DAILY APPEAL.

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

ALL LETTERS ENCLOSING REMITTANCES TO THIS OFFICE MUST BE REGISTERED, OTHERWISE THE PROPRIETORS WILL NOT HOLD THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY.....MAY 29, 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.

FOR COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES,

WILLIAM C. DUNLAP,

E. W. M. KING.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS—THE TUNE CHANGED

The *Eagle* gives up in advance, the elections which transpired in Virginia yesterday. It is prudent in the *Eagle* thus to warn its friends beforehand to be prepared for a defeat. As long as Sam lived, and when he figured so conspicuously in the last Governor's election in the Old Dominion, our Know-Nothing friends were big with hope, and many of them "staked their pile" on the result. Sam seems to have possessed a sort of mesmeric influence over them, and led them blindly into all sorts of foolish and absurd notions and opinions. But now the tune is changed. In the *Eagle's* comments upon the probable result of the election, not a word is uttered touching the merits and omnipotence of Sam and his principles. It is the "*Distribution party*" whose defeat the *Eagle* anticipates. Now we had supposed that this distribution humbug had been seized upon by our opponents with the view of strengthening their party, yet it would seem that it is to prove only an element of weakness, if we are to attach any importance to the forebodings of the *Eagle*. That sheet only expects to triumph in some counties and districts! It thinks the "Virginia Democracy are too well drilled, and too madly allied to a name" to hope for more. Well, our neighbor is guilty of some good logic in taking this view of the question. If the Virginia Democracy could not be lured into the snares of Know-Nothingism, baited as it was said, with the genuine wheat of true Americanism and unadulterated Protestantism, it is hardly probable that they will be caught with the chaff of Distribution. The *Eagle* is right, they are too well drilled.

THE NEW TARIFF—IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

By the fourth section of the new tariff it is provided that all goods, wares and merchandise which shall be in the public stores on *the first day of July* next, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day. Merchandise, therefore, in store on the first day of July next, or in bond under the warehousing laws, whether deposited in *transitu*, under bond, or law, or passed the United States to another, will, *irrespective of the date of their original importation or bonding*, be subject, on withdrawal for consumption, to the rates of duty prescribed by the act of 3d March, 1857.

The importer will see at once the extreme importance to him of this provision. For example, a French brandy now in bond and subject to a duty of 100 per cent., will, if not withdrawn from bond before the first of July, pay only thirty per centum—a clear difference of 70 per centum, *ad valorem*; and other goods in similar proportion.

☞ There is a wide difference between the two political parties which divide the country, and we wish to see the issue made upon principle. Then no one can doubt the triumph of the great American party.—*Eagle and Enquirer.*

We agree with our neighbor that "there is a wide difference between the two political parties which divide the country," though we are not sure that we understand each other as to what *two* parties are meant. If the last Presidential election is to be taken as an index, the Democratic and Black Republican would seem to be the only two parties in existence. It is true there was a Know-Nothing faction in the field, but it was neither feared nor felt outside of Maryland. This faction, we presume, is the "GREAT American party" referred to by the *Eagle*, of whose triumph no one can doubt, when the issue is made upon principle!! This rather squints like an admission that the Know-Nothings did not fight upon principle. Our neighbor must explain.

☞ We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from our friend and former *confrere*, Col. ED. PICKETT, formerly of the Vicksburg *Sentinel*. We are gratified to learn that Mr. PICKETT has returned to Memphis with the view of making it his permanent home, and of engaging in the practice of the law. He merits and will doubtless achieve success in his profession.

☞ "We, who fight our political battles on principle, can survive defeat."—*Eagle and Enquirer.*

The history of your party proves this fact, but you never could survive success.

☞ Whoever says he is opposed to Americans ruling America,—that he is unwilling to see Americans elected to office over foreigners—that he prefers the vote of an alien to that of a native born citizen,—Squatter Sovereignty and Freesoilism to the integrity of the Union—and there are many such—go and vote for Avery. He is the choice of a party which advocates just such doctrine.—*Eagle and Enquirer.*

The *Eagle* is surely not aware of how much it admits, when it asserts that Mr. AVERY is the nominee of a party advocating such doctrines as it enumerates in the foregoing paragraph. It was that same party that whipped Know-Nothingism "out of its boots" in the last election, throughout the South. If anti-Americans, Squatter Sovereigns and Freesoilers, in the South, have triumphed over Sam, how odious must have been the doctrine advocated by his followers?

WHO WILL ANSWER?—The Kentucky *American* propounds the following: "IF ONE Locofoco Administration disgraces our flag abroad, creates internal agitation, thereby building up a Black Republican party, and causes a civil war in the Western Territories, all in the short period of *four years*, what will two Locofoco Administrations do?

