DAILY APPEAL.

THE APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE 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.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1857.

Daily Circulation - - - - - - - - 1,224

THE WORK PROGRESSES.

The first iron horse that ever waked the echoes in our neighboring State, Arkansas, is the "LITTLE ROCK," which blew the first blast from his steam whistle day before yesterday, on the shore opposite our city. He was regularly harnessed, and ran out to the end of the road, some five miles, and is designed for the construction train. This is a substantial evidence of the progress of this great work, which is destined to link us with the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

We are not advised as to the present state or future prospects of the road between this city and Little Rock, though we feel that we cannot too earnestly invoke the fostering care and substantial aid of all those who are to be the beneficiaries of this great work. Memphis has done nobly, and many of her citizens have subscribed liberally, and there are others, we doubt not, who will come to the rescue rather than see the enterprise falter and languish. Our friends in Arkansas, too, will move with more alacrity, when they are assured, as they now must be, that the road has become a fixed fact. When it shall be completed, is only a question of time, which will be shorter or longer in proportion to the assistance given. The most competent officers in the world cannot build a railroad unless those interested in its construction will assist with their money. The counties through which the road passes ought to subscribe liberally, as the road, when completed, will doubly compensate every land holder, not only by giving him greater facilities to market, but by the increase in the value of his lands. Experience and reason both teach us these facts, and hence it cannot be said that money invested in building railroads is injudiciously expended. Let the work be put through at the earliest possible day, and a new era will have dawned upon us.

NORTHERN WATERING PLACES.

The Northern journals are discussing the causes of the quite remarkable falling off in the patronage of the watering places in that section. Of the fact there is no question. Newport, Cape May, Saratoga and the thousand and one resorts of fashion have, for the present season, been sadly deficient in their array of pleasure-seekers, ambitious mamas, aspiring belles and their attendants. The throng that was wont to lounge upon the portices and monopolize the drives and discuss the mineral qualities of the waters of those mammoth establishments, where parvenu aristocracy passed its summers, has concluded to gather amusement and seek pleasure or health elsewhere, and to lavish money upon other objects than the independent landlords who have coined their thousands out of the folly, the leisure, the absolute extravagance of summer ramblers and travellers.

While this has been the case with the Northern places of resort, our delightful mountain springs and sea-shore bathing resorts in the South have been actually crowded with our own people. The Gulf Shore, the springs in Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee have begun to feel the influence of those great railway lines which penetrate the plains and tunnel the mountains. The convenience of access to Old Point Comfort, the Virginia Springs and the Mountains has banished from the minds of Southerners the most remote idea of subjecting themselves to the extortions of the pampered and greedy landlords who, not content with gradual accumulations, have sought to swim upon the tide of fortune by one venture.

The movement tells well for the determination of our people to expend their money as much at home as possible. It will generate new ideas of independence, acquaint the Southern mind with Southern scenery and associations—glorious as those of any land upon the globe, and in the end bring about homogeneity in sentiment and unity in action.

THE TRUE PLATFORM.

As having a bearing upon the KANSAS question, and as indicative of the creed of the State Rights party, we ask the attention of our readers to the following noble sentiments, which were published in the far-famed address of the Southern members of Congress of 1849. The address was called forth by the questions touching the admission of California, and it was penned by Mr. CALHOUN himself, endorsed by such men as HUNTER, MASON, BUTLER, ROBT. W. JOHNSON, JEFFERSON DAVIS, JACOB THOMPSON, BARNWELL RHETT, ATCHISON, and WM. R. KING. Read it:

"We hold that the Federal Government has no right to extend or restrict slavery any more than to establish or abolish it; nor has it any right to discriminate between the domestic institutions of one State or section and another. As the Federal representatives of each and all the States, it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its power, equal and exact justice to all. We ask not—as the North alleges we do—for the extension of slavery. That would make discrimination in our favor an unjust and unconstitutional as the discrimination they ask against us in their favor."

The Paducah (Ky.) *Herald* says: "This is the standard by which we shall judge the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. This is the test which State-rights Democrats will apply to it. If at the end of one year the glorious old Patriot is found lacking to this standard, we shall not be slow to denounce where we now defend."

THE STRUGGLE ENDED.

From the Louis Republican.]

