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.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1857.

THE RESULT IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.

The success of ATKINS over ETHERIDGE is a result over which every true Southern man ought to rejoice, and over which, no doubt, every Black Republican will lament. The course of Mr. ETHERIDGE, in Congress, has uniformly elicited the praises of our Northern enemies, and we have heard it said that it was their intention, in the event of his return, to support him for Speaker. He is talented and bold, and if sustained and supported in his heresies by the people, he is capable of doing infinite mischief.

ATKINS has made a most gallant fight, and the District may henceforth be regarded as permanently Democratic.

☞ The *News* persists in the position that there was a fraud perpetrated on the day of the election, by putting the name of J. KNOX WALKER, over that of A. H. DOUGLASS, on the American ticket. Mr. HARRISON, a policeman, being a personal friend of WALKER, pasted his name over that of Mr. DOUGLASS, and voted it. He adopted this as the easiest and best means of accomplishing his purpose, as there was not room on the ticket to write the name. For the perpetration of this fraud, Mr. HARRISON was suspended, when he demanded an investigation before the board of Aldermen. The investigation took place yesterday, and notwithstanding the efforts made for his conviction and removal, he was acquitted, without even the introduction of a witness. So much for this bugaboo.

ERROR.—There was a material error in our figures yesterday morning giving the total vote of Shelby county. This occurred from having summed up the figures from all the precincts except Fisherville. When the returns from Fisherville came in, which occurred late at night, we neglected to add them to the total of the other precincts. By our account, it appeared that SHAW was elected. We re-publish the table this morning.

☞ There was a very material error in our table of the result in Shelby county yesterday morning, resulting from the fact that the vote in the Ninth Civil District was not added in the column of total result. The table will be found correct as published this morning.

☞ We don't suppose anybody, save the editors of the APPEAL, believed for a moment we intended to intimate that Mr. Walker knew anything of the fraud which was practiced, by putting his name on the American tickets. If there should be any persons who think so, however, we take pleasure in stating that we believe there is no person in Memphis who deprecates so base an act, and who scorns the perpetrator more that J. Knox Walker.

The APPEAL says the fraud was practiced by a member of our party. He has always been, and thought protection under the wings of Democracy, which same covers a multitude of sins.—*Evening News.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

A KNOW-NOTHING DIRGE.

The last few years ago to-day
That I remember well,
A most one poor unhappy Sam
A story I will tell—
But poor old Sam has gone to rest,
We know that he is free;
Disturb him not, but let him rest
Way down in Tennessee.

AUGUST 6TH, 1857.

EUROPEAN ITEMS

[FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.]

☞ The vessels employed taking on board the electric cable, for running across the Atlantic, will have finished that work before the 25th of July. They are to meet at Cork about that date, and are expected to sail for mid ocean by the 1st of August, probably to begin the laying down of the cable about the tenth of that month. The present success or failure of the work will be determined before the 1st of September.

☞ The British public are thoroughly awakened, not to say alarmed, about the state of their affairs in India. The latest mail brought from the Governor General a fresh demand for ten thousand additional soldiers. By the mail of two weeks previous, only two thousand were asked for. Troops are being hurried off from England, by steamers, with the utmost dispatch; in the meantime, it is said, orders have been sent to stop those intended for the Chinese war and employ them in India. But yesterday this same British public were thinking of India as a great cotton plantation; it will at least cost them something to keep it up.

☞ Mr. Dallas, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, recently, at a public dinner, improved an occasion to bring most prominently before the London public the gratifying fact, that his father was an Englishman. Concerning Mr. Dallas' official position, and how much the Democracy had done for him at home, he might, perhaps, with equal good taste, have been more eloquent upon less personal matters.

☞ The stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has depreciated about one-half since the work has reached a certainty of being attempted. Should it fail entirely the South, perhaps, would lose nothing, for assuredly its success must tend to increase the inequality against us, in favor of the North. Did the Southern representatives in Congress vote money to aid in this work?

☞ The naval aid, independent of the money voted by Congress, rendered to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, (whose wires at both ends terminate in the British Dominions,) by the United States, will amount to two large steamers and about 850 men and officers, for three or four months—a tenth part of our whole naval force afloat for the time being. May we not, after this, engage in the Pacific Railroad?

☞ There is an old proverb about when certain parties fall out, other parties get their rights. The "Mutiny in India," is likely to bring about disclosures not very favorable to British humanity in that part of the world—the result of which will be, no doubt, the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, or by Parliament, which means always by the Prime Minister of England for the time being.

☞ Thirty thousand Sepoy soldiers were in open revolt, according to the last advices, among these, one regiment which not only stood firm at the beginning, but had been engaged in actual hostilities with the revolters.