They will kill Know-Nothingism so dead it will never flutter.

☞ Ex-President PIERCE (says the New York *Herald*, of May 22,) will leave New York to-day in the New Haven cars, and will not stop until he arrives in Boston, where he will remain over the Sabbath. Since his stay in this city Mr. PIERCE has been kept busy. He has received a number of his personal and political friends, and on Wednesday he dined as host with Gov. MARCY, CHAS. KING, GEORGE BANCROFT, CHAS. O'CONNOR, DANIEL LORD, HERMAN J. REDFIELD, and other well-known gentlemen. Yesterday, in compliance with an invitation of Dr. COGSWELL, he paid a visit to the Astor Library. He also came down town to pay a visit to CHURCH's picture of Niagara. The health of MRS. PIERCE is not fully re-established, and they both look forward with much pleasure to their return home after so long an absence.

☞ The Census of St. Louis, just completed, reports the total population of that city to be 126,276 souls.

PROGRESS OF THE EXCURSIONISTS.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, of the 26th, in noticing the arrival of the Memphis delegates to Charleston, says:

"A large number of the people of Atlanta had assembled at the depot to greet the excursionists, headed by Atlanta Fire Company No. 1, ever prompt as they are in extending munificent hospitality to distant brethren. The reception was one entirely worthy of our city, and of the occasion.

"The speeches of Mayor Ezzard and L. C. Simpson, Esq., were appropriate, and the reply of Mayor Douglass to the speech of the former, was like all of his efforts, brief but brilliant. The delegation marched in procession to Hayden's Hall, where they partook of an excellent collation that had been prepared for them.

"This 'pop call' from our Western friends was an exceedingly pleasant affair. The hospitality of Atlanta was cordially extended to them, and properly received—and we believe they took their departure, wishing that their visit could have been longer, and we that our opportunity could have been greater to have shown our appreciation of their kindness during the late celebration in their city."

Judge Drummond, of Illinois.

This gentleman has been conspicuous, says the St. Louis *Republican*, for some weeks past, as the writer of letters making serious charges against the morality, the decency and the respect of the Mormons of Utah, for the Constitution and laws of the United States. He has charged them with all manner of crimes—murder being the most conspicuous—and they have had a great run in the United States. We confess, therefore, we are not prepared to find charges of an equally flagrant and extravagant character, preferred against this same individual, by the Oquawka *Plaindealer*, published in the town in which he formerly lived. We hope there may be some mistake in this statement, but if not, all will agree that this Judge "is no better than a Mormon." The *Plaindealer* says:

"At the time he received his appointment of Chief Justice, he was a resident of this town. He left his wife and family here to go to Utah, and by the time he had reached the Missouri river, according to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who appears to have been traveling on the same boat, 'Judge Drummond was accompanied by his beautiful and accomplished lady.' The press in this place well knew his perfidy, but out of regard to the feelings of his family, remained silent. After Drummond's resignation and return to the States, he seemed to evince no desire to visit his family. When it was announced through the press that he was in Chicago, Mrs. Drummond proceeded thither to seek an interview with him; and although she stopped at the same hotel, and remained one night while he was there, he managed to screen himself from her sight, and the next morning stealthily got aboard of the train and came to this place, and took two of his children away with him. His wife remained a week in Chicago, seeking in vain for her faithless husband, and then returned home only to have a more bitter pang added to her already broken heart, to find that her children had been spirited away, she knew not where."

AN APT QUOTATION.—The Lecompton (Kansas) *Union*, of the 2d inst., has a splendid account of a visit recently paid by Acting Governor STANTON to the citizens of Lawrence. After partaking of the hospitalities kindly extended to him by Governor ROBINSON, he addressed, by request, a crowd of some five hundred Free-State men, who did not hesitate to manifest disapprobation at such portions of the speech as did not accord with their peculiar political views. At the close of MR. STANTON's speech, he pictured in glowing language the Indian tradition of "Hiawatha," of the "Peace Pipe," "shaped and fashioned" by "Gitche Manito, the Mighty," and by which he "called the council together," and concluded in the language addressed them:

"I have given you lands to hunt in,
I have given you streams to fish in,
I have given you bear and bison,
I have given you roe and reindeer,
I have given you lake and prairie,
I have given you brant and beaver;
Fill'd the marshes full of wild fowl;
Fill'd the river full of fishes;
Why, then, are you not contented?
Why, then, will you hunt each other?
I am weary of your quarrels,
Weary of your wars and bloodshed,
Of your wrangling and disputes;
All your strength is in your union,
All your danger is in discord;
Therefore, be at peace henceforward,
And, as brothers, live together."

"The applicability of the quotation," says the Lecompton *Union*, "was felt by the crowd, and involuntary applause burst forth from those who had murmured before."