The returns which we publish this morning remove all doubt of the election of ROBERT M. STEWART to be Governor of the State of Missouri, to supply GOV. POLK'S vacancy. All the counties, save three, have been heard from officially. Pemiscot came in yesterday morning with a majority of seventy-seven for STEWART, instead of 17 which had before been given to him; but then, to offset this gain, Pulaski turned up afterwards officially, and, instead of giving us 190 majority, returned no more than forty—thus wiping out the fifty gain in Pemiscot, and leaving 1[illegible] to spare. This ten reduces STEWART's majority to fourteen, and he has this majority with which to go into Ripley and Dunklin. Whatever the latter county may do, we are satisfied that Ripley county will far outstrip it, and we feel assured that the vote is in his favor by more than one hundred throughout the State. We have information upon which we rely, also, that Nodaway has given a majority of 240 for STEWART, instead of 125, as we have it in our table. This will help to swell STEWART's majority, if it should prove to be correct, and add to the majority of the Democratic nominee.

When the extraordinary character of the combination to defeat Col. STEWART is considered—when it is remembered, that he had, by virtue of this coalition, a majority of 22,000 to overcome—when it is noted, that BENTON wrote letters in favor of, and urged his former friends to support Major ROLLINS—when it is brought to mind, that the influence of the *Missouri Democrat*, BLAIR, BOERNSTEIN and all the Black Republicans in the State was concentrated upon that gentleman—and to all it is added that an amount of loathsome, villainous personal abuse was poured upon STEWART, the like of which has never been known in the history of Missouri—the great wonder is, that *he should be elected at all!* But he is elected, to the sore disappointment of the immediate personal friends of Major ROLLINS, and to the still greater disappointment of the Black Republicans all over the country, who have only waited for the result, and the confirmation of the givings-out of the Black Republican organ in this city, to set up such a shout as was never heard before over a State election. The Black Republicans everywhere, for ten days past, have been on the look out for a triumph in the election of ROLLINS. At Quincy and at Chicago—at Cleveland and all through the Western Reserve in Ohio—in Western Pennsylvania and New York—great preparations have been made by them to celebrate the victory of "the Emancipation candidate," should it be achieved. It is even told that at Rochester, New York, on the reception of news favorable to ROLLINS, they celebrated the victory in advance and FRED. DOUGLASS was the principal speaker. In our own State, such preparations were made for the celebration of this event as were never heard of before, and we are almost inclined to sympathize with the various parties that so much expense should have been incurred, to so little profit. A sad disappointment has befallen them, and the result may teach them this useful lesson, "never to count their chickens until they are actually hatched."

But the election is over, and we should like to have a brief season of repose before we go into another struggle of this kind. We are told already that this election was but a preliminary skirmish, and that next August we are to see another kind of a battle, when, in pursuance of arrangements already made, the emancipationists are to make their appearance in the field as *the great* party in opposition to the Democracy; that full tickets will be nominated for members of Congress and of the Legislature, and that, if successful in the race, the latter body will be expected to propose an amendment to the Constitution, repealing its present remarkable feature in regard to provision for payment for all slaves before emancipation can take place. It is foreseen, that the KANSAS difficulties are likely to be settled at the next Congress, and it has been determined that Missouri shall hereafter be the theatre of mischief. Very well. Let it come. The next election will afford as good a time for the settlement of this question as any after-period, and we ask the gentlemen who have acted so fraternally together in the late contest to bring forward their programme as soon as possible. They will be met on this issue, at every point.

POST OFFICE, NAPOLEON, ARK., August 21, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I noticed an editorial in the *Eagle and Enquirer*, of your city, charging this office with neglect of duty. In answer to his (the editor's) charge of neglect, I would now respectfully inform the public, through the medium of your valuable journal, that I am in my office all the time, and know there is no neglect in any department of it, and I challenge comparison with any office, and respectfully court investigation. Frequently, very frequently, mail matter is sent to Little Rock which should be sent here for distribution. By publishing this you will confer a great favor on me. Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

JOSEPH LEMLY, P. M.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I perceive from an advertisement in the APPEAL, that the next annual session of the "Young Ladies' Model School," at Somerville, commences on the 7th of September, under the direction of Prof. A. E. Sloan, who has for the last four or five years conducted it with such distinguished ability and success. The friends and patrons of this school will rejoice to know that it never stood higher in public estimation and confidence than it does at this moment. This school stands upon its own merits, having no ecclesiastical basis, as such, to recommend or patronize it. Although it is not denominational, yet it is cordially sustained and extensively patronized by every evangelical denomination. Careful attention is given to the inculcation of moral and religious principles, and to the culture of the heart. But in a manner that is not in any sense sectarian.

