DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING,.....APRIL 17, 1857.

GEN. ISHAM G. HARRIS, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

The intelligence of the unanimous nomination of Gen. ISHAM G. HARRIS, of this city, as the Democratic nominee for Governor of Tennessee, was received in this city by his large circle of personal and political friends yesterday, with unalloyed and undisguised satisfaction. There is no man in our community who enjoys more of the general respect and esteem, and who has warmer, more enthusiastic and attached friends than Gen. HARRIS. His unostentatious and amiable bearing, the lofty tone and yet the unassuming modesty of his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, the kindness and courtesy of his relations with all, and the uncompromising character of his political principles, unmingled as they are with personal bitterness and rancor, have achieved for him the highest place in the affections of his immediate friends and neighbors. Added to these considerations, the compliment of his nomination is yet a higher tribute to his private worth and public virtues, when it is known that it was brought about solely by the influence of his thousands of friends, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the State, and not by any agency whatever of the distinguished nominee, and that the nomination was unanimous and enthusiastic!

Until the last Presidential canvass, General HARRIS has had no extended intercourse with the people of Tennessee, outside of the Ninth Congressional District, which he represented in the Congress of the United States from the session of 1849-'50 to the session of 1853-'54. Previously to that period, he represented the Paris District in the State Senate. And in 1848, he was appointed an Elector for the Ninth Congressional District to advocate the claims of Gen. Cass to the Presidency. This comprises the whole of Gen. HARRIS' political experience until last year. But so thoroughly, and with such consummate ability, did he perform the duties of Elector for the State at large, on the Democratic Electoral ticket, during the recent trying and important canvass, that the Democracy everywhere marked him out as the man who was destined to bear their standard in the contest of the present year, and as one whose triumph is certain.

The nomination is not one of Gen. HARRIS' seeking. We chance to know that he never encouraged the suggestion of his friends to run him for Governor until they had placed his name so prominently before the people that he thought it his duty to yield to their earnest wishes. Not that he is insensible to the approval which such a nomination implies of his public course, and to the confidence in his ability, usefulness and integrity which it expresses. Not that he is not willing to serve his party and his country in any situation and at any post to which he may be called by the partial voice of his countrymen; but because he prefers retirement and the pursuits of private life, in the bosom of his family, whenever consistent with his duty to his country, to public honors.

But now that he has been called by the voice of his party to lead the column in the contest of this year, we venture to predict that he will do it gallantly, ably and successfully. Wherever he goes, his presence and bearing will inspire confidence in our glorious cause, and will give strength to the whole ticket. We should not be surprised if his majority is greater than that of any man who ever canvassed the State for Governor, in a contested struggle. At all events, he will undoubtedly be the next Governor of Tennessee.

MAYOR CARROLL'S CARD.

We simply desire to record our protest against the exception which his Honor, the Mayor, in his card takes to the publication of Ordinances by the city papers, before they have received his signature. We presume he refers to their publication in the council proceedings, which has several times been done. They are given for the information of the people, who are often deeply interested in their tenor, and in most of the large cities of the Union, the newspapers are paid to print accurate and authentic copies of council proceedings. Very often the publication of them serves to develop public opinion and thereby to defeat mischievous ordinances. We are at a loss to perceive the ground of objection to their publication. And we must think that his Honor, in this respect, has a mistaken view of the duties of the press. We conceive it to be the duty of the city officers cheerfully to forward such publications and thus to give detailed information of the proceedings of their Municipal Legislature.

☞ HONORA QUIN, a child, died in New York on Monday in convulsions from the effects of chewing matches the day previous.

☞ The attempt to make paper out of basswood has not proved sufficiently successful to warrant its manufacture.

☞ MISS ANNETTE ISCE left New York on the 9th, for San Francisco, where she is to play an engagement at the Metropolitan.

☞ SCHLESSINGER, the traitor to General WALKER, is fighting in the San Salvador army. At last accounts he had challenged Gen. ZAVALA, who declined the invitation.

☞ At Nebraska City, March 21, potatoes were $1 50 per bushel; butter, 50c. per pound; beef and bacon 10@12c. per pound; flour, $11 per barrel; corn, 75c. per bushel, and chickens $3 per dozen.

☞ The race horse Frankfort, who won the three mile race at Chattahooche, Ga., afterwards run in a four mile race on the same course, running the second heat in 7-40, and died in five hours afterwards.

☞ It is said that there are from seventy to one hundred young physicians in Cincinnati who are without practice, and may be said to exist entirely without the pale of their profession. The same may be said of young men brought up to the practice of the law.