LAMAR'S VERSE MEMORIALS.—Gen. LAMAR, says the New York *News*, the distinguished "Annexation President" of Texas, is said to have in press an interesting volume of poems, bearing the expressive title of "Verse Memorials." The publishing house of FETRIDGE & Co., Broadway, has the work in hand, and those who ought to know pronounce these records of the affections singularly graceful and touching in their life-like earnestness and easy, genial flow of diction. They present a new phase of genius in the fearless soldier and able statesman who bore so leading a part in adding the noble domain of the Lone Star Republic to the Union. We shall await the appearance of this volume from so distinguished a personage with no slight interest.

PRESBYTERIAN (O. S.) ASSEMBLY.—On Friday last, this body, at Lexington, Ky., decided, by an emphatic vote, to hold its next meeting at New Orleans. Philadelphia and Rochester were the chief competing points. The number of delegates in attendance is the largest ever known. Thus far, the utmost harmony has characterized its proceedings.

PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.) ASSEMBLY.—This body has selected Chicago for its next place of meeting. A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper states a separation of the Church into Northern and Southern wings is anticipated. The slavery question has come up, and the two parties, the anti-slavery and the pro-slavery, are daily holding caucuses, to prepare for a vigorous fight.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hon. JOHN S. WELLS has written a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire, in which he announces his resolution to decline a re-nomination as candidate for Governor. In the course of his letter Mr. WELLS says:

"In the thirty-three annual elections which have taken place since I became a voter, I have witnessed the triumph of our party in twenty-eight of those trials; and never, during that long period of time, except in 1828 and 1856, have we failed in a Presidential election.

"The regrets over our failure in 1828 gave way to the exultations which followed our union with the Democratic States which sustained Gen. Jackson in 1832, and leave us only to deplore, in this State, the success of bigotry and fanaticism at the last Presidential election. But even *then* the fidelity of the New Hampshire Democracy was rendered manifest by their casting for Buchanan more votes than were ever before given to a Democratic candidate in this State."

PHILADELPHIA.—The Washington *Union* gives the following as the aggregate vote polled at the election held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. for City Treasurer:

Democrats	28,345.
Know-Nothings	18,795.
Black Republican	4,484.

Democratic majority over the Black Republicans, 23,682; over the Know-Nothings, 9,550; over both, 5,067.

DEMOCRACY STILL IN THE ASCENDANCY.—At the Charter Election recently held at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Bayard Kirkpatrick, brother of Littleton Kirkpatrick, formerly Congressman from that District, was elected Mayor over "Republicans" and Know-Nothings combined. The Democrats also succeeded in electing their Marshal by a handsome majority. The opposition selected Peter P. Runyon as their candidate for Mayoralty—a gentleman of character and standing, and who has heretofore been successful in being elected to different positions by large majorities. We understand the result is very mortifying to the friends of Mr. Runyon, as they counted upon his election as certain. The Democracy have but to nominate good and well tried Democrats to secure success at all times. The people are quick to understand their interests and their rights, and always will secure and maintain them if the proper means are pointed. We congratulate the noble Democracy of New Brunswick on their new triumph. May success always attend their honest efforts.

Census of Kansas—Gov. Stanton's Proclamation.

We clip from the Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, the following Proclamation of acting Governor STANTON:

THE ACTING GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION—FULL RETURNS OF THE CENSUS OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 20, 1857.

The following is a correct copy of Acting Governor Stanton's Proclamation, just issued from the Executive office, or rather, to speak more correctly, just placed in the hands of the printer. It will be ready for circulation by to-morrow night:

PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } Territory of Kansas. }

To the legal voters and elective officers of Kansas:

WHEREAS, The following returns of the census taken under the act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the taking of a census and election for delegates to Convention," passed the 19th of February, 1857, have been made to me, to wit:

Dist Counties.	*No. of legal voters.*	*Whole population.*
1. Doniphan	1,086	4,120
2. Brown	206	no returns.
" Nemaha	140	512
3. Atchison	804	2,807
4. Leavenworth	1,837	5,529
5. Jefferson	555	no returns.
6. Calhoun	291	885
7. Marshall	206	415
8. Riley	353	no returns.
" Pottawatomie	205	no returns.
9. Johnson	496	890
10. Douglass	1,318	3,727
11. Shawnee	283	
" Richardson		
" Davis		
12. Lykens	413	1,352
13. ———	no returns.	
14. ———	no returns.	
15. ———	no returns.	
16. Linn	413	1,821
17. ———	no returns.	
18. Bourbon, McGee, Dorn and Allen	645	2,622
Total	9,251	