Prof. Sloan, and his highly accomplished lady, are pre-eminently qualified to manage such an institution. The unprecedented success of the school is ample proof of this. The last annual catalogue reports the names of two hundred and sixty pupils who were in attendance on the instructions of the school during the last session. The experience and high qualifications of the teachers employed give ample security that the instructions will be thorough. The Misses Bennet, the Misses Bruce, Miss Blood, Miss Brooks, Miss Barton, Miss Johnson and Miss Atthemer, are ladies of refined manners, cultivated tastes, extensive acquirements, both literary and scientific, and excelling in their respective departments. With such a corps of instructor, directed by the unequalled tact, talent, and discipline of Prof. Sloan, the school must succeed and prosper.

In Writer has no connection with this school; but having enjoyed the privilege, in common with hundreds of others, of attending the last examination, he was so thoroughly convinced of the superior advantages of the school, that he deems it a duty which he owes to the community, especially to those whose daughters to educate, to speak out his convictions touching this school. The examinations were continued over four days, and in every department were exceedingly satisfactory. They were conducted mainly by a large and learned committee of gentlemen, who did their work faithfully and throughly, to the great gratification of a large and intelligent auditory, and well and nobly did the young ladies pass the ordeal and stand the test.

The Paintings, whether in Oil, Pastelle, Oriental or Grecian, were of a superior order, and attracted universal admiration. They were tastefully executed, exquisite in design and finished in the highest style of the art. We have never seen them equalled. Here this school challenges competition.

The performances of the classes in music, whether on the Piano, Harp or Guitar, were admirable. The skill and the taste with which each pupil acquitted herself, reflected great credit on both teacher and the scholar. It is no idle boast, but a simple truth, to affirm, that this school stands unsurpassed or unequalled. Others have done well, but this excels them all.

THETA.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

DES ARC, ARKANSAS, Aug. 10, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You will no doubt be surprised to learn that a portion of our train is still at this point, while you were likely imagining that we were "over the hills and far away" on the Texas frontier. Since leaving Memphis, we have been compelled to encounter delays which were uncontrollable, and in some instances unaccountable. Our oxen were detained at Fort Smith a much longer time than was anticipated; and after being started for this place, it was found necessary to drive them exceedingly slow, both on account of the excessive heat of the season, and the murrain which had began to make its appearance among them. Something like a score fell by the wayside from one or the other, or a combination of these causes.

The oxen at length reached this place on the 1st inst., and would have been put on the road in three days afterward—but it was found that many of them were only partially broken, and intractable—making it necessary that they should undergo some considerable preliminary handling before it could be considered safe to attach them to the wagons. On account of this want of previous training, and our losses in driving from Fort Smith, we have been compelled to purchase about a dozen yoke of tame and well-trained oxen at this place. These we find serve admirably in leading and training the wilder ones. But to increase our difficulties, most of the men belonging to this portion of the train have been sick within the last ten days. Scarcely a single man escaped a "brush." The symptoms in each case were uniformly the same, and those of bilious fever. This was occasioned by a habit of living which was new to nearly every man in camp, and the dampness of the atmosphere—our encampment being on the low-ground, and on the very brink of the river. None of these cases, however, have proved either fatal or critical, but yielded readily to medical treatment. All are now convalescent, though many are still feeble and unfit for immediate service.

You are not to suppose, however, after this rehearsal of hindrances and delays, that we have been wanting in success in the performance of the service assigned us. On the contrary, "by the truth, the work goes bravely on." Superintendent Leach, becoming impatient at the delay of the oxen at Fort Smith, left this place with the mule-train, accompanied with seventy-five men, the entire corps of engineers, and one of the surgeons, on the 17th ult., at the same time dispatching a messenger to Fort Smith to hurry in the stock. The mule train is now not less than five hundred miles in our advance; and it is the intention of Supt. Leach, on reaching El Paso, to delay not a single hour, but to put his force at once into the field. The ox-train will be accompanied with thirty-six men, and while I write the tents are being struck. The train will be in motion in thirty minutes. I shall follow myself in three hours. This train is under the command of Mr. D. C. Woods, assisted by Mr. Sprague and other competent officers.

I have deferred writing to you till I could say we were off; consequently I now write hurriedly. More in a week or two.

Yours etc., McK.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 21—VIA DUBUQUE, 24.—The compromise in the Constitutional Conventions progresses but slowly. Some points of difference have been harmonized, but there are other, more prominent apportionment, universal suffrage, &c., upon which it is thought the conventions will fail to agree. The republicans, in order to avoid anarchy and confusion, desire to unite upon one Constitution; the democrats, on the other hand, are here on the submission of both, as best subserving the interests of the people and their own party. On the whole, it is doubtful if the two Constitutions, which are now enrolled and completed, will be blended into one, though the Convention may unite upon one day for their submission to the people.

Three half-breeds who killed a German near Gull Lake, on the Upper Mississippi last week, were forcibly taken from the Sheriff at Platte river, Little Falls, and hanged to a tree.

