DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING,.....APRIL 24, 1857.

KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION.

The Know-Nothing Convention which convened at Brownsville on Wednesday last, representing the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale, and Tipton, nominated R. H. MUNFORD, of Covington, as a candidate for Senator. We suppose that this Convention (like our Shelby county meeting at Raleigh,) was composed of "Americans and Whigs," who have "dropped all minor differences to make common cause against a common enemy."

To insure a Democratic triumph in this District, our friends have only to put A. R. REED, of Madison, on the track. He is an estimable gentleman, and can put to flight those who have combined together to make war upon the "party in power."

MAJOR GUSTAVUS A. HENRY.

The "Eagle Orator," positively declines to accept the nomination for Congress of the "Americans and Whigs" of the Eighth Congressional District. We know not why. But so it is. His *parties* are stronger in that District than in any other in the State, and consequently his chances of success would be better than those of any other candidate on that side. The Nashville *Gazette* intimates that even the "Eagle Orator" would have accepted, but for the peculiar circumstances surrounding the nomination. We know nothing of the circumstances which could have driven Major HENRY to this course. But certain it is, he will never have a better chance to be promoted under the auspices of those who nominated him. Perhaps the Major would like to retrieve himself as a candidate for Executive honors. Perhaps he prefers the "private station." We know not. The Whigs and Americans of the Eighth will have to try again.

GENERAL HASKELL.

The *Eagle and Enquirer* of yesterday contains a letter from Gen. WM. T. HASKELL, addressed to Messrs. J. P. PRYOR and I. M. PARTRIDGE, in which he states that when he removed his family to Arkansas in 1853, he had not determined to lose his political rights as a citizen of Tennessee, and to become a citizen of Arkansas, unless he should find a home with which he was satisfied, and that not finding that home, he returned to Tennessee according to his original purpose. He regards himself as eligible to the office of Governor, and thinks that he never forfeited any of his political privileges by his sojourn in another State. Our Know-Nothing friends, who started the story of the General's ineligibility, will not, therefore, find him so easily "killed off" as they had supposed. The General has proven in this instance that he has more lives than one.

LETTER FROM HON. PERCY WALKER.

The Mobile *Tribune* publishes an address from the Hon. PERCY WALKER, to the voters of the First Congressional District of Alabama, in which he declines being a candidate for re-election. He says that having given his support to Mr. BUCHANAN in the late Presidential contest, he has nothing to repent on that score, and adds:

"The evidence furnished in the late election of the sectional hostility to the South—the denial by the dominant party in nearly all of the free states of our equality, the recognition of which was the formation of the Union—the speeches and votes of the Republican members of the late Congress—the determination of that party, as disclosed by their press, popular assemblies and legislative bodies, not to yield to the solemn decision of the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws—should impress upon us the necessity of union in *the South*, the cessation of strife, either for party ascendency or personal advancement, and that it is our duty to present an undivided front to our assailants.

"The not distant future is pregnant with danger to the Southern States, and the man who, at such a time, prates of party necessities, rewards for party services, and the duty of laboring for party power, instead of seeking to bring about a union of Southern men for the protection of rights common to all, may answer for party purposes, but has yet to feel the glow and fervor of a patriotism whose exactions are many, and whose rewards are to be found in the sacrifice it demands.

"Thinking thus, and believing that a candidacy on my part, instead of allaying excitement and dissension, would but render them more violent and bitter, I can have no agency in producing such results. Whatever desire I may have felt to continue in public life (and I frankly confess that there has been such a desire,) must be surrendered to what I regard as the demand of duty.

"I, therefore, leave the field of politics and trust that whoever takes my place as Representative may, while he excels me in ability, equal my devotion to the interests of the District, and the rights, safety and equality of the South."

There are some reasons why the people of the South will regret the step which Mr. WALKER has taken, though every one can but applaud the noble and patriotic motives which have prompted it. We regret to lose the services of one so able, loyal and faithful in the Halls of Congress, and yet hope that something may transpire which will induce the people of the Mobile District to keep Mr. WALKER in his seat. Be this as it may, the sacrifice of position to patriotism, on the part of Mr. WALKER, will endear him to the people of the South, while it will serve to advance the great cause which he has most at heart—the union of the South. This idea just now seems to be taking possession of the best minds and purest hearts in this section of the Union, and there is cause to hope for its full and thorough consummation, when we see such men as Mr. WALKER declining high political position in order that this great principle may triumph. If we are all true to ourselves, true to each other, our section and the whole Union, we will bury the tomahawk of political warfare in the South, and smoke together the pipe of peace. We have a common and a formidable enemy to combat in the Black Republican party, which is not fighting us upon any question of merely a political nature, but upon one vital to our fortunes, our political rights under the Constitution, and to the quiet, peace and safety of our homes and our firesides. In such a view of this question, what folly is it that we should be divided upon questions of no practical importance or great concern. This is a question which every true man will ask himself, and it is one worthy of the serious and profound consideration of all.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.—Upon the application to our government of the Russian ambassador at Washington, orders have been issued (says the *Journal of Commerce*) to Capt. HUDSON, of the steam frigate *Niagara*, to receive on board his ship (about to depart for Europe to participate in laying the ocean telegraph) a captain and a lieutenant of the Russian navy, who are now sojourning in this city, that they may have an opportunity to witness the accomplishment of that great enterprise.

