DAILY APPEAL.

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

ALL LETTERS ENCLOSING REMITTANCES TO THE OFFICE MUST BE REGISTERED, OTHERWISE THE PROPRIETORS WILL NOT HOLD THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOSSES THAT MAY OCCUR.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1857.

Daily Circulation - - - - - - - - 1224

THE DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE AT BROWNSVILLE

We can only apologize to ourself for failing to join in the Democratic festival at Brownsville, on Tuesday the 25 h, as we so much desired to do so, by reflecting that the circumstances which forbade our attendance were compulsory. We learn, however, from those who were present that it was a grand affair. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day and the rain which poured down nearly all the forenoon, there were not less than three thousand persons present—some say four thousand.

When the care arrived with a large delegation from Memphis and along the way, they were met by several hundred people who had assembled at the depot. A very graceful reception speech was made by HENRY ROGERS, Esq., of Brownsville, which was responded to by E. M. YERGER, Esq., of Memphis. About noon, the rain having ceased, the crowd assembled in the court yard, when the talented young BRADFORD, who is elected to represent Haywood in the next Legislature, appeared upon the stand and announced that he would introduce "Gen. J. D. C. ATKINS, of the Ninth Congressional District, who with his strong arm had raised his two-edged sword, and with one edge had hewn down Know-Nothingism and with the other edge had cut off the head of a Black Republican." The General's speech was, like those which have given him his fame and his position, eloquent and able, and was much applauded. To those who heard him, the defeat of ETHERIDGE was no longer a matter of wonder. Hon. W. C. DUNLAP, of Shelby, was next introduced. It was evident that Judge DUNLAP was no stranger in Brownsville. The people all knew him and were glad to see him. They hailed him as one of the chiefs of Democracy, to whose call they had rallied in days gone by. No man in West Tennessee has more personal popularity, or more claims to the gratitude and confidence of the Democratic party. We must add that his speech won the prize of the day: an elegant bouquet prepared by the ladies. After Judge DUNLAP concluded, WM. T. AVERY, our Congressman elect was presented, and the enthusiastic and prolonged huzzas with which he was greeted, well attested how proud the people were of their victorious champion. His speech was stirring and eloquent—was creditable to himself and satisfactory to his friends. The people were pleased when he began, pleased all through his speech and displeased only when he quit.

HENRY ROGERS, Esq., a talented young lawyer of Brownsville, who has until recently acted with the Know-Nothing party, came forward and gave the reasons why he voted and rejoiced with the Democracy, and why he thought every Southern patriot ought to do the same. He is a sprightly speaker, and on this occasion greatly pleased his hearers. E. M. YERGER, Esq., of Memphis, made the next and last speech before dinner, which was "rich, rare and racy," and one of the happiest of his life. It was full of wit and the spirit of jubilation. The dinner was just such as was to be expected from the liberal, generous and cultivated people of old Haywood. It was well enough for the most fastidious, and was abundant enough for all who were present, and for the thousands more who would have been there if it had not rained. After dinner, impromptu speeches were made by Mr. FIELDER and other gentlemen, but our informant left on the cars and did not hear them. Nothwithstanding the rain and mud, the ladies turned out to do honor to the triumphant Democracy. That day will long be remembered.

☞ The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announce the completion of its independent line of track over and around the hill at the Broadtree tunnel, on the Wheeling branch of the road, so that passengers are passed over in thirty minutes with safety and facility. The company has capacity at that point also for passing 500 tons of freight per day, and by means of this independent line of track will be able to proceed uninterruptedly with the arching of the tunnel, without interfering with the operations of the workmen by the movement of trains.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* announces a forthcoming work from the pen of Robert J. Breckinridge, of Ky. It says: "That distinguished gentleman is now in New York superintending the publication of his volume, which is entitled, "The Knowledge of God objectively considered, being the first part of theology considered as a science of positive truth, both inductive and deductive.' We may expect in the important forthcoming work of Dr. Breckinridge the matured results of his life-long study, of his profound meditation and his deeply planted religious convictions."

☞ The Shakers of Berkshire county, Mass., have recently erected a circular barn of two stories, 100 feet in diameter, containing stalls for 70 head of cattle, and two large calf stables. The stalls are ranged in a circular next the outer wall, with the heads of the cattle inward. Within this circle is a broad alley, and within that the great "hay" for stowing hay and straw. Over the stalls is the threshing floor, upon which a dozen loads of hay may be hauled at once, and unloaded into the "hay."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A man named Needham, from near Yorkville, Tenn., was killed recently on the Troy road, just beyond the Reelfoot Bridge. It seems that he went to the hind wheel of his wagon to unlock it; having done so, he endeavored to reach the lock chain, stumbled and fell, and the wheel ran over his breast. The wagon was heavily laden, and he was so horribly crushed that he survived but a few hours.