The crops in Minnesota notwithstanding grass-hoppers have injured them severely in places, were never so abundant as they are this year.

The American Association for the advancement of science, has resolved to meet at Baltimore on the last Wednesday of April, 1858.

NEW SOUTHERN SCHEDULES—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

From the Nashville Union.]

We are happy to learn that the Postmaster General has ordered new schedules to be run from Washington city to Nashville and Memphis, which effect the saving in time of a twelve day between these points, and also the same saving between Memphis or Nashville and Charleston. One of the earliest subjects which engaged the attention of Postmaster General Brown was the waste of time on this route. The difficulty of arranging a new schedule which should be satisfactory to all the roads was, however, found to be very great, and it has delayed the ordering of the new schedule until the present time. The improvement has at length been effected; and the whole Southwest, which is benefitted by the change, will see in it an evidence that their interests are no longer overlooked by the Post Office Department.

The schedules below are for the route to Washington via Augusta. But the East Tennessee and Georgia road makes close connexions with these schedules at Dalton, and the time to Washington by that route is the same as by the other.

The time by these schedules from Nashville to New York is three days and a-half; to Washington, three days; to Augusta, twenty-seven hours; and to Charleston, thirty-six hours; a saving, in each case, of twelve hours. We are not advised of the precise time when the new schedules will go into effect, but presume that few days will be required to put them in operation.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Contract Office, Aug. 19, 1857.

SIR: Herewith enclosed are the schedules which have just been ordered between Memphis, Nashville and Washington City.

The Western and Atlantic Road insisted on hours differing somewhat from those proposed by you, and thus slight changes on other routes became necessary.

Corresponding changes must now also be made on the route between Augusta and Montgomery, via Macon, and between Atlanta and Opelika. The several Railroad Companies will be addressed on the subject; but, in order to expedite matters, you should confer in person with the proper officers.

Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

WM. H. DUNDAS, 2nd Ass't P. M. General.

E. G. EASTMAN, Esq., Sp. Ag't P. O. Dep't, Nashville, Tenn.

SCHEDULE.

Memphis and Nashville to Washington.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	TIME.
Memphis, 5 a. m.	Stevenson, 3:10 p. m.	17 hrs
Nashville, 6:00 a. m.	Chattanooga, 2:40 p. m.	9 "
" 8 p. m.	" 10 a. m.	14 "
Chattanooga, 3:10 p. m.	Atlanta, 11:35 p. m.	8 "
" 1:30 a. m.	10 a. m.	8½ "
Atlanta, 12, night.	Augusta, 9 a. m.	9 "
" 7 p. m.	" 3:30 a. m.	8½ "
Augusta, 10 a. m.	Kingville, 5 p. m.	7 "
" 8 p. m.	4:10 a. m.	8 "
Kingville, 5:20 p. m.	Wilmington, 4 a. m.	10½ "
" 5 a. m.	7 p. m.	10 "
Wilmington 5:30 a. m.	Weldon, 1:30 p. m.	8 "
" 4 p. m.	12 night.	8 "
Weldon, 2 p. m.	Petersburg, 8 p. m.	6 "
Petersburg, 4:45 a. m.	" 4 a. m.	11 "
" 8 a. m.	Richmond, 7:15 p. m.	11 "
Richmond, 8 p. m.	6:10 a. m.	11 "
" 7 a. m.	Washington, 3 p. m.	8 "
	4 p. m.	9 "

SCHEDULE.

Washington City to Nashville and Memphis.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	TIME.
Washington, 6 a. m.	Richmond, 2 p. m.	8 hrs.
" 8 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 "
Richmond, 8 p. m.	Petersburg, 10:30 p. m.	2½ "
" 5 a. m.	6:30 a. m.	1½ "
Petersburg, 5:15 p. m.	Weldon, 6:30 p. m.	3½ "
" 7 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	3½ "
Weldon, 9 p. m.	Wilmington, 6 a. m.	8 "
" 1:15 a. m.	7:15 p. m.	8 "
Wilmington, 6:30 a. m.	Kingville, 4:30 p. m.	9 "
" 8:30 p. m.	" 1:30 a. m.	11 "
Kingville, 5 p. m.	Augusta, 1 a. m.	8 "
" 8 a. m.	12 m.	7 "
Augusta, 3:30 a. m.	Atlanta, 12 m.	9½ "
" 4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 "
Atlanta, 12:30 p. m.	Chattanooga 8:30 p. m.	8 "
" 1:45 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	11 hrs.
Chattanooga, 9:30 p. m.	Nashville, 6:00 a. m.	8½ "
" 11 a. m.	2:30 p. m.	8½ "
Stevenson, 12 night.	Memphis, 7:30 p. m.	16½ "

