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 FOR ANY LOSSES THAT MAY OCCUR.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS,
of Shelby.

FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM T. AVERY.

FOR THE SENATE,

J. KNOX WALKER.

FOR FLOATER,

HUMPHREY B. BATE,
of Tipton.

FOR COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES,

WILLIAM C. DUNLAP,
E. W. M. KING.

GEN. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Gen. Harris, the gallant, eloquent and distinguished champion of the Democracy of Tennessee, arrived at his home, near this city, yesterday morning on the Eastern cars. We are pleased that, since the discontinuance of the canvass, he has somewhat recruited from the severe exhaustion necessarily attendant upon it during the mid-summer heats of the past few weeks.

WILLOW BANKS.

Mr. STEPHENS has at length been endorsed in his incubrations, written from Willow Banks, by the Whig and American Club of Memphis. We judge they have had a mighty struggle to bring themselves up to the issue. The Democratic papers of the District printed the famous letter a few days after Mr. STEPHENS' nomination. They have kept it before the people constantly from that time to the present. Mr. AVERY has read from every stump in the District the choicest extracts contained in it. And yet the Know-Nothing organs have never ventured to defend, extenuate or even mention it, until our facetious evening cotemporary—the *News*—yesterday issued a supplement giving this chaste an elegant document to the world and announcing its endorsement by the "Whig and American Club of Memphis." This is indeed slow work. We can imagine the feelings of the Whig and American candidate as he traversed the District under the fire of this heavy ordnance, taken from his own armory, coolly and mercilessly piled from day to day, without one effort to rescue him from its force, by his own chosen friends and comrades. Well might he have exclaimed to his dismayed associates, "Call you this backing your friends?" Deep and dreadful must have been his mortification at finding that even his supporters *shrank* from the avowal of the sentiments of bitter, relentless and vulgar hatred to the Democracy which are embodied in that epistle written, it is true, in the confidence of private correspondence, but for that very reason more likely to express the true impulses of the writer. The leaders of his party may have secretly entertained the same opinions.

But they publicly hesitated to avow them. They have *never*, to our knowledge, brought themselves to the point of standing up squarely and endorsing them until the announcement of yesterday. What "change has come over the spirit of their dream"? Has Mr. STEPHENS hinted to them that their course was not quite as valorous as it ought to be—that almost at the last hour they come forward and boldly say, "WE ENDORSE IT"? Do they absurdly suppose that such transparent tactics can break the force of a denunciation which would more fitly have emanated from Grubb street than from Wm. H. STEPHENS? Do they suppose that the Democrats of the Tenth District, and the Old Line Whigs, who assisted them in giving Mr. BUCHANAN a majority in the District at the late election, can see the appropriateness of sending to Congress a man who has denounced Mr. BUCHANAN in the coarsest vein—when he will be reduced to the alternative of either supporting his Administration or of herding with the Black Republicans? Let these "Whigs and Americans" never more vomit their disturbed bile at ANDREW JOHNSON after they have brought themselves to the melancholy point of issuing a special handbill to announce their endorsement of a document which can aspire to the poor pre-eminence of having exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation against JAMES BUCHANAN and the Democratic party. Let the Democracy see to it that such a Representative of such a party never represents them in the Congress of the United States.

HATTON NOMINATED FOR TWO OFFICES.

We understand that Mr. DOUGLASS (not STEPHEN A. but ADDISON H.) has declared his preference for BELL and HATTON for the United States Senators to be elected by the next Legislature. Mr. DOUGLASS, then, is for HATTON first for Governor, and, after he shall have been elected Governor, which DOUGLASS of course will not deny that he believes, he is for making him vacate the Gubernatorial chair and take a seat in the Senate of the United States. Mr. BELL, is of course up for his own term, which will not be vacated for two years, and HATTON will fill the seat now vacated, if Mr. DOUGLASS' wishes prevail. It would not be quite courteous to Mr. BELL to elect him in the place of Gov. JONES and force him to vacate his present position in the Senate. Therefore, Mr. DOUGLASS favors the election of HATTON to the Gubernatorial chair first, and then will require him to vacate that chair in favor of the Speaker of the Senate. Who will be the Speaker of the Senate, it is difficult to tell. If DOUGLASS had any chance to beat Mr. WALKER, he might, perhaps, calculate on occupying that position himself, and thus, by the election of HATTON to the Senate of the United States, become Governor of Tennessee.

"The best laid plans of mice and men
Aft gang agee."

☞ A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says that ere long the present Executive mansion will cease to be the President's residence, and will be appropriated entirely to offices connected with the Presidency. The grounds of the mansion are to be occupied by Executive buildings, one of which is now in process of erection.

