hold the seat unless he is worthy of any further notice!—This scene was witnessed by Senators Cooper and Wade, and the latter who is a decided Free Soiler was so indignant at Mr. Seward's want of spirit that he refused to attend a dinner party at the latter's house last evening, an invitation to which he had previously accepted.—Other well known Free Soilers are equally indignant with Mr. Wade, as the degrading position occupied by two of their standard bearers on this subject.—[Lynchburg Virginia.

The Thoroughly Educated.—A man entering into life, says Mr. Ruskin, ought accurately to know three things;—First, where he is; secondly, where he is going; thirdly, what he had best do under these circumstances. First, Where he is—that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it, and how what is it made of, and what may be made of it. Secondly, Where he is going—that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; and whether, for information respecting it, he had better consult the Bible, Koran, or Council of Trent. Thirdly, what he had best do under these circumstances—that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses—what are the present state and wants of mankind; what is his place in society; and what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it. The man who knows these things, and who has had his soul subdued in the learning them, that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, I should call educated, and the man who knows them not, uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel.

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife. "My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back. There now."

## REMARKS OF MR. BEWLEY.

A Bill to establish a system of Education and Common Schools in this State, being under consideration, MR. BEWLEY submitted the following remarks:

The question under consideration Mr. Speaker, is one of more importance to the State of Tennessee, than any question that I feel gentlemen on this floor, that our present system is defective and inefficient; the greatest defect is the limited means provided. Where is the Tennessee who does not feel humbled when he is told that the standard of Education in Tennessee is lower than any other State in this Union except Arkansas, that was but yesterday a wilderness; there being in our State, 77,522 men and women over the age of 21 years that neither read nor write; is not this humiliating to our State pride? I was motivated the other day when I saw an extract of this fact published in one of the New York papers, a copy of which I have before me, (here Mr. Speaker read the extract.) These facts, Mr. Speaker were read on the floor of Congress not long since in reply to a speech of one of our distinguished Representatives in Congress, who had achieved a victory in debate over his competitor. What must have been his feelings to hear that the ignorance of our people on the floor of Congress before all the members of this Union. We have in it's respect become a reproach and a "by-word," which is read and known of all men—let us march up to the question, Mr. Speaker, as Statesmen, and vote for the tax proposed in the bill, and wipe out the disgrace that now rests upon us. The subject of Education is one of grave importance; it is the main pillar, upon which this government rests. Talks other governments, it is covered by the sovereign will of the people; this question was looked at an early day in 1786, when the celebrated ordinance was passed by Congress. Among other things it is declared that Schools and the means of Education being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools should be encouraged in all the Territories of this Union, and to this end Congress provided that a part of the public land should be set apart in each Township of six miles square, and that 400 acres in each Township should be set apart for that purpose. Those distinguished patriots who were of the Congress of 1786, foresaw the necessity of Education. A people making the experiment of self government, knew that the idea of self government by an illiterate mass of people was absurd; that illiterate men could not form constitutions and laws to govern themselves, or execute them when adopted, nor would they have morals and elevation of character, the only basis of patriotism, to appreciate and preserve their freedom. To use the language of a very distinguished individual, "what is man without an Education, a slave, a reasoning savage, vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence, derived from God, and the degradation of brutal passions; and on the other hand educate man, and it is a companion which no misfortune can suppress, no crime destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave, at home a friend, abroad an ornament, it lessens vice, it generates virtue, it gives grace and government to genius.

By examination I find by the reports of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, that of two hundred and forty convicts there are but three that number educated. This fact of itself ought to convince us as to the influence education exerts over the human mind. Ignorance is the prolific source of vice.  
In view of these facts, let us vote for the tax proposed in this bill. I did not discuss this question to any extent in the canvass, but I know the principle is right, and I know my constituents to be intelligent and they will sustain me in the vote. I intend to give on this question.