THE TWENTIETH OF MAY.—We see by the North Carolina papers that the anniversary of the Mecklenburg declaration of Independence is to be celebrated in Charlotte, and it is proposed to make it a gala-day throughout the State. Our patriotic editor says:

"The first declaration of American Independence! Shall the sons of Carolina forget the chivalry of their fathers, and the daughters of liberty's mother remember no longer the legend of her bridal to the genius of freedom? It should be a festal day throughout the State; and we doubt not that the descendants of those noble fathers of the revolution who first sent out, in the name of the God of Nations, their protest against tyranny and oppression, and sealed it with their blood, would respond with one voice to the call which summons them to celebrate the deed and honor the memory of their immortal ancestors. Let the press call upon the people to remember this glorious anniversary; let orators recount the history of seventy-six, and gallant youths and fair maidens assemble round the altar of patriotism to do homage to the memory of their forefathers!"

A WANT SUPPLIED.—For several years past a extensive patronage has been extended by Democrats as well as their political opponents to Greeley & McElrath's Almanac, on account of the political statistics contained in it, though these are often given in a faulty and one-sided manner, so as to occasion a general demand for a good political Almanac of a more Democratic character. This want has at long h been met in the Democratic Almanac and Political Register, which has just been issued by C. W. Cottom, publisher, Indianapolis, Indiana. It is handsomely made up, and contains a fund of political statistics, election tables, &c., for reference, which Democrats will do well to consult.—*Charleston Courier.*

ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

The Marion *Commonwealth*, of the 10th inst., says: "We learn from several of our farmers that the late frost has killed all the wheat in this section of the country."

Mr. E. M. KENNEDY has retired from the Florence *Gazette*. He is succeeded by Mr. C. P. BYNUM, formerly connected with the press of Columbia, Tenn.

The Florence *Gazette*, in speaking of the railroad celebration in this city, says: "All North Alabama will be there."

FIRE AT SELMA.—The *Reporter* thus speaks of a fire at that place:

"The block of buildings occupied by Messrs. Sink & Milton, J. R. Peor, and Jas. Marlow & Co., came very near being destroyed by fire last Friday night. The law office of Marks & Fellows, is on the second floor, and about 12 o'clock at night fire was discovered in the office, which, it is supposed, originated from a box containing the cleanings of the stove, and which had been set in the corner of the office. The furniture, books &c., in the office, were considerably damaged, but to what extent we are not advised.

CHUNNENUGGEE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The President of this Society, Mr. RICHARD H. POWELL, gives notice that there will be no Fair of the same on the first Tuesday in May ensuing, as has been the custom for the last eight years.

The Cotton shed of J. W. LESLIE, at Bell's Landing, Monroe county, was burned again on the first inst., consuming fifty bales of Cotton.

In their County Convention, the Democrats of Coffee county nominated JOHN COCHRAN for Governor and Hon. E. S. SHORTER for Congress—both unanimous.

The firemen of Mobile had a grand parade on the 9th inst.

The following items we copy from the Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 11th inst.:

Judge Josiah Jones, of Covington county, has been nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for the House of Representatives, and has accepted.

The *Slater Rights Democrat*, at Elba, Coffee county, has hoisted the name of Col. John Cochran for Governor.

A very costly and splendid Regalia has been presented to J. McCaleb Wiley, M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama, by the Masonic Lodge in Troy, Pike county.

OFF FOR KANSAS.—Capt. Eilands, of Russell county, will start from our city this afternoon for Kansas, with several other gentlemen, for the same destination. The Captain was one of of the true Southern men who accompanied Col. Buford last Spring. His residence in that Territory gave him opportunities to ascertain the sentiment of the settlers in Kansas; and he expresses himself very confidently of that Territory declaring itself *pro-slavery*.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: The time for nominating a Democratic candidate for Floater in this District is close at hand, and I wish simply to give expression to my opinion of D. M. DUBOSE, Esq., who has frequently been mentioned through the medium of your paper in connection with this office. He is very well known, I believe, in the several counties composing this District, but his character for morality, and his standing as a scholar and a lawyer, are best known here, where he has always lived. I believe his nomination by the Convention, which is to assemble at Somerville, would be acceptable throughout this District and he would receive the cordial support not only of his own party, but of a number of outside friends. This opinion is formed from conversations had with various members of this community. AN HUMBLE CITIZEN.

SHORT ROUTE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO GALVESTON.—The Galveston *News*, of the 2d inst., in announcing the arrival of the new steamship *Galveston*, on the 1st, on her first trip from Berwick's Bay, says:

"A salute of thirty-two guns was fired by the City Artillery, in honor of this opening of a new channel of trade and travel to our city and State.

"This being the first trip on an entirely new and untried route, the necessity for taking the soundings through Atchafalaya Bay, has of course, made the time longer than the average trips. But we are glad to learn that this splendid steamship met with no difficulty in making her passage.

"We understand that the *Galveston* had to go up Bayou Boeuf eight miles to the Railroad, b t that the road will be completed to Berwick's Bay by the 20th inst., when the directory of the railroad company and a deputation from New Orleans will visit this city."