ONE SLAVE.—There is but one slave returned in the septennial census for 1857 in Pennsylvania, and that one in Lancaster county. It will be remembered that by the emancipation act of Pennsylvania in 1870 all colored persons born after a certain day in that year were to be *free* at the age of twenty-eight years, and all *darkies* who were in existence at said date were to remain slaves.

☞ The Washington *Evening Star* says the crowd on the Avenue has disappeared, yet in the reception rooms of the Executive mansion

This is the commencement. Monday will be a rich day. The several candidates will be in misery all day to know their fate; and the successful ones will again be made wretched in August, when they will have to stand up against men who have never been controlled by the Dark Lantern oligarchy.

Distribution.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: There can scarcely be a doubt that the enemies of the Democratic party will use every exertion in the approaching election to thrust in the back ground the issues they raised against Catholics and foreigners, and seek to introduce some new issue in order to divert public attention from the hideousness of their real principles. They twice had the temerity in Tennessee to meet the Democracy of the State upon their only two distinctive principles—warfare upon Catholics and the deprivation of our naturalized citizens of their guarantied rights, by solemnly swearing all their members never, under any circumstances, to vote either for a Catholic or naturalized citizen for any office, however well they might be qualified for the position to which they aspired.

This was an issue selected and brought forward by the enemies of the National Democracy. The issue was accepted, and an appeal made to the calm, sober sense and patriotism of the people at the ballot-box. Their verdict was rendered in favor of truth, justice and patriotism. The great principles of true Americanism, as embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, were upheld and sustained at the ballot-box, resulting in the utter overthrow of religious bigotry and fanaticism. The result was, that Andrew Johnson was triumphantly elected over the candidate of the Know-Nothings in Tennessee, and that too directly upon the issues raised and calmly chosen by the Know-Nothings themselves. The victory was complete and decisive. That Sam was in a minority in Tennessee, was too apparent for his followers not clearly to perceive and keenly feel it.

A universal disgust was felt throughout the South that in the nineteenth century any party could be organized in the United States, one of the leading objects of which was to proscribe honest, conscientious, patriotic men on account of their religious faith—a matter which, according to the fundamental principles of the American government was solely left between the individual and his God. Upon the distinctive principles chosen by the Know-Nothings themselves, the battle was fought and the victory won in the election of Andrew Johnson, Governor of the State. He boldly met the issues presented by Sam on the Catholic and foreign questions and overwhelmed him and his disciples.

The Know-Nothings, overwhelmed and prostrated upon the issues chosen by themselves in the Gubernatorial election, strenuously endeavored in the Presidential election to raise new issues. We no longer heard the poor imbecile Pope and Catholics abused, and even our naturalized citizens were appealed to for "aid and comfort." But such hypocrisy and double dealing only filled these two classes with ineffable contempt.

The opponents of Democracy in Tennessee even so far forgot the calls of patriotism that they followed the lead of Mr. Fillmore in condemning that great act of justice to the South, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This movment, playing into the hands of the Black Republicans, shocked the feelings of the Southern people, and especially the patriotic voters of Tennessee, and they arose in the majesty of their power and crushed the treason in its bud, by giving Buchanan and Breckinridge an overwhelming majority. Thus was Know-Nothingism in Tennessee defeated, routed, and trampled under the feet of popular disapprobation. Every issue it raised was triumphantly decided against it by the sovereigns at the ballot-box.

Know-Nothingism no longer dares to meet the lion-hearted Democracy of Tennessee upon the merits of its old avowed principles, and like the ostrich it seeks to conceal its body by burying its head under the sand. Silly creature—it cannot succeed.

That great political juggler, the Hon. John Bell, knowing and feeling the utter impossibility of carrying Tennessee upon the principles of Know-Nothingism, set his brain busily to work to concoct some new issue—some new movement to distract public attention; and for the want of a better hobby to ride, he mounted his party on the old humbug of Distribution. It is true this is an old nag—as poor, lean, and lank as Don Quixote's famous Rosinante—but it was the best hobby, even his prolific brain could choose.