The county of Mury will have to pay three dollars under the provisions of this bill, while poor counties will not pay one, and therefore the principle is unfair, and contends that each county should tax themselves to educate their own citizens. The principle would be the same in either case. Adopt that principle, and the rich in the counties would still have to educate the poor, and I am opposed to making discriminations among our people. The tax in favor of leaving a tax upon all the taxable property of the State to the extent this bill proposes. I am aware, Mr. Speaker, to take a superficial view of this question, it would seem to look unfair to tax the rich to educate the children of the poor, but with a little reflection it will be seen that we have every thing to gain; you elevate the standard of morals; you will suppress crime; your Criminal Courts will not be crowded; you will lessen the number in your Penitentiary.

I indeed you will lessen your tax to a greater extent than you are now called upon to pay.—Who will complain of this tax to educate the poor children of our State, when we remember that we are the 5th State in population and wealth, and the standard of education is lower than any State in this Union, and remembering too, that the poor work on public roads, without pay or reward, fight the battles in our country; they are the first to rally around the American flag, leave their humble cottages and their wives and children in tattered rags, and march to the battle-field, the cold damp ground is their bed, and an inclement sky their covering, exposed to all the privations and sufferings incident to war. Many thousands, whose bones are resting in the foreign land, and their orphan children amongst us. I ask again, Mr. Speaker, where is the Tennesseean that would withhold means of educating them? Educate those children; although they are in obscure poverty, they possess native fire and a burning genius, and if educated, will be heard in the walls of this Senate and take our places when we are gone, and in the Halls of Congress, and commanding armies, as almost all of our distinguished men have been taken from the humble walks of life.

The name of Tennessee has gone abroad on the wings of the wind to all the nations of the world. Our chivalry and patriotism will tell upon the pages of History in all time to come. When we are abroad in a neighboring State, the mere announcement of the fact that we are a Tennesseean, like the Roman, throws a shield around us. Then let us march up as statesmen and vote for the bill.

A sentence in the language of flowers—if you wish for hearts—use, never look to "marry-gold."

## The Steamer Tennessee.—The Baltimore

Sun of Friday says: "The new steamer Tennessee returned yesterday morning early from her trial trip. During the trip, she passed outside Cape Henry some twenty miles, and during her absence acted in such a manner as to command the admiration of a large number of merchants and others who were on board. She promises to be one of the fastest steamers afloat, making during the trip frequently 16 miles per hour.—She will commence her regular trips to Charleston on Tuesday next.

Intellect Developed by Labor.—Are labor and self-culture irreconcilable with each other? In the first place we have seen that a man, in the midst of labor, may and ought to give himself to the most important improvements, that he may cultivate his sense of justice, his benevolence, and his desire of perfection. Toil is the school for these high principles; and we have here a strong presumption that, in other respects, it does not necessarily blight the soil.—Next, we have seen that the most fruitful sources of truth and wisdom are not books, precious as they are, but experience and observation; and these belong to all conditions. It is another important consideration, that almost all labor demands intellectual activity, and is best carried on by those who invigorate their minds; so that the two interests, toil and self-culture, are friends to each other. It is in mind, after all, which does the work of the world; so that the more there is of mind, the work will be more accomplished. A man, in proportion as he is intelligent, makes a given force accomplish a greater task, makes skill take the place of muscles, and with less labor gives a better product. Make men intellectual activity, and it becomes inventive; they find shorter processes. Their knowledge of nature helps to turn its laws to account, to understand the substances which the work, and to seize on useful hints, which experience continually furnishes. It is among workmen that some of the most useful mechanics have been contrived. Spread education, and as the history of this country shows, there will be no bounds to useful invention.

The accumulation of funds in the Treasury, it is supposed, is for the purpose of making the payments to Mexico under the Gadsden treaty when passed. The administration, it is said, have little doubt of its ratification, and will make the entire payment, fifteen millions of dollars, in one payment, instead of annual payments. The Sub Treasury holds an abundance of funds, and the secretary of the Treasury prefers to pay the whole amount at once. Of the amount, it is understood about four millions will be remitted in sterling bills to London, and a portion of the remainder will be used in payment of some debts due in New York by SANTA ANNA.