☞ The South Carolinian learns that President BUCHANAN will make no more foreign appointments till Congress convenes. The same paper says that the friends of Hon. JOHN S. PRESTON have urged his claims for the mission to Russia.

DEATH OF PRINCE CHARLES BONAPARTE.—A letter dated Paris, July 30th, says: "Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE, Prince of Canino, eldest son of Prince LUCIEN, brother of the first Napoleon, died yesterday at his residence in the Rue de Lille, in Paris, at the age of 53, having been born in 1803."

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"After all that is said about the hardships of slavery, the fact is undeniable that nowhere else on the face of the earth are there 2,500,000 blacks at once so intelligent, so moral, so well fed and clothed, and on the whole so happy, as the slave population of the United States."

We think, says the Charleston *Courier*, we may even generalize and extend this assertion, and challenge comparison of the condition of the black servants of the South, not with any class or condition of their own race elsewhere, but in substantial comforts and happiness, with the day laborers, en masse, of any land or system.

FUNERAL OF GEN. RUSK.—The Galveston, *Herald* of the 9th inst., has the following notice of the funeral of the late Senator Rusk:

In compliance with previous arrangements, the various societies, companies, city authorities and citizens of the place joined in procession, and marched through our principle streets, presenting an imposing and solemn appearance. The public offices and many places of business were draped in mourning; the ships in harbor carried their flags at half mast; and the bells of the city were tolled, and cannon fired, in honor of the illustrious dead.

☞ *Hall's Journal of Health* declares it to be an ignorant barbarism which allows a child to have bare arms, and legs, and feet, even in summer. The circulation should be invited to the extremities; warmth does that—cold repels it. It is at the hands and feet we begin to die. Those who have cold hands and feet are never well. If this doctrine of Dr. Hall's be correct, it is strangely antagonistic to the view commonly entertained on this point, and to the practical result in respect to health, comparing those who are allowed to go with bare arms, legs and feet in summer, with those who have all their limbs covered.

THE DUTCH MAKING HOLLAND.—A gigantic enterprise is now going on in Holland, being nothing less than blocking up two arms of the sea, and replacing them by a navigable canal for merchant vessels of the largest burden. By this operation an extent of land of 14,000 hectares (35,980 acres) of the finest quality will be gained from the Scheldt. This canal, which will be completed in the course of two years, crosses the island of Sud-Beveland, between the villages of Hansweert, on the western branch of the Scheldt, and Wemeldinge, on the eastern.

The discovery of another comet is announced by Mr. Dien, of the Imperial Observatory, Paris, and at the same time by another astronomer at Gotha.

THE DESERTERS' MANIFESTO.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Did you notice what purports to be a "*manifesto*" from the "*deserters*" from Gen. Walker's army in Nicaragua, which appeared in the *Eagle and Enquirer* of yesterday? For one I am surprised at the appearance of such a document, *at this particular time*, in a Southern journal.

This infamous "manifesto"—infamous from its *source* and infamous from the *double-distilled calumnies* with which it teems—charges Gen. Walker, a native-born Tennessean and world-renowned hero, with numberless crimes, misdemeanors, malfeasances and misfeasances of the deepest dye;—but among other things, strange to say, it adduces as one of the greatest crimes committed by Walker, *the establishment of Negro Slavery in Nicaragua!!* How will the people of this region take this endorsement by the *Eagle and Enquirer* of the "establishment of slavery" by Walker, *as a crime?* And what right-thinking man in this community, leaving out of view the foul abolitionism of the "manifesto," can sanction its publication here at a time when Gen. Walker is on a visit to our city and receiving the hospitalities and civilities of our citizens generally?

Whatever may be said of Gen. Walker's errors, if errors he has committed, no one denies that his struggle in Nicaragua has been for the benefit of the South—for its commercial glory and prosperity—and for the general progress of the human race.

But above all, it should be remembered that this outrageous "manifesto," which has been endorsed by the *Eagle and Enquirer*, emanates from *disgraced and cowardly deserters*, whose charges are simply not to be believed by any respectable man, and who, according to all the rules of war, deserve to be ruthlessly shot.

—This communication, Messrs. Editors, is penned by a citizen whose admiration of Gen. Wm. Walker is surpassed by many, but whose desire for the Americanization of Central America has never failed or faltered. He is one too, who believes that the definition of the word "FILLIBUSTER" is undergoing a change in the American vocabulary, and that it will soon mean, if it does not already, one who is in favor of standing up to and carrying out, in all its length and breadth, the "Monroe doctrine;" one, who, in short, would send armed expeditions to every part of North and South America rather than see the continent forever knocked from under us by the intrigues of Spain, France, and England. With this improved real definition of the word, I subscribe myself,

AN EMANCIPATED "FILLIBUSTER."