GEN. HARNEY.—A dispatch from Washington to a New York paper states that General HARNEY will not go to Utah with the expedition, but will, in accordance with the earnest request of Gov. WALKER, remain in Kansas in command of a sufficient force of dragoons and artillery to keep the peace until after the October elections. Col. ALBERT S. JOHNSON, of the Second Cavalry, now in Texas, it is further stated, will command the Utah expedition.

TEN SLAVES MANUMITTED.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* states that Mr. P. F. D. SCARBOROUGH, executor of the estate of the late TURQUILL MCNAIR, of Georgia, appeared before Judge BURGOYNE, of that city, on Wednesday, and formally manumitted ten slaves belonging to the estate of the deceased. The manumission was done in accordance with a clause in the will of the testator, and after the slaves were formally declared free, Mr. SCARBOROUGH presented each of them $300, that sum for each being bequeathed to them by their late master. They have settled in Clermont county, Ohio.

EXCOMMUNICATION.—A letter in the New York *Evangelist*, dated at Concord, New Hampshire, states that it will soon be a question in New England for the churches to decide whether a Democrat shall be received into the church or be allowed to remain in it. The writer says:

Our churches cannot claim fellowship with slaveholders; indeed, some clergymen think their souls in danger by associating with or corresponding with those who consent to meet with them as equals. If Christians at the North can sit peaceably with a delegate from the South, how can they tolerate Northern brethren who approve of the principles of those delegates, or vote as they vote, on the great and absorbing questions of the day? This aspect of the question is arising in this State. Some pastors have already been unsettled by the withdrawal of the Democratic supporters, and the Democratic papers in the State bitterly assail those ministers of the Gospel who dare to apply the Gospel boldly to the subject of slavery.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, commenting upon the above, says:

The immaculate purity of the Black Republicans, in their own estimation, has never been equalled since the days of the ancient Pharisees. Not satisfied with dividing the churches by Mason & Dixon's line, and practically dividing the religious benevolent societies by the same line, they still scent the proximity of publicans and sinners, by whom their phylacteries are liable to be soiled. So they propose, as the next step in the process of expurgation, to excommunicate all Democrats from the church—after which we advise them to excommunicate themselves, and commence the work of repentance anew.

☞ One of the boys tells of a scarecrow made by Uncle Ben. It not only scared off every crow that saw it, but one crow was so frightened that he brought back the corn he stole three days before.

SYNOPSIS OF GOV. JONES' SPEECH,

AT LAGRANGE, ON TUESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1857.

[We are indebted to our neighbors of the *Bulletin* for the following report of Gov. JONES' speech at LaGrange:]

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am no stranger to you, and need no introduction as to who and what I am. I am here to-day by invitation to address you, on the political issues of the day. I shall do so, not as a zealous partizan, for the days of my idolatry in politics have passed. I am here as an American freeman, to speak to American freemen on topics which concern our common welfare.

It has been said that it was an outrage upon my past character and course, that I, a Whig, should be here to-day, speaking, as I shall speak. But how an outrage? I am, as I have been, an Old-Line Whig; and I have a right to be heard by Whigs. I have been denounced as a traitor and as a deserter, and the bitterest vituperation has been heaped upon me; but I shall not return it in kind. I denounce error and condemn it, call it by what name you will. But when have I proven traitor? In what consists my desertion? I challenge the exhibition of one single principle, one solitary measure of the old Whig party that I have abandoned. The desertion, the abandonment, have been on the part of those who usurp the right to prescribe how I and others shall think and act in the new political relations which they themselves have created. [Gov. JONES here took up a copy of a handbill which had been extensively posted up about LaGrange, on which were set forth in juxtaposition extracts from a speech of his in 1844, in which he said very hard and bitter things against the Democratic party, with others, of a more recent date, favorable to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN.] Here, he said, is a specimen of the war these new born politicians wage. They doubtless thought it would be a terrible exposure of inconsistency. What does it amount to? Why, that I have warred heartily against the Democratic party. In 1844 I spoke and wrote these things here put down against it. What then? Why, at the most, that I thought badly at that time of Democracy. If the little fellows who got up this device, had applied to me, I could have furnished them with stronger evidences even than this, that, under the then circumstances, I thought and felt that the Democratic party against which I and the gallant party I was in, then identified with, and which I have never betrayed or abandoned to go into a new organization, was a bad thing. So thinking and feeling, I spoke what I thought and felt, and have nothing to take back. So thinking and feeling, I should speak again, under the same circumstances, the frank and honest sentiments of my mind.

But whatever I may have thought, or may now think of Democracy, I am driven to choose between it, and Know-Nothing Americanism; and, bad as Democracy may be, Know-Nothingism is a thousand fold worse. Powerless for sought but mischief, I cannot hesitate, and have not hesitated, as a Whig, as a patriot, as an honest, frank man, to choose co-operation with the Democratic party and the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN in their endeavors to maintain the Constitution against the assaults of the hordes of Abolitionism, a thousand times in preference to amalgamation with the thing which assumes to be, *par excellence*, Know-Nothing Americanism.