The Commercial Convention.—The Convention of Delegates from the Southern and Southwestern States, met originally in Baltimore, in December, 1852, and again in Memphis, in June, 1853, and adjourned on the latter occasion to meet in Charleston, on the second Monday (10th) of April, 1854. The unity of this body consists merely in its having for its one great object the advancement of the commercial and industrial interests of the South and Southwest. It is purely popular in its character, although in some cases the Delegates have been appointed by the Executives of the States, this is to be regarded as a mere matter of convenience, for the purpose of securing a full attendance. It has been universally felt that these assemblages of intelligent representatives of every department of Southern enterprise; by bringing together a great and varied amount of knowledge and experience, promote unity and sympathy of feeling among our distant communities, and give beneficial and enlightening impulse to our industrial pursuits.—Our city has been among the first to promote the reunion of the Southern people, and hence the adjournment of the Memphis Convention to assemble here in April next was received with general favor. We noticed some time since the preliminary arrangements for securing a large attendance, and for promoting the comfort and entertainment of the Delegates. These arrangements have been pressed with an energy and devotion characteristic of the gentlemen who have them principally in charge, and the result now promises to be the highest degree creditable to them and to the City, which they represent. It is believed that many distinguished and honored names will be found in roll of the coming Convention; that large delegations will be present from every Southern State, and that the concourse of strangers will be greater than has ever before been witnessed in our city. As a specimen of what may be expected, we notice in the Nashville paper of last evening five hundred delegates appointed by Governor JOHNSON to represent Tennessee in the Convention and among them are many of the most prominent citizens of that State. The proverbial hospitality of Charleston is likely to have full scope for its exercise, but we have faith to believe that she will be found equal to the occasion, and will lose none of her good repute by neglecting the genial duties imposed upon her.—[Charleston Mercury.

What a lonely life a man leads without wife or children! He seems to hang, as it were, a loose, disjointed member upon society, disconnected from his fellow-beings, by all those household ties which seem to form the connecting links of life.

ENERGY.—See how that fellow works! No obstacle is too great for him to surmount, no mountain too high for him to scale. He will make a stir in the world and no mistake. Such are the men who build our railroads, dig up the mountains in California and enrich the world. There is nothing gained by idleness and sloth. This is the world of action, and to make money, gain a reputation and exert a happy influence, men must be active, persevering, and energetic.—They must not quail at shadows—run from home, or attempt to dodge the lightning. Go forward zealously in whatever you undertake, and we will risk you any where, and through life.

Punch says "The sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and in finding her the will to shine away as she does of a night; and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars besides."

The Moustache Movement.—Foot boy—"Well, sir, master his at 'ome, but he's confined to his room. He's a growin' of moustachors, and a'nt allowed to see nobody but his 'air-dressors."

## AN ACT.

To prescribe the time and manner of electing Judges and Attorneys General by the people.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That on the 4th Thursday in May, 1854, there shall be elected in this State three Judges of the Supreme Court, one Attorney General for the State, one Judge and one Attorney General in each judicial district, and one Chancellor in each Chancery division.

SEC. 2. The Sheriffs of the different counties shall, on that day and ever afterwards, as provided by this act, open and hold the election in their respective counties, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions that are prescribed in reference to the election of Sheriffs, Clerks, Registers, and county Trustees. If there shall be no Sheriff of the county, or he shall be a candidate, the Coroner shall hold the election.

SEC. 3. The Sheriff or Coroner shall, within three days after such election, transmit to the Secretary of State a copy of the certificates made by the Judges and Clerks, of the number of votes received by each candidate.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of State shall compare the number of votes received by each candidate; shall enter the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall issue to the person receiving the highest number of votes, a certificate of his election, to be countersigned by the Governor; which certificate shall be sufficient to enable him to proceed to discharge the duties of the office.

SEC. 5. If two persons, candidates for the same office, shall receive an equal number of votes, it shall be the duty of the Governor immediately to order another election, within thirty days, of which notice shall be given in one or more newspapers published at the Capital, and one or more newspapers published in the district in which such election is to be held.