Now, therefore, I, Frederrck P. Stanton, Secretary and acting Governor, do hereby proclaim that, according to the provisions of the said act and the census returns made in pursuance thereof, and upon a proper apportionment among the legal voters of the several Districts aforesaid, they are respectfully entitled to elect to the Convention provided for in said law, the number of Delegates herein assigned to them, that is to say:

1st District—Doniphan county, 7 delegates.
2d District—Brown and Nemaha, 2.
3d District—Atchison county, 5.
4th District—Leavenworth, 12.
5th District—Jefferson, 4.
6th District—Calhoun, 2.
7th District—Marshall, 1.
8th District—Riley and Pottawotomie, 4.
9th District—Johnson, 3.
10th District—Douglass, 8.
11th District—Shawnee, Richardson and Davis, 2.
12th District—Lykens, 3.
16th District—Linn, 3.
18th District—Bourbon, McGee, Dorn and Allen, 4.

The proper officers will hold the election for delegates to the said Convention on the 3d Monday of June next, as directed by the law aforesaid, and in accordance with the apportionment herein made and declared.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Territory, at Lecompton, this, the 20th day, May, 1857.

{ L. S. }

FRED. P. STANTON

Eli Moore, our present Register, will be the almost unanimous choice of the National Democracy of both North and South in Kansas, for Delegate to Congress, if he will but consent to run. His friends are urging him to do so; but Col. Moore seems unwilling to mingle again with the strife of a political conflict; but he is just the man for us, and the occasion will bring him out.

Truly, yours,

BISON.

From Memphis to Richmond by the Southern Route.

From the Richmond Whig.]

grand rush to Memphis?" "Yes." "To the jubilee of our own creating, which was peculiar charming to see and share. But we saw the people who had acted parts in the great railroad celebration; heard their glowing accounts of it; saw the triumphant arch still spanning the street, with its illuminated description; and the quondam Navy Yard, where were performed the chief exploits in talking and eating. We saw, too, the new bride, the Mississippi, and revelled in her ceaseless, sunlit and moonlit pictures of lakes and islands, set and framed in living green. As if the Atlantic, with his storms and terrors, had now become her head and master, she seemed to be dazzled of her whilom dreadfulness, and to be only the beautiful and gentle bride. By the way, perhaps we ought not to have unsexed the old 'Father of Waters,' for we are not credibly informed which was the bride in the late espousal between the Mississippi and the Atlantic. There were, however, enough rejoicing and enough witnesses of the ceremony for both to have been brides and both grooms. Memphis is confessedly the most important point between Cincinnati and St. Louis and New Orleans. Already great and flourishing, her prospects are by many regarded as so cheering, that her growth is to be not only rapid, but almost illimitable. Lands in and around the city are ruling very high, and yet are advancing and speculated in at enormous figures. Lands four and five miles from the city are held and sold at from $200 to $350 an acre, according to fertility and woods; for great taste is shown by the people of Memphis in their appreciation of woods.

The city has grown from 8,000 to 20,000 inhabitants in the last eleven years. It is situated on a high and commanding bluff, terminating on the South with a still higher mound destined for the erection of a monument to Jackson. This bluff gives an extensive levee which is generally paved—sometimes in triple layers or more—with valuable cotton bales. It extends from the river, between the Wolf and Nonconnah streams, in a beautiful ridge, or series of ridges, for miles into the country. These ridges furnish good water, and are covered with magnificent forest growth. The woods are thinned, leaving and capping the larger trees; fine swards are reared beneath them, and beautiful cottages or stately villas, with ornate surroundings, appear through their umbragious and vocal branches. The environs of Memphis are truly elegant, and generous hospitality abounds there as well as in the bustling city, where are many large and splendid business establishments that are fit companions or counter parts of those suburban homes. Most cities like Memphis have some *vis a vis* on the opposite shore, but she has none as yet! Some day however, the joint mart, of a rich transpacific trade may be spreading there. Good judges think Memphis the best point for the Eastern terminus of the great Pacific Railway. Already has she railways projected, or completed, in every direction; that are feeding her with the bread of wealth. The railway route from thence to Richmond consists of some ten distinct parts, under different organizations; and the traveler has to tranship at Stevenson, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Branchville, Kingsville, Wilmington, Weldon and Petersburg. These transhipments occupy now some twelve hours, and when the schedules of the various collateral routes shall have been properly rectified, eight or ten hours may be saved in the time from Memphis to Richmond. At present the distance may be performed in three days and a half—*i. e.*, in eighty-four hours. We lost one connection, and yet came through in four days. Some gratifying improvements for through-passengers may yet be made in regard to these transhipments, to through-tickets and the checking of baggage. On the whole, the route is quick and comparatively pleasant, and deserves to be patronized. But traveling around those huge elbows, and measuring those vast sinuosities, now in one State and then in one farther out of your way, makes one who has always been a fast friend of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad long the more for the completion of that route, on which thousands of exultant passengers will ere long be sweeping.