TEXAS NEWS.

The Galveston *News*, of the 18th, referring to the recent State election, says:

The later returns by Sunday's mail give us about under counties heard from, making the majority for Runnels between eight and nine thousand, though that majority will be further increased by the full returns from the same counties, while the remaining twenty-8 counties to hear from will doubtless increase his total majority to fully eleven thousand. White's majority over Crosby is already nearly 4,000, and will doubtless be further increased. In Eastern Texas, Reagan's majority over Evans for Congress is nearly 5,000.

The Galveston *Herald*, of the 18th, says:

We regret to learn that on the night of the 13th inst., John M. Gibson, an old resident of this place, was lost overboard from a sail boat in the bay. It seems that Mr. Gibson and a party of some two or three others, had started at night from the house of Mr. Derrick to go to the house of Mr. Hill. Mr. Gibson was not missed until daylight the next morning, when a search was made resulting in the finding of his body.

Mr. Gibson was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He had resided many years in this country, and for a long time in this city, where he was well known, and at various times connected with at least two of the presses in an editorial character.

The Galveston *News*, of the 18th, has the following:

The numerous small crafts constantly plying between this port and Sabine, speak well for the prosperity of that section of the State. We are informed by a gentleman, recently settled in that region that the prospects there were never better; new settlers of the right sort are coming in rapidly; several new saw mills are being erected in the neighborhood, and everything is prosperous and cheering.

The large store house of Rhine & Bro., and the drug store of McDonna & Rhine, on the north side of the square in Clarksville, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst. The *Messenger* says:

By much exertion the further progress of the fire was arrested. The goods which were in the lower story of the store house of Messrs. H. Rhine & Bros. were mostly saved, but nothing in the drug store. The loss is between $15,000 and $20,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, but as yet no clue is had as to the person.

The *Ranger* says that, in Washington county, the cotton crop will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. In the southern portion picking commenced week before last. On the plantation of Mr. James McDade, cotton was bursting forth luxuriantly as early as the 4th of July.

The Galveston *News* has a letter from Fort Belknap, dated August 2d, which says there has been an abundance of rain in that region during the preceding fortnight to secure good crops.

The Houston *Telegraph* say that bills of lading for 1,200 tons of iron for the Central Railroad have been received, and the whole amount to complete the road to Hemstead is on the way.

The Austin *State Gazette* learns that the farmers of Mexico are selling forward large quantities of corn for sale in Texas. It is bought at Saltillo at 50 cents per bushel.

The *State Gazette* also learns that Governor Pease has opened a correspondence with Gen. Twiggs in relation to the necessity of placing mounted troops upon the frontier, in order to replace those now under marching orders to other points.

Stoppage of Cotton Mills.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has been been furnished by a respectable Boston house with a list of looms, lately running on heavy cotton goods, which have been stopped, or are soon to be stopped, on account of the high price of the raw material, and the impossibility of realizing cost at present rates:

Name of Mill.	No. of looms stopped.	Description of goods
Lawrence	150	on drills.
Hamilton	300	on sheetings.
Boat Company	400	on drills and the goods.
Salmon Falls Co.	300	on drills.
Massachusetts M'l	500	on drills.
Lawrence Company	400	d. 4 ins and the goods.
Portsmouth Co.	200	on sheetings.
New Market	400	on jeans and fine goods
Great Falls Co.	450	on 2nd goods.
Suffolk Co.	275	on drills.
Androscog Co.	200	on drill and sheeting.
Lyman Mills	275	on sheetings.
Pepperel Mills	550	on drills, jeans, fine goods.
Total loom	4,900	

In addition to this, about eight hundred looms on extra wide goods have been stopped, and we learn of further stoppage in Rhode Island.

Another article in the Providence *Journal* says:

The number of cotton looms that have stopped in New England, in consequence of the high price of cotton, and the low price of goods, is about six thousand, and orders have been given to stop many more, as fast as the yarn runs out. We heard lately of two large mills, that will run only till the cotton now in process of manufacture is exhausted. This is the only remedy. We talk of the short supply of cotton. The evil is not there; it is the over supply of cotton machinery. The looms now in operation are not only too many for the demand for cotton goods at anything like the prices which alone, at the present cost of the raw material, can return a new dollar for an old one. In England thirty thousand looms have been stopped, and prices have quickly responded to this judicious curtailment of production.

Now, if operative labor at the South was no better off than operative labor at the North, this stoppage of the cotton looms and the consequent diminution of the demand for our great staple might be productive of serious consequences. But Southern slave labor has security and protection which Northern free labor has not. Here, pressures come upon capital through labor. The capital of the North is independent of the labor of the North—slave labor is inseparably identified with capital. Hence, let the price of cotton rise or fall, Southern capital is forced to give employment and security to the labor in which it is invested. Big prices of cotton may close the door of the cotton mill, and bring starvation to the white operatives and their family, but high or low prices can never close the cotton field nor the crib of his owner to the Southern slave. Such, materially considered, is the advantage of slave over free manual labor.