His object in mounting this old hobby is too palpable not to be clearly perceived even by the weak and simple minded. Upon the origin of Know-Nothingism and the consequent disbanding of the old Whig party, thousands of the more enlightened and patriotic Old-Line Whigs preferred to join the Democracy and act with them, rather than fall into the ranks of religious bigotry and fanaticism. The Democracy of Tennessee gained more in talent and in numbers from the Old-Line Whigs than they lost by the *soft-headed* Democrats who joined the new fangled order of Sam. This gave the Democracy a clear, full, and decided majority in the State of Tennessee. And hence it will not do to fight another battle on the principles of Sam. It would be folly and madness to do so.

Now, Mr. Bell well knew that in days that are past, though under circumstances different from the present, the great body of the Whig party favored the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States. He knew too that the Democracy was opposed to this measure. Hence in order to seduce back into the ranks of the enemies of the Democracy those Old-Line Whigs whose union with the Democracy carried the State against Sam, he introduced his scheme of distribution. Sam, Catholic and foreigner are to be forgotten, and distribution to be the battle cry. Nice trick—smart scheme. Adroit tactician, you will hardly succeed. You are too well understood even by Old-Line Whigs. Lay not the flattering unction to your soul that Know-Nothingism—and your opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, will be lost sight of in the August elections.

You and the Samites will be held to a strict account for your manifold sins against the South. Old-Line Whigs are too smart to be seduced into the ranks of Sam, even though they may agree with you upon the isolated point of distribution you will not be allowed to change the issue. Try some other humbug—this one of distribution is too shallow to deceive children. Distribution will fail—and then what next?

The practical contest at the North is narrowed down between the national Democracy and the Black Republicans. The conservative portion of the Know-Nothing party at the North is too weak in every State even to venture a trial of its strength in a solitary gubernatorial election. If they have thus far succeeded in electing a solitary member to the next Congress I have not heard of it. They are utterly powerless as an Independent organization. At the South out of Maryland, they are in a minority in every State; and all candid men must acknowledge that the national Democracy is the only party capable of meeting and defeating the enemies of the Union and the Constitution.

Theirs is a proud position. They feel the responsibility resting upon their shoulders, and they are prepared to meet the crisis. The patriotic Old-Line Whigs stand shoulder to shoulder with the national Democracy, because they know, see, and feel that it is *the party* to save the Union. The enemies of the Democracy in the South themselves perceive this fact, and yet they blindly struggle against them, not however on the old issues of Know-Nothingism. This they dare not do; for in that case defeat would be inevitable, and they know it. Hence it is they are seeking to introduce the question of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as a bait to gull the people.

Now for one, even if I approved of the project of distribution, which I do not, I never would desert my party with which I agree on all the great practicable questions of the day and aid in putting into power a party which proscribes Catholics and naturalized citizens, and has taken its stand with the Black Republicans in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. And such too of necessity must be the position of those Old-[illegible]higs who voted for Bucha[illegible] to give satisfac[illegible] new move-[illegible] into the [illegible]nication [illegible]ought for[illegible]quent ar-[illegible]tion upon [illegible] CATO.

The Next Congress, &c.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

JACKSON, TENN., April 21, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Democracy of this Congressional District will soon have to discharge a duty very important even on ordinary occasions, of the greatest moment now, that of selecting a candidate for Congress. There are a few suggestions which have occurred to my mind which I would lay before the Democracy of the District, and which, in my opinion, cannot be too strongly impressed upon them.

There are 161 members already elected to the next, or 35th Congress, classified as follows: Democrats, 64, Black Republicans, 91, Know-Nothings, 3. Elections are yet to be held in the following States: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas. The representation from these ten Southern States in the late Congress stood, Democrats, 47, Opposition, 27. By examining the case it will be seen that we must *gain seven members* in the above mentioned States in order to secure a working Democratic majority in the next Congress. This is a matter of the utmost importance. If we lose the next Congress, the fruits of our late glorious victory in the election of Mr. Buchanan will be almost thrown away, as, in that event, the measures of the new Administration will be baulked at every step. Tennessee is one of the States looked to to furnish *one* of those seven; can she not furnish two? There are other States expected to furnish gains to make out the seven that are far more doubtful than Tennessee. Does it not, then, behoove every Democrat in the Tenth District to work—to work zealously, harmoniously, effectively? Let us put forward our ablest champion, and let then every lover of the Union and every man who is disposed to give the new Administration a fair trial, and to throw no obstructions in its way, unite with us to secure the election of the Democratic Congressman from this District. And why should not even our Know-Nothing friends at this important crisis bury their prejudices for once and unite with us. What good can they do, in view of the state of parties in Congress, by electing one of their men? They have no party in Congress, and every member they succeed in electing from the ten States referred to, will only serve to weaken the Democracy and strengthen the forces of the Black Republicans. Know-Nothing Representatives from the free States, as a distinct class, have disappeared from the House. Republican and Democrat are the only names by which Free State members are known. Let the honest Know-Nothing voters of this District then ask themselves the question—what can we gain by electing one of our party to the next Congress? I say absolutely nothing. You may confer, if successful, a favor and a title upon some individual member of your party, but this will be all. It is expected of Tennessee to furnish at least *one* of the *seven* Congressmen which, as I have stated, are absolutely required to wrest Congress from the dominion of Black-Republicanism, and *this* District must do the work.