As it is foreknown that an enormous quantity of sleeping has to be done on this long southern route, why don't they make better arrangements for its enjoyment? Weary men and women will sleep any how, but why will not ticket-seeking conductors and car-purchasing agents let them sleep and find some refreshment in it? The fare, including meals, is $40.

One of the chief objects of interest along the route is the means of transportation. Railways intersect railways; and some of the points of rashipment look like great plazas, or markets, for the exhibition of specimens of railroad iron, which they have to cross in every direction because there is not room to lay them straight. They thus look like the marks on a slate after two boys have been playing "puzzle."

Another characteristic is the number and newness of the towns, especially in Tennessee; and it was delightful to see the number and handsome style of the institutions for male and female education. Some of these are literally *growing* towns. Struck with the evident freshness of everything about one of them, (that was not very small either,) we asked if the town was still growing. "Yes, stranger, about the most so of any town you ever seed; for twelve months ago all these here houses was *growing* in the woods, and now jest see 'em." Horace says:

"Non omnibus contigit adire Corinthum."

This *growing* town was called Corinth. Agriculture does not make any very marked show along this route. North Alabama seemed most worthy of observation on this account. But in many places where agriculture has no foothold, nature presented charms in the luxuriance, variety, and very entanglement of her productions. Along the Tennessee river and about Chattanooga, she attains to the picturesque and the sublime.

But to the home-bound traveler there was a climax to all in that arrow-bridge pathway, over that foaming isle-bedded Powhattan, to this lovely Rome-hilled

May 20, 1857. RICHMOND.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

From the St. Louis *Leader*, May 26th.]

S. R. Brooks, Esq., who is traveling in the interest of this road, distributing and obtaining subscription to its stock in various cities, especially of the South, made a statement of its plan, charter, resources, &c., to a small number of our leading citizens last evening at Barnum's Hotel.

This proposed road extends from the Eastern boundary-line of Texas, in latitude 32, near Shreveport, La., on almost a parallel of latitude, West, a distance of seven hundred and eighty-three miles, to El Paso on the extreme Western frontier of the State adjoining Chihuahua in Mexico; and has been endowed by Texas with eight millions of acres of land, in alternate sections three miles deep on each side of the road; and a loan of six thousand dollars per mile, at six per cent.

It is supposed and estimated that this grant will build the road complete—the land being estimated at $16,000,000, and the cost of the road at $14,000,000. The stock issued is really $3,000,000, in nominal shares of $100, on which a payment of $5 a share is all that is ever to be called for, under any circumstances, making a stock of 600,000 shares, of the nominal value of $60,000,000. Twenty thousand shares of this stock, of the nominal value of $2,000,000, and really calling for $100,000 in cash, have been allotted to St. Louis.

Mr. Brooks drew a very eloquent and fascinating picture of the advantages and resources of this road, and we may note the following points.

The first hundred miles of the road are pretty well settled, and comprise good land; then come 550 miles of the finest land in the Union, adapted to wheat, corn, cotton and stock. It is the *cotton belt*, nay, the very centre of it; and by the united monopoly of sun and soil, and slave labor, possessed by this belt of the United States, must ever command the market of the world.

Mr. B. entered into some highly interesting statistics to show that the consumption of cotton was increasing faster than the production, and that the price must steadily increase; whence he argued the certain prospective value of these rich cotton lands, and of the road which is to transport their products. The estimated yield of these lands is a bale and a half an acre, a quantity which, as soon as they are opened by the road to cultivation, must lead to the abandonment of the exhausted cotton districts eastward for this more fertile region.

The same region produces wheat, averaging forty bushels the acre, and seventy pounds the bushel, and other cereals in like proportion; all which he illustrated and confirmed by interesting examples. It also abounds in coal and iron; and lands directly to the silver and gold mines of Mexico and New Mexico. When completed to Santiago, the road must convey the commerce, travel and correspondence of the Pacific and of Asia.

The seductive point of the scheme is, of course, that is seems to give $100 stock for a payment limited to $5. The real question, however, is, as in other instances, will the $3,000,000 called for by the total of stock issued, together with the proceeds of the lands, build the road? When built, will it pay interest on the investment, and what interest?

Our opinion is that the road will cost more, and the lands (probably) produce more than the estimate. At $30,000 a mile, which we consider moderate, the lands, at three dollars an acre, will still build the road. For a Southern road, through a country mostly level, with little tunnelling or deep cutting, little excavation and embankment comparatively, to swallow up the estimates and the cash of the Company—it looks likely. And in that case it hardly admits of a doubt that the investment will pay splendidly.