☞ We find the following news items in the *East Tennessee Argus*, of the 9th inst., the first number of a Democratic paper, edited and published at Jonesboro', by C. H. BEAN and M. T. PEOPLES:

"On the 29th ult., the residence of Dr. Alpheus Dove, of this county, was consumed by fire. The building was just completed, and the workman, Mr. Jacob Sherfy of our town, lost all his carpenters' tools. The Doctor's Library, Medicines and Instruments were a total loss. We sympathize with him, and trust his losses may soon be repaired. He left our town on Tuesday last on his way to Cincinnati, to lay in new supplies.

"On the night of the 4th inst., Benjamin Kelley, of this vicinity, had the misfortune to lose his barn and some five of six hundred dollars worth of grain, horses, cattle, poultry, &c. Thought to be an incendiary act. Such losses are painful, especially when falling upon those least able to bear.

"It is rumored that the iron for the railroad above this place, has arrived at City Point.

"On Monday morning last, we found a nice little snow spread over the face of nature."

Breach of Promise.

Mrs. MARY J. SHULTZ has commenced suit in the St. Louis Circuit Court for $30,000 damages against Col. ALEXANDER M. MITCHELL, one of the heroes of the Mexican War, for not making her his wife according to promise, and otherwise wofully injuring her. The St. Louis *Democrat* referring to the fact has these remarks:

"And thereby hangs a tale," the upshot of which is that the plaintiff has not only suffered a breach of promise, but has been wofully deceived in other respects by this same Alexander M. Mitchell. The story goes that the courtship,

"Brief as the lightning in the collied night,"

lasted but about fifteen days. The plaintiff is a widow lady of good appearance, winning manners, and an income of twelve hundred dollars. Her home is in Weston. Her style is familiar with the boarders at Barnum's Hotel, and her acquaintances are ranked with the most "exclusive" of the city. Alexander M. Mitchell is originally from Ohio. He departed that State to fight the Mexicans, and having returned like another troubador from the wars, covered with glory and blood, he was duly presented with a huge broad sword, beautifully engraved, and inlaid with silver and gold, of course, in token of his heroism. His perigrinations for years afterwards we are not advised of, but learn from his own representations that he is now a resident of St. Joseph, in this State, and is largely interested in several extensive tracts of land, and has an annual income of $40,000, which he desires the assistance of a wife to help him disburse. He is reported tall, has a striking countenance, cultivates the cringferous tendencies of his face, wears merchant tailor clothes, carries himself high, *a la militaire*, and talks like a book. He came to the city more than a fortnight ago, and having by some means, met the widow, concluded to "go in." The effort required some extraneous assistance, and by his own confession he had occasion, time and again, to take "sperits." He pressed his suit with ardor, and in a very few days was the accepted man. The engagement was not suffered to cool. The day was fixed, (last Monday) the pastor, Dr. Rice, was engaged to perform the nuptials in his church.

The lady made hurried but most expensive preparations. The rumor goes that her linen alone cost about twelve hundred dollars, and that a great many of her articles of dress were marked with the surname of her intended husband. Jewelry had been purchased by the Colonel to the value of one thousand dollars, and presented to the widow, who, to hold it secure, locked it up in the safe at Barnum's. The report is, that the diamonds of this jewelry were not from Golconda, but Pittsburgh Invitation cards, of beautiful design and costly material, were distributed around among the aristocracy. Anticipations were high. Monday night came, and no wedding. Reason—absence of the bridegroom. Where was he? Echo answered—had fizzled and was about taking passage for St. Joseph on board the *Morning Star*. He approached the clerk of the boat and demanded a berth in the gentlemen's cabin. The clerk, who was "up to snuff," desired to know if he was not going to take his wife up? Said he had no wife, and didn't intend having any. Clerk communicated around. The story began to fly, and finally reached the widow's ears. She sent for him. He wouldn't go, but finally consented to an interview. What transpired is not precisely ascertained, but he afterwards said he told her he was drunk when he promised to marry her. She appealed to him, but he was obdurate. She sued, as the above paragraph explains. He was duly served with notice, but, nevertheless, departed on his way homeward, leaving a promise that if, after six months' consideration, he should be in the mind, he would come down and marry. This is a plain, unvarnished statement of the scandal which has been flying the town in regard to the matter. There are a great many incidental reports, which we have not had time nor space to relate. The sympathies of our citizens are fully enlisted for the widow. The eminent counsel engaged, we are quite sure, will find something more tangible to build his case upon than "pork chops and tomato sauce." In the event of a successful suit, however, we are afraid the Colonel will beat the sheriff on execution.

