DAILY APPEAL.

THE APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR, UNLESS RENEWED IN ADVANCE.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 20, 1857.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS,

Of Shelby.

FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM T. AVERY.

FOR THE SENATE,

J. KNOX WALKER.

FOR FLOATER,

HUMPHREY R. BATE,

Of Tipton.

AVERY AND STEPHENS.

THE APPEAL replies to our comparison of the relative official positions of the two candidates for Congress in this district. Our cotemporary says Avery came to Memphis in boyhood, poor and without friends. In that condition he was taken up by the Whigs, and elected by them to the Legislature over Judge Turley, certainly one of the ablest men in the Democratic party.

What gratitude!—to be taken in poverty and friendlessness, raised to a seat of honor and profit, and then smite the hand which succored him in destitution!—*Eagle and Enquirer.*

The hand of succor and friendship was first offered to Mr. AVERY by Hon. F. P. STANTON, a Democrat and the leader of his party in Memphis. Mr. AVERY felt under no obligations to Mr. STANTON therefor to *barter away his principles* and to support the Democratic party because his friend and patron belonged to that party.

Nor did he feel under any obligations to assist those who had supported him for office, in striking down the old Whig party when they joined themselves to its deadliest and most fatal foe, the Know-Nothing Order, which conspired in secret and gave its blows in the dark. A man would lead a poor, miserable life, who could be *hired*, by "honor and profit," first to crush his long-cherished principles, and then to follow the Know-Nothing leaders through all their caves and dens, their turnings and twistings.

Mr. AVERY is made of "sterner stuff" than this, Mr. *Eagle*. He never sold his free thoughts, his conscience and his will to any men or set of politicians, who at the first signal of treason in his camp marched off into some secret place at midnight and joined a secret body which pronounced his party effete and corrupt. He stood by that old party, which his brave allies had deserted, as long as one rag of its gallant and war-worn banner fluttered in the breeze, and until he found that the Democracy was the only party in the field to combat and overcome this new organization which, like the Arab in the desert, had its hand raised against every existing organization. Ingratitude, indeed! The idea is a novel one, for deserters to raise such a cry against those who refused to go over with them to the enemy's standard. It is an absurd farce to say that because the Whigs supported AVERY during the existence of the old Whig party, therefore he was bound to go in for Know-Nothing principles, take all their horrible oaths, abuse the Catholics and foreigners, swear that the Whig party was defunct and fallen from its corruptions, and veer about with all their changeable platforms, now calling themselves Know-Nothings, then Americans, and again "Americans and Whigs." We never had any idea before of the extent of obligation which Know-Nothings demanded of those whom they once supported, years ago, in the capacity of Whigs, and the fiery ordeal through which they required such persons to pass. The bond which Iron Walker gave to the devil is a small circumstance when compared to the demands they make of men who, having risen from the humbler ranks of life by energy and integrity, they seized upon and made capital of, and then themselves, having deserted the standard they placed in their hands, they reproach with ingratitude for not following them in their desertion.

But, thanks to independent thought and stern will, there are some men who cannot thus be led by the nose into all the vagaries of political tricksters. AVERY is one of these, and the people will honor him for it.

☞ Stephens began his career without fortune, and has reached his elevated position by indomitable energy and high moral principle. If the Judges of the Supreme Court, in choosing their clerk from the Whig party, preferred Stephens to Avery, the inference is clear that he was best fitted for the place. Now, we have an abiding faith that the people "who are the source of honor in our country," will forever keep Stephens above Avery, as a reward for his integrity, and for his uniform consistency in political life; and not because Avery drove a dray, while he followed the plow-tail, and went barefoot in his boyhood.—*Eagle and Enquirer.*

Mr. AVERY never asked the Supreme Judges to appoint him Clerk of the Supreme Court. STEPHENS did, we suppose. Mr. AVERY always went to the fountain head—the people—when he desired office, and he always succeeded before that tribunal. He even preferred to take an "insignificant Clerkship"—that of the Common Law Court of this city—from the people, to asking another position at the hands of the Judges, just that he might place himself "*above*" any of his fellow-citizens.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Maj. JOSEPH COX, and old and worthy citizen of Fayette county, died at his residence on the 25th of April last, aged 74 years. Maj. COX was one of the pioneers of West Tennessee, and represented Fayette county in the Legislature of Tennessee, we think, for several terms. He was the father of the late lamented Gen. LEVI H. COX, of this city, and was a most exemplary, useful and worthy citizen. He was buried at Somerville on the day after his death, with Masonic honors. He died in the ripeness and fullness of years and of usefulness. Peace to his ashes!