Gov. JONES said he had been invited to address his fellow-citizens on the great political issues of the day. He felt some embarrassment in responding to the invitation; for his judgment and that of those who had given shape and color to the canvass now going on in the State, differed very widely as to what are these great issues. In his judgment, there are great questions which the people of the United States will be called upon to decide. Among them the difficulties that environ the adjustment of the relations with Central America—our foreign diplomacy in regard to it, and other issues which have sprung up or may spring up in the course of our progress, with other nations—the means of uniting our possessions on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a Railroad, and thus fulfilling the duties of the Federal Government—and others which he might mention—were questions of practical importance.

But these, he said, are not the questions in this canvass. The "great issues" in this canvass by the Know-Nothing Americans, as far as he could understand them, were Distribution of the Public Lands and Alien Suffrage. These—overlying the deeper and more real issue upon which they rested, viz.: to get the democrats out, and themselves into office—constituted the questions in controversy; and, having accepted their invitation, he should speak to them. In doing so, he should speak plainly, frankly and sincerely. He did not design to impugn motives, but would denounce error, leaving the people, and especially his Whig and American friends, to judge what he might say by its accordance with truth. He should pander to no man or set of men's prejudices, let the consequences be what they might. Retirement from public station had no terror for him, and would bring with it no unhappiness.

Gov. JONES said he had never questioned the constitutional power of Congress to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the States; but on the contrary, had constantly, on every suitable occasion, given his voice and his vote in favor of the policy. If the power rested alone with him, he would now establish that policy. But, said he, every man of intelligence knows that even before the disruption of the old Whig party by Know-Nothingism, and while it existed in strength to lend respectability to whatever it favored, that the country at large had decided against the policy. The patriotic men who led that noble party, had acquiesced for the time in the decision which the voice of the people had pronounced, as they had acquiesced in another question once earnestly advocated by them.

"How is it, then, that it is now exhumed and made one of the "great issues" of the day, by a party which, notoriously, has infinitely *less* power to engraft it upon the policy of the government, than had the old Whig party? I will tell you, fellow-citizens, said Gov. JONES. Know-Nothingism, or as they now call it, Americanism, having failed by its hobby of anti-Popery, and its catchwords of "Americans must rule America," to instal itself in the popular regard—but finding itself going down continually, sought out for this as a new issue. Mr. BELL got it up for them, by his bill introduced in the Senate, just three days before the adjournment, when it would have been impossible for it to have been passed into a law, even if a majority of both houses had been in its favor. But every man, woman and child in the land knows that there is no earthly chance of its receiving the sanction of Congress. A large and overwhelming majority of the Senate are opposed to it; while in the House of Representatives, there are now, as representatives of the party which puts forth this "great issue,"—which you and I, my old Whig friends, are now commanded by Know-Nothingism to espouse, or be denounced as traitors and deserters,—*just two members!* Suppose you give to them the entire delegation from Tennessee, and the delegation of every State yet to elect members of Congress, and they would still have but a "corporal's guard," with which to accomplish the measures. Under these circumstances, I appeal to the common sense and candor of every man who hears me, if the effort now making to make the choice of our Congressmen and State Officers depend upon the advocacy of the policy of Distribution, is not an unmitigated humbug. They know that they can do nothing towards promoting it, and the question has been dug up and thrown into this canvass for the sole and exclusive purpose of escaping from the responsibilities of the former monstrosities of the party, and of getting into office upon one of the old Whig issues which they said heretofore was dead. It is a bold, transparent piece of humbug.

Their other "great issue," said Gov. JONES, is not a bit better. What is meant by opposition to Alien Suffrage? It is, that a man shall not vote until he has become a naturalized citizen. I so voted upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and *every Democratic Senator from the South voted along with me.* This was on the Senate bill. It was changed in the House as it now stands, and rather than the bill should be defeated, the modification of the House was acquiesced in. But, said Gov. JONES, what does the question amount to at best? This is another humbug, trumped up by Know-Nothingism, to wipe out the recollection of its past enormities, and to get into office upon. It is impossible to escape this conviction when the facts in the case are fairly examined.

In the first place, the legislature of every State, and of every Territorial Government, can regulate the qualifications of voters. Congress alone naturalizes; but the State Governments regulate and say who shall vote at the first election for members of the legislature; but the legislature, after that, regulates and prescribes the qualifications of voters. Some of the States now admit aliens to vote who have not even taken the oath of allegiance, and Congress possesses no power whatever to forbid their doing so. I, said Gov. JONES, and so do many here present, remember when *free negroes* voted in Tennessee. The Constitution was amended in 1835, and their suffrage taken away. It might be changed by the people now, and suffrage again extended to them, or to aliens, and no power in the Union could prevent it.