NORTHERN STATES OF MEXICO.—The San Francisco *Herald* of the 5th ult., reports a conversation with an an intelligent gentleman who has recently traveled throughout the States of Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Coahuila, in northern Mexico. He represents the condition of the people as miserable in the extreme. Five years ago, the same gentleman passed through the same States on his way to California, from Texas. Then the city of Durango contained 18,000 inhabitants, and the haciendas along the route were well stocked with cattle. Now desolation reigns all around. The haciendas are in ruin, and the population of Durango has decreased to about 8,000, and the neighboring cities in like proportion.

The Apaches ride up to the very gates of Durango now, and menace its terror-stricken inhabitants. In the meantime, the people are taxed almost beyond endurance, and suffer extortions of every kind and under every government. The traveler seems to think that the new constitution will prove no better than the multifarious pronunciamentos which form such a prominent feature in Mexican history, and expresses his opinion that the people would be willing to-day to rise and unite themselves with any power competent to protect them from extortion within and attacks from without. It is, doubtless, a natural feeling of discontent like this that has originated the recent disturbances which have just been put down by force of arms.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—The house of Mr. HENRY WELLS, in the town of Fremont, Lake county, Illinois, on the 22d ult., was struck with lightning. The lightning came in contact with the chimney, which it followed into one of the rooms, and, after shattering stoves, ripping up floors, and playing around an iron-bound trunk, passed off under the house. A correspondent of a New York paper says:

"Eight persons were in the building at the time of the accident—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells, four children, William Wells, (Henry's brother,) and a boy fourteen years old—all of whom were more or less injured. All were struck senseless, and now have no knowledge of the shock. Henry thinks he recovered in about ten minutes, and after discovering the condition of the rest of the inmates of his residence, (though badly burned,) immediately proceeded to the house of a neighbor for aid with the said intelligence, and medical aid was procured forthwith. Henry was burned badly about the feet and legs. Mrs. Wells was also burned very severely about the feet and legs and otherwise injured, having been thrown upon a stove. William was marked from the right elbow across the bowels and down the left leg. His clothing was torn and his boot shivered, but he was not badly hurt. The boy fourteen years old bore no marks upon his person, but appeared perfectly unconscious of anything for half an hour. A little girl five years old was marked with a blister streak, commencing on the right side and running across the breast, thence to the bowels, on the surface of which it takes a number of circles, and then passes down the left leg. A boy three years old was scorched, but it is not known to what extent he is injured. A little girl aged two years was, to all appearances, dead for about thirty minutes, but recovered."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 11.]

OUR PREDICTION VERIFIED.—Some time ago, in alluding to the Sabbath-breaking practices of the foreign population of New York, we predicted that wherever the foreigners should obtain control of State or municipal legislation, they would abrogate all laws for the observance of Sunday as a Christian Sabbath. The Cincinnati Common Council, in which the foreigners elected by the Democrats and Republicans have the control, has passed an ordinance repealing all such laws there. The movement was strongly opposed by the Americans, but in vain. Foreignism was successful. All restraints upon licentiousness are to be thrown aside. Ball-rooms and drinking-saloons will on Sunday vie with the churches in offering attractions to the people of Cincinnati, and the day elsewhere in this Christian country devoted to religious exercises will be made, in Porkopolis, a season for the wildest orgies of foreignism.—*Louisville Journal.*

Our cotemporary at Louisville is as far wrong as it is possible for him to be in reference to the repeal of our Sunday ordinance. The repeal was first suggested by, urged on and supported by men who were the friends of Thomas, the candidate supported by the Louisville *Journal* kind of "Americans" for Mayor. It was for his benefit that the movement was made. Most of the Democrats had no confidence in the efficiency of the ordinance, but they had taken no steps to repeal it, until the friends of the "American" candidate, for the purpose of strengthening themselves in the German Wards, pressed it on them for consideration in Council, and obliged them to assume the responsibility. The "Americans" and Republicans, who were one party in this city at the last election, feared that if it was not repealed the German Wards would vote against them, because they were unwilling to trust Mr. Thomas with its execution, and this fact lead to its repeal. Among its strongest champions were Mr. Thomas' friends, Eggleston, Hassaurek & Co., and when the *Journal* hurls its censure at the friends of the repeal, it strikes its own friends and allies equally with the Democrats.

The *Journal*, when it says the "foreigners"—as it calls American citizens, made under our naturalization laws—have the control of the Cincinnati Council, is certainly talking of something it knows nothing about. Out of its thirty-four members, there are not to exceed half a dozen naturalized citizens, the rest are natives. This, too, in a city where nearly, if not quite, half of the inhabitants are of foreign birth.

The *Journal* draws a very dark picture of immorality in our city on the Sabbath, but we venture to say that it is far more peaceful and quiet, orderly and decent on that day than Louisville, with its Sunday ordinance and its "American" rule. We still have a stringent State law prevailing for the observance of the Sabbath, which our "American" city government can enforce if it chooses; and if all restraints upon licentiousness are thrown aside, it will have to bear the responsibility.