SEC. 6. As often as a vacancy shall occur in any said offices by death, resignation, expiration of the term, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order an election to be held, and of which notice shall be given, if of a Supreme Judge or Attorney General and Reporter, for two months, by publication in a newspaper in each of the grand divisions of the State, if of a Circuit Judge, Chancellor, or Attorney General, by publication for one month in one of the newspapers of the Capital and in one or more newspapers in the circuit or district for which such Judge or Chancellor, or Attorney is to be elected.

SEC. 7. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any said offices by death, resignation or removal, the Governor shall appoint some person to fill the office until the election of a successor, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. Persons illegally voting for any of said offices, shall be liable to indictment or presentment; and upon conviction, shall be punished as in other cases of misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the qualified voters of the county of Shelby, shall elect a Judge of the Common Law and Chancery Court of the city of Memphis; the qualified voters of the county of Shelby, Tipton, Fayette and Hardeman, shall elect a Judge for the eleventh Judicial Circuit, composed of said counties; the qualified voters of the thirteenth and fourteenth civil districts in Shelby county, in which Memphis and Fort Pickering are situated, shall elect a Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis, and also an Attorney General for said Criminal Court of Memphis; and the qualified voters of the counties of Shelby, Tipton, Fayette and Hardeman, the fifth, thirteenth and fourteenth civil districts in Shelby county excluded, shall elect an Attorney General for the eleventh Judicial Circuit.

SEC. 10. And if there is no newspaper published in the Circuit, the notice of said election shall be published in some newspaper near the Circuit, and which circulates therein.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That in voting for Supreme Judge of the State every voter shall prefix to the name of each candidate on his ticket, the words Eastern, Western or Middle Divisions, to denote the grand division of the State for which he desires each candidate elected. And the person receiving the highest number of votes for any divisions shall be declared one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.

## reasons for contesting such election.

W. H. WISENER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
EDWIN POLK,  
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed January 5, 1854.

## NOW-A-DAYS.

Alas! how every thing has changed,  
Since I was sweet sixteen,  
When all the girls wore homespun frocks,  
And aprons nice and clean;  
With bonnets made with braided straw,  
That tied beneath the chin,  
The shawl laid neatly on the neck,  
And fastened with a pin.  
I recollect the time when I  
Rode father's horse to mill,  
Across the meadow's rock and field,  
And up and down the hill;  
And when our folks were out at work,  
As sure as I'm a sinner,  
I jumped upon a horse back,  
And carried them their dinner.  
Dear old young ladies, now-a-days,  
Would almost faint away,  
To think of riding all alone,  
In wagon, chaise or sleigh;  
And as for giving "pat" his meals,  
Or helping "ma" to bake,  
Oh! saints, 'twould spoil their lily hands,  
Though sometimes they make cake.  
When winter came, the maiden's nest,  
Began to beat and flutter;  
Each bean would take his sweetheart out,  
Sleighing in a cutter,  
Or, if the storm was bleak and cold,  
The girls and beaux together,  
Would meet and have most glorious fun,  
And never mind the weather.  
But now, indeed, it grieves me much  
The circumstance to mention,  
However kind the young man's heart,  
And honest his intention;  
He never asked the girls to ride,  
But such a war is waged,  
And if he sees her on a week,  
Why, surely, "they're engaged."

For Free Press.  
Mothers, be careful of your daughters, lest you do not bring them up in the way they should go. It is right, they should mingle in society. Yet the mother should know with whom they associate, she should admit none as friends, or suitors unless she be intimately acquainted with their whole lives from their infancy up, or have a written certificate from the hand of the most undoubted veracity, that he is a gentleman of wealth and distinction. Not distinguished, for his honor, his love for fame, his common-sense conversation, his gentlemanly deportment, as evidence of his good breeding; nay, you must not be deceived by those minor accomplishments. But be certain he is wealthy. But above all, look well to those who visit your house under the pretence of a friend. Many a fond mother has been hoaxed in this way, and the loveliest member of her family captured by him who only meant to get rid of those visitors, who do not exactly please your eye, is to begin first by treating them to a small amount of your displeasure; by slipping the cat off the table, kicking the dog out of the door, slapping two or three, or half a dozen of the children sprawling on the floor. And in nine cases out of ten he will begin to smell a rat; next time you meet him turn your head as though you did not see him. Appear haughty and proud, and do not speak to him unless he speaks first, and then scarcely audible; then he will imagine you do not care a straw, whether he comes to see your daughter or not. Manage so as to let him see you on one or more occasions, laughing and talking freely with your favorite in the presence of your daughter and I will bet ten dollars, he will grow awfully suspicious that all is not right when he is about. If that will not do, next time he comes let him stamp and scrape his feet ten or fifteen minutes after being announced before you ask him to come in, then he will take the hint, next time don't ask him to come in at all and he will be as certain as any thing, that you don't want him to come to see your girl. I never knew it to fail, though I do not say it will effectually break him from your house, so long as he loves your gal, and she smiles at him when he accidentally meets him some where else. If you fail at this it would be a good head to send her off to the care of some relations, and if he avails that try something else, never give up, and thereby show to the world an indestructible determination to rule your daughter in her love affairs, whether or not in the eyes of God and humanity, you have a right to do so, or have a right not to do so.

