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 PROPRIETOR MUST BE REGISTERED, OTHERWISE THE PROPRIETORS WILL NOT HOLD THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOSSES THAT MAY OCCUR.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1857.

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

A RIDE ON THE NEW ROAD.

Availing ourself yesterday of the invitation of its President, Mr. ROBINSON, we, in company with a number of other citizens, took a ride on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to its present terminus some five miles distant from the river. The ride was much enjoyed by the party, and Mr. ROBINSON was congratulated frequently on the substantial evidence he has given of going ahead with the work. He has iron delivered for fourteen miles, and enough purchased to take the road to St. Francis river. With the proper assistance, it is the intention of the President, in the course of a few months, to commence operations on the western end of the road at Little Rock, and thus the work will be facilitated.

We trust that his purposes, as well as his exertions, may be seconded by the good people of Arkansas, who are to be greatly benefitted by this great enterprise. As far as built, the road has no superior in point of smoothness and substantiality. The Chief Engineer, Mr. LYNCH, is an experienced and faithful officer, and will make of this a first-class road.

The lands along this route have appreciated in value at least one hundred per cent. within the last two years, and when brought into cultivation, there can be no doubt that the Mississippi bottom will become the garden spot of the world. They are unsurpassed in fertility, and are suited to almost every production. They are now in great demand for cotton farms, and where all was deep solitude only a few years ago, the woodman's axe is now heard felling the forest, and lands that would not then bring twenty-five cents per acre, are now in demand at from five to thirty dollars per acre. This, it is true, is to some extent, owing to the levying system, but in the main, it is due to the certainty that this road is going to be built and is now a fixed fact. It may, through the apathy of those most interested in its speedy construction, languish for some years, but it is ultimately bound to go through. We wish it all speed.

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT OF THE AGE.

It cannot be doubted, by any who have given attention to the subject, that the experiment of laying