The Federal Court has closed its present term here, after a session of two weeks, most of which was occupied with the case of Cheek vs. Overton. Messrs. Morrill and Scurlock appeared for plaintiffs—Mr. Bankhead, his original attorney, having been taken dangerously ill; and for the defendant, Messrs. Totten and Yerger. The arguments made by these gentlemen were learned and able, such as are rarely heard in our courts. Cheek obtained a verdict of $4,700. The case will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Enclosed I send you the amount of Revenue paid by the counties of West Tennessee into the State Treasury, for which I am indebted to Col. Luttrell, the Comptroller of the State. I will remark, *en passant*, of this gentleman, that he is a most excellent and efficient officer, and gives satisfaction to all who have official dealings with him. The duties of his office are extremely burdensome, yet he has acquitted himself in a manner that commands the applause of all parties. There is not a more clever and obliging gentleman, nor a more efficient officer in our State.

Yours,

GAMBOGE.

AMOUNT OF REVENUE PAID INTO THE TREASURY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, FOR THE YEAR 1856, BY THE COUNTIES OF WEST TENNESSEE

Counties.	*Gross Revenue.*	*Nett Revenue Collected.*
Benton	$ 1,122 46	$ 1,031 59½
Dyer	3,316 30	2,871 09
Decatur	1,371 13	1,243 22
Carroll	5 372 82	5,006 14
Fayette	14,880 69	13,950 80
Gibson	6 983 70	6,385 95
Haywood	10,497 47	9,845 97
Hardeman	8,080 00	7,502 61
Henderson	2,915 60	2,651 04
Henry	6,788 33	.....
Lauderdale	3,134 68	2 807 95
McNairy	3,366 64	2 961 06
Madison	10,550 90	9,740 41
Obion	3,671 24	3,177 47
Shelby	32,125 48	27,097 44
Tipton	5,831 00	5,441 29
Weakley	4,572 87	.....

The counties of Hardin and Perry are not included in the above table, those counties having as yet sent in no aggregate. I am informed that a few tax aggregates under the present Assessor law came in, which show an increase over the above of 33⅓ per cent.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.—The point was decided last week before Judge THOMAS, in Wilkes Superior Court, says the *Republican*, that an employer is responsible for the wages of the employee as long as he keeps him, though the latter may have failed to perform his duty.

DEATH FROM POISON HONEY.—The Dadeville (Ala.) *Banner* states that Mr. LEWIS KENT, of Tallapoosa county, cut a bee tree last Sunday evening week, and the family partook of the honey, from the effects of which two of them, a son just grown and a small child, died that night. Several others were in a precarious condition when last heard from on Monday.

THE COLD WEATHER.—The recent cold weather, as our readers are already informed, was not confined to us and our vicinity.

The Yorkville (S. C.) *Inquirer* of the 9th inst., says:

"Monday and Tuesday nights, a very ungainly and clumsy visit of 'Jack Frost" surprised every one, in town and country; nipped our Springing hopes in the very bud, and, we fear, made perfect havoc with the fruit trees, and a considerable portion of the oat and wheat crops. Ice was seen at mid-day, Tuesday."

The Lancaster (S. C.) *Ledger* of the 8th has the following:

"We were visited with a heavy frost on Monday night last, and so cold was it, that ice was seen plentifully on Tuesday morning. This is extraordinary for the season, and the injury done to the young corn just coming up, to the vegetable gardens, &c., and to the fruit, if any have been left heretofore, must be serious. We have not learned the extent of it, at the time of penning this notice.

"The Pee Dee (Cheraw) *Herald* says the weather has been very unseasonably cold, which tends to retard the growth of vegetation. The gardening interest has been thrown back by the continuous cold nights of last week. The peach crop has also been much injured. However, our planters are all busy planting and preparing to plant, and we shall hope for an abundant harvest on the principle that a 'bad beginning makes a good end.'"

The Greenville *Patriot* of the 9th says:

"We greatly fear that all our peaches are destroyed. There was ice in great abundance on Tuesday morning. The thermometer stood at twenty-eight half an hour after sunrise. English peas and cabbage plants were covered over with a crust of ice early in the morning."

The Abbeville *Banner* has the following paragraph:

"We had a white frost on last Tuesday morning, but we suppose that no crop will be seriously injured from the effects of it, except that of fruit."