BRIGHAM YOUNG.—Referring to the rumored absconding of BRIGHAM YOUNG from Salt Lake City, received per steamer *George Law*, at New York, the St. Louis *Republican*, of Sunday, says: "Our overland advices from Salt Lake City, published in another column, are of a much later date, and give a flat contradiction to the story of BRIGHAM YOUNG having been compelled to flee the city, to save himself from the fury of his flock. His popularity was unshaken."

☞ Three or four inches of snow fell on Monday night week, near Ogdensburg, N. Y.

☞ Hon. HIRAM BELCHER, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, is dead.

☞ Col. FORNEY, it is said, has been offered and declined the Liverpool consulship.

☞ The exports from New Orleans for the last three months amounted to $48,587,438, an increase of $12,000,000 over the same time last year.

☞ A horse owned by Dr. F. DORSEY, of Hagerstown, Md., died last week in the 45th year of his age. The doctor had rode him in his practice for 37 years.

☞ HAWKINS, to be hung in Estill county, Ky., on the 29th instant, for the murder of two men, is only twenty-one years old, and has married five wives.

☞ GIDEON E. SANDERS and WILSON WHITE have been sentenced to twenty years each in the Georgia penitentiary for the murder of OLIVER PATTERSON.

☞ E. O. PERRIN, Esq., announces that he goes to Kansas as a private citizen, and not as private secretary to Governor WALKER, as has been said.

TENNESSEE INTELLIGENCE.

JAMES E. MICKLEY, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for representative from the counties of Benton and Humphreys.

THE CROPS.—The Nashville *Union and American*, of last Friday, has the following concerning the crops:

"The recent rains, followed by the genial atmosphere and sunshine of the last few days, have given a quickening impulse to vegetation, and hopes of a plentiful harvest are more promising. The country in all directions is putting on its vernal robes—inviting, luxuriant and beautiful. It is with pleasure we learn that the fruit will suffer much less than was apprehended. Being unusually backward during the late cold weather, it measurably escaped injury, and if nothing intervenes to prevent, we may anticipate an abundant supply. The spring crops, we are told, though less promising than could be wished, have, within the past few days, improved remarkably; and, though a late harvest may result, yet by no means a discouraging one. Our accounts from various parts of this and adjoining States in regard to the growing wheat, are quite cheering, and the prospect of a good yield, if not a heavy crop, has already dispelled the fears entertained a few weeks back. Indeed, unless we shall yet have a very unfavorable season, we know nothing to prevent our farmers from gathering as good crops as they have done for years. In some localities the prospect is rather unfavorable for a good yield, but upon the whole, we are led to believe from conversations with intelligent gentlemen of this and adjoining States, that the crop will turn out a good one."

The annual celebration of the Nashville Fire Department takes place on next Thursday.

One hundred and five persons have joined the Methodist Church during a revival of religion at Knoxville.

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Bristol.

APPLES.—If there should be no more frosts, says the Athens *Post*, there will be an abundance of apples, the limbertwigs and several other varieties, having escaped the last cold weather.

BODY FOUND.—The Nashville *Gazette* of Friday says:

"The body of an Irishman was found in the river yesterday, opposite Brown's landing, whose name we believe is Conley. It is thought to be the deck hand who fell overboard from the steamer *J. G. Cline* about a week since."

HARD TIMES.—We copy the following from the last number of the Knoxville *Register*:

"The times may, with more truth than ever before, within our recollection, be said to be hard. Every where in East Tennessee, so far as we are informed, the greatest scarcity of provender and grain of every description prevails. The cattle are actually dying by the thousand, and in some sections, the only dependence to prevent actual starvation, is to cut down trees that the cattle may eat the buds. Nor is this alarming state of affairs confined to cattle. In many sections of the country, families that have been well provided with not only the necessaries but many of the luxuries of life, are so straitened as to be compelled to go forty or fifty miles to buy corn or wheat.

"While this is the case with those who have heretofore been comfortable and independent, the greater want prevails among the poorer classes and we yesterday learned from a gentleman from one of the counties east of Knoxville, that some of his neighbors were actually unable to have more than one meal a day."

HAIL AND RAIN.—The Shelbyville *Observer*, of the 14th inst., says:

"On Wednesday of last week, there was quite a heavy fall of rain and hail in this locality. We have not learned that any damage was done to the growing crops."

ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Court for the District of North Alabama convened at Huntsville on the 11th inst.

The Democracy of Lowndes county have nominated T. J. BURNETT for the Senate; JAS. S. WILLIAMS and Jos. H. HOWARD for the House.

The Eutaw *Observer* of the 8th inst. says:

"We measured some of the hail stones that fell on Wednesday, and several exceeded four inches in circumference. We fear the heavy fall of hail has seriously injured the little remaining fruit—the corn, the cotton, the gardens and the tender foliage. After the storm, we had a glorious sunshine."