The *Journal* had better see to the municipal affairs of its own city, where the mob rules—where elections are farces—where disorder, rioting and licentiousness hold a carnival—before writing a homily upon a well-conditioned administration, quiet and Sabbath-respecting city. Until it does that, its piety and its regard for the observance of the Sabbath will be seriously doubted.

MURDERS IN ST. LOUIS.—We copy the following account of murders perpetrated in St. Louis last Saturday night, from the *Republican*, of Monday:

Saturday night was rife with the fell spirit of murder, there being no less than three victims, two of whom died under the knife, and the other is past all hopes of recovery. The first case occurred at a boarding house kept by a Mrs. Murphy, near the corner of Myrtle and Third streets, and although there were several persons in the house at the time, the whole matter is a profound mystery, and they either do not know *or will not tell* anything definite about the matter. The only clue that could be obtained was, that about eleven o'clock that night, a man came into the house where several of them were sitting and called a man by the name of Carr out, who, in a few moments, they say, returned and stated that he had been stabbed; and expired in a few minutes afterwards. There were signs, however, of blood, or a rencontre, outside the door, although these were, we understand, in the house. They profess to give a description of a man who called Carr out, and the police thought that possibly it might be a man of the name of Patrick Shea, who was before the Recorder several days since on a charge of larceny, and discharged for want of sufficient evidence. This suspicion, however, is vague and unsatisfactory. The victim in this instance was an Irishman and a deck hand on the river.

The next case was that of a German, by the name of Christian Heinz. He, in a party with three others were standing on Almon street, between Second and Third, when two men came along, who were talking a little loud, and Heinz made some remark to them, when one of them drew a knife, and plunging into the crowd commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. Heinz receiving the first wound—a horrible one in the region of the stomach, and another in the breast—fell and died in a short time afterwards. The other, whose name is Greigert, was also frightfully cut, and was conveyed to the Hospital, where late last evening he lay in a state of stupor, and is probably dead this morning. The two men who were with them escaped the savage and deadly assault. The victims in this instance were Germans—one of them, Heinz, was a tailor, and the other, we understand, was a shoemaker.

So sudden and unexpected was the attack, that the two companions who were with them at the time seemed to have been almost paralized, and can scarcely detail the circumstances. In fact, they cannot even give a vague description of the murderer or murderers, or anything that could lead to their detection; and as a consequence, the assassins will in all probability run free, unless time proves the truth of the proverb that "murder will out."

P. S. As an appendix to this short and bloody record we have to chronicle another deed of blood. A man by the name of Jacob Flach, last evening about dark, was knifed in the neighborhood of the Iron Mountain Railroad depot and was unable to speak when our informant left. There is no probability of his recovery. The circumstances connected with it are not yet known but the assassin had not been arrested.

☞ We take the following from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Daily News*:

"The Hon. Thomas E. Harris, of Illinois, is being strongly urged by his friends for the next Speakership of the House.

"It is generally believed that Mr. Rice, the late delegate, will be one of the two new Senators from the anticipated State of Minnesota, and that the contest for the other Senatorship will between General Shields and Ex-Governor Gorman.

"The action of the Administration in regard to T. Augustus Johnson, who was appointed and confirmed as Consul to Beyroot, has not yet been divulged, though it is said Mr. Buchanan has determined to supersede him. Mr. Johnson still occupies the position of clerk in the Pension Office."

CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.—A person in rather a high position has just obtained from the civil tribunal of the Seine a separation from his wife, with the right of keeping his child, in consequence of the following circumstances:

"The child had the measles, and its medical attendant declared its life to be in danger; but the mother, nevertheless continued to prepare her toilet for an evening party, to which she had been invited. 'You cannot leave the child, who is dying,' exclaimed the husband. The wife replied that it was impossible for her to remain away from the party without breaking her promise and being guilty of a want of politeness. The husband again remonstrated with her, but in vain; she insisted on going to the party, if only for an hour. The husband then informed her that if she carried her intention into execution, the door would be closed against her on her return. The wife left for the party, but on her return home was refused admittance. The tribunal has decided that the husband was perfectly justified, and has furthermore ruled that a wife who forsakes her child in illness forfeits her conjugal rights."

☞ We copy the following from the Baltimore *Sun*, of the 8th inst:

NAVAL COURTS OF INQUIRY.—One of these two courts, which have just been ordered, is to assemble in Washington on Monday next. It will consist of Captains Wm. W. McKean, John Pope, and G. J. Van Brunt, and Charles Abert, Esq., of Washington, as Judge Advocate. Capt. H. A. Adams has been ordered to the court now in session, vice Com. Stringham, detached.

The statement that the order of the cases to be investigated is to be changed, is said to be incorrect. Each one will be taken up in the order of application, without reference to classification.