But again—It is said that aliens have been allowed to vote in some later Territories at the first election, and this is denounced as a huge, and monstrous and dangerous iniquity. If it is, it is not strange that in the *sixteen out of eighteen* new States which have been added to the "Old Thirteen," this dangerous and iniquitous monster of Alien Suffrage, as it is called, should not have showed itself as a desolator? For it is a historical fact—I will suppose in charity unknown to the small politicians who go about denouncing me and others for votes they do not understand—that sixteen of the eighteen new States came in exactly under this very alien suffrage feature they are making such a fuss about. TENNESSEE had it in her Territorial Law; and I don't see that she, or Florida, or Louisiana, or any of the others have been the worse for it.

And yet I am denounced for my vote for the Kansas law, on account of the rant about "alien suffrage," and am taunted with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as having opened the floodgates of slavery agitation, and let in the foreigners, who are, it is said, going to make it a free State. It is asked what has been gained by the South by the Kansas bill. I answer *everything*—the restoration of the CONSTITUTION—the declaration and recognition by Congress of the principle of our perfect equality in the Union—sanctioned as it has been by the Supreme Court—and the consciousness that, henceforth and forever, the protection of our rights and our liberty is dependent, not upon concessions and compromises, but in the MAINTENANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. It matters not whether, henceforward, as a measure of protection, there shall be one, or many, or no Slave States added to the Union. So long as the CONSTITUTION stands, the South is secure in her equality and rights. [Gov. JONES' apostrophe here was singularly beautiful and eloquent, and called forth rapturous applause.]

But further, said he, about this monster of Alien Suffrage, which seems to have taken the place of Squatter Sovereignty, anti-Popery, Americans ruling America, and various other catches of Know-Nothingism, whose contrivers beat BARNUM at humbug. I have already showed you that, sixteen out of eighteen new States came in with it, and are now prosperous and happy. Of the Public Domain, all of it is now embraced in some one or other of the Territories organized. In some of these Territorial organizations it is allowed. In others it is not. Now, suppose these politicians whom it is asked that the people should send to Congress and to the Legislature, *because* they are opposed to Alien Suffrage, *where and how* are they to do any good by carrying out their doctrine? It will not be pretended that they can change the laws already passed, and under which rights have already been acquired. Where, then, will they *apply* their doctrine, granting it to be as important as they pretend it is? Fellow-citizens, don't you *see* it is humbug, and that it is used by Know-Nothingism to get into office upon?

But, said Gov. JONES, I am taunted and denounced for that claiming to be an Old-Line Whig, and having said very bad things about Democracy, I am acting in concert with and supporting the Democratic party. Show me said he, a better party—one *capable* and *willing*, as this Democratic party has shown itself to be, of standing up and breasting with us or the South, the wild hordes of Black-Republican Abolitionism, and I will go with it. [The Governor here sketched the rapid declension of the American party, after the "12th section" was struck out, and its feebleness even in the Southern States, to say nothing of its having ceased to exist as a national organization in the free States.] There is no such party, and I am therefore driven to choose between standing alongside with this National Democratic party, to go with the Black Republicans, or maintain a triangular fight of mere hatred to the Democratic party because it is the Democratic party. Is *that* a reasonable position for a patriot to sustain? Why, even the few scattering Know-Nothings that get into Congress, will have to vote for a "Democrat" for the Speakership, or give aid indirectly to an enemy.

But, said the Governor, I am told that the South has been betrayed by WALKER, who was sent out as Governor of Kansas by the Administration, and that after all, Kansas will be a free State, and therefore we should go against the Democratic party. Now I think Governor WALKER went too far when he said that the Constitution to be framed by the Convention must be submitted directly to the people, or he would not regard it. There is *no objection to* that's being done. Our own State Constitution was submitted to a direct vote of the people, and it has been done in other instances. But that is a matter with the Convention who are chosen to frame a Constitution, and Governor WALKER, in the position he takes, occupies, in my judgment, the prerogative of the Convention. But surely no one will contend that if the *people* do not wish slavery that it should be forced upon them, or *vice versa*.

And just here, said the Governor, look at the inconsistency of these Know-Nothings who are denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and denouncing WALKER too in the same breath. Without the establishment of the principle of the Kansas bill repealing the Compromise, Kansas was free Territory. They say it should have remained so, and thus all this agitation have been avoided. Well—the whole struggle is, the cause of all the difficulty is, to get it in as a free State. They say WALKER is going to so let it in, when of course the struggle will end by the removal of the cause. And yet they denounce *me* for my *vote* in favor of the KANSAS Bill and WALKER for *mending* up my error by letting it remain free Territory, both in the same breath! So it goes. Anything rather than not be in opposition to the Democratic party. Such is not the dictate of an enlightened patriotism at a time like this, when we of the South have to meet and combat a powerful sectional party in the North, and the Democratic party is the *only* party that can afford us any assistance—the only party there that has any *strength* to assist us in the maintenance of our rights. Such is not the dictate of Old-Line Whigism. Such has never been my course, nor shall it be now. Country first, and party afterwards.