The Salem *Era* has the following account of a sad occurrence:

"We have received intelligence of a melancholy incident which occurred at Dover, near this place on Thursday the 30th ult. A lad attempted to jump aboard of the down train from Opelika to Columbus while the cars were in motion. He unfortunately missed his aim, and instead of lighting upon the platform of the car, he fell between the train and the platform from which he made the rash leap and was instantly crushed to death. His name was Brigman, and his residence, Columbus, Ga.

THOS. H. WATTS, Esq., declines being the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the Montgomery District.

COL. JAMES A. STALLSWORTH, of Monroe, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Mobile District.

The Alabama river is higher than it has been for many years. The heavy rain a couple of weeks ago was very general all over the country, and the rivers are high, and many of them out of their banks, doing much damage to the lowlands, washing bridges, mills, &c., away.

COL. V. K. STEVENSON, has been elected President of the Winchester and Alabama Railroad, F. L. ESTELL Secretary, and J. R. BRIGHT Treasurer.

COL. CHARLES MCLEMORE declines being the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in the Montgomery District.

CHAMBERS COUNTY.—The "Democratic and Anti Know-Nothing party" of this county, in convention, have made the following nominations for the Legislature: For the Senate, Col. ROBERT MITCHELL; for the House, GEORGE W. ALLEN, Esq., and Capt. SAMUEL JETER. They have also nominated WILLIAM H. H. HUNTER for Sheriff.

FRESHET.—We understand that the Cahawba river has overflowed its banks, destroying a large quantity of the already planted crop.

HON. ALLEN C. JONES, of Greensboro', has been nominated as the Democratic candidate in the Senatorial District of Greene and Marengo counties.

HON. A. B. CLITHERALL is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in Pickens county.

The Tuscumbia *North Alabamian*, of Friday, says:

"We hear constant forebodings that the cotton crop will be a failure the present year, on account of the cold and backward spring. And these forebodings would seem to be well founded, when the fact that cotton, in common seasons, has been worked over once or twice by the middle of May, but this year, it is scarcely up. Many planters have plowed up their first plantings, and for ten days past have been busily engaged in replanting. This is certainly a bad prospect for a cotton crop; and would it not be better to replant in corn? The injury to the wheat crop in many of the largest wheat growing regions bids fair to create a scarcity of bread stuffs in the country, and it would be no matter of surprise if corn ruled higher that cotton next winter, even with a failure of that crop."

The Huntsville *Democrat* pays the following tribute to GEO. S. WALDEN, Esq.:

"We are gratified at the opportunity to announce the re-appointment of our estimable friend, Geo. S. Walden, Esq., to the office of U. S. District Attorney for Alabama. He fills all the Jeffersonian requisites—honesty, capacity, fidelity to the Constitution.

FIRE.—Selma was visited by a fire on the night of the 30th ult., which resulted in destroying the foundry and smith shops attached thereto. Loss several thousand dollars.

The Florence *Gazette*, of last Saturday, says:

"An artesian well has recently been bored for the paper mill of Thomas Colt, of Pittsburgh. After boring to the depth of two hundred and fourteen feet through solid rock, at great expense, water was struck on Tuesday, and gushed up at the rate of two hundred gallons a minute."

BOUND OVER.—The Marion *Commonwealth*, of the 11th inst., says:

"J. H. Smith, charged with being accessory to the killing of Jefferson Smith, in this county, on the 1st inst., was bound over in a bond of $10,000, on Friday last, by Esquire Hodge, for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court for this county."

The Fayette *Banner* thus speaks of the crops:

"We have been making special inquiry for the last ten days as to the damage the crops have received in this section by the late frost. Corn and cotton are considerably damaged, but the wheat crop only slightly, if damaged any at all. At present the prospect for a heavy yield is very good; in fact, we are informed that it never has been better since the settling of the country."

AN Irishman named JERRY DOWNING was killed at Lafayette on the 11th inst., by an explosion in a well. His body was mangled in a terrible manner.

JOHN A. BURTON, Esq., proposes to commence the publication of a paper at Union Springs, Macon county, Ala., to be called the "*American Express*."

WHEAT CROP.—The Chambers *Herald*, of the 13th inst., says of the wheat crop:

"Notwithstanding the many fears that have been expressed as to the wheat crop, we learn from the country around that the prospect was never better for an excellent yield. May the sower have seed, and the hungry have bread."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Eufaula *Spirit of the South*, of May 12th, gives the following account of the weather and crops in that section of the country:

"We question if there was ever within the memory of the oldest inhabitant a Spring more unfavorable either to planting operations or to health and comfort than this has been. It seems at if by some strange mistake February and April had changed places in the calendar. The former was warm, sunny and pleasant, the latter, cold, cheerless and disagreeable. Until within the last week, there has been scarcely a day since the first of March when fires have not been essential to comfort. On Wednesday, there was in some places a considerable fall of hail. Here and at Clayton it was slight but we learn that in the lower part of the county it was heavy enough to do considerable damage. We heard of one house, in which more than a hundred panes of glass were broken, and in some places the hail lay in drifts on the ground for two or three days. Some people have been forced to plant over two or three times, and cotton seed in some sections is procured with difficulty. At last however we have good comfortable warm weather, which if it continues will bring forward vegetation very rapidly, although average crops are hardly to be expected after so disastrous a commencement."