In Georgia the reports of the disastrous effects of the unseasonable weather are of a much more serious character than from South Carolina.

UTAH.—We had a dispatch some days ago stating that the Administration proposed to send to Utah a large military force. A Washington letter, on Utah affairs, says:

"It is proposed to send to Utah a military force of 2500 men, officered by men of character, who have families, who will accompany them; also to appoint as judges and executive officers men of moral worth and standing, who have families; and thus, it is hoped that a society will be formed which will precent a good example to the 'Saints,' and form the nucleus of an enlightened and moral comm[illegible]

The Approaching Congressional Election.

Elections for members of Congress will be held within the next six months in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland; and already in most of the States named the canvass has fairly opened, and opened under the most favorable auspices for the Democratic party. So far from there being any reaction in public sentiment and feeling in these States, which stood shoulder by shoulder in the late memorable Presidential campaign, subsequent events have shown the wisdom of their choice, and crowned their united and patriotic exertions with the most abundant success. The Inaugural Address, the selection of the Cabinet officers, and the initiatory acts of the new Administration, have met with as much cordial approval at the South as at the North; and the various federal appointments which have been made since the 4th of March, always a delicate, if not an ungracious task, so far from creating any unkindness of feeling on the part of the disappointed applicants and their numerous friends, have as a general rule been as gracefully acquiesced in by generous rivals as they have been heartily approved of by the people of the several localities immediately affected by these appointments.

In a former article we took occasion to survey the field of coming action, and at the same time attempted to disabuse the minds of our friends of what we conceived to be a prevalent error in relation to the probable relative strength of parties in the next House of Representatives. According to our table, the members elected to the next Congress stood sixty-four Democrats to ninety opposition. In the States to elect, the delegations in the last Congress stood forty-seven Democrats to thirty-three opposition. Thus:

	Democrats.	Opposition.
Members elected	64	[illegible]
Members of last Congress	47	[illegible]
	111	123
		111
Majority to overcome		12

It will be seen from the above that in the States in which elections are to be held there must be a gain of seven members to secure for the Democrats a bare majority in the next House of Representatives. If the telegraphic reports are to be credited, we have already gained one member in Connecticut; and we think that there is something more than a fair chance of electing a Democrat in the late Mr. Brenton's district, in Indiana. This would leave for our friends in the Southern States, already named, the task of gaining five members—a task which they have cheerfully undertaken, and under circumstances which fully justify the belief that they will perform even more than they have promised. We do not think that we are too sanguine in claiming a gain of one member in Virginia. At all events, we are assured from all quarters in the Old Dominion that the delegation in the next House will be united and Democratic. We shall certainly gain one, and probably two members in North Carolina; and the same may be said of Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee. We shall also gain one member in Texas, and one in Missouri.

As the case now stands, the probabilities are that the Democrats will have a majority of from four to eight in the next House of Representatives. We make use of the word "probabilities," because the result rests entirely with our friends. If their counsels are influenced by a spirit of harmony and concession—everything for the cause and nothing for men—if they enter into the canvass with their wonted zeal, energy, enthusiasm, and self-sacrificing devotion, we feel assured that they will secure a larger majority in the popular branch of Congress than the one named. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, the struggle promises to be a severe one. It is true that, so far as a national organization is concerned, the Know-Nothing party has ceased to exist, and with the loss of its nationality must be added the loss of its captivating mysteries of signs, grips, and midnight meetings. In the Northern States it is allied with, if not absorbed by the Black Republicans. In the Southern States it now seeks to obtain an independent, temporary, and mischievous existence in the State legislatures and congressional delegations.

In Tennessee, in particular, the struggle is literally one of life or death. Beaten at the last State election, and beaten at the Presidential election, the followers of Sam are now rallying for a last, desperate effort. The stake is indeed a large one. A governor, members of Congress, members of the legislature, and important county officers, are to be chosen. As the legislature of Tennessee meets biennially, the members to be elected will have to choose two United States Senators—one to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of ex-Governor Jones' term, and one to supply the place of Hon. John Bell, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1859. Desperate as the struggle may be, we have an abiding faith in the invincibility of the true-hearted and stout-hearted Democracy of Tennessee. They met their old enemies under a new name in the height of their unexpected and, we may add, unprecedented success, and overcame them in two pitch battles; and we cannot now believe that defeat is in store for them at the hands of a twice-routed foe.—*Washington Union.*

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of April 14th, says:

"We learn that to-morrow, a corps of engineers, headed by Mr. Trautwine, of this city, will leave New York for Honduras, to make the final survey, and to fix the exact location for a double track railroad to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Porto Cabellos, on the Atlantic side, and Conchagua, or the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific, will be the terminij embracing a distance of about one hundred and seventy miles; through a highly fertile and diversified country, abounding in all the requisites for railroad building—fine timber, pure water, and quarries of rock. The route lies through a section of country which offers but little more than ordinary obstacles to the construction of a road; a fact which the Hon. E. Geo. Squier, and the efficient engineers who surveyed the route in 1853, have fully demonstrated to an enterprising English company, which has now undertaken to build it."