It is stated that the court has reported the case of Lt. Pennington, dropped by the decision of the late board, with a recommendation that he be restored, but with an indefinite furlough or leave of absence. The decision, however, can hardly yet be known, as the court is required by law to lay its opinion in each case before the President and Secretary of the Navy, whose duty it is to approve or reject it. There is no official announcement as yet that this has been done, and until then all is mere conjecture.

THE BOOKSELLERS AND POLITICS.—At the Book Trade-sales last fall, some enthusiastic Black Republicans introduced and adopted a resolution to visit Col. Fremont in procession, and actually carried out their nonsensical idea. These gentlemen were very much edified last week by the circulation, at the trade-sale now going on, of the following native. It is not to be supposed that all the gentlemen whose names are mentioned as performers, took part in or approved of the former exhibition. On the contrary, several of them, as well as the members of the large houses whose delinquency is alluded to, refused to join it, and strongly reprobated it:—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

TO THE TRADE.—It is proposed that immediately after lunch, two P. M., the trade meet at the Trade-sale room, and there forming under the generalissimo of William Orton, aided by Major J. C. Derby, proceed in a body to the house of Hon. John C. Fremont, Ninth street.

Mr. P. Putnam, in behalf of the Trade, will make remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Brothers Peter Carter, Joshua Lincoln, Moses Dodd and Lockwood will sing a dirge.

The Messrs. Mason have consented to preside at the Melodeon.

N. B.—The Messrs. Harper, Appleton, and other minor Publishers, who were delinquents on the former occasion, are especially invited to be present.

NEW YORK, April 2.

ANOTHER PUTNAM ADVENTURE.—A few weeks ago, Thomas Evans, of Chest Creek, Clearfield, County, Penn., while out on a hunting excursion, observed a ledge of rocks, which his experienced eye detected as being the lair of a bear. It being late in the evening, he went home, but returned next morning, accompanied by his brother. They soon found a narrow passage between the rocks that led into a dark and dismal cave. On arriving at the mouth of the cavern, Thomas, after throwing down his gun and divesting himself of his hunting accoutrements, crawled in through the narrow entrance, and, after grouping about in the dark for some time, had the pleasure of laying his hand upon Bruin's back. Having ascertained the position of the animal, he returned to the entrance of the cave and got his gun, then went back into the cavern to visit his new acquaintance, while his brother remained outside to act as sentry, provided the animal attempted to escape. Having come up to the bear again he placed the muzzle of his gun against the animal and fired. A furious growl from the beast accompanied the report of the gun, and young Evans hurried out of the cave as soon as possible. He, however, put another load into his gun and scrambled back into the cave again. This time he succeeded in putting a ball through the vital part of the animal's body. It was dragged out, and weighed over three hundred pounds.—*Blairsville American.*

BOURBON COUNTY COURT—MONTHLY SALES. Last Monday was expected to be the greatest sale day of the season, but the very unfavorable state of the weather prevented much stock from being offered, and many buyers from attending that would otherwise have been here. Mr. Hibler, the principal auctioneer, reports about 1500 head of mules and 600 head of cattle on hand.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the sales did not commence until a late hour, and a number of stock were present not disposed of. Mr. Hibler thinks he sold mules at very fair prices. A number of them were inferior lots from Ohio. We condense from his report and Mr. Saddler's, published in another place, the following: Two year old mules sold at $127 per head; 27 do at $120; 24 do at $107; 30 do at $116; others down to $60; yearlings at $95 and $85, and as low as $50. Cattle, 79 head of mixed ages at $24; 30 three years old at $26; others at 20, &c. Cattle were dull of sale; the severe cold weather frightened persons who intend to buy for grazing. One yoke of oxen sold at $135; horses sold from $50 to $150. The money market was easier, that about eleven o'clock that night, a man came into the house where several of them were sitting and called a man by the name of Carr out, who, in a few moments, they say, returned and stated that he had been stabbed; and expired in a few minutes afterwards. There were signs, however, of blood, or a rencontre, outside the door, although these were, we understand, in the house. They profess to give a description of a man who called Carr out, and the police thought that possibly it might be a man of the name of Patrick Shea, who was before the Recorder several days since on a charge of larceny, and discharged for want of sufficient evidence. This suspicion, however, is vague and unsatisfactory. The victim in this instance was an Irishman and a deck hand on the river.

The next case was that of a German, by the name of Christian Heinz. He, in a party with three others were standing on Almon street, between Second and Third, when two men came along, who were talking a little loud, and Heinz

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CHINESE MISSION—THE APPOINTMENT OFFERED TO MR. REED, OF PHILADELPHIA—REPORTED INTENTION OF GREAT BRITAIN TO OCCUPY THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA—COMMERCE OF THE ISLAND AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO CHINA, ETC.

From the York Herald, April 9.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1857.