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRACY OF COPIAH COUNTY.—The Democracy of Copiah held a meeting at Gallatin on the 20th ult. The Gallatin *Argus*, in giving an account of the meeting, says:

"On motion, a committee was appointed to wait upon our distinguished citizen, Hon. A. G. Brown, who was present at the meeting.

"Amid stirring strains of music, Mr. Brown was escorted into the Court Room by the committee. A short but eloquent reception address was delivered by Frank Sturges, Esq., a cordial and earnest welcome home to the statesman—at the conclusion of which, amid fresh strains of music, the Governor ascended the rostrum, and addressed his fellow-citizens at some length."

A resolution was adopted approving of the whole course of Gen. QUITMAN, their immediate Representative in Congress, and he was declared to be the unanimous choice of the county for re-election. The following resolution in reference to Senator BROWN, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Hon. A. G. Brown, upon whom our State has lavished her highest honors, has proved himself equal to any duty imposed upon him, and that no extravagant eulogy from us is necessary to re-assure him of that welcome now that he has always received from his old homestead."

HONOR TO COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—GOV. MCRAE gives notice through the *Mississippian* that Col. DAVIS has accepted the invitation of the Democracy of Hinds to a public dinner, and requests a public meeting to make the necessary arrangements for the banquet.

COAHOMA DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats of Coahoma held a meeting on the 4th inst. Delegates were appointed to the State and District Conventions. The delegates to the former were instructed to vote for Col. COLLIN S. TARPLEY, of Jackson, for Governor, and Col. T. M. NASH for Auditor of Public Accounts. The following resolution in regard to the Congressional nomination was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman is also empowered to appoint delegates to the District Convention to be hereafter held to nominate a candidate for Congress from this District; having implicit confidence in the talent, integrity and worth of each of the gentlemen who have names are prominent for the station, to wit: Cushman, Clapp and Jackson, the delegates are hereby left free to make their selection between the different claimants."

COL. MILES H. MCGEHEE FOR GOVERNOR.—A correspondent of the *Mississippian* suggests this gentleman, a worthy citizen of Bolivar county, as a proper person to be put in nomination by the Democratic Convention for Governor, and says of him:

"Col. McGehee is a native of South Carolina, and a worthy son is he of that noble State, inheriting all the chivalry and Democratic principles of its Calhoun, Hammond and McDuffie.

"None can claim superiority over the Colonel, for he is in all respects fully competent to the discharge of every duty incumbent on that office.

"It is well known that a universal feeling exists from the Chickasaw Bluffs to the Walnut Hills—and from the Yazoo Pass to the Alabama line, in favor of Col. McGehee, in which portion of the State he is well and favorably known."

ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE.—On the 26th ult., Alexander Eudy, who lives about six miles from Greensboro' in this State, went out Turkey hunting. As is usual with turkey hunters, he commenced yelping in imitation of the hen, and was shortly answered, as he thought, by a veritable hen. He took deliberate aim, discharging his rifle in the direction of the sound. In proceeding to secure his game, he was horrified to find that he had shot his near and esteemed neighbor, Mr. John Herron! The unfortunate man was mortally wounded and, as the *Journal* informs us, was "weltering in blood and gasping for life." The ball had entered under the right shoulder and passed through the left lung. He died in a few moments. A coroner's inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.—*Mississippian.*

HON. O. R. SINGLETON.—This distinguished Democrat, who fell under the mortal hatred of Know-Nothingism in the Fourth District, and was defeated by a small majority, seems to be the unanmous choice of the Democracy of his District for Congress. He was by common consent regarded as one of the ablest and most reliable Representatives from Mississippi. The Vicksburg *Sentinel* says of him:

"From every part of the District, every Democratic journal, from the hills and the valleys, the huts and the palaces, the house tops, the cities, towns, villages and country, one universal, accordant, sonorous *io pæan* ascends to Heaven for Singleton and victory. Hundreds who went estray two years ago, like prodigals, have returned and now, with holocausts for past error, join, with glowing heart and soul, the legions that are marshaling to a triumph as glorious as was the defeat humiliating. Singleton, by general voice is unquestionably the choice of the Democracy of this District. Beaten but not conquered before, let him nobly win and wear now the laurels he so stoutly contended for."