GARROTING IN NEW ORLEANS.—The *True Delta*, of last Friday, says:

"Last night, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, a gentleman by the name of Ferguson, from Red river, was passing along St. Charles street, near Canal, when his midnight walk was suddenly stopped by the strong arm of a man being wrapped around his neck so quickly and closely that he could make no alarm and no resistance. On his recovery he was minus his pocket book, which contained notes and other valuables amounting to upwards of forty-three hundred dollars; also, a costly gold watch and chain. The garroter was assisted by two men and a woman, who deliberately helped themselves to the valuables of the gentleman, while he was rendered helpless and speechless by the scientific operation aforesaid. We would advise our friends from the country to be on the look-out, in their midnight rambles, and to avoid passing too closely or carelessly suspicious-looking characters or places. We regret to learn that Mr. Ferguson is lying dangerously ill from the effects of the operation performed on him last night; but he has the honor (if he can call it so) of being the first subject of the garroters in the Crescent City."

LOSS OF STOCK IN TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga *Gazette*, of Saturday, says:

"The unusually severe and protracted winter has caused a great loss to stock raisers. There has not been feed enough in the country to keep stock in living order, and what little could be obtained at all by those who were out, was at ruinous prices. We hear of cattle dying all over the country from starvation. Even in sections of the country where there is scarcely ever a failure to have an abundance of grain and forage laid up, they are suffering very material losses by their cattle dying. A gentleman from lower Sequatchee, when in this city the other day, remarked that one of his neighbor farmers, who had a large number of cattle, was losing them constantly—that when he left home his neighbor was 'a day and a half behind skinning.' The mortality is not over. As soon as the grass gets up so that the cattle can get enough of it, those that are now very poor will die under its weakening influence, unless otherwise fed."

The Rogersville (Tenn.) *Times*, of the 16th, thus refers to the same subject:

"Truly this is a singular season. It is now about the middle of April, and is snowing at a rapid rate. Vegetation has yet put on but little of the appearance of spring. These are rather distressing times among domestic animals. The store of provender is well nigh exhausted. Many have had their stock on rations for some time. We learn from some regions the farmers are felling trees to keep their cattle alive. Some are feeding their stock on wheat. Many poor families are in distress. All the necessaries of life bear a high price. There is, however, enough of wheat and bacon in the country to keep the people from starving, and we will venture to say that the *honest, industrious* poor will not necessarily suffer. It is pretty tight times, however, when a man has to give a day's work for a peck of corn, as we heard of some men doing. We hope that our country is scarce of such men as would grind the face of the poor at such rates as this. There are always some in the land that have such inordinate thirst for gain that they would take five dollars per bushel for their grain if they could get it."

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1857.—On Saturday last, the reply prepared by the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, to the propositions advanced by the British Government concerning the affairs of China, was transmitted to the British Minister, Lord Napier. This reply covers twelve manuscript pages, and embodies, with great clearness and precision, and with a pervading spirit of comity, candor and friendliness towards England, the distinct views of our Government touching the present all important crisis in the affairs of the great central flowery kingdom.

One of the principal objects entrusted to the diplomatic skill of Lord Napier, was to procure from the Government at Washington an active and allied co-operation, diplomatic and military, with England and France, in their present determination to remove all the existing Chinese barriers of exclusion, political and commercial, against the "outside barbarians," and to open up that great and prolific country, fully and completely, to an unfettered commercial intercourse with the rest of the world. In pursuance of this general object, Lord Napier was charged with instructions from Lord Palmerston to indicate to our Cabinet the satisfaction it would confer upon that of England, should the Hon. Robert J. Walker be selected as our ambassador to China. This remarkable application in behalf of Mr. Walker is easily explained. When he was appointed Minister to China in 1853, he drew up a programme of what he considered should be the active, practical, positive and comprehensive policy of the United States out there. A copy of this paper falling into the hands of Mr. Crampton, it was dispatched to Lord Palmerston, who was so profoundly impressed with the grand practical policy thus laid down as heartily to desire the active co-operative services of the author, in this present corresponding movement of England and France.

Accordingly, the first official application of Lord Napier at Washington was in behalf of the appointment of Mr. Walker to China as the man best adapted in behalf of the United States to aid in and facilitate the accomplishment of the common desires of Christendom in regard to the Chinese Empire. But, unfortunately, the President had already selected Mr. Walker as the most suitable agent for the pacification of Kansas. Mr. Walker had accepted this delicate trust, and of such importance did the Administration consider it, that Lord Napier was given to understand it must take precedence over the pressing claims of China. This, too, notwithstanding the personal interposition of such diverse politicians as W. H. Seward, of New York, and Senator Gwin, of California, in favor of Mr. Walker for Canton instead of Kansas.