Gov. JONES concluded his speech in carrying out this idea, in a strain of eloquence that we have rarely heard equalled. In the foregoing hastily written sketch, we have aimed only at giving the pith of his address, instead of pretending to renort him literally.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

RAINS—THE CROPS.—We have had copious showers of rain within the week just passed, and the crops of cotton and corn have derived much benefit therefrom. Our planters are now more hopeful, and are cheered by the prospect of reward for their labors.—*Grenada Locomotive, July 25.*

GONE INTO INDEPENDENCE.—The Know-Nothing paper at Grenada has dropped its partyism and come out as an independent sheet. So says the Grenada *News*.

MESSRS. SINGLETON AND LAKE.—These gentlemen, candidates for Congress in the Fourth District, have made a list of speaking points, extending up to October 1st. Col. SINGLETON, it will be remembered, was defeated two years ago by Know-Nothingism, under the lead of Mr. LAKE. The objects of the order were not at that time sufficiently developed to render it as unpopular as it has since become. Now that it is thoroughly understood, there is little doubt that the Democratic candidate, whose course in Congress strongly commends himself to Southern men, will be successful by a decided majority. The other districts are safe enough, and why should the fourth, equal to any in intelligence and patriotism, make an exception?

YALLOBUSHA DEMOCRACY.—A preliminary meeting of the Yallobusha Democrats was held at Coffeeville on the 18th inst. Delegates were appointed to attend the Senatorial Convention on the 25th inst. The selection of candidates for the Lower House was postponed until the 10th of August. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to vote for no man who is in favor of moving the Court House from Coffeeville.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD—SOUTHERN TERMINUS.—The Coffeeville *Intelligencer* has an article from a correspondent urging that it would be to the interest of the Company and also of the city of Memphis, to intersect the Central Railroad at or near Coffeeville. He says:

Let us see how this will effectuate what we have assumed as the prime object of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, that is, connect Memphis with New Orleans. Passengers and freight would have to travel sixteen miles farther over the Central Road, but it would by no means make the route from Memphis to New Orleans sixteen miles farther. If we make the calculation based upon the fact that the road shall run by or near Oakland, which is out of a line from Panola to Coffeeville, then the distance from Memphis to New Orleans will only be increased seven miles, and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad shortened nine miles. So far, Coffeeville as the point of intersection, offers but little inducement, except by this means the building of nine miles of road is avoided, and a bridge across a turbulent and uncertain stream—the Yallobusha river.

He scales the advantages of extending the road in a direction southeast of Coffeeville as follows:

1st. It receives the trade of all of Calhoun county, and large portions of Chickasaw and Choctaw, that will now go to the Central Railroad.

2d. It secures a trade from Oktibbeha, Lowndes and Noxubee, that will otherwise pass around Memphis.

3d. It opens up a trade and travel from South Alabama, this being the best route of travel, as well as trade, for all up country produce, much of which is required in that portion of the State, it being the best cotton region in the State.

The disadvantages that follow from attempting to grasp this trade are, that it lengthens the route from Memphis to New Orleans something like seven miles but this at the same time lessens the cost of the connection with New Orleans in the construction of their road, by intersecting the Central Road North of Grenada, or near Coffeeville.

If we are correct, Memphis cannot fail to see her interest in the route suggested. We hope that this matter will receive the consideration of the city of Memphis, and the President and Directors of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. COFFEEVILLE.

CANDIDATE FOR VICKSBURG.—CHARLES L. BUCK is the Know-Nothing candidate for the Legislature to represent the city of Vicksburg.

GEN. J. H. R. TAYLOR.—This gentleman is announced as a candidate to represent Marshall county in the Senatorial branch of the Legislature.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. James Kelly, a brakeman on the Mississippi Central Railroad, was caught between two of the cars, while engaged in coupling them together, and so severely injured that a physician, who was present at the time, gave it as his opinion that the result would be fatal.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we learn that Mr. Kelly died, on Sunday morning, from internal mortification.—*Holly Springs Democrat, July 28.*

The same makes mention of a full grown Cotton boll which was plucked on the 23d inst., from the plantation of Col. WALTER, in Tunica county.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—Mr. JAMES W. WILLIAMS, of Holly Springs, announces himself in the Holly Springs *Democrat* as an independent candidate for Congress, in opposition to the Democratic nominee—L. Q. C. LAMAR, Esq. He will define his position on the stump.