DECLINED.—Mr. V. M. JOHNSON, one of the Democratic nominees for the Legislature in Tippah county, declines the honor intended. The Central Committee will take early action to have the vacancy supplied.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Ripley *Advertiser* counsels the propriety of submitting to the recommendation of the Hernando *Press* in regard to the time for holding this Convention. The *Press* suggests the first Monday in July as the time which, we suppose, may now be understood as the day fixed upon for that body.

PANOLA DEMOCRACY.—The Panola Democracy held a meeting on the 11th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and County Conventions. Our limited space precludes the pleasure of copying their proceedings entire, which have the ring of the true metal. We make a brief abstract:

Hon. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, happening to be present, by request, addressed the meeting in an eloquent and appropriate manner. Col. J. F. Cushman and Col. R. S. Greer also made acceptable addresses. The resolutions adopted re-affirm with unabated confidence and pride the principles of the Democratic party as laid down in the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms; endorse the Administration of President Pierce and the Inaugural of President Buchanan; approve of the Congressional course of Hon. D. B. Wright, and express the thanks of the people of Panola to Gov. McRae for the ability and fidelity with which he has administered the State Government. The following resolution was adopted, withholding any expression of preference in regard to aspirants for office:

"*Resolved*, That we have full confidence in the discretion and judgment of our delegates and leave them free and untrammeled in the choice of candidates for State and District offices, and that we will cheerfully support the nominees of the convention.

HON. COLLIN S. TARPLEY, OF JACKSON.—We learn that Hinds and other contiguous counties have expressed a preference for this distinguished Democrat as a candidate for Governor. This may be, we take it, regarded as an intimation of the choice of Central Mississippi, and well has it been made. During the late Presidential canvass the Tennessee Democracy on more than one occasion had the benefit of his ability and eloquence, and it is reasonable to suppose that they feel a lively interest for him. Should he receive the nomination none will rejoice more than his ardent friends in this State.

ARKANSAS INTELLIGENCE.

NAPOLEON AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.—A meeting of the Directors of the Napoleon and Little Rock Railroad Company was held at Pine Bluff on the 5th, which transacted much business. The *Democrat* says:

"The Board unanimously voted the prompt construction of the work, and all voted to push the work to completion."

LARGE HAIL.—We are credibly informed that during the late heavy rain, hailstones as large as hen's eggs fell a few miles South of our town. And, what is most singular, it is said they remained unmelted on the ground for thirty or forty hours.

SICKNESS OF HON. W. C. BEVINS.—We are informed by H. R. Owen, Esq., that the Circuit Court of Izard county, which began its session at Mount Olive on the 24th ult., has been prematurely adjourned on account of the illness of his Hon. Judge Wm. C. Bevins. By later advices we learn that his attack, pleurisy, is quite serious. We shall indulge the hope, however, that he will be speedily restored to health and his duties on the bench. Our community could ill spare the services of a Judge so efficient or a gentleman so estimable.—*Jacksonport Union, May 9.*

The same paper has the following communication in regard to a body of valuable land which has long attracted the attention of speculators and planters:

SURGZETT LANDS.—*Mr. Editor*: The ecstacy of our citizens, or people of Jacksonport, in reference to the sale of the lands known as Surgzett's, is intense and sanguine. A letter addressed to the Rev. J. M. Steele, of Batesville, from Mr. Boyd Baily, of Helena, states that Baily, Knowland and Hawkins, have been set apart by the will of the late Surgzette, as commissioners to examine and apportion the land respectively among the heirs of the estate. If the heirs are not disposed to sell, we are doomed to disappointment again. It will be a sad pity if the rich lands belonging to that estate come not into market. We think it decidedly sinful to speculate extensively upon the soil, and withhold it from sale. It is to be hoped that *necessity*, if nothing else may sooner or later bring the land into cultivation.

SCRIBBLER.

JACKSONPORT, May 5, 1857.

AWFUL HAIL STORM.—We have no idea that that noted individual, the "oldest inhabitant," ever witnessed such a sight, at this season of the year, as was seen in this city and vicinity on last Thursday evening. The day was showery, and the clouds at times threatening, and small particles of hail fell scatteringly about 3 o'clock. At a few minutes before six a most terrible, frightful cloud came rolling up from the South, covering the whole Southern horizon—looking the very besom of destruction. Alarm was depicted on the countenances of hundreds who witnessed the sight, who feared it would prove to be one of those terrific tornadoes that sometimes level everything in their paths. Soon hail-stones, fully as large as hen eggs, fell by thousands, and we may say millions, literally paving the streets, two or three inches deep. The tops of trees, that were exposed to its fury, vegetation of all kinds, shrubbery, &c., were stripped of leaves; chickens and other fowls were killed; roofs of several houses were so seriously damaged as to require re-covering. Scarcely a pane of glass on the South side of houses, unless protected by blinds, escaped—thousands were broken. One building—the American Hotel—lost two hundred and eighty-seven panes, and the Masonic Hall had over one hundred panes destroyed. Every pane but three, out of thirty, on the South side of our office was broken, scattering the particles of glass all over the rooms, on the forms and in the cases.