☞ Could Nicholas of Russia, and the first Napoleon, but rise from their graves at this particular juncture, how much would the British Empire in India be worth?

☞ At the recent election in Paris, although *the utmost liberty was allowed*, I did not observe any of the opposition hand-bills on the walls and public places "posted up." There were so many of these kind of papers for the Government candidates, that perhaps there was not room for the others?

☞ Paris is as full of fine looking soldiers as London is of Policemen and Nobility. It is a fine thing to have in a country such guardians of peace and manners—but a finer thing to have a people not requiring such guardians at all!

☞ If the soldiers, and other non-producing classes of France and England, would go to work, there would be no need of resorting, as both nations are now doing, to a disguised slave trade to supply labor for their colonies.

☞ I have seen the nations of every quarter of the globe, and of every social and political organization, but none in intelligence, morality, liberty and happiness at all comparable to our own—but this my grand-children may not be able to say, unless the Democratic party hitherto glorious and invincible, shall keep its heel upon Native Americanism and every other ism conflicting with our national faith.

ALABAMA CONGRESSMEN.—The Huntsville *Advocate*, of the 6th, reports the re-election of Hon. W. R. W. COBB. He received majorities in Madison, Jackson, Marshall and Dekalb. One report gives Cherokee county to CABB by 193, and another gives it to SANFORD by 900.

In the Montgomery District, a few scattering returns indicate the re-election of DOWDELL to Congress.

In the Florence District the contest is close between GEO. S. HOUSTON and DAVID HUBBARD. In Limestone, Morgan, Lawrence, Franklin and Lauderdale, Houston is about 545 votes ahead. Marion, Walker and Hancock counties to be heard from.

GEN. WALKER AT AUGUSTA, GA.—The *Constitutionalist* published an appointment for GEN. WALKER to address the citizens of Augusta at that place on the 5th inst., on Nicaraguan affairs.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION—TENTH DISTRICT.—We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. DUNAN, telegraphic operator at Bolivar, for a correction of the vote of Hardeman, as given by us yesterday. He gives 615 as the official majority for Mr. AVERY in that county. The vote will then stand thus:

Simpson, Fayette county	20
Hudson	564
Avery, Hardeman county	564
" Madison "	1,174
" Haywood "	724
	848
	564
Avery's majority over Hopkins	351

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALL THE DISTRICTS IN SHELBY COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	TOTAL.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

VOTE OF GIBSON COUNTY.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Robert Hatton, K. N.	1148
Isham G. Harris, Dem.	1947
K. N. majority	801
Democratic majority	43

FOR CONGRESS.

Emerson Etheridge, K. N.	1705
J. D. C. Atkins, Dem.	1728
K. N. majority	977
Hume, Whig cand.	28

FOR SENATE.

Heath, K. N.	1728
Ramsey, Dem.	1159
Majority for Heath	569

FOR SENATOR.

Bo'ton	1700
Smith, Whig	1097
Majority for Bolton	603

FOR LEGISLATURE.

Holmes, K. N.	1681
Sharp, Whig	1164
Majority for Holmes	517

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

The election at this box passed off quietly last Monday, but there was a slight effervescence of "Captain Whisky." In this (Franklin) county, R. B. Lindsay, States Rights Democrat, is elected to the State Senate. R. E. Bell, Old-Line Whig Democrat, and Wm. M. Jackson, Old-Line Whig American, are elected Representatives; S. W. A. McCleskey, (re-elected) Circuit Clerk; Alfred Devaney, Tax Collector, and Wm. Britton, (re-elected) Assessor.

[We have not received the vote of the county in detail; if any of our friends in Frankfort will send us the returns, we will publish them in detail next week.]

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.—R. M. Patton, Old-Line Whig Democrat, is elected to the State Senate; S. A. M. Wood, Old-Line Democrat, and H. D. Smith, States Rights Democrat, Representatives.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—O. H. Bynum, States Rights Democrat, elected Senator from Lawrence and Walker; McGhee, Democrat, and Clark, Whig American, elected Representatives.

MORGAN COUNTY.

CONGRESS.	Hooper.	Clemens.	Hundley.	Hughes.	Lapsley.	Sheffield.	Hutchinson.	Lewis.	TOTAL.
Hooper's	242	76	82	70	24	41	97	9	5	660
Hubbard's	117	141	22	19	46	7	9	9	22	392
SENATE.										
Smith's*	261	222	56	76	79	81	41	12	24	972
REPRESENTATIVES.										
Walker's	206	122	73	56	2	73	21	17	55	661
Parker's	152	104	57	23	64	28	16	7	9	453
Jennings*	103	105	50	9	70	31	16	9	20	377
Calloway's	92	77	19	65	2	1	13	1	12	282
Hope's	19	28	10	1	3	10	3	1	2	108
TAX ASSESSOR.										
Simpson's	261	219	102	97	76	85	26	17	23	970

*Elected.