ARKANSAS INTELLIGENCE.

CROPS.—Our crops of corn so promising a fortnight ago, are beginning to suffer materially from the protracted drought, and unless we have rain very soon, the damage they must sustain will be irremediable, since they are pretty generally just in that stage of development that will admit of but little delay. We are not aware that cotton has as yet sustained any serious injury, though there's no doubt but it would be all the better from a wholesome rain. *Monticello Sage, July 22.*

The same paper says, that the citizens of Monticello are making arrangements to have an artesian well bored in the Public Square.

THE PACIFIC OVERLAND ROAD PARTY.—On Wednesday last we had the pleasure of a few minutes conversation with Col. James B. Leech, who is in charge of the above company, and who is engaged in surveying a route for the purpose of carrying the overland mail from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

The party consists of 40 wagons and 100 men, and will strike an air line from here to Preston, Texas; from which point it will travel nearly in that direction, passing about a little north of Fort Belknap, 25 miles north of Fort Chadbourn, cross the Pecos river at the Emigrant crossing, cross the Llano west of Cardo, on the north route, and strike the Rio Grande 15 miles north of El Paso. These the survey will conclude at Fort Yuma and San Francisco by the best and most practicable route.

We have no idea of the time it will take to survey this route, and make the road passable for mail stages; but with the force of the government and contractors to press it forward, we hope to see the work consummated at the earliest practicable day.—*Little Rock Gazette, July 25.*

SELECTING AGENT.—We are pleased to announce that our friend, Thos. J. Ingram, of Hinds county, has been appointed by the Governor, Swamp Land Selecting Agent for Jefferson county. Said office having become vacant by the resignation of Judge Hudson. Mr. Ingram will, we are sure, make a good officer.—*Pine Bluff Democrat.*

☞ Mr. George Peabody, the American banker, of London, made a visit to this city on the 16th. An incident which he related of himself, while here, will show to what Mr. Peabody is indebted for his success. Fifty years ago, at the age of twelve, he had occasion to pass through Concord, on his way to Vermont. He stopped all night at the Sickney Hotel, where he paid his lodging and breakfast by sawing wood.—*Concord Democrat.*

MEXICO AND ENGLAND.—A letter from Havana says that the difficulty between Mexico and England has been satisfactorily arranged and the British Commodore sailed for Jamaica about the middle of last month. The Mexicans have agreed to pay to England $240,000 within four months, assigning 15 per cent. of the total amount of duties received as a security for the payment of the money. An ample apology has been offered to the British consul at San Louis Potosi, and when he hoisted his flag, it was saluted with twenty-one guns.

FROM KANSAS.—We have accounts from Kansas to the 21st. All was still quiet there. Gov. Walker, with four hundred dragoons, was at Lawrence, but as the leaders did not persist in their design of inaugurating their city government, in defiance of law, though insulting and ridiculing the action of the Governor in various ways, he was content to wait until the commission of some overt act of treason should justify the arrest of all concerned in it. In a few days, it was believed, he would attempt to enforce the collection of the revenue levied by the Territorial law, and then the courage of the people of Lawrence would be put to the test.—*St. Louis Republican, 24th.*

A MARRIAGE IN PARIS.—A letter dated Paris, July 31, says:

Yesterday M. Hiollot, captain of the staff and aid-de-camp of General Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely, was married to Miss Murphy, a young and beautiful American heiress. Gen. Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely was one of the witnesses for M. Hiollot and Mr. Mason, the American Minister, one for the bride. There was a large company present, including a crowd of fashionable ladies, public functionaries, members of the diplomatic corps, and general officers—among others Marshal Magnan. A fine military band assisted during the mass."

☞ Commenting on the recent articles which have appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer* on Kansas affairs, the New York *Commercial* remarks:

"We heartily commend the manly frankness of our Richmond contemporary in thus plainly talking to those of its neighbors who are doing more than twenty times the mischief the abolitionists could to breed dissension and distrust between the North and the South, and whose unpatriotic escapades are thrown in the teeth of every conservative man in the North who seeks to allay asperity of feeling. And we are glad, also, to have our own impressions, belief, and teachings so fully corroborated by a Southern journal of such known influence and ability.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* this morning contains a letter from Gen. Wool, explaining his conduct in not interfering with Gen. Walker in his expedition to Central America, called out by Walker's letter to the President. It seems that Secretary Davis had countermanded previous orders relative to the violations of the neutrality laws, and instructed Gen. Wool not to interfere in cases of "civil misdemeanor."

Beverly Tucker has written a letter to the Richmond *South*, defending Gov. Walker, and expressing the views of his friends.

The insinuation against Gov. Walker that he is in joint speculation with Stanton, Orr, Aiken and Whitfield, as a cause for proceeding against Lawrence, is pronounced by Mr. Orr barely malicious. No joint speculation ever existed.