The damage to the Court House and Clerk's office was considerable. Large quantities of glass broke, and the slate roof of the clerk's office, on the south side, so badly damaged as to require re-covering. Serious damage was also done to several private houses. But we view as the worst the destruction of gardens, injury to shrubbery, &c.

In our afflictions here in the city, it is at least consoling to know that the farming and planting interest, so far as heard from, is not seriously affected. The storm seemed to run in a narrow vein, taking the direction of north, with a slight variation to the east.

P. S.—After the above was in type, we learned from Mr. Bledsoe, of Walnut Bend, that the storm passed over that neighborhood, doing very considerable damage upon several plantations—the places of E. P. Gaines, Esq., and that of Col. Berry suffering most.—*Helena Shield, 16th inst.*

☞ The people of Iowa are to vote in August on the question of allowing colored men to vote on the same terms as other men.

☞ MARTHA C. WRIGHT committed suicide in St. Louis, Wednesday night, by taking laudanum.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The bill for the sale of the main line of public works has passed both houses, and been sent to the Governor for his signature.

VOTERS IN OHIO.—The legislature of Ohio has made an important change in the election law. Thirty days residence in the county, and twenty days in the township or ward, are now required to constitute a legal voter.

☞ A parcel of property at St. Louis, belonging to the Presbyterian University of that city, purchased two years ago for $24,000, has just been sold for $34,000. The University intended to select a more eligible site near the city.

TRAGEDY IN ST. LOUIS.—MR. ROBERT WEBB, of Lewiston, Pa., and H. K. EATON, of the same State, landed in St. Louis on Wednesday night from the steamboat *Rocket*, and went up in the city to transact some business. Returning to the steamer, they became bewildered, and asked two men to escort them to the boat. This was acceded to, but the escorts on the way attacked them, and WEBB was murdered. EATON was very dangerously wounded.

CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON.—The Savannah *News*, of the 15th inst., has the following:

"At the regular meeting, held on Tuesday evening, a committee appointed by the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, appeared and submitted a report prepared by them, proposing to Council to transfer $250,000 of stock now held by the city in the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

"The matter was referred back to the Committee of Ways and Means, to consider and report at the next meeting of Council.

"The Mayor made some remarks regarding the late visit of the City Council to Memphis, and suggested that steps should be taken to welcome the Council of that city who were to visit Charleston on the 27th. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements and report at a special meeting to be held yesterday.

☞ We find the following in the Little Rock *True Democrat*, of the 12th inst.:

REMAINS OF A DEAD MAN FOUND.—We learn from Mr. Garrett, the sheriff of Montgomery county, that the remains of a man named Daniel Murphy, were recently found near Irons' Sulphur Springs, in that county. A jury of inquest was assembled, but they were unable to determine from what cause he came to his death. The body was in a state of partial decomposition, and was only identified by some papers found with it. A few pieces of gold coin were also found near the body, stained with gore, from which it is inferred that he was murdered. Mr. Garrett, being public administrator of Montgomery county, desires to notify all persons interested as heirs, of the death of said Murphy, and that he has administered on his property.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NEW GRANADA.

PROGRESS OF THE PANAMA DIFFICULTY—RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—THE NEW PRESIDENT AND NEW CABINET—AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS—NEXT NEWS FROM RIVAS.

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]

PANAMA, May 4, 1857.—Since my last, matters in regard to the questions at issue between New Granada and the United States have undergone no material change that I am aware of. Senor Ospina, the new President, will undoubtedly be better inclined towards us than was his predecessor, Senor Mallarino; but unless some strong measures are adopted by Mr. Buchanan to enforce our claims, there will be a thirty years' history of its ups and downs to adorn the shelves of future diplomatists. Judging from what little indication we get from Washington by last mail, nothing will be done until next winter, when, I suppose, the matter will be laid before Congress, and be postponed, at the heel of the session, for "more important business"—perhaps to discuss the propriety of sending a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Gov. Roberts, chief of the inky population of Liberia. At any rate, this is the conclusion to which we have all arrived here, both natives and foreigners.

In consequence, there is not so much excitement existing as there was on the fortnight following the reception of the news of the formal breaking off of negotiations at Bogota. And besides, there is so little chance that the State of Panama can maintain a good government at its own expense, or that the General Government will assist it to do so, that many of the most respectable and order-loving of the population begin to contemplate with a good degree of complacency, the "tutelage" of some foreign government, and that that government must be the United States, many are ready to acknowledge. A considerable feeling, it is true, exists still against "the fillibustering Yankees," but the intensest part of it comes from a set of worthless young men about town, who haven't a dollar of interest at stake, and never expect to have, but who manage, by half starving themselves at home on yucas and plantains, to keep well dressed, and to have a real now and then to lavish upon the yellow maidens of the little chica and anisette tiendas, where they spend the greater portion of their days and nights.