But another idea is suggested by the recent closing of the New England Cotton Mills. It will be observed that most of the looms that are mentioned as having stopped work by the *Journal of Commerce*, have been employed on "drills," "sheetings," and coarse goods. Is it not probable that the New England manufacturers meet with rather severe competition in the manufacture of coarse goods from the Southern mills. We saw last week some thousand looms at work in the Augusta factories, making drills and other heavy goods of a superior character, and which we have no doubt will successfully compete in quality and price with the goods of the Eastern mills in the Northern or any other market. Our cotton manufactories are yet in their infancy; when they shall have been brought to perfection, with our slave grown cotton almost at their doors, there is nothing to prevent them from manufacturing the coarse goods, not only for our own consumption, but foreign markets.

Savannah News.

☞ The boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has been settled. The boundary is to run from Castillo, on the San Juan river, to the Bay of Salinas, on the Pacific coast, giving to Costa Rica all the south bank of the San Juan from Castillo to San Juan del Norte, including Punta Arenas, where are all the buildings of the Transit Company. Forts San Carlos and Castillo Viejo have been restored to Nicaragua. Costa Rica, it is said, is desirous of throwing open the transit through her territory to the whole world, provided the United States or any other great power guarantees the sovereignty of the territory through which the transit runs.

"YOUR NAME."

BY MISS MARGIE C. HUNT.

The honor loss are humming it
Among the clover sweet,
It treasures in the Southern wind
That ripples o'er the wheat;
It steals to me through peasant songs,
It come with bridal bow,
And is as full of music as
The ocean is of shells.

In silver letters on the sky,
Away above the sun,
The stars shine over all the day,
Are trailing it for me,
I read it in each drop of dew
That lies a diamond where;
The bird writes it through the air,
In music on cold lips.

It is the spell that makes the hours
Run golden in the spring,
It's in the notes I love so well
To hear the wild bird sing.
In starlight and in summer flowers,
It's all the same, the same;
The music that my heart beats to,
Is that enchanted name.

Pro-Slavery Paper in Oregon.

We have received two numbers of a new journal, recently established at Corvallis, Oregon Territory, entitled the *Occidental Messenger*. It is devoted to the pro-slavery interest, and is published by HALL & GILLIS; the former gentleman was once an editor in Mississippi. The *Messenger* is a large, handsomely printed weekly, and its editorials evinced tact, taste and much ability. We extract the following from the numbers before us:

"We came to Oregon, we believe, with honorable motives, to find a home in a Territory, the common property of each individual citizen of the United States. In choosing a vocation, we have selected that most congenial to our feelings, and for which we are best prepared by education. Of the political parties into which we found the people of the Territories divided, we espoused that of the Pro-Slavery party, believing that its success would best prosper the interests of the Territory or State, and render less probable the dissolution of the compact which unites the States forming the Confederacy.

"We assert that the Territories of the United States are the common property of all the States, acquired by the common treasure and blood of the South as well as the North—that all have an equal right to emigrate thither with their property, and that no discrimination should be made to the prejudice of the Southern man, because of the peculiar species of his property, since the Constitution of the United States and the Supreme Court adjudge it to be such.

"We also maintain that it would be to the interest of the people of Oregon to so frame their Constitution as to admit Southern slaveholders, with their property, to become citizens, for the reason that such a species of labor is needed, at this time, to develop the agricultural resources of the country—that it would induce emigration to the new State, which is so much needed—enhance greatly the value of real estate, and have a favorable influence on all branches of industry.

"We contend that the people of Oregon have everything to gain and nothing to lose by thus inviting Southern men to become citizens. Even should slave labor prove unprofitable, the loss would fall upon the emigrant slaveholder, and not upon those who are now citizens. On the contrary, they would bring capital into the country—they would, for a time, at least, be both producers and consumers, and the enhanced price they would help to the means of giving to all commodities, and every species of property, a general benefit to all classes of citizens would be the inevitable result."

The Territory of Arizona.

The Charleston *Mercury* republishes from the *Star* the interesting letter from Col. BONNEVILLE's command of the 4th of June last, descriptive of the Gila river region of the Gadsden purchase, and takes occasion to throw more light on that almost unknown region in the following remarks:

The popular idea that this unknown territory, acquired by purchase from Mexico, is a worthless and barren desert, proves as unfounded as many other popular ideas have proved heretofore. Records and maps, long hidden in the archives of the Mexican Government, and in the Jesuit Colleges, show that more than a hundred years ago this territory was settled by a large and flourishing mining population; and that at the base of the mountains, and along the streams, the ranchero grazed his thousands of horses and cattle, while the farmer raised luxuriant crops of corn, wheat, grapes, and fruit of every variety.