William Richardson, a connexion of William Carey Jones, was accidentally killed, yesterday afternoon, by L. A. Barry, in discharging a pistol.—*New York Times, July 22.*

TRIBUTE TO GEN QUITMAN, FROM VIRGINIA. The glorious old hero has been met, in his own State, with the most distinguished honors the people of Adams county have given for a grand barbecue; and everywhere his presence has aroused the wildest enthusiasm. His constituency welcome him, at the close of his Congressional term, with that same proud devotion with which they were ever wont to greet his coming from the victorious fields of war. His re-election is a thing of absolute certainty; and we may look forward to the approaching winter, with fond anticipations, for a renewal of his brilliant course in Congress.

And that course was brilliant. Entering the Representative Halls for the first time, new to the tumult and confusion which attend the councils of our country's legislators, he at once caused himself to be recognized as a master-mind. It was seen and acknowledged, from the first, that a "prophet had risen in Israel." The champion of progress was bringing his mighty theory to the superior judgment-bar—to the delegated majesty of the nation. The warrior, who had borne a triumphant flag through the midst of flying armies, was about to test his prowess in a new sphere, and to strive for loftier laurels. The statesman, who, as Governor of Mississippi, and as the hand of her judiciary, had pledged her forever to the cause of States Rights, now came to present his doctrine to the assembled wisdom of all the States. Friends and foes could not but acknowledge the presence of a calm power, an iron will, and a vast intellect. The Young South, in Congress, rallied around him; and, from that hour, he has been Commander-in-Chief.

Quitman has been a man too honest, and too earnest, to succeed amid the chicanery of conventions. We may unhesitatingly say, that his nomination for high office has been twice defeated, by the trickery of timid politicians, who feared his rectitude of purpose.

Let us hope that the future will appreciate him better. Since the days of John C. Calhoun, the South has known no friend more true, and no advocate more able.—*Norfolk Statesman.*

EXPLOSIVE SUGAR.—M. Boquerel and M. Lenormant, of Paris—both distinguished as chemists—have recently produced detonating powder by dissolving loaf sugar in strong sulphuric acid, and then drying the product. It is stated to be as explosive as gun-cotton, but is not suitable for muskets or rifles, on account of its great rusting or oxydizing qualities.

Why are Irishmen Democrats?

[From the New York News.]

It has long been an enigma to the "upper ten thousand" why the Irishman is a Democrat. All sorts of explanations (but the right one) have been given. The favorite one with a certain class of gentry is, that it is the high sounding name of Democracy which deceives and induces them to enter within its folds, which, like the boa constrictor, crushes, besmears with saliva, and then swallows them. Others, with no more truth, but greater cunning than our silk-stocking friends, say it is that dreadful monster, their religion; and others, with no soul or patriotism, pretend to believe it is from downright stupidity or malicionsness. It is strange they have never analyzed the heart and feelings of the Irishman. Had they spent one-half the time or shown one-fourth the sagacity in this that they have used in seeking out and magnifying his faults, they would have discovered that every impulse of his heart responds to the generous, pure and holy principles of the Democratic faith. Cold and selfish proscriptionists torture into a deformity his love of the green Isle, and because they find themselves incapable of so noble an emotion for the land of their birth, they stamp it in him as a crime, and would excite the fears of silly fanatics, to doubt the possibility of an Irishman ever having a true love for the land of his adoption. They cannot appreciate the feelings which make the son of Ireland look back with a sigh to the little cot, the fond old mother who bore him, the green fields, from which the lark springs, soaring into the heavens, pouring out the song familiar to his boyhood's ear; the hedge, from which the thrushes note wake him to his daily labor; the dance, where love and frolic were the order of the night. Is it strange that thoughts of all these should make the eye glisten, and the manly breast heave with a sigh? No; a thousand times aye! It gives the best proof that the heart is honest and human. It is the best security of loyalty to freedom. He feels that oppression has driven him from that home, and he knows that it was the same oppressor's hand that drove the Colonies to revolt against the oppressor. This is why he seeks our land; and it is this knowledge and feeling that leads him to sympathize with that party which has ever resisted the encroachments of the common enemy. Democracy is born with him, it grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength. His temperament is congenial to liberty, and his spirit chafes under the unnatural and inhuman restraint of the oppressor. He realizes in the land of his adoption that for which his countrymen have long hoped for poor, old Ireland, self-government, personal equality and freedom. Who shall paint the emotions of the adopted citizen as he looks upon his little son, running about, (perhaps in rags) and knows that it is possible that that son may yet "chain the ear of a listening Senate," or fill the Gubernatorial chair, or better still, successfully lead the soldiers of the Republic against its enemies? In this single fact he realizes the very essence of Democracy. His affections, his gratitude, and his love of justice, all lead him to the Democratic party as certainly as a mother's babe has to her the child she has nourished at her breast.