LIMESTONE COUNTY.—J. D. Rather, Democrat, elected Senator from Limestone and Morgan; Hobbs and Redus, Democrats, Representatives.

MADISON COUNTY.—Fleming, Democrat, elected to the Senate; Scott and Harris, Democrats, Representatives.

Cobb's majority for Congress in Madison is 565 over Sandford, and 569 over both Sandford and Beaver. Still it was reported by passengers on the cars, yesterday, that Cobb was defeated. We do not believe it, however.

CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT.

	HOUSTON.	HUBBARD.
Clark (reported)		200 Rep. Majority
Lawrence (reported)	97 Majority.	
Limestone	251 "	
Morgan	197 "	
Walker (reported)	163 "	
Majority	45 "	200

*This is the *latest* version. The first reports were that Hubbard had carried the county by 200 majority.

The contest in this District was thought to close; but the chances appear to be in favor of Houston, as we present, but by a majority—say from 200 to 250.

The Congressional race in the Montgomery District is very close. We learn from a gentleman on the cars yesterday, who left Montgomery Tuesday, that DOWDELL was re-elected, beating Judge about 100 votes.

The Mobile District has probably elected a Democratic Congressman.

We have seen a telegraphic dispatch from Columbus, Miss., which says Sylvanus Moore was 500 ahead for Congress in the Tuscaloosa District.—*Tuscumbia Alabamian, August 7.*

The Result.

The election in St. Louis county is the most important feature in this contest. St. Louis is always an important point, but the fact that last year a Black Republican was here elected to Congress, although by a minority vote, and that in April an Emancipationist was elected Mayor, by a very large plurality—about 1,700; and that in the present struggle the Democratic party sustains the fight single-handed against the union or fusion of the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, gives an interest to the result that is quite peculiar.

If the Know-Nothing vote of last August had been united with the vote of Benton, the fusion candidate ought to have gone out of this county with a majority, in round numbers, of 8,000, and Frank Blair, in the preliminary caucus, is said to have promised Rollins 7,000. If the vote of Winer be added to that of Carr Lane, the majority for us to overcome is still four thousand, in the city proper alone. We have the figures now before us, and the majority of Robinson in the counting the strength of the parties against the Democracy is only 1,434; in the county it is only 1,179. This is a fact of immense significance. The Democracy, of course, are jubilant, and the opposition, who last very freely on Monday morning, on 3,000 majority, are utterly confounded.

This was formerly a Democratic city. It always was so till Benton, by taking a wrong chute on the question of Freesoil, divided the Democratic party. The Democratic masses here, partly influenced by dislike of slavery and partly by a generous feeling of personal attachment, remained faithful to their old leader, and, by so doing, let in the Know-Nothings. The history since is that of the process by which those honest Democratic masses have been gradually re-attached to the standard of the party. This is going to be a large manufacturing and commercial city. It will have an immense foreign population. They will always be Democrats at heart. They will never attach themselves to the quasi-Whig or American party, composed, as it is, of aristocrats, and imbued, as it is, with distrust of the foreigner and the laboring man. Our great cities will always be Democratic, and St. Louis, which is destined to be a great city, must, therefore, be ultimately Democratic by a great and permanent majority. We have great faith in our brethren—great faith in the wise instincts of the popular heart.—*St. Louis Leader.*

ELECTION.—The election yesterday began peacefully, and in the four middle wards continued so till the close; but in the First Ward, where about one-third of the voters have to select the Know-Nothing candidates, it was necessary to inspire some terror, lest the voters should come out which there would be no chance. So the Plug-Uglies rallied, knocked down a few foreigners, and that, of course, settled their voting. Similar exploits were performed in the Eighth Ward, for the same purpose, and with the same effect. Five or six bullies fell upon one Irishman, and brutally beat him until he was rescued by W. Rogan.

We had hoped that the reign of terror was over in this city—was at an end after all the professions; but the law here in the upper and lower wards is in abeyance; and out of about fourteen hundred votes in the First Ward, about half were polled. In this ward most of the Germans reside. There are in this city over 7,000 legal voters, and there were but about 1,500 polled yesterday; leaving nearly 3,000 unpolled. The people at a distance will conclude at once that there is something wrong here—either Louisville has lost her population, or her people have some extraordinary reason for not voting. In our opinion, a majority of the legal voters are against Know-Nothingism to-day, and would rejoice to be rid of it.