The United States government declines the entangling policy of a military and political alliance with England and France in Chinese affairs. The reason assigned by Gen. Cass in the premises rests upon the established policy of the country. He concurs in the opinion that no measures within the reach of diplomacy should be left untried to open the gates of China to the commercial and political intercourse of the world; but he declines a copartnership in a Chinese war as a contingent of the French and English policy. Our government, independently, will use its best efforts with the government of China, whether of Hein-fung or Tae-ping-wang, to the common ends proposed by the two great European Powers; and the fact that the Cushing treaty will soon expire by act of limitation, creates the direct occasion on our part for this movement for larger, more universal and more permanent concessions.

It is possible, too, that Mr. Reed in China may receive some voluntary assistance in support of the common cause of all civilized powers, from Russia. She has an agent at Pekin in the double capacity of political ambassador and local patriarch of the Greek Church, who may become a useful assistant of ours before the game is at an end. Then, again, it is believed here that the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who have made the trip to the gold mines of California will contribute in a considerable degree to the enlightenment of their government concerning the power and resources of the United States. In a word, the United States purpose no holy alliance with England and France, but an independent course of concurrent diplomacy for the same common objects of open ports, open rivers and open country, and under the prestige of a powerful squadron.

ONE MINISTER TO CHINA.—It is understood at Washington that Mr. Reed, the new Minister to China, with all convenient expedition will proceed in a government steamer to Southampton; thence to London and a conference with Lord Palmerston; thence to Paris and a conference with Louis Napoleon; thence across the Mediterranean in a British passenger steamer to Alexandria, in Egypt; thence to Suez, the Red Sea; down which he will proceed in a British steamer to Aden. At this point he will be picked up by our Government steamer, which, in the interval, from Southampton, will have passed round to Aden via the Cape of Good Hope. From Aden, Mr. Reed will proceed direct to China, where, simultaneously with his arrival, all the American vessels of war in the East will be collected with some important additions, under the command, probably, of Commodore Perry. This was a feature of Mr. Walker's programme of 1853.

COUNTERFEITING, MURDER AND LYNCH LAW AT BELLEVUE, IOWA.—Thomas Oliver, the driver of the stage between Galena and Bellevue, gives the following facts, which have created the most intense excitement in Bellevue:

For some time past there has existed a gang of counterfeiters in Bellevue, of whom one or two were suspected, and a man named Ingle is said to have been connected with them, and threatened to expose the leader of the gang. He (the ringleader) was overheard to say that he would send to Louisville for his nephew, who would shut Ingle's mouth, and that "dead men tell no tales." His nephew came, was introduced to Ingle, became intimate with him immediately, and the second day proposed a hunt. Ingle agreed, and after they had proceeded a distance into the woods, Ingle preceding his comrade, attention was directed to a squirrel in a tree, and while Ingle was looking at it, the other shot him, the ball entering the back part of the head, and penetrating quite through the front of the forehead. The murderer returned to Bellevue, and the body having been found two days afterwards, he was arrested and confined in jail.

At about 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon last, the citizens of Bellevue, fearing that he would in some manner escape, went to the jail and demanded the murderer. The jailor refused, they armed themselves with crowbars, &c., broke into the jail, took the prisoner to a tree near by and prepared to hang him, giving the prisoner twenty minutes respite. He confessed to the murder, said he was hired by the counterfeiters, and only wished that they should share his fate. He said he had killed a man in Louisiana, and had twice attempted to murder a woman. After this confession was made in the hearing of three hundred citizens he was hung.

Attempts were made to arrest the two counterfeiters, but one had escaped, and the other was having an examination—either in Bellevue or in some town near by—upon a charge of counterfeiting. The jailor declared that the man should not be disturbed till after the examination, and presented a double-barrelled gun, with which he threatened to shoot the first man that interfered. The crowd was kept at bay, and the man, it appears, was suffered to escape through the back door.

When the steamer *Flora* arrived at Bellevue, this man managed to get on board, which was discovered just after the boat had left the shore. A party of one hundred and fifty men started down the river for the next landing place, expecting to anticipate the arrival of the boat.

When Mr. Oliver left Bellevue they had not returned, and the greatest excitement was prevailing among the inhabitants.

Another account states that one of the counterfeiters was arrested by the people of Bellevue, and that the man on board of the *Flora* was under the charge of an officer, to put him in jail in some place where he would be safe from the excited populace of Bellevue.