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The question whether the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to refund money in case of those who have filed a caveat and paid twenty dollars and demand the return of ten dollars, and in case of others who, having also filed caveats and paid ten dollars additional, making thirty dollars, demand a return of twenty dollars, having come before the Secretary of the Interior, it was referred by him to the Attorney General for decision. The latter holds, in the first instance, that there is no provision allowing a caveat, or to withdraw any portion of the twenty dollars; and in the second place, that, without conforming to the statue in making an application, it can not be entered, and cannot legally been made, consequently, it is impossible to withdraw an application before it is made, and that as a caveat is not an application for a patent in any possible sense of the term, it is clear that the Commissioner cannot refund any portion of the caveat fee.

Mr. Meek, of Pennsylvania, has declined the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Utah.

The remaining portion of the Choctaw Orphan Trust Lands are offered for sale to the highest bidder, and sealed proposals will be received by the Land Officers of Mississippi till the 1st of November.

The Attorney General has ordered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Agent Montgomery, who removed the squatters from the Indian Trust Lands, and destroyed their habitations in Kansas.

Great Fire in Jersey City.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA —BOY SUNKEN TO DEATH.

This morning, about half-past three o'clock, fire was discovered by Officer Baldwin issuing from the cabin of the steamer *Splendid*, lying at the Canal dock, Jersey City, which resulted in the destruction of property to the amount of $75,000. The officer immediately gave the alarm, and the firemen turned out in full force and rallied to the scene, but before they got to work the steamer was completely enveloped in flames. The fire, it appears, broke out in the engine-room, and the woodwork being saturated with oil, caused the fire to spread with great rapidity.

The firemen by this time had got to work, but their efforts were in vain. The fire continued to increase, illuminating the whole city and river, and presenting a grand spectacle. There was no possibility of saving the steamer, and she burned to the water's edge.

Our reporter was informed that Captain Scott's youngest son was on board, and was asleep in the cabin at the time the fire was discovered and it is supposed that he was stifled by the smoke and perished in the flames. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire on board for two days previous.

The firemen then turned their streams upon the wharf, which was also burning rapidly, and in the course of a half hour they succeeded in extinguishing the flames at this point.

The wind, blowing quite fresh from the south, carried the flames and sparks in the direction of the royal mail steamship *Arabia*, and at one time she was in imminent danger. Her force pumps were immediately put in order and manned, and every preparation made to work, in case the rigging took fire, but very fortunately the wind changed to the west, and the dark masses of smoke and flying cinders were borne down the Bay.

The fire then communicated to the steamer Moses Taylor, which was laying near by, and although the firemen worked nobly, the steamer burnt the water's edge before they stopped the fire. The *Moses Taylor* was a new boat, and was provided with two large double engines. She had only made two trips, and had laid at the dock during the night, as the captain intended to leave for Elizabethport, New Jersey, this morning. The crew, of which there were six in number on board, had barely time to escape with their clothes. She was owned by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, and was engaged in towing barges with freight from Elizabethport to this city. We were informed that the steamer was fully insured.

The *Splendid* was owned by Capt. Scott and Sons, and was insured in the St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company for $10,000.

The American Coal Company's loss will amount to several hundred dollars. They are also fully insured.

We understand that Capt. Scott has offered a reward for the arrest of the party who set the fire. The fire drew a large crowd to the spot.—*New York Post, 22d.*

Southern Pacific Road.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 12.]

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company are prosecuting their enterprise with an indefatigable energy which promises auspicious results. We have already mentioned the arrival at Shreveport of the locomotive shipped from this port. It has since been transported to the road, and is now safe and sound in running order. The contract for the first twenty-eight miles, that is from Lake Caddo, in this State, to Marshall, in Texas, was taken, as our readers know, by the firm of John C. Grant & Co., with the engagement to complete it by the 1st day of April next. Dr. Grant, of that firm, is now on the ground, actively at work, and he expects, as we learn, to have the work completed by the 1st of January next; thus anticipating the time of contract three months. The chairs, spikes, and platform cars have already reached this city from New York, and will soon be on the road. When they reach the beginning of the track will commence immediately, and there is no doubt of the completion of the road by the period last named. During the next business season, we shall have a railroad in full operation between Lake Caddo and Marshall, and it will bring fifty thousand bales of cotton to this market. This will be the first practical benefit growing out of the new auspices under which the Southern Pacific Railroad is now placed. It is a most encouraging omen for the future. The contractors have agreed to grade and prepare for the iron forty-two miles further by the 1st of January, 1859. The ship *Lebanon*, which left New York on the 17th ult., will bring another first-class locomotive and other materials, and these shipments will be diligently followed by others.