Whilst we had a quiet election in the middle wards yesterday, a man who was looking on in the First Ward, at the Lafayette engine-house, informs us that no foreigner after dinner dared go near the polls. If he ventured to the polls to vote, he was attacked before or after he voted. Our informant is well acquainted in the ward; he saw gangs of rowdies, strangers to him, hurrahing for the Baltimore Rip Raps. *Louis. Dem.*

☞ The *Eagle* sometime since boasted that the speeches of Gov. Johnson in this county had made votes for the Americans. We wonder how many they would have got if Governor Johnson had made none for them? He spoke in this and Hardeman counties, in both of which the Democrats have made large gains.

THINGS ABOUT TOWN.

BY OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

CORNER OF COURT SQUARE, MEMPHIS, August 8, 1857.

The elections are over, and the banner of Democracy waves triumphant again. Memphis has nobly done her duty, and "Old Shelby" has "gone the whole hog." In town, the Democracy is joyous in the extreme; while Know-Nothingism has become *intensely* cold. Dampbulson says it is completely lockjawed; and he believes it ought to be placed with the Alligator in the Mississippi.

The dog-killers are busily engaged these days, and seem to find suitable amusement in "hunting up" animals much *lower* than themselves, and sacrificing them on the score of *madness*. I have not heard of any mad dogs being in town this season, up to the present time, although there has been a "slight fuss" raised about them. In the "olden time" the dog was held in greater reverence (if I may so use the phrase) than in this modern time of civilization and enlightenment, and was looked upon as a useful and valuable animal. But, then, these were the *dark days*, when dogs were considered more *faithful* companions than men, and letter-carriers held responsible for the delivery of mails.

"Who would have thought that Memphis was such a *flourishing* place?" ejaculated a stranger, the other day, after walking over a portion of the city, and viewing the different buildings in course of erection. Yes, we are flourishing, notwithstanding the hot times, the dull times, and the hard times so frequently spoken of now a days. A century ago, it would have been deemed absurd to state that this continent would ever be as powerful or as wealthy as any of the nations of Europe. But Time, as she flew on, broke down the calculations of many; and, instead of a *dependent* nation, made us an *independent* Republic. There were men, indeed, who possessed the powers of perception more than others, and among them was Bishop Berkeley, who visited this country in the year 1728, on a missionary tour. The following lines, written by him upward of a hundred and twenty years ago, are prophetic:

"The Muse disgusted at an age and clime
Re ers of every glorious theme
To distant ages turns her view
Predicting subjects worthy fame.

"In happy climes where from the genial sun
And virgin earth such scenes ensue,
The force of art by nature seems outdone,
And fancy feel beneath by the true.

"In happy climes, the seat of innocence,
Where nature smiles and virtue reigns,
There men shall not impose for truth and sense
The pedantry of courts and schools:

"There shall be young students spring as the grass,
The fire of genius and of arts,
The good and great may inure to pass,
The virtuous heats and souls to hearts.

"A race to whom posterity shall bow,
Such as shall be hold when fools are gone,
When boys pity them, old ancients for clay,
Or fashionables shall be none.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

The latest and best preventive from hydrophobia is said to be a *hooped skirt*. It was fully tested, a week or so ago, in the city of New Orleans, when a lady, while out on a "shopping" excursion, was bit by a mad dog. The lady, as soon as the animal touched her, as a matter of course, jerked; but, on the application of restoratives, she came to, when upon examination, it was found that the teeth of the dog had penetrated deeply into the lady's—*hoops!*—nothing more. So far, so good, for the "old fashion" revived. I hope the ladies in town will continue to wear hoops during the "dog days," finding they are so beneficial as to become preventives from hydrophobia! But then, on the other hand, in "days gone by" the wearing of hoops was not so *beneficial* as they are supposed to be now. This I learn from an advertisement, published on the 19th of April, 1742, setting forth that the great German composer, Handel, would produce his new famous oratorio of the "Messiah," before the inhabitants of the Irish metropolis, on the above evening. It also contain the following words:

"It is begged that ladies will *lay aside their hoops* for one evening, however ornamental; the hall will then contain *a hundred persons more*, with full ease."