This civilization perished before the devastating career of the Indian tribes of the country, as the Mexican civilization in Sonora is to-day perishing before the attacks of the Apache Indians.

The recent decision of the Postmaster-General, in favor of the Overland Mail Route to California, via El Paso and Fort Yuma; will have an important influence upon the settlement and development of Arizona. It is the only practicable route for a railroad; the road and stage route is but the forerunner of the great Pacific Railroad. It therefore becomes a matter of great national interest that the country through which it passes should be protected from Indian attacks, and that legal rights should obtain as they do in our Eastern States.

* * * * * *

"The population of this territory is upwards of six thousand, and rapidly increasing. The recent reports of Colonel Bonneville, U. S. A., upon the country north of the Gilla river, which it is proposed to include within the limits of Arizona, will give an impetus to immigration. They furnish the guarantee that the new State contains the great element of national wealth—agricultural resources. Our readers must bear in mind that the whole valley and its branches, draining an immense country and cotton lands of the best description, and that it is virgin soil.

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"Arizona will be known as the Silver State and the prediction of Humbolt, that the relative value of gold and silver would one day be restored, will be fulfilled from the almost fabulous wealth of the 'Gadsden purchase.'"

Melancholy Death from the Poison of a Dead Body.

To the Editors of the New York Mercury:

The records of mortality inform the world that a young physician of Brooklyn, L. I., in making a *post mortem* examination, cut his finger accidentally with the scalpel, and the poison, or "virus," of the dead body being absorbed into his blood, caused his death. The poison of a dead body, being inoculated into the system of the living, becomes as unmanageable as the virus of the rattlesnake.

It is a melancholy fact, that those inoculated with the "death poison," or that of a rattlesnake, or other poisonous reptiles, seldom or ever recover under the official treatment of the regular medical practitioner.

People have looked for prompt relief, and protection of life against fatal and terrible diseases, to the regular faculty for centuries, but have received very slight assistance; and, although it is not in the power of the every day physicians, who work by the rules of the schools, to save the life of those infected with the poison of a dead body, or other deadly poisons, the people have a security in Radway's Ready Relief that will save life, whether the system is inoculated by the poison of the dead body, or the subtle venom of the rattlesnake.

We have publicly stated, through the press that every student should carry with him in the dissecting room a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief. It is a sure protection against death, in cases where the system becomes invalated with the poisons of dead bodies.

A medical friend of ours, some three months since, after dissecting a dead body, neglected to clean his scalpel, and inadvertantly used it upon his own person. In a short time he was seized with the frightful symptoms of poison; but a prompt application of the Ready Relief saved his life.

Another friend of ours was bitten by a mad dog, and was, when we heard of his sickness, raving insensibly. We immediately took the responsibility of taking charge of him, and promised his friends his life. We poured in his wound "Radway's Ready Relief," and gave him the Relief and Regulators internally and alternately every two hours. He was saved, and is now in good health.

Radway's Ready Relief will disinfect the most virulent poisons, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral. With this potent remedy, ready to use when the body is seized with pain, whether from poisoning of the subtle distillations of the chemist, or from animal matter, or from the infectious malaria of disease, life will, in all cases, be saved, and death will lose its power. Every family should provide themselves with this great remedy. It will protect them alike from the most simple as well as the most fatal and dangerous maladies. The most simple ache, or the most agonizing paroxysms of pain, it will quickly stop.

It is the disinfecting and neutralizing powers of Radway's Ready Relief, that renders it so powerful and valuable in the treatment of Fever, Ague, Typhus, Ship and Yellow Fever. Let those who are subject to Fever and Ague take large doses of Radway's Ready Relief, three or four times per day, and keep their bowels regular, by taking a dose of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week, and the Ague, Chills, Fever, etc., would never trouble them again.

There is no treatment so pointed in the cure of Fever and Ague as Radway's Relief and Regulators, because it has never failed in curing the most violent cases of Yellow, Chagres, and South American Fevers, and as we know that Fever and Ague is nothing less than a mild form of Yellow Fever, we are certain that what will cure the disease in its most violent forms, we are certain in its milder degrees. Besides which, Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators have cured thousands of simple Fever and Ague.

Travellers, medical students, physicians, in visiting the sick, will be safe, by the use of Radway's Ready Relief.

With these three Remedies, none need fear pain, disease, sickness, or sudden death.