The Southern Pacific Railroad should connect in New Orleans with St. Louis—by the Southwest branch and the Iron Mountain; the latter connected through the Cairo and Fulton. About seven thousand shares have been taken.

A PERILOUS PANTHER FIGHT.—Mr. W. R. Stockend, a sinewy, stout, active young Scotchman, associated in farming with Mr T. Linklater, Tenalquot plains, in this county, recently killed a large panther, six feet seven inches in length, in a fair fist and boot fight—the circumstances attending which are related as follows:

It seems that at the further end of a large field, about a quarter of a mile from the house, Mr. Stockend discovered quite a movement and disturbance amongst a lot of hogs that were kept in the field. He at once proceeded in the direction to ascertain the cause, when to his surprise, a short distance from the hogs, he discovered that a favorite young dog was engaged in a conflict with a panther. Determined to save the dog at all hazards, he resolved to interpose in the fight, expecting to frighten the panther up a tree that stood hard by, when he could return to the house for his rifle, and bring it down. He accordingly gave the animal a substantial kick, when it ceased its engagement with the dog, straightened itself erect on its hind legs, and pitched into him; is the meantime the young dog made a hasty retreat for some distance.

The contest now seemed to be a desperate and very unequal one, but there was no escape from it for our friend Stockend. The panther made a furious dash at him, but retaining his full presence of mind, he met it with a furious kick. The fight now assumed the character of a "rough and tumble," and a volley of well-directed blows and kicks disabled the animal somewhat. He called his dog back, and the faithful young animal, as if ashamed at having deserted his master in the hour of peril, and as if to make amends for his ungrateful conduct, entered into the conflict with unequalled fierceness. Mr. Stockend finally succeeded in getting one foot firmly planted upon the neck of his assailant, and keeping the other in rapid motion in the direction of the animal's head, soon brought the contest to a close. He has no doubt but that the long heavy boots which he wore, were the means of saving his life.

The fight lasted first to last about fifteen minutes, in the course of which Mr. Stockend was badly scratched—he received a severe wound from the teeth of the animal in the thigh, and was badly scratched in several places, although by no means dangerously, or by which he will hereafter be disabled.—*Olympia (Wash. Ter.) Pioneer and Dem.*

STARVATION! STARVATION!—We met a foolish story at every point we were, in our recent tour through Alabama, Mississippi and West Tennessee, to the effect that the people of East Tennessee are actually starving for the want of the necessaries of life. This whole thing is exaggerated—no one has perished in this end of the State, nor is any one likely to starve. There is a general scarcity of grain and "roughness," in East Tennessee, and more especially in five or six of the upper counties. The crops failed last season, with the single exception of the wheat crop; and that article brought such a fine price that the temptation was very great to sell out *too close*. Add to this, that the winter sat in one month earlier than usual, and has continued a month and a half longer than usual, which has very naturally produced this panic. But the cry of starvation in East Tennessee, is a vile slander upon the country—it is a false alarm.—*Knoxville Whig.*

A MYSTERIOUS CASE—PROBABLE MURDER. A negro man at Cedar Branch, some eight miles below Leavenworth, on the Ohio, while out in a skiff the other day discovered what he supposed was a barrel of beef floating in the river. He pulled his skiff to the prize and towed it ashore, when becoming impatient to inspect his prize, he knocked one head of the barrel in with his oar which revealed a sight that made him recoil with horror. The cask contained the body of a man with his head cleft in two from the crown to the neck. The body was stark naked, and had evidently been thus entombed but a few days.—*St. Louis Leader*, 24.

DRED SCOTT FREE AT LAST—HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY EMANCIPATED.—This morning, Taylor Blow, Esq., appeared in the Circuit Court, and entered the emancipation of Dred Scott, his wife Harriet, and his two daughters, Eliza and Jane. The persons thus liberated were conveyed to Mr. Blow by their owner, Hon. Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, for the purpose, as the law of this State on the subject requires, that the emancipation shall be performed by a citizen of Missouri. Dred Scott was originally the slave of Capt. Peter Blow who brought him to this State from Virginia, and the act of liberation was therefore appropriately performed in the name of one of his first master's family. Taylor Blow is one of our best citizens, and is one of "them boys" whom Dred says he was "raised" with.—*St. Louis News.*

For the Memphis Appeal.]

STAR OF MY LOVE.

BY FRED LESTER.

Star of my love grows cold and white,
A shadowy veil obscures its light.
Song of my heart is a requiem low,
A sighing refrain of hidden woe;
Yet cold to me as my bright star burns,
My wayward heart to no other turns.
Pale as the ray he sends and dim,
My heart receives and shuts it in.