Just about seventeen years ago last Saturday, if we remember rightly, the "Great Lynching" took place at Bellevue, when ten or fifteen persons were killed. We are sorry to hear of this new violence.—*Galena Advertiser, April 16th.*

A ROBBERS' CAVE—DISCOVERY OF GREAT WEALTH.—It has been known to very few persons in the city for some time that a discovery of great wealth has been made in the interior of Kentucky, by a poor family who lived in this city. The discovery was made by a young man while plowing in the field about six months since. As he was plowing leisurely along, the earth suddenly gave way under his feet, and he was precipitated into an immense cavern. Much injured by the fall, the young man, in casting about him for some means wherewith to get out, discovered numbers of iron safes and strong boxes, which, upon investigation, were found to contain gold and silver coin, jewelry, and other valuables, to a fabulous amount. The plantation upon which all this treasure was found does not belong to the fortunate discoverers, who only lease the property, and from motives of security they have kept the secret of their good fortune to themselves. An eminent legal gentleman of this city is about interesting himself to secure the fortunate family in the ownership of these great treasures, the results of whose labors, in connection with other particulars, we will give in a few days.—*Louisville Democrat.*

WHAT I LOST BY KISSING KATE.

BY WILLIE E. PARDR.

There were Lizzie, Kate, and Mary,
All three beautiful and young;
But the name of Mary ever
Lingered longest on my tongue,
And I hopes in secret cherished
Of a home where she was queen,
But one day those sweet hopes perished,
And left life a desert scene.

They and I were once together,
Frolicking beneath the moon,
In the mildest of mild weather—
In the odorous month of June.
And sweet Mary said, "Since kisses
In the moonlitch time are due,
I would take this best of kisses
From Kate's lips, if I were you."

Scarce y had the thought been spoken,
Ere, with heart and eye elate,
I had claimed the hoited token
From the rosy lips of Kate.
But, alack! in thus obeying,
I had made a sad mistake;
For in heart, the girl was saying,
"Kate will lose what I shall take."

"*Kiss Kate!*" this was what she told me;
But its meaning was—*Kiss me!*
Oh, vain heart! and oh! eyes silly,
Thus to fail the truth to see!
So we parted; I with sorrow,
She with scorn, perhaps with hate,
And my heart grows sad by knowing
What I lost by kissing Kate.

HARLEM, N. Y., 1857.

A CALIFORNIA CRUSOE.

NARRATIVE OF A WOMAN WHO LIVED EIGHTEEN YEARS ALONE UPON THE ISLAND OF SAN NICOLAS.

Captain C. J. W. Russell has contributed to Hutchings' Magazine an interesting narrative of a woman who lived eighteen years alone upon the island of San Nicolas, one of the Santa Barbara group, off the lower coast of California, and situated about 33 deg. 15 min. north latitude. While Stationed in that quarter, making tidal observations for the United States Government, Captain Russell received from one George Nedevir, an old California resident, the following remarkable history:

Twenty years ago, the whole of the Indian tribes inhabiting the Santa Barbara group of islands were engaged in a fierce and exterminating war with each other, and to such an extent was this deadly hostility waged that already the population had very much diminished, and would, in all probability, before many years, become entirely extinct. To prevent this, and at the same time to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, the Fathers of the Mission of Santa Barbara conceived the idea of removing them to the main land, where they might be watched over, improved, and preserved under their immediate superintendence. For this purpose they visited the island, in company with a few partially civilized Indians, and explained to them the advantages of removing to the Mission. They listened attentively to the proposal, and finally consented to go, on promises of protection from their natural enemies.

Accordingly, a small vessel was sent to the different islands, and the various tribes were taken one by one to the Mission of Santa Barbara. But while the last of the Indians were embarking, at the island of San Nicolas, and all were supposed to be on board, a child was missing, and its mother, in great distress, was seeking it everywhere, without success. Each portion of the vessel was diligently searched; all the adjacent rocks were examined, but no child could be found. Almost frantic, the mother requested the captain to wait while she went into the interior to search for her child, to which he reluctantly consented.

As night closed down in darkness, heavy masses of clouds rolled up from the horizon, and gave threatening evidence of a coming storm. All were anxious for the return of the woman and her child before it broke upon them, but still they came not. The wind began to blow harder and stronger; the storm was rapidly increasing; and as the groups of Indians on board strained their eyes trying to discover in the darkness some object that resembled the returning woman and her child, yet saw them not, there were many sad hearts and anxious countenances that night, on their account. The storm at last came on in all its fury, tossing their little vessel up and down like a feather, and compelled them at last, though reluctantly, to put to sea for safety before any tidings of the absent ones could be received. Although the cargo of living freight reached Santa Barbara in safety, before the vessel could return for the woman it was now lost and entirely lost; and as no other could be obtained at that time, the poor woman had to remain upon the island, where she lived, *alone*, for eighteen years; no doubt forgotten, or given up as long since dead.

After the discovery of gold in California, it was rumored that