THE COOLIE TRADE IN NEW YORK.—The following appears in the New York *Express* of last Wednesday's issue. It needs no comment:

"Among the charters at this port Monday, we see, was the ship *Enterprise*, from Cabinas to Cuba, with coolies at $70 per head. This is better for the ship-owner than carrying corn at 24c. per bushel, or flour at rates that will hardly pay for loading and unloading.

"This 'coolie' business, it has been shown from time to time, is quite as bad as the African slave trade. The 'horrors' of the passage from China to Cuba are said to be but a repetition, if not an aggravation, of the awful 'middle passage' from Africa. Havana Black Republican friends is wont to sympathize for the poor African? Or is it the coolies' misfortune not to have an ebon face and a woolly head?"

☞ N. P. Willis describes a sheet of blotting paper from Irving's desk, as "the door-mat on which the thoughts of Irving's last book had wiped their sandals as they went in."

GAINS AND LOSSES.

From the Nashville Union.]

The gains and losses in the election for Governor, as compared with the vote for President last fall, in all counties heard from, are stated below:

EAST TENNESSEE.

	Gains.		Losses.
Bledsoe	37	Greene	7
Bount	216	Hamilton	61
Bradley	19	Hawkins	34
Campbell	119	Monroe	3
Claiborne	41	Roane	8
Cocke	107	Scott	21
H white	5	Sullivan	71
Jefferson	104	Washington	120
Johnson	70		
Knox	634		295
Rhea	174		
Sevier	294		
	2072		
	295		
	1777		

The Democratic gain in East Tennessee, 1778, with the counties of Anderson, Carter, Grainger, Hancock, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe and Polk to be heard from.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

	Gains		Losses
Bedford	147	Coffee	23
Cannon	45	Fentress	71
Davidson	312	Franklin	122
Dekalb	12	Hickman	12
Dickson	19	Humphreys	27
Giles	8	Lewis	30
Grundy	41	Lincoln	191
Hardin	160	Overton	94
Jackson	32	Sumner	30
Lawrence	1	White	4
Maury	10		
Montgomery	165		674
Marshall	23		
Marion	8		
Rutherford	65		
Smith	147		
Williamson	59		
Warren	99		
Wayne	49		
Wilkinson	150		
Wilson	172		
	1862		
	674		
	1188		

Net Democratic gain in Middle Tennessee, 1150, with the counties of Robertson and Van Buren to hear from.

WEST TENNESSEE.

	Gains.		Losses.
Benton	50	Lauderdale	15
Carroll	54		
Decatur	169		15
Gibson	43		
Hardeman	52		
Henderson	71		
Henry	56		
Haywood	43		
McNairy	49		
Madison	97		
Tipton	50		
Shelby	280		
Tipton	33		
	1029		
	15		
	1021		

Democratic net gain in West Tennessee, 1021, with the counties of Fayette, Obion and Weakley to hear from.

RECAPITULATION.

Democratic gain in East Tennessee	1778
" " Middle Tennessee	1188
" " West Tennessee	1021
Total gain	3987

With twelve counties to hear from; which will increase the gains to 4000, and the majority to about 11,000.

These who will take the trouble to go over these figures, will see that the heaviest gains have been in the old Whig counties, and in the sections of the State which were always Whig while there was a Whig party. We have always believed, however, that the people of these counties were radically Democratic at heart, and that they had heretofore occupied a false position through attachments to men and party leaders. The attempt to transfer them to Know-Nothingism has signally failed, and they are rapidly taking their position, where they really belonged, in the ranks of the Democratic party. We thus believe that our majority must continue to increase, so long as our contests shall continue to be with the Know-Nothing party. John Harris' vote is, in round numbers, 4,000 *greater* than Gov Johnson's two years ago, while Mr. Hatton's is 5,000 less than Col. Gentry's.

In short: "Our victory lacks no element of completeness. It is as perfect in details and incidents as it is majestic in its proportions."

United States Agricultural Fair.

From the Louisville Courier.]

The close of the present month will be a memorable day in the annals of our city. The United States Agricultural Society will then begin its annual exhibition at the Fair Grounds of the Kentucky Agricultural Association, near Louisville. The exhibitions of the two associations will be united into one, and the event will be one of no ordinary occurrence.