Hem! It appears from this that ladies have spread themselves before out time, and that, too, in the "*green isle of Erin!*"

Talking of *spreading*, puts me in mind of a joke "got off" by a fireman, at the session in Independent Hall, on last Thursday week, in honor of the Chief, and other members of the Fire Department of Charleston, who were here on a visit. During the evening, Alderman Furioso, one of the "big bugs" of our City Council, in an impressive, expressive and *depressive* speech, promised to do mighty things for the Fire Department of Memphis. Shortly after the worthy Alderman's "effort," a distinguished fireman rose, and, in the course of his remarks, said he was much pleased to know that the brave Alderman was about to take such a warm interest in the Fire Department of the city. He had heard a story, he said, of an old lady who once sent out her husband to "set" a turkey. The "old man" had done his wife's bidding and returned to the room where she was, when the "old lady" asked him how many eggs he had placed under the fowl? He replied, "Fifty." The "old lady" for a moment stared at him, and then inquired "how on earth did he suppose the turkey could 'sit' on so many?" The "old man" replied that "it was all right, as he knew the turkey would do her duty, for he had said to her, 'See here, Madam Turkey, my "old woman" is sadly deficient of fowl at present, and I want you, this time, to *spread* yourself.' 'Now,' said the devouring element-man to Alderman Furious, 'when the Fire Department is deficient of funds, and I petition the City Council for aid, I want you to *spread* yourself.'

Hon. James B. Clay.

The election returns presented in another column, indicate unmistakably the election to Congress of the disguished gentleman, whose old Kentucky, whose name heads this article.

James B. Clay is elected to represent the people of the ASHLAND DISTRICT, of Kentucky, in the Congress of the United States.

Elected to represent the District consecrated by the genius of his great sire: the District honored as his home in life, and sanctified as the resting place of his dust in death.

Elected, too, let all the world know, in spite of the unprecedented exertions of the so called friends of Clay, the father, and who channted peace to his memory, while they strove with diabolic zeal to throttle the son!

Elected, too, let posterity remember, in spite of efforts made, and means used, such as have never been introduced by any men of any party, under any circumstances, in any political contest, had since Kentucky was a State and we a people.

Distraction, itself, lopped up again and spread in riot over each leper lot, leprous slaver, and stayed her poisonous breath in despair, on witnessing the more completely fiendish perfectness with which Mr. Clay's assailants have done their work, than she herself could do, since his manly refusal to become the tool of an unprincipled faction, and his indignant denunciations of blasphemous, treasonable oaths, secrets, and of its contemptible numbers.

His enemies charged that he "sold" the name of Clay to the Democracy, through greed of office. They measured his patriotic impulses by their own office-hungered, thirty souls, and clamored like a bevy of unclean birds around the proud eagle, when he has stricken his prey. When he was offered one of the best offices in the gift of the Federal Government, were the words of these harpies fulfilled? Let the voice of the gallant yeomanry of the Ashland District answer! James B. Clay is not the tackled and bettled minister to a proud foreign Court. He is the servant and gallant representative of a people who guard the *bones of his Father!* They have been his bulwark, and have formed around him an *Ashland* phalanx, against which all the assaults of his foes have been dashed in pieces, and hurled back upon their own heads. A thousand gallant Kentucky hearts have been his shield and his defense.

The cruel, keen-edged tongue of falsehood has done its worst, but has utterly failed to unsheal his heartbreaking or mortal blade, and Jas. B. Clay comes forth from the most gallant canvass ever made in Kentucky, vindicated by the sons of the men his father taught, and by a people who best know all his faults, and also, know his virtues.

Mr. Clay entered the canvass against an overwhelming majority; a majority declared by the organs of the faction that fought against him to be much greater than that of Fillmore over Buchanan; a majority large enough to have rendered the declension of the nomination certain of one less conscious in his own purity of purpose, and less reliant upon the irreproachable voters of his own District than Mr. Clay. He did accept a nomination, and commenced a canvass his enemies denounced as little less than madness. The event has justified his confidence, and proven that he has read the hearts of Kentuckians better than Know-Nothingism can ever do. Thus have his enemies perished!

Our readers will recollect that we have, on all fitting occasions, fearlessly defended Mr. Clay from the reckless and even infamous assaults made upon him since the advent of Know-Nothingism in Kentucky, and that, at the close of the Presidential contest so fatal, we predicted for him a brilliant career at no distant day. We advocated his nomination, and have never for one moment doubted his success. Our prophecy is fulfilled; our sincerest prayers and desires of our hearts are gratified, and we think the proudest ambition of Mr. Clay is realized by his election to Congress from the gallant district his father represented so long and so well.

Let not the enemies of this young Clay lay the flattering unction to their souls, that the star of his destiny has now culminated. Not so. James B. Clay is now hailed as a son worthy of his father's great name, and is destined to make his mark in the coming Congress; and in the coming future will yet carve out a name and attain a position seldom reached by the best talents of this free and favored land.—*Louisville Times.*

FOREIGN NEWS

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE MOTION TO PRODUCE MR. MARCY'S LETTER ON PRIVATEERING—SPEECHES OF LORD PALMERSTON, LORD JOHN RUSSELL, AND SIR C. NAPIER.