The bill giving unlimited power to the Executive in case of the invasion of the Isthmus by the United States having passed the second reading in the House, is under discussion in the Senate, at Bogota. It is opposed by several Senators, Don Justo Arosemena, of Bogata, among them. The latter gentleman spoke at length upon Isthmus matters. He opposed the project of sending a small military force to Panama, as it would be useless for defense; and as to the protection of the railroad, he thought in order to preserve a safe transit it was only necessary to render effective the obligations imposed on the railroad company, to pay an adequate police force for that purpose. He concluded by recommending Congress to take into consideration a project which he now presented, for the complete independence of the State of Panama, and to place it under the protection of New Granada, France, Great Britain, the United States and Sardinia. The project was to come up for discussion the next day, and is as follows:

LAW RELATIVE TO THE NEUTRALITY OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

ART. 1. The Executive power shall negotiate with the Governments of Great Britain, France, the United States and Sardinia the celebration of a treaty on the following basis:

1. The Isthmus of Panama, at present an integral part of New Granada, shall be hereafter a sovereign and independent State, free for the commerce of all nations, under the guaranty and protection of the contracting powers.

2. Limits the boundary lines to that lately made with Costa Rica and that which, according to the law of 1847, divides the province of Choco from the territory of Darien.

3. The islands on both oceans, at present belonging to the State, shall be included, as also those of San Andres, New Providence and others, forming the present canon of San Andres, in the province of Carthagena.

4. The contracting powers shall have liberty to transport their mails over the railroad, or any other interoceanic route, as follows: New Granada, without paying anything either to the State or to the railroad company; England and the United States to pay $50,000 a year each to the State, and France and Sardinia $25,000 each, besides paying to the railroad company ten cents a pound for letters, and one cent a pound for newspapers. The railroad company to pay also $50,000 a year to the State of Panama.

5. The State of Panama shall not tax mails, &c. The railroad company may charge for mails of nations not parties to this treaty.

6. The State of Panama shall acquire the rights and obligations of New Granada in regard to the railroad company, except those reversed by this law.

7. The railroad company shall make a new treaty with the State of Panama, not only setting out the new privileges, but explaining disputed clauses in the present contract.

8. New Granada only reserves the right to redeem the road according to the contract, and the free passage of her mails, troops, munitions of war, officials, &c.

9. In the new contract the contracting powers shall guaranty its fulfillment.

10. If the company refuses to make a new contract, it shall be bound to the State of Panama as it now is to the Republic of New Granda, except the clause in paragraph eight.

11. The State of Panama shall levy no tax on ships or merchandise coming to its ports, nor shall ships and merchandise belonging to the State of Panama be taxed in the ports of the contracting powers.

12. The State of Panama to be exempted from the New Granadian national debt.

13. The State of Panama shall charge no postage on Granadian mails, and *vise versa*.

14. Steamers shall carry New Granada and Panama correspondence free, and are exempt from port charges.

15. The treaties now in force between New Granada and the contracting nations shall not be binding on the State of Panama.

16. The contracting nations may maintain vessels of war in the ports of the State of Panama to protect the transit and trade, and may keep troops on board, but they shall only be disembarked in case of actual necessity.

17. In case of war between the contracting parties themselves, or between them or any one of them and other nations, the State of Panama shall be neutral.

18. In case of dispute between one of the contracting parties and the State of Panama, it shall be settled by the arbitration of the others, who have power to call in an umpire.

19. Disputes with nations, not parties, to this treaty, to be settled, if possible, by the arbitration of the contracting parties.

20. The contracting nations shall bind themselves that none of them shall seize the State or any part of it, and they shall protect it against pirates and lawless adventurers.

21. The contracting nations or their armies shall not interfere in the internal affairs of the State, except in case of absolute necessity, to protect the transit, and with the consent of three of the contracting powers.

22. The citizens and subjects of the contracting nations shall enjoy the same civil and political rights as the natives of the State, and in the territory of the contracting parties the citizens of the State of Panama shall enjoy like privileges.

23. The contracting powers shall guaranty reciprocally the fulfillment of this treaty.

24. Said treaty shall remain in force for ten years, as far as regards the provisions of clauses 1, 15, and 20, after which the State of Panama shall dispose of her own fate as she thinks best, but at no time can slavery be introduced.

ART. 2. If any of the nations named herein refuse to become parties to the treaty, the others can do so independently of them.

ART. 3. The treaty made in conformity with this law shall be considered in force from the day it is signed, &c., &c.