The Chinese mission has been offered to William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania. He has not accepted, but probably will. Mr. Reed is an old Whig, and was Attorney General of the State in 1839, when Rittner was Governor. He has also been a member of the Legislature, and ran several times for Congress. He is son of the General Joseph Reed of Revolutionary fame, to whom was attributed the well known saying that "he was a poor man, but that the King of England had not money enough to buy him." Mr. Reed, to whom the appointment to China had just been offered, has also gained some notoriety distinct from his political reputation, by his controversy with Jared Sparks relative to the alterations made by the latter on the orthography of Washington's letters. He came out last fall for Buchanan, and was very energetic and efficient in his canvass. The Chinese mission will be a handsome recognition of his services, more especially when we take into account the importance which recent events have attached to it.

The great question of China, and how far our government shall accede to the expressed wishes of the English and French Cabinets, is likely to be left open for some weeks yet by the Cabinet. Some of the members have expressed an apprehension that this seeming good feeling on the part of England and France may arise more from a wish on their part to obtain some action from this government that shall have a political influence on the commercial constituencies of England, and contribute to the triumph of the ministry in the proximate elections, than from a cordial wish to establish a good intent policy with us. They acknowledge that if the Cabinets of France and England are in earnest in the proffers to us, and in the establishment of the policy which the *Herald* has attributed to them, it would be undoubtedly a great step gained, and that we should be neither cold nor lax in meeting it. But Mr. Buchanan prefers to see what proffers the English Ministry will make to us after the approaching elections in England are over. So China must wait a little.

Advices received here from Europe by a late steamer state that it is the intention of the British government to take possession of the island of Formosa, off the coast of China. A short account of this island may be interesting to your readers, from the fact that it bears almost an analogous geographical relation to the domestic coasting trade of the Chinese empire to that held by Cuba in regard to our own home trade.

Formosa is situated between 22 degrees and 25 degrees 30 minutes north, and longitude 120 degrees 30 minutes and 122 degrees east. It is 245 miles in length from north to south, and about 100 in breadth towards the centre. It is distant about eighty miles from the Chinese coast, from which it is separated by the channel of Fokien. A chain of mountains divides the island in its entire length, that portion on the west side facing the mainland belonging to the Chinese, whilst the eastern division remains in the possession of the aborigines. The declivities of this stupendous ridge, whose summits are said to attain an elevation of 12,000 feet, are clothed with fine trees and pasture grounds, which have given the island its name of Formosa, or the beautiful. The climate is considered healthy even for foreigners, and almost all kinds of grain and fruits can be grown on one part or other of the island. The other productions are rice, sugar, camphor and tobacco; but in addition to these, cotton, silk, hemp, coffee, tea, wheat, maize, millet, kitchen vegetables and truffles are grown in considerable quantities. Oranges, bananas, cocoa and areca nuts, peaches, figs, melons and a great variety of other European and Asiatic fruits are also cultivated. The chief mineral productions of the island are salt and sulphur; gold is also supposed to be found in the eastern division, as it is seen occasionally in the hands of the natives. The harbors of Formosa, although formerly very good, are now nearly useless, except to junks of very small tonnage, from the rapid increase of the land in the sea. There are no junks, properly speaking, belonging to the island, all the shipping being the property of the Amoy merchants. As many as 100 junks a month are estimated to leave Fokien for the western coast of Formosa, and some idea may be formed from this fact of the agricultural and commercial resources of the island. An extensive emigration is still going on from the mainland, and lands are taken up, by capitalists, who not only encourage people to go over, but purchase large numbers of poor persons to occupy them. The population of Formosa is estimated at about 2,500,000. From the facts above stated it will be seen that the occupation of the island by the English will have an important effect upon the future of China and commerce in those seas.

A MEMORABLE EVENT.—We observe that the Rev. ELIZUA BUTLER died early in the month of February last, in Arkansas, in his sixty-second year. Mr. BUTLER was at one time familiar to the public mind from his connection with the following occurrence, the narrative of which we find in a Georgia paper:

"The confinement of Messrs. Worcester and Butler in the penitentiary was one of those severe measures to which Georgia was compelled to resort in extending her jurisdiction over the territory of the Cherokee Indians within her limits. The State of Georgia in 1828 had extended her criminal jurisdiction over that territory—coming in contact both with the United States and with the Indians—and had passed a law requiring all white male residents in the territory, who were not agents of the United States, to procure a permit from the Governor for their residence, and to subscribe an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the State. This law further provided that those who violated it should be deemed 'guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof should be punished by confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor for a term of not less than four years.' Under this law, Messrs. Worcester and Butler, with nine others, were convicted of illegal residence among the Cherokees, and sentenced to imprisonment for four years at hard labor in the penitentiary. These gentlemen were missionaries, sent out to the Cherokees by the American Board of Foreign Missions, and had located themselves at Sion place, Murray county, where they had established a school for the instruction of the Indians.