I do not think it would be advisable or prudent for the old men to take any hand in the affair at all, though if they wish they might look sour, or something of the kind, to suit the occasion. It is generally left to the old women, whether he comes to see your daughter, they manage them best. And I shall quote, right here, before I get some of them on me like a duck on a Sune Jug. OBSERVER OF THE TIMES.

London, Tenn., March 1854.  
It's What You Spend.—It's what thee'll spend, my son," said a sage old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will decide whether thee'll be rich or not." The advice was true, for it was Franklin's in another shape—"Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves;" but it cannot too often be repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses; saying to themselves that it is only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious—that even the sea shore is made up of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day even is thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest on a capital of six hundred dollars. The man who saves ten cents a day only, is so much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars.

The following is from a western paper, and is not only good sense, but, of all measure, comical poetry.  
He who reads and comes to pay,  
Shall live to read another day;  
But he who will not plunk the cash,  
Through his name on our subscription book we shall be compelled, however reluctantly, to make a dash.

"Mr. Times, how do you keep your books?"  
"Oh, by double entry." "Double entry—how's that?"  
"Oh, easy enough. I make one entry and father makes another."

Imprisonment of an American.—Capt. Mossman, of New York, whose vessel was lately wrecked upon the coast near Vera Cruz, has been imprisoned by the Mexican authorities of Minatlan, for entering in distress a port near that place, which is not a port of the United States. The vessel in New York have sent an agent to Washington to lay the facts before the President.

"Have you any molasses, Mr. Hughes?"  
"I have a few, but many do you want, 'Well, I guess I'll take half a dozen if you are pretty good."

## FEELING IN TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The Par-

is corresponding of the London Times writes:—Among the letters which I have seen from Constantinople of the 25th, several speak, if not despondingly, at least not in the sanguine tone one might expect from the decided attitude adopted by the maritime Powers, and the cruise has some allowance ought to be made for the Turkish and the circumstances, and the discovery of a conspiracy in the very capital of the Sultan's dominions is sufficient to account for this gloomy tone. It is still feared that the Russians will master all their strength to strike a decisive blow on the Danube before any force—French or English—can render assistance, or even reach the spot, and that simultaneously with that apprehended, calmly, a renewed attempt will be made to revolutionize the Slavonian subjects of the Porte, which would place the Sultan at the mercy of the Czar, and terrify him into any conditions he might think proper. "The Czar," they say, "has little or nothing to lose. He can keep his Black Sea fleet in port, though the impossibility of victualing his troops on the Asiatic territory, or sending reinforcements is very inconvenient to him, yet it is not such an evil as would counterbalance his successes in another direction.