Every disease known to the world, they will remove, and will cure the afflicted of complaints that the most wise and skilful have pronounced incurable. Skin Diseases, Humors, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Nodes or Constitutional Maladies that have infected the system from birth, have been eradicated by their use. And, in cases of Fevers, Cholera, Inflammation, Congestions, and other dangerous diseases, their efficacy is prompt and sure. In the simple maladies that daily afflict the body, Radway's Remedies will remove every trace of annoyance and difficulty in a few hours. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Lord Napier, the British Minister, has accepted an invitation to attend the National Agricultural Fair in Louisville.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has made a donation of some 500 hundred volumes to the public library, Newburyport, Mass.

It is said that another brace of prize fighters from the United States, named Lazarus and Madrigas, intend to fight a battle at Point Albino, Canada, on the 13th of October, for five hundred dollars.

The majority of Henry M. Shaw (Dem.) for Congress over W. H. N. Smith (Am.) in the first district, is said to be 38—official.

The last nine India mail-parkets which sailed from England took out specie to the enormous amount of $34,000,000.

According to the latest advices the harvest in every European country promises unusual abundance.

A sale of $18,000 worth of mules was made in Lynchburg, Va., Tuesday, at from $145 to $150 per head.

Since the opening of the dog pound in New York, on the 17th of last June, more than 4000 dogs have been slaughtered.

The Boston firemen are to have their annual parade on the 19th of September. The city council bear $1,500 of the expenses.

A new silk worm is spoken of as affording a new kind of silk, about half way between silk and cotton, which is very productive, and lives upon the leaves of sundry plants.

A writer in France is now engaged in translating every information he can find in Chinese works upon the subject of tea, with a view of introducing its cultivation into France.

The body of Wm. H. Woolley, long and favorably known in Philadelphia, as a member of the typographical profession, who was employed in the Pennsylvanian office, was found in the Delaware, at Dock street wharf, on Saturday.

The Rev. Edward Farrelly, of the Catholic Church in Milford, Mass., died in that town of consumption on Saturday morning. He had just returned from a voyage to Europe.

Advices received at Boston from Cape Town to the last of June, state that tremendous gales had prevailed on the coast, and that ten large, and many small vessels had been wrecked.

The Democrats of the Tenth (Ind.) Congressional District have nominated Hon. James L. Worden as their candidate for Congress to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Brenton's death.

"Jack," said a man to a lad just entering his teens, "your father's drowned."

"Darn it," replied the young hopeful, "and he's got my knife in his pocket."

The Worcester *Spy* learns that the estate of the late Ex Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, amounts to over six millions of dollars! A most remarkable fortune to be accumulated by a single family in one generation.

"Say, Pomp, you nigger, where you get dat new hat?"

"Why at de shop, to be sure."

"What is de price of such an article as dat?"

"I don't know, nigger—I don't know. *De shop-keeper waren't dar!*"

The grandest firemen's parade ever witnessed in the United States will come off at Buffalo, New York, on the 21st of August. Six prizes are offered for the best playing, ranging from 100 to $180. One hundred and fifty companies are expected to be present.

At the full election in this State candidates for the following offices are to be elected: Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector.

The new wheat was proving of excellent quality and bulk and realized one or two francs per hectolitre upon old.

From the first to the twentieth of August, there were conveyed to Augusta, over the Georgia railroad, two hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight bushels of wheat.

The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The summer season continues without a single day of stand or rain, and the harvest is everywhere being secured in the most splendid order."

Joseph Loefner, who recently murdered his wife and N. T. Horton, a merchant of Cincinnati, has been committed for trial upon the charge of arson and murder in the first degree in two instances.

The losses by sailing vessels on the western lakes for the year amount to $803,600 on hulls, and $790,935 on cargoes—total $1,644,535.

The President has ordered the withdrawal of a number of tracts of land near the Suwanee river, Florida, for naval purposes. It is understood that these are yellow pine lands, and to the extent of from twenty to twenty-five thousand acres.

Advices from Rio to the 20th of July confirm the great rise in coffee. The market was excited, and 100,000 bags had been taken in a few days for the European markets, and 37,000 bags for the United States. Flour is improving in price.

Two years ago Moorehead, the Know-Nothing Governor, was elected by over 4,000 majority; last year Buchanan and Breckinridge carried the State by 7,000 majority, and now Garrard is elected State Treasurer by 12,000 majority. In the interim the Democrats have gained four members of Congress, and secured the Legislature, with 20 majority on joint ballot. This is a glorious record for the gallant State of Kentucky.

About eighty-five years ago, the imports of Virginia amounted to $4,085,475, and those of New York to $607,500. Virginia's imports now amount to about $300,000, and her exports some three millions and a half. The imports of New York amount to $93,000,000, and her exports to $37,000,000.

The Berton (Lowndes county) *Liberal*, of the 30th ult., says: "One day last week there was captured, by Mr. Everett, with hook and line, near Fort Deposit, a white shark, about one mile above this place, out of the Alabama river, which weighed one hundred sixty pounds. This may look incredible to some, but is, nevertheless, strictly true, and if any one should doubt it, the mouth of the monster can be seen in this place."