"They refused to take the oath to uphold the Constitution and laws of Georgia, and were besides accused of using their influence with the Indians to prevent their removal west of the Mississippi. They were arrested, but were discharged upon the trial of a writ of *habeas corpus*, which they sued out, as it appeared that they were, in some sense, agents of the Federal Government. Information, however, was obtained soon afterwards from the United States Government that they were not its agents; and refusing to comply with a notification from the Governor to leave the country, they were again arrested, and on the 15th of September, 1831, tried in the Superior Court of Gwinnett county, Judge Clayton presiding. They were convicted, sentenced, and confined in the penitentiary, in opposition to a mandate from the Supreme Court of the United States; Georgia, disregarding the process of the Court in their case, as it had in 1830 in that of the Indian, Tassels, who was convinced of murder in Hall county and hung, after a writ of error in his case had been sanctioned by the Supreme Court, and served upon the Governor of Georgia. Governor Gilmer offered them a pardon upon the condition that they would leave the State. This they refused, and remained in the penitentiary from the latter part of 1831 to the 14th of January, 1833, when they were pardoned by Governor Lumpkin, upon conditions similar to those upon which a pardon had been offered them by his predecessor."

A HOME LIGHT DARKENED.—"But the light of the whole house has gone out with Willie." So writes a mother whose lovely first-born drooped suddenly, like a beautiful flower touched with untimely frost, and, with scarcely an hour's premonition of the coming change, withered and died. Suddenly the brightest of the home-lights was quenched in tears; and darkness fell upon the parents' hearts. Many months have passed since then, and still, in her hours of grief for the loved and the lost, the mother sits in darkness, and says—"The light of the whole house has gone out with Willie."

No, grieving mother—the light has not all departed. We glance back a sentence in your letter and read—"Your namesake, my little Arthur is becoming very wise and witty, and is a great blessing and a comfort to us indeed. But"—No—no—dear friend! The light has not all gone out! Don't forget, as your heart goes yearning with your mother's love after the absent, the one still remaing, who is "a blessing and a comfort." With Willie, the problem of life is solved. He has been born into Heaven without the painful earth-probation all men and women have to endure. It is not for him to work out his salvation with "fear and trembling." He is saved!

No—no. The light has not all gone out! It burns with a purer flame—not fed with oil of weak, partial human love, but with the oil of a spiritual affection, that rejoices even in tears. *Arthur's Magazine.*

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE,
A HOUSE and LOT, on Echols street between Vance and Butler streets. For particulars apply to J. H. UNZICKER, Sen., or PHILLIPS & WHITE. ap17-d1w

DR. D. F. WRIGHT
HAS removed to Egan's Buildings, on Adams street, opposite the Worsham House. ap17-1m

$10 REWARD!
STRAYED from the subscribers, a GREY HORSE, six years old, lame in right fore foot when he left, about 15 or 16 hands high. We will give the above reward for the delivery of said Horse at our brick yard on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Memphis, or at J. C. Holland's Livery Stable.
ap17-d2w L. C. REMBERT & CO.

Spring and Summer Clothing.
WE are in receipt, and will continue to receive through the Spring and Summer, as usual, our large and varied stock of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, of various qualities and styles, suited for all classes and tastes.
Also, a large and well selected stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags and Umbrellas. Our Goods have been selected with great care, and we pledge ourselves to our friends and the public generally that we will give them the neatest and latest styles, as fast as they are got up in the Eastern cities.
W. N. HUNT & CO., Madison-st.

HATS.
A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Cassimere, Silk, Leghorn, Braided Straw and Cevion, which we offer low.
ap17 HUNT & Co., Madison st.

SHIRTS.
A LARGE and desirable stock of Plain and Fancy Shirts, for sale cheap by
ap17 HUNT & CO., Main-st.

Boots and Shoes.
WE are in receipt of our splendid stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Gents Dress Boots, Black and Brown Cloth and Patent Leather Gaiters; also, Patent and Calf Oxford Ties
ap17 HUNT & CO., Madison-st.

Vest-! Vests! Vests!
A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Plain and Fancy Vests, consisting of every quality and style.
ap17-w1m HUNT & CO., Madison-st.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN CARRIAGE EMPORIUM!
J. M. WISWELL & CO.
THIS extensive establishment continues at the old stand on Union street, between Main and Second, where may be found a very fine assortment of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, &c., of their own manufacture. They take this method of returning thanks for past favors, and invite those wishing to buy to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. apl7-1y

Just Rec'd.
125 BASKETS Champagne, Crescent, Faucher Olivia & Co., and I X L brands, for sale at
ap17-d1w L. THOMPSON & CO'S.

Notice--To Contractors.
THE Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company is now fully organized