There is, perhaps, no branch of human industry of such importance as agriculture. We can do without the luxuries of life, but we must have food to sustain us. The plough that turns up the soil, the harrow that smoothes its roughness, the cultivator that rids the advancing crop of encumbering growth, the reaper that gathers the harvest, the thresher that prepares it for the mill, and indeed all the instruments used from the planting of the seed until the preparation for consumption are of far more value to the human race than jewels and lace. And indeed the very clothes we wear, as well as the food we eat, are derived principally from agriculture. The linen we use springs from the earth in the form of flax and hemp. The cotton we wear is the creature of the cultivated soil, and silk and wool could not be produced without the aid of agriculture. It seems therefore that agriculture both clothes and feeds the human race, while all other arts and sciences only serve to modify the generous productions of the earth so as to meet the multifarious wants engendered by society.

But we owe more to agriculture this year than our food and raiment. Extravagance and speculation had brought the country to the verge of a financial gulf that threatened to swallow up the nation. Agriculture has gathered from our mother earth the cure for the disease that threatened our dissolution. The wheat and rye and oats and corn and tobacco and cotton and sugar and vegetables, &c., &c., that agriculture has produced this year, and this year, will supply the wants of the country and send a surplus abroad that will bring home money enough to relieve us from our troubles. Nothing but agriculture could have done this. It has done what no other branch of any other branch of human industry. The remedy for the evil had to come from the soil on which we tread, and from thence it has come. Farbetter will be the result for us than if our farmers and planters had dug from the earth the purest gold that ever glittered in the sands of California and Australia. When the present crop is gathered and sold, money will be more plentiful in the country than it has been for years, and many noble citizens now on the brink of bankruptcy will begin anew their business with buoyant hearts and sound credit.

It is to foster so noble an art that agricultural associations have been established in our country. The object of such organizations is above all praise. Their aim is to assist in feeding, and clothing, and rendering happy the whole human family. By the exhibition of the implements with which the crop is made, improvements are imparted from one producer to another. The unlettered farmer who cannot understand the best descriptions of a peculiar plow, or harrow, or reaper, or thresher, may comprehend their merits quick enough when he sees them at work. He can see the advantages of the threshing machine over the circle in which he has been accustomed to lay his grain tread it out with horses, and he can, if all the improvements in agricultural implements, all can be understood by sight as readily as the mechanic of our times sees the advantage of the plow in use over that of the ancient Greek and Roman.

As much may be said of the fine stock that are exhibited. The noble steed whose symmetrical limbs are the admiration of all eyes, will improve the breed of horses in the country. The cow and the sheep are susceptible of as much improvement as other animals, and is by bringing together men who raise them, that the excellences of any particular species are to be understood and adopted.

It is needless, however, to point out the advantages of exhibitions of this kind. They are known to all who understand anything. There will be thousands upon thousands of persons upon the fair grounds, who will show their appreciation of the matter by their presence. A number of the first men in the nation have accepted invitations to be present. The Prime Minister will be here to compare the exhibition with similar ones in his own land. There will be men and women and children here from all parts of the world, and especially from every State in the Union. It will be a glorious treat to see the mighty multitude that will witness the scene.

Ample preparations have been made in the city to accommodate all who may come here from abroad. John Raine, Esq., the proprietor of the Galt House, who is never caught napping, has been engaging all the rooms he can get in his neighborhood. The Louisville Hotel has made similar preparations, and the National is ready to take care of a mighty crowd. All our hotels and boarding houses are ready to afford food and lodging for such as may come, and those whom the public houses can't accommodate will be taken care of by private citizens. We are glad to see such preparations in so good a cause. We want every stranger who comes here to enjoy himself while among us, and to carry home delightful recollections of a sojourn with us. That such will be the fact, we have not a shadow of doubt.

THE PORK MARKET IN PROSPECT.—During the last two months a good deal has been done at Cincinnati in the way of contracts for hogs for November delivery. The *Price Current* of that city says:

In the early part of June, when it was thought quite doubtful that even a moderate corn crop could be made, the disposition to make these contracts was strong and very general throughout the West, and within the past month, when it became apparent that the markets would be entirely cleared of the old stocks of provisions before the new would come in, the demand, which had subsided some during the forepart of July, again became more active and the prices higher.

During the latter part of June and the fore part of July $6 50 per cwt. seemed to be the prevailing rate, and at which we heard of contracts to the extent of 7,000 head. During the latter part of July $6 75 was paid for 4,000 head November delivery, and $6 50 for the fore part of December. Within the last two weeks about 3,000 head were sold, for November delivery, at $7 per cwt., net. The impression is pretty generally entertained that the pork brought into market early will command high prices.