The blow he meditates on the Danube, and which we fear may be successful, would restore the prestige his arms have lost, and he is sure that at any period of the war he has only to consent to the conditions proposed by the Powers to arrest all further proceedings against himself, and to allow him time to re-commence on the first favorable occasion. The Powers made the Czar understand that he would be made responsible for the expense of the war, not only to Turkey, but to France and England; that any part of his territory their forces would occupy would henceforth cease to belong to him, and that in fact, Turkey will not only be supported on sea and land, but also indemnified for her losses, the case would be different. If not, the advantage is all on the side of Russia, while even many partial successes only exhaust Turkey." In fact, the greater part of the private letters I allude to are more or less in the same squalid strain, for all anticipate some disaster on the Danube to the Turkish arms before a single French or English soldier can set his foot on any part of Turkey. They complain of delay now quite as much as they complained of the fleets which they were at anchor in the Bosphorus, previous to entering the Black Sea. In Austria, as may be expected, they profess no confidence, and say that the open adherence to Russia of that Power would, notwithstanding her present engagements, at once follow a victory gained by the Russians. The discovery of the conspiracy has, as I have already mentioned, occasioned much uneasiness in Constantinople. I am requested not to place much confidence in what the local papers say of the vigilance of the Turkish police. It was, it appears, owing to their cleverness that to accident that the letter was found which led to the discovery of the plot, if indeed, it has all been as yet discovered; and that letter, it will be remembered, recommended the Russians to cross the Danube, as it would be received by all Bulgaria risen in insurrection.

A letter from Alexandria of the 23d January gives some details which are not devoid of interest. Everywhere in Egypt, as in Turkey, the inhabitants were making voluntary gifts to the Sultan both in money and kind. At Alexandria, Beyrout, Cairo and other large towns, the Europeans taking a large part in these acts of patriotic generosity. At Cairo, the women of the harems of the principal Mussulman inhabitants had distinguished themselves by the importance of their contributions. A magnificent quantity of linen and knit, for the surgeons at the seat of war, and in many instances jewels were sold to buy medicines. The Egyptian officers who were with the army of the Danube have written home to their families, speaking in high terms of the manner in which the Turkish government treated them.

The modification of the Turkish Ministry, of which so much has been made, is simply the retirement of Mehmet Ali and the introduction of Achmed. Riza Pacha is an energetic man, who for this quality was made Capudan Pacha, after his predecessor's neglect had been placed in a strong light by the catastrophe of Sinope. It is a mistake to set him down as one of the peace party. He is for carrying on the war with energy, because, he sees that to avoid it is impossible. He is now Seamaster, or Minister of war, and Achmed Pacha takes his former post.

## TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the students of Hiram College, Monroe Co., Tenn., held in the Public Hall, on Monday the 13th, of Feb. 1854.—Mr. J. S. Woodruff was called to the chair, and G. H. Goldtharp was appointed secretary.—The chairman then addressed the meeting in a short yet very appropriate manner, relative to the object of the meeting. After which, on motion of Mr. P. B. Mayfield, Messrs. Arnett, Dary, Hicks, and Woodruff, were appointed a committee for the purpose of drawing up a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sincere regard and esteem which they have for one of the beloved Trustees of the Institution; Rev. JOHN KEX, who died at his residence (near the College), on Friday the 10th, ult.

The committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted.  
Whereas, the Almighty Disposer of human events, has been pleased in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from our midst, our endeared friend and Trustee of this College, the Rev. JOHN KEX, who to a frankness of manners, which won the confidence of all who knew him, united an energy of character, and fixedness of purpose, in a degree seldom found; who as a friend was ardent and confiding, as a neighbor courteous and obliging, as a husband and father tender and affectionate, and as a minister zealous and effective. In the death of this sainted man, the world has lost a philanthropist; society one of its most useful members, the church one of its brightest ornaments, and a firm pillar, and this institution, with which he was connected from its infancy, one of its most active and efficient supporters. To which stroke of Divine Providence we meekly bow with submissive reverence, in full conviction of its perfect justice. Therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our heart felt condolence to the bereaved wife and family, surrounding relatives and friends of the deceased, and the irreparable loss which they, in common with us in society, have sustained.  
Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.  
Resolved, That the wife and family of the deceased be furnished with a copy of this preamble and resolutions, and also the Chronicle and Sentinel.—London Free Press, and Holston Christian Advocate for publication.

Then on motion of Mr. Mayfield, the meeting adjourned, sine die.  
J. S. WOODRUFF, Ch. S.  
G. H. COLTHARP, Sec'y.