An advertisement appears in *La Presse* from the banking-house of the Rothschilds, inviting the holders of debentures on the loan of 900,000 pounds six per cent. of the United States Bank, that they are ready to pay dividends, &c., arising from the interests on the funds of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, belonging to collateral, guaranty deposit of the said loan.

The editor of the Selma *Sentinel* has been shown a silver shekel, which was struck in a mint of Judea 1750 years ago. The coin, which is the property of an Israelite living in Selma, in whose family it has been about five hundred years, is about the size of a half dollar, but the silver is so impure that its intrinsic value is but fifteen cents.

A large number of leading railroad men have called a Convention to assemble in New York, September 1st, to discuss matters relating to economy in railroad management, and to arrange for a national exhibition and trial of railroad machinery, about the 1st of November.

Two little boys of Mrs. Cunningham have been for some time at Mrs. Wright's school at Goshen, N. Y. They have been kept in ignorance of the new disgrace that has fallen upon their mother.

According to the Treasury estimate, there are in this country about $250,000,000 in gold, of which a little more than a fifth is in the banks—leaving little short of $200,000,000 to be found elsewhere.

On the 16th in Columbia, S. C., a youth aged about 8 years, the son of our respected citizen, Mr. Thomas Boyne, went to bathe in a pond near the Charleston depot, and was drowned. A little negro boy in attempting to save him, became partly exhausted, and nearly sunged the same fate.

We see by *Bell's Life in London*, received by the last steamer, that Mr. Ten Broeck has entered for the Derby the chestnut colt Woodburn and the bay filly Bonita. For the Oaks he has entered the Bonita, and for the St. Leger both these horses. The entries are all for the races in 1859.

The Legislature just elected by the people of Alabama is certainly a model one. The Senate stands twenty-eight Democrats to five Know-Nothings, and the House eighty-five Democrats to fifteen Know-Nothings, the Democratic majority on joint ballot, ninety-three.

In the Hong-Kong *Register* of June 19, we find the rendition of a verdict of wilful murder against Robert C. Denham, John Rymer, and John Watts, of the American ship *John Wade*, committed upon Jacob Landers, a seaman on board that ship. The captain and first mate were also condemned by the jury "as morally if not legally guilty," and were arrested thereafter as accessories after the fact.

"Jon," of the Baltimore *Sun*, says that a proposition has recently been made to substitute the population of Hayti for the imported African laborers in Cuba. The plan suggested was to filibuster to Hayti, which would be an easier affair for the operations than Cuba, and recover the half millions of blacks to the purposes of involuntary labor.

Dr. Fletcher, of Finsbury Chapel, London, has lately related his experience regarding Eclampsia, which was hung in front of Newgate, for poisoning her mistress. Dr. Fletcher was convinced of her innocence, but the lady had evidently been poisoned, and the cook seemed the only person who could have done it, and who had any provocation for doing it. Since then, upon his dying bed, the baker confessed having done the deed, out of spite.

The statue of John Adams, by Randolph Rogers, the distinguished American sculptor, has been completed at Rome and shipped for Boston, where it may be expected to arrive in the course of a few weeks. In consequence of the lamented illness of Mr. Crawford, the statue of James Otis must be delayed, but it may, nevertheless, be regarded as sure of completion, the design and plaster model having been finished by that artist, and placed in the hands of the marble workers some time before his attack of illness.

A dispatch from Washington says that the President concurs in the justice of Mr. Collins's claim for $125,000 back pay, but declines to authorize its payment on the ground that the last Administration decided adversely to it. Mr. Collins will bring suit for the amount in the Court of Claims. The Post Office Department is informed of the withdrawal of the *Ericsson* from the line. The encouragement of ocean steam navigation will, it is believed, be recommended in the next message to Congress.

The blunder committed in constructing the new Collins' steamship *Adriatic* is nearly rectified, and it is said she is expected to sail on the 12th of next month. The cost of the blunder will not be short of $100,000, besides the loss of time, interest, &c. She is the largest vessel afloat, being 350 feet in length over all, 80 feet across her paddle-boxes, and 42 feet deep from the saloon-deck to the bottom of the hold, and burthened is 5,885 tons.