Dark is the wave, the stream is wide
That frowns me from my loved one's side;
But bright is the gloom of its turbid flow
Beside my heart's grief hushed and low.
My trembling hands would oft essay
To dash aside the silvery spray,
That my eyes may feast their yearning light
On my star of love, peerless and bright.

But the angel who guards my maiden heart
With her soft touch bids the wish depart,
With the same soft touch lights a holier fire,
And guides my fingers to her genius lyre.
They tremble to strike, they wake one strain,
Then humbly turn to the dark again.
The mainspring is wanting to make them move
More mighty than Genius—the Star of Love.

FORT PICKERING, May 27, 1857.

From the New York Daily News.]

FAITH AND WORKS.

EPIGRAM ON THE REV. MR. KALLOCH, OF BOSTON.

The Reverend, at the Lechmere House,
Along with sister Steen,
Proved well his Faith—an evidence
Of things not often seen;
And followed out the Scripture truth,
In which 'tis plainly said,
However strong one's Faith may be,
Faith, without *works*, is dead.

TREMONT.

New York and Memphis.

VIRGINIA—The mother of States and of statesmen, debarred, as yet, from free communication with us, by the unfinished tunnels through mountain barriers, that separate us. "Don't stop that knocking" until the door of the Alleghany is opened to us.

During the recent celebration at Memphis, the Press of that city gave a magnificent entertainment to their brethren, from the neighboring States, in attendance, and the whole affair passed off in a most brilliant and acceptable manner. The fifth regular toast was the above, and we notice it, that we may correct an error, or rather to state some facts, which seem almost unknown to the outside world.

"The door of the Alleghany" has been opened for more than a year, and trains have passed through it daily. No great effort seems to have been made to enlighten the public in relation to this great valley Railroad, and perhaps the Press along the route have been remiss in giving correct information, by not publishing and keeping before the public the facts as they exist. It may be that the different corporate companies have not been as attentive to the subject as they should, and have thus left the *shortest and best route*, from New York to New Orleans, to win its way in public favor by its own good work.

Though we claim to be the youngest and most humbe member of the Press, we shall try to do something towards bringing into notice the line of Railroad already finished, all the way from New York to Memphis, with the exception of a gap of about fifty-two miles in Tennessee, between the Watauga river and Bay's Mountain at Bull's Gap. This fifty-two miles is nearly graded and the track-laying will not be delayed by the other work.

The particulars of the route may be thus stated:

New York to Richmond, Railroad—miles	353
Richmond to Lynchburg	124
Lynchburg to Bristol	204
Bristol to Watauga river	21
Watauga river to Bull's Gap, Stage	52
Bull's Gap to Knoxville, Railroad	52
Knoxville to Dalton	110
Dalton to Chattanooga	38
Chattanooga to Memphis	300
Total from New York to Memphis	1,268

The present mail route from Richmond to Dalton is, via Petersburg 22 miles; Weldon 63; Wilmington 162; Kingsville 171; Branchville 41; Augusta 15; Atlanta 171 and Dalton 100, making a total of 805 miles, while the route via Lynchburg, Bristol and Knoxville is but 568, or 237 miles less than the present mail route. We understand that a new schedule, with a close connection, will soon be arranged, and if that was done the time needed to pass over this road would be less than on the "great mail" route, notwithstanding its present disadvantages.

The staging will be lessened as each ten miles of track is laid, and we can see no reason why this is not now the best route from Memphis to New York. That "Allegheny door" does not prevent "free communication," nor is there any tunnel or difficult work on the unfinished part of the road, to delay the completion of the entire work beyond a reasonable time. Under these circumstances, we ask all the editors at Memphis, and at such other places as the interest of travelers would be promoted by a knowledge of the above facts, to give some statement, even if in condensed form, of this new route, which we trust will soon become the favorite of the traveling public. It has peculiar advantages besides its directness. Along its line in Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia, are more than thirty valuable mineral springs, many of which have for a long time been numerously visited in the summer season, either for health or pleasure. Several of these springs are within a very short distance of the line. The whole route from Dalton, in Georgia, to Lynchburg, in Virginia, is along a beautiful valley, where the very breezes of Summer will tempt the traveler, coming from the South, whether business men or pleasure-seekers, to stop and enjoy a health-giving atmosphere, that cannot be found on any other route of travel.—*Bristol (Va. and Tenn.) News.*

RIOT IN ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS—A MAN SHOT BY AN EX-GOVERNOR OF OHIO.—The Rockford (Ill.) *Republican*, of the 21st, gives the following account of a disgraceful affair in that place:

"Our community was startled yesterday afternoon by the announcement that Ex-Governor Bebb, now a resident of Seward, in this county, but formerly of Ohio, of which State he was Governor, had been molested at his residence by a mob of men, and had fired upon and shot two of them, killing one man instantly. The particulars, as near as we have been able to gather them, up to the time of going to press, are as follows:

"It appears that for some time past, a good deal of coldness, and in many instances actual bad feeling, had been growing up among some of the Governor's neighbors, as against himself and family, springing, it is said, more or less out of jealousy of his pecuniary circumstances, and a belief that he was somewhat aristocratic in his tastes and associations. The return of his son with his wife, on Thursday night, from the East, whither he had been to get married, was fixed upon by the rowdy portion of the young men of the neighborhood, as a proper occasion to manifest their ill feelings. They accordingly prepared themselves with cow-bells, guns, tin pans, and other articles ordinarily used on such occasions, and repaired to the residence of the Governor at a late hour in the night, and commenced making all manner of noises, clamors and outcries, assailing the house with stones, and firing towards it with their guns.

"After enduring this assault for some time in silence, Gov. Bebb made his appearance at the front of his house, and remonstrated with the mob, requesting them to desist. This request was received with hootings and howlings, and an increase of clamor. After a little time he again came forward and remarked that patience had ceased to be a virtue, and that if they did not desist and leave the premises, he would be compelled to use violence. This threat only seemed to exasperate the assailants, who replied that they had come there to fight, and were only waiting for him to commence, or words to such import. He then went into the house and brought out a double-barrelled shot-gun, firing one barrel at the feet of the ring-leaders of the mob, which shot took effect upon one of the party, crippling him in the leg. At this some of them dispersed, while the others rallied and made a rush upon the Governor, who raised his gun and discharged the other barrel at the foremost man, hitting him in the head and killing him instantly, whereupon his assailants suddenly decamped."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—The New Orleans *Crescent* of the 9th says:

"We heard yesterday the particulars of an affair which occurred several days previously, but did not then fall in our reportorial way. A beautiful and wealthy young lady jumped from one of the Algiers ferry-boats, when midway over the river, all on account of blighted affection, it is said. A gentleman of this city immediately leaped over after her and saved her from drowning, though the task was one which required both bravery and strength. The current carried them some distance from the boat, and the gentleman had no little difficulty in keeping his own and the lady's nostrils above water; but he kept paddling manfully, and was at length safely hauled on board the ferry-boat with his dripping burden of loveliness and despair."

MAN DEVOURED BY A SHARK.—A shocking affair happened at Cape Sable, Florida, on the 5th instant. Two privates of company H, 4th artillery, were capsized while sailing in the bay, and one of them named Dunn, while swimming ashore, was seized by a shark and eaten up. His companion got safely ashore.

New Advertisements.

To the Voters of Memphis as Stockholders in the M. & L. R. R. Co.

THE early completion of this road is now as certain as any future event can be, depending upon the energies of *competent, faithful* managers, with ample means and resources.

To the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis is due the praise of *resuscitating* this great enterprise, which for many months seemed destined to fall a victim to the controversy between Preston at Williamson and his contractors.

The part I took in the adjustment of the difficulties from which the road has just emerged, has imposed upon me the duty of laying before you some of the facts attending its resuscitation, from which I cannot shrink without doing great injustice to all parties concerned, resulting in a pecuniary loss to myself, which I ought not to bear.

If I have shown myself reckless of my private rights and interests, in trusting to the *intelligence* and *good faith* of the people of Memphis, to have restored to me what I have *voluntarily* placed in their power; if my reliance upon the justice of my claim shall prove illusive, I may at least console myself with the reflection that better and wiser men have failed to obtain from their fellow-citizens a recognition of their just claims. Let it be distinctly understood, that I ask nothing as a favor, nor compensation for services rendered. I simply demand as a *right*, payment of the amount I conditionally surrendered to the Company, for the sole purpose of preventing the Directors of the Company, and the City Council from abandoning the road.

To relieve the Company from a ruinous contract, and a large claim for work done under it, amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, I purchased a controlling interest in the contract, including all the claims of the contractors against the Company, with the avowed purpose of surrendering the contract and claims to the Company upon the same terms on which I had, in behalf of the Company, made an unsuccessful attempt to compromise the matter with the contractors.

The Board of Directors had passed a resolution authorizing the President to settle the matter; but he preferred a reference to arbitrators. The whole subject was referred to S. P. Walker, Daniel Saffarrans and E. W. M. King, and after a laborious investigation, and a personal examination of the work by Messrs. Saffarrans and King, they awarded to the assignees one hundred thousand dollars in the Bonds of the Company, ten thousand dollars in six and twelve months, four thousand dollars in the stock of the Company, and ten thousand dollars in cash: It was further awarded that the Company should pay certain outstanding checks and liabilities, not to exceed twelve thousand dollars, and hold the contractors harmless against claims for damages by sub-cont