July 14th.—Mr. Lindsay rose to move for copies of Mr. Marcy's letter to the French Government, and of all correspondence between her Majesty's Government and all other Powers relating to the proceedings of the Conferences of Paris upon the subject of privateering. Certain resolutions, he said, had been agreed to at the Conferences of Paris relating to the question of neutral rights and privateers which had been communicated to the Government of the United States. To the majority of these the Government of the United States had assented, but they refused to assent to the resolutions respecting privateering, as it would be a surrender on their part of a strong arm of defense and aggression.

He asked for papers with the view of putting members in possession of information on this subject; for the House would sooner or later, be called on to decide whether we should stand by our present declaration or adopt the American view—that private property should be as much respected at sea as it was on shore. That was the question at issue; and he hoped to be able to bring it before the House in the course of another session. In a state of war this country could not stand by the doctrine which it had now. The immunities on goods in ships under convoy would be raised 5 per cent., and on those not under convoy 10 per cent.; and, therefore, considering the extent of our trade, there was no country in the world so deeply interested in the question as ourselves.

The Hon. member concluded by moving "an address for copies of Mr. Marcy's letter to the French government, in answer to the communication of the resolution of the Paris Conference upon the subject of privateering; and of any other papers or correspondence that may have passed between the British government and other powers upon the same subject."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Gilpin.

Lord Palmerston said in point of fact Her Majesty's Government were not officially in possession of the letter of Marcy to the French Government, and were, therefore, not in a position to lay it before Parliament. That, however, was a mere technical objection. He apprehended that what his honorable friend (Mr. Lindsay) meant, was that there should be laid before Parliament what had passed between the British Government and the French Government on the subject in question. Now, what happened was this:

The resolutions of the Paris Congress were communicated by the Government to those resolutions to all the other maritime States, and among others to the United States of America. The government of the United States thereupon sent an answer to the French government exactly in the terms stated by his honorable friend—that was to say, they were willing to agree to the proposition in reference to privateering, provided private property at sea were no longer to be subject to capture.

That was the communication made by the last government of the United States, and the subject was one which required the gravest consideration on the part of the British government, because, whatever might be the opinions which any gentleman might entertain on this question at the first blush of it, no one could fail to see, on reflection, that all our great commercial, maritime and naval interests were involved in it, and that no answer could be given to such a communication without a careful and prolonged deliberation.

In the meantime, there was a change in the government of the United States, and before any steps could be taken to that communication by the British government, the new President came into office, and an intimation was made by the government of the United States to Her Majesty's government, to the effect that they would not accept an answer to the communication in question, and that, in point of fact, they desired the matter to be considered as suspended. Under these circumstances, he trusted that his honorable friend would see that it would not be desirable to lay before Parliament the communication made by the last government of the United States of the views they entertained of the question now under consideration of the House. [Hear, hear.] He was glad to hear, in that stage of college, that (Lord Palmerston) should certainly not think it necessary to enter into an examination of the reasons for and against the proposition made by the government of the United States. As there was one topic to which his honorable friend had adverted, and in reference to which he must make one remark. There was no very decided rule in regard to the practice pursued on land during war with regard to treatment of the property of private individuals in a hostile country. That practice had varied very much from time to time, and in different countries. It was very difficult, in fact, to establish any rule in regard to the mode of dealing with private property on shore under such circumstances which would not apply at once to private property on the ocean. But that was a question which could not be discussed properly on a motion of this kind—[hear, hear]—and he trusted, after the explanation he had given, his honorable friend would not press his motion for documents or part of which her Majesty's government were not officially in possession, and the remaining part of which, for the reason he had given, they did not deem it expedient to give. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Bentick expressed general concurrence in the views propounded by the honorable gentleman the member for Tynemouth, on the subject; but for considerations, regretted that the noble lord at the head of the government had not touched the most important part of the question, and contended that the declaration of the Paris Congress, if carried out in time of war, would be fraught with the greatest injury to the naval and mercantile interests of this country, and most eventually end in destroying its maritime supremacy.

Lord J. Russell said—I do not wonder that the government do not agree to the motion. It appears that the paper that is moved for is not in possession of the government. But, certainly the question raised is one of the utmost importance. The honorable gentleman says that in the event of a war all the goods sent in ships not under convoy will suffer a per cent, and in ships not under convoy ten per cent, additional premium. The honorable gentleman has naturally argued that with such additional payments the manufacturers of this country will send goods in neutral ships, and thus the manufacturing trade of this country will, in fact, be destroyed.