A Mormon Parallel Three Centuries Ago.

Strange religious fanaticisms are not confined to any country nor limited to any era of the world's history. The Anti-Christian world witnessed as strong delusions as have sprung up since the advent of the Redeemer. A writer in the Providence *Post* recalls some interesting particulars concerning a strange sect, which about the year 1530 arose in Germany, and from their foul practices and the pretenses of their leaders to special revelations, bear a striking resemblance to the Mormons; the name also by which they ultimately became known and are known at the present day, Mennonites, is not very dissimilar to that of their successors in depravity, the Mormonites. They were called Anabaptists, for the reason that they condemned the baptism of infants, and re-baptized all whom they admitted into their society. To this peculiar notion concerning baptism, they added other principles of a most enthusiastic as well as dangerous character, among which was that which the Mormons of the present day hold in common with them: That as neither the laws of nature nor the precepts of the New Testament had imposed any restraints upon men, with regard to the number of wives which they might marry, they should use that liberty which God himself had granted to the patriarchs.

Two of their prophets, Jon. Mathias, a baker of Harlem, and John Boccold, a journeyman tailor of Leyden, fixed their residence at Munster. Not wanting in talent or resolution, and affecting the appearance of sanctity, bold pretensions to inspiration, and a confident and plausible manner of discoursing, they soon gained many converts, among which were some of influence and substance. Emboldened by success, they surprised and took possession of the city of Munster, and set about modeling the government according to their own wild ideas. Their proceedings were all directed by Mathias, who, in the style and with the authority of a prophet, uttered his commands, which it was instant death to disobey; their enthusiastic passions were kept from subsiding by a perpetual succession of exhortations, revelations and prophecies. Upon the death of Mathias, John Boccold succeeded to the supreme rule; he appointed twelve judges, according to the number of tribes in Israel, to preside in all affairs. He at length took upon himself the title of King of Sion, assumed the pomp of royalty, wearing a crown of gold and clad in the richest and most sumptuous garments.

Having now attained the height of power, Boccold began to discover passions which he had hitherto restrained. As the excesses of enthusiasm have been observed in every age to lead to sensual gratifications, the same constitution that is susceptible of the former being remarkably prone to the latter, he instructed the prophets and teachers to harangue the people concerning the lawfulness, and even necessity, of taking more wives than one, which they asserted to be one of the privileges granted to the saints. He set them an example of using what he called their Christian liberty, by marrying at once three wives. As he was allured by beauty or love of variety, he gradually added to the number of his wives until they amounted to fourteen. After the example of their prophet, the multitude gave themselves up to the most licentious and uncontrolled gratification of their desires. No man remained satisfied with a single wife. Together with polygamy, freedom of divorce, its inseparable attendant, was introduced.

Every excess was committed to which the passions of men are capable when restrained neither by the authority of laws nor the sense of decency; voluptuousness was engrafted on religion, and dissolute riot accompanied the austerities of fanatical devotion. About fifteen months after the Anabaptists had established their dominion in Munster, they were overcome and the city re-conquered by an army in the service of the Bishop of Munster. Boccold, the King, was taken prisoner, loaded with chains and carried from city to city as a spectacle to gratify the curiosity of the people. After this he was brought back to Munster and put to death. With its monarch, the kingdom of the Anabaptists came to an end. Their principles having taken deep root in the Low Countries, the party still subsists there, under the name of Mennonites; but by a very singular revolution, this sect, so numerous and sanguinary in its first origin, has become altogether innocent and pacific. A small number of this sect, which is settled in England, retain its peculiar tenets concerning baptism, but without any dangerous mixture of enthusiasm.

The Destiny of the Free Blacks.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

If the present agitation of the question of slavery is attended with any danger to the Union, it is more fraught with irremediable evil to the free blacks. It cannot be denied that the condition of the African in the free States is far worse in this year 1857 than it was a quarter of a century ago. The distance between the two races is greater—the disabilities under which the inferior labors, are more marked, and his future prospect is enveloped in denser gloom.

While the admission is readily made that a very small proportion of the inhabitants of the free States profess to have placed the black upon an equality with the white race in all that concerns his connexion with society, still it is evident that notwithstanding their theories, the antagonism founded on the laws of nature is daily growing stronger so far as the masses are congerned.

Almost coincident with one of the most astonishing political revolutions ever peacefully accomplished, which but lately swept over Illinois excited by the question involving the extension of the area dedicated to slavery, the sixth people who seemed to be the warmest friends of the negro, have actually forbidden the free black from polluting the soil of the State under the penalty of being reduced to a condition of servitude. But a few days since, an unfortunate son of Africa, who found himself a freeman in freedom-loving Illinois, was actually sold to the highest bidder for the violation of