According to our advices from Illinois there is an active demand for hogs in that State at $6 net, will more buyers than sellers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—The *Herald* publishes a case of child substitution, in which Dr. Coffin, Mrs. Cunningham's confidential physician, figures, being the father of a child by a girl he had seduced while attending her as a medical student. The girl died in Africa, and the child was put forward as a substitute, but prevented by the mother refusing her consent.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There are in France 1,037 printing offices and 1,092 journals. The number of compositors employed in all France is about 9,500. Of these, Paris employs 2,000.

The old transatlantic steamer, Sarah Sands, and the Cunard screw steamer, Lebanon, have been chartered to take troops from England to India.

It is said that Donald McKay, the shipbuilder of East Boston, has commenced a suit against his brother, Capt. L. McKay, for slander, fixing his damages at the sum of $20,000.

Liverpool proposes to follow the example of London in returning a Jew to Parliament. A requisition signed by 307 influential names was presented to Charles Mofley, Esq., banker, requesting him to allow himself to be nominated. He has consented.

As this is the age of conventions and fast youths, it is understood that the boys intend to hold a convention to revise the ten commandments, particularly the fifth, which is to be amended thus: "Parents, obey your children."

We learn from the Mobile papers, that Mr. Cleveland, who was arrested a short time since to that city, charged with robbing the Post Office, has been honorably acquitted of the charge, evidence being adduced which amply proved the impossibility of his having committed the deed.

Several "philanthropic" professors in Northern Colleges, have addressed President Buchanan, urging him not to use the United States soldiers in the troubles in Kansas. The President replied courteously, but assured them that he should uphold the laws by all the means at the disposal of the Government.

It is said that the Emperor of Japan has decided to open diplomatic relations and make commercial treaties with the European Powers. His majesty has fixed upon the Governor of Simoda as an envoy, whom he will shortly send to Europe.

S. Bronson, Jr., formerly cashier of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Chicago, has been arrested at St. Paul, Minnesota, at the instance of the president of the bank, charged with the larceny of $50,000 of the funds of the bank.

The total receipts of cotton, at all the ports, of the old crop, now reach 2,912,000 bales, or a decrease, compared with last year, of 560,000. The decrease in the exports from all the ports to Europe, as compared with last year, amounts to 720,000 bales.

Steps are being taken in Frederick and other counties of Virginia to get up petitions to the next legislature, asking that body to confer upon the county courts power to sell negroes in cases where those depending upon them for support are neglected, the money to go to the maintenance of their families; or, in case of refusal to pay their just debts, that similar action be had.

Professor Cook was reading a most interesting paper on Geology, to show that the entire eastern coast of the United States is subsiding gradually, at the rate of about two feet in a century. In proof he adduced several remarkable facts. On the coasts, from Maine to South Carolina, it seemed that there are swamps and salt marshes.

We learn from the Utica *Herald* that the incessant rains since Monday morning have caused quite a flood in that vicinity. About sixty feet of the road bed of the Utica and Black River Railroad was washed away, together with several mill dams, buildings and other valuable property. The *Herald* says there is no estimating the limit of the flood nor the extent of the damage.

A letter from Cricklewood, England, of July 30, states that a block of clear crystalline ice, weighing nearly twenty-five pounds, was discovered on Monday in a meadow belonging to Mr. Warner, in that neighborhood. On the day prior, a storm passed over the spot. Meteray, in his history of France, mentions a block of the weight of a hundred pounds that fell during a thunder-storm in the year 1510.

A Paris letter says the Sultan of Turkey has ordered Froment Meurice to make him a splendid mirror, set in diamonds. It will cost above $100,000, and is destined for the favorite of the harem—a beauty who not only exhausts the immense allowance given by her lord, but manages to run up bills in Constantinople to the amount of half a million of dollars yearly.

A farmer in Ashtabula, Ohio, complains that he has lately lost seven head of cattle by their eating poisoned hay. It appears that the poison is in the form of ergot, a smutty excrescence, which grows on the June grass. It grows as it does on rye, in the shape of a disease and contains a mass of dark color, varying from the size of a wheat grain to three-fourths of an inch long.

To the statement going the rounds of the press, that the inventor of the cotton gin died in a debtors' prison, a New Haven gentleman writes that his inventions profited him nothing, but says: "Eli Whitney died rich, and his family are now enjoying one of the largest estates in New Haven, descended from him, and he and they were and are among the most highly esteemed citizens of New Haven."

It is stated that "Marshfield," the home and resting place of the late Daniel Webster, is a place of great resort for visitors during the summer months. During one month last summer about two thousand strangers visited it. All are kindly received and politely shown over the grounds by a servant, to whom a fee of twenty-five cents is required to be paid. The book for the names of visitors contains the signatures of persons from every part of the country, and from foreign lands.

A North Carolina paper, says: "There are a great many people who live in ignorance