I really should like to hear some statement upon the part of the government of the grounds of their entering into this declaration. [Hear, hear.] It appears to me that when we were engaged, in conjunction with France in a war with Russia, we could hardly do otherwise than carry on the war upon the same principle as France. The principle adopted during the war was that free ships cover free goods. But at the end of the war we were not under the necessity of making any concession of the opposite principle, which was certainly in conformity with the law of nations, and to which Russia and the other belligerents adhered. There was no notice given to the people of this country or to either House of Parliament that any such question should be discussed. [Cheers.]

We all supposed that Lord Clarendon went to Paris with a view to make peace with Russia. But with respect to a question of maritime right there was no preparation in the public mind, and the people of this country must have been surprised that it was introduced. [Cheers.] I hardly think that government could consent to abrogate, as the honorable gentleman proposes, a declaration which was solemnly agreed to by their plenipotentiary. I am afraid that the consequences are so serious that, although that such a declaration was very important, and I cannot but agree with the honorable gentleman that England ought to preserve her maritime superiority.

The comparison between private property in ships and private property on land is not tenable. I do not think there is any real comparison between them. It is quite obvious that a farmer cultivating a farm and having its produce in the middle of France or the State of Virginia, has placed his property in quite a different situation from a manufacturer who has put his goods on board a large fleet in the British Channel, navigated by 7,000 or 8,000 marines competent to man a fleet against the country. There is no comparison between the two propositions, and therefore I cannot but think that in point of principle, the declaration of Paris ought to be altered. [Cheers.]

The whole matter is most satisfactory and must give to its authors great credit for maritime supremacy. I quite agree that the ways in which we have been able to finish wars with great powers, especially with France, has chiefly been by destroying the enemy's trade, which we have brought therewith us wherever we have been at war to such a state that their finances have become disordered. They have been ready to listen to terms of peace, and thereby the war have been terminated.

But now, at the present time, if America or France, they could maintain their trade in full vigor, because manufactured produce throughout the world could be sent in neutral vessels in perfect safety. They would have no reason for making any concession, and we would be distressed. We might gain naval victories, but our success would not produce peace. We might drive all their vessels of war from the seas, but we should not thereby gain the end of all war, which is an honorable peace. The state of this question is to me very alarming, but I do not see that a breach of faith would at all meet our position. [Cheers.]

Mr. Lindsay explained that he had not said that we should not abide by the declaration. What he said was, that he had not made a declaration, which, by losing or the carrying power of one of our mighty navies, England to a subordinate power. In the event of a war with a great marine power he was convinced that the country would appeal to the House, and the House would be compelled to throw aside the declaration. He would not press the motion to a division.

The question having been put that the motion be withdrawn,

Sir C. Napier said he had expected that some member of the government—the last Lord of the Admiralty—would have addressed the House after the speech of the noble Lord, the member for the city of London. He agreed with the honorable gentleman who brought forward the motion that it was impossible we could remain in the position in which we were at present. The noble Lord said he could not break the engagement. He did not think we could. Diplomacy had drawn us into a very impolitic engagement, and it was for the noble Lord or some clever diplomatist to get us out of it. [Cheers.]

If the declaration remained and a war ensued, we must blockade every port which the enemy possessed. It must be not a mere paper war and effect blockade, and in the event of a war with France, such a blockade, with the navy we possessed, could not at the first start be established. Double or treble our navy would not be sufficient to blockade all the ports of France, and it must not be forgotten that seamen discharged from French merchant vessels would go into French ships of war and increase their force, while our force in men would be diminished in consequence of our loss of trade. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was then withdrawn.

THE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO THE QUEEN AGAINST THE NEW AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the House of Commons, on the night of July 14, Mr. Charles Buxton moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to employ all the means in her power in order to put down the African slave trade, and to obtain the execution of the treaties made for that purpose with other powers. He declared, he said, not to embarrass the government but to strengthen their hands. He urged the increase of the Cuban slave trade and its horrors; on the other hand, he dwelt upon the near prospect of a supply of cotton from Africa, which nothing could facilitate more than the suppression of the slave trade, the tolerance of which by Spain was in direct contravention of treaty engagements. He suggested whether, under the circumstances, we could not adopt the same course with Cuba as we had so successfully taken with Brazil. He discussed other expedients which had been proposed for the extinction of this detestable traffic, which occasioned a frightful waste of life in Africa itself, and which now existed only in Cuba.

The motion was supported by Mr. Newdegate.