The Revolution in India.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

While the full details of the last news from India prove that the revolt was still confined to the Bengal presidency, it is evident that its proportions far from being diminished, had gained ground since the previous advices; that the native army of Bengal—close on a hundred thousand men—had "ceased to exist," and that the mutineers in Delhi were daily receiving reinforcements, the force under General Barnard being quite insufficient to invest the place effectually. The rebel force in Delhi is estimated at between 35,000 and 50,000 men, with one hundred or one hundred and fifty guns, (a far greater force of artillery than the besieging army possess,) and abundant supplies of money, provisions, and ammunition. It is admitted on all hands that every day that Delhi remains in possession of the rebels adds to the danger of the future spread of the mutiny, and that if the Sepoys should succeed in defeating the British army, or gaining any real advantage over them, it would be the signal of a general outbreak, compared with which the military mutiny would be of trivial importance. The progress of the revolt has been marked by atrocities of the most revolting character. Men, women, and children were ruthlessly butchered by the infuriated soldiery, after suffering every species of outrage, indignity, and torture that heartless brutality could imagine. At several of the stations where the loyalty of the troops was believed to be unshaken, the mutinous spirit suddenly showed itself; and even at Calcutta it was found necessary to disarm the native troops, a conspiracy having been discovered for the capture of the city and the assassination of the European population. At Barrackpore, also the garrison was disarmed. The irregular cavalry of the quasi independent Nizam, of Autungabad, showed evident signs of disaffection; and though the Punjaub and the Bombay presidency were still free from the mutinous infection, Madras was slightly tainted, and fears were entertained as to the reliability of the troops of that presidency.

Alarming as is the crisis which the foregoing summary of the Indian news reveals, the English people seem to entertain no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of the British arms and the complete suppression of the rebellion. But great fears are expressed that, before this is achieved, a protracted struggle must ensue, involving a terrible loss of life and an immense outlay of treasure—more than sufficient to have effected all the educational and material improvements in British India which the most sanguine reformers have ever contemplated. It is evident that these apprehensions are felt by the British government; and that they contemplate despatching almost the entire British army to augment the European force in India is proved by their application to Parliament for leave to imbody the militia of the United Kingdom—a course never resorted to but in cases of extreme emergency and national difficulty. But it is even hinted that another foreign legion will be formed, and that mercenary soldiers will be sought in Switzerland, and among the warlike races on the banks of the Danube. A signal success is in the intellectual world of the mutineers in Delhi, if immediately obtained, and the terrible punishment which will surely be inflicted on them when they fall into the power of the British troops, might strike such terror into the minds of the Hindoos, who are naturally very impressible, as to restore the authority of the government without a recourse to the extensive measures now in contemplation; but when it is considered that the territory to be invaded is 1,000,000 square miles in extent, not including the protected and independent States joining the British dominion proper; that the British army in India, counting the reinforcements now on their way, does not exceed, by more than 50,000 men; that 100,000 trained native soldiers have already deserted the royal standard, or have been disarmed on suspicion of disaffection, and may at any moment join their rebel comrades; and that the Bombay and Madras armies may follow their example, from a suspicion of ill-feeling on the part of the government, from a religious scruple, a hope of re-establishing their ancient dynasties, or the persuasion of some rebel envoy, it will be seen that the British authorities have to contend with every step that the utmost caution and prudence can dictate to protect the stability of their rule, if not the very existence of their empire. It is much in favor of the British that the rebels do not seem to be directed by any leader of ability or influence; and that they have manifested no definite purpose in their operations, except indiscriminate murder and plunder, with a certain vague desire to revenge some fancied injury to their caste and religious prejudices, or, perhaps, an ill-defined hope of breaking the ascendency of Great Britain, and getting rid of "the foreigner." But the occasion may produce another Hyder Ali or Runjeet Sing, in which case 50,000 men would be an insufficient force to defeat the revolutionists and re-establish tranquility under British dominion.

MR. MCELRATH'S FAILURE.—It is well known that the minds of our young business men should be directed again and again to the lesson taught by the failure of THOS. MCELRATH, of the *Tribune*:

Some years ago, long after Mr. McElrath's first failure as a bookseller, it appears that he was engaged in a lucrative business in the city, when he heard that Mr. Swain, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, had made money by speculating in coal lands. Straightway Mr. McElrath followed the example, and feeling quite certain that he would make a fortune, built himself a mansion at a cost of $100,000. Having failed, and lost all this, he then again followed the example of other parties here, and brought up a lot of vacant lots, to build on them, in the upper part of the city. This scheme was likewise a failure, but having become the President of the small Nassau Bank, and having besides a handsome income from his shares in the *Tribune*, he undertook a new speculation in the shape of shaving the paper of the Steubenville Railroad. From this he judge that he was so certain of making money that he began another palatial residence on Long Island, near Fort Hamilton.

The result is known. Had Mr. McElrath stuck to his business as bank president and financier of the *Tribune*, very likely his income would not have been much under $15,000 or $20,000 a year. He had ruined himself by his too great greed of money; and we hope his example will deter others from offending in the like manner.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ENGLAND'S PREMIER.—A London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who attended the "Epsom Races," gives a sketchy account of the persons and the sights he met there. He thus alludes to Lord PALMERSTON, the present English Premier:

And who is that would-be young gentleman on horseback, who came c