The bill lately passed in Congress for the settlement of the Mackintosh claim is not satisfactory to the British Charge, Mr. Griffith. In a correspondence on the subject, just published in the *Gaceta Official*, Mr. G. says that on the 5th March, foreseeing that the Government of New Granada was not disposed to adjust the claim on a basis that would be acceptable to his Government, he wrote to the commander of the West India fleet that he should no longer advise against his enforcing its payment, and should repeat that intimation by the mail of the 20th. Mr. Mark, British Vice-Consul, also appears in print, with the following dash at Mr. Pombo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs: "Mr. Griffith has never, in any way, directly or indirectly, done anything to warrant Mr. Pombo's deliberate declaration that he could to accept as a final settlement of the question the project he introduced into Congress."

A letter from Mr. Griffith to Baron Gourry, French Minister, who attempted to mediate between the parties, is also published, and is rather a snappish document. He says: "I do not hesitate to declare that Senor Pombo always appeared to me to have had his mind so excessively preoccupied against the claim, that he could scarcely hear with patience the name of Mackintosh mentioned." Again: "From the first moment in which the law in question was introduced, I used every effort to convince the Executive and the Chambers, as well verbally as in writing, that it was impossible for this Legation to accept the project as the basis of the negotiation; so that I have no cause to charge myself with being a party to the loss of precious time in useless discussion, under the erroneous conviction derived from the assurances of Senor Pombo that the law would satisfy my government. If he gave these assurances with the object to gain time, and throwing the responsibility of regulating the matter, which had become so embroiled under his administration, upon the new one, I must confess that the proceeding appears to me to be one of questionable propriety. You will do me the favor to communicate this letter, and the documents enclosed, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the end that the illusion under which he is suffering, may be dissipated, once for all." One of the documents enclosed is a letter from Mackintosh, in which he very modestly regrets that he did not claim six or seven hundred thousand dollars damages for the non-fulfillment of the original contract. He pitches into Senor Pombo with all the delicacy of language which a regular John Bull is so capable of, styling the tone of Pombo on the claim as "indecent and pretentious." Verily, diplomacy will loose its character of being a polite accomplishment, if things progress backwards at this rate.

Senor Pombo, on the 21st March, responds to Baron Gourry that in his action he has been the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the President, and has proceeded with his full knowledge and consent. He returns to Baron Gourry the letter of Mr. Griffith, and also that of Mr. Mackintosh, with the remark that "their language is of such a nature that he does not consider it decorous to make any comment upon them."

The amount still claimed in settlement for a hundred thousand dollars worth of old military rubbish, upon which a very large sum has already been paid, reaches the sum of $560,000. The bill lately passed deducts $300,000 from this.

It is asserted in some quarters that the matter is likely yet to be amicably settled through the intervention of the French Minister. I hear from a mercantile firm here, who are in correspondence with Baring Brothers, of London, who are known to own this claim, that that firm will be well satisfied with the terms offered by the bill of Congress, and that the British Charge is acting under a misapprehension in refusing the settlement so peremptorily, he not being in possession yet of the new orders of his government on the subject. However this may be, a large fleet is gathering at Carthagena to blockade that port, Santa Martha, &c. At the last dates, the *Orion*, ninety guns, the *Basilisk* and *Intrepid* were at the former port. The *Indus*, with Sir Hodson Stewart, who is to command the fleet, the *Terrible* and *Cossack* are there are this, and the *Tartar* will join them as soon as she can get relieved of her cargo of fillibusters.

President Ospina was installed and took the oaths of office on the first of April, in the church of San Domingo, at Bogota. His address is a mere dissertation on constitutional government, and affords no indication of the course he will pursue on the questions in dispute with foreign nations. On the 2d of April the diplomatic corps paid their respects to the new President, their mouth-piece, the French Minister, congratulating him on his accession to office in the language usual on such occasions.

The new Cabinet is not so strong as the old one. Juan A. Pardo is Secretary of Foreign Relations; Manuel A. Sanclemente, Secretary of the Government, and charged with the business of the war bureau; Joseph Valencia, Secretary of the Treasury. Pardo is very conservative; indeed, retrogressive. He is said to believe that New Granada, as well as all of Spanish America, had been better off had it remained a colony of old Spain. Sanclemente was formerly a resident of Panama, and is remarkable for nothing, except for being an exceedingly lazy man. Valencia is quite a young man, and his capacity as the monetary agent of a government always "hard up" for cash, is a good deal doubted.

The French claim for $81,000 for spoliations on French commerce by the Columbian fleet has been settled.

The bill changing the Constitution so as to adopt the federal system, making eight States out of the Republic, has been defeated in the House by five majority.

The Panama Railroad Company, through their agent at Bogota, are endeavoring to get the decree of Gov. Justo Arosemena, declaring the railroad to have been completed on the 30th January, 1855, annulled. The Attorney General, however, advises against the revocation. According to its char