Mr. Watkins attributed the extension of the slave trade to the increased value of slave labor where it was required, and contended that England encouraged that trade by its large imposition of slave-raised cotton.

Lord Palmerston admitted that the motion was calculated to strengthen the hands of the government. We had to lament, he said, that Spain had not been so alive as she ought to have been to her treaty obligations and money payments; but there were temptations at Cuba which it was difficult for the Governors to resist.

He thanked Mr. Buxton for having elicited what he was convinced would be the unanimous opinion of the House in favor of his motion, and he assured him that no efforts should be wanting on the part of the Government to give full effect to it.

The motion was agreed to.

Correspondence of the London Commercial Gazette.]

THE SEPOY MUTINY IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, July 11.—And first of the great city of Delhi, which has now been for a month in the hands of the mutineers. Many persons regarding whom the gravest fears were entertained, have since made their appearance at one or other of the neighboring stations and we may hope that the list of those thus preserved will be largely increased, as the native landholders have shown themselves in many cases disposed to give shelter and protection to the fugitive. But the hardships and danger to which they have been exposed must have told severely upon the poor women and children, who escaped with but their lives from the fire and the bayonet, and many a ball of hair breadth escapes from sudden and dreadful death will be told to anxious relatives in England.

* * *

In Delhi the civilization of fifty-three years has been destroyed in three hours, writes the agent, adding, with an exaggeration pardonable under the circumstances, "It is like the atrocities of Nadir Shah." The soldiery are represented to be without a leader, but other accounts tell us that they have elected to the supreme and second posts of command two native officers of the 34 Light Cavalry. Under this or other leadership they had the temerity to advance from the city and attack a portion of the force collecting to crush them.

On the 30th of May a detachment of the European force at Meerut, the Carabineers, 60th Rifles and Artillery, under the command of Brigadier Wilson, took up an advanced position at the village of Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggr, where the road to Delhi crosses the little river. Behind them is a suspension bridge some fifteen miles from the capital. That same afternoon the enemy appeared in force with five guns on the further side of the stream, and a smart engagement followed. The Brigadier took his Lancers and Dragoons across the river by a ford, while the Rifles passed the bridge. They attacked at once in front and flanks; the mutineers were doubled up and driven back with the loss of all their guns—part into a burning village, which they themselves had fired, and where they perished miserably—part into the open plain, where they were cut up by the sabres of the dragoons. Undaunted by this severe check, they returned to the attack on the following day, and were again repulsed. On the 1st of June the Brigadier, whose loss on the first day had been about forty killed and wounded, (that on the second is as yet unknown,) was reinforced, and no further attempt was made to contest his possession of the bridge and ford. The mutineers have no doubt been busily occupied in preparing to receive the army advancing against them from Umballah; for although there are rumors of desertions from Delhi, they have probably not been numerous, or the horsemen of Scindia and of the Rajans of Bhurtpore and Ulwar—not to speak of Agra volunteers—would have had their tale to tell of fugitives intercepted and disarmed.

When General Anson died, the command of the army devolved upon Sir Henry Barnard, who, as Major General had been at the head of the Sirhind division. Meerutlie Brigadier Halifax, with the 52d and advance half at Passeyut, fifty-six miles from Delhi, from which he moved forward on the evening of the 29th. On the 30th Sir Henry and the main body were to march from Kurnaul, and by the morning of the 9th, the day before yesterday, it is thought that the whole force, strengthened by the greater portion of the Meerut division, which was to join between Paneepat and Delhi, would appear before the revolted capital. It is not improbable that a large force will be required to disarm it when I last wrote, for it was found necessary to disarm at Umballah two of the native corps—the 5th and 6th—which were to form part of it. [Many other disaffected regiments have been thus treated, as we shall see presently.] But all the European troops of which I before gave the names are there; 9th lancers and carabineers, 75th, 60th, 1st and 2d Fusileers, three troops of horse artillery, a field battery and a siege train. Moreover, I should mention—what I have hitherto omitted—the arrival of a portion of the Punjaub Guide Corps, horse and foot, brought down from their station of Murdan, on the Affghan frontier. These are also the trusty Goorkhas of the Sirmoor battalion. The defenses of the mutineers against this formidable force are, I believe, a high wall and a ditch, and the guns of two siege trains. How they are off for ammunition is not known. The magazine was fired, and at least partially destroyed, at the commencement of the outbreak by Lieutenant Willoughby, the Commissary of Ordnance, who, it is feared, perished in the explosion. But all speculation as to the fate of the Delhi mutineers will, I hope, be set at rest before I conclude this letter, for I have just learnt that the closing of the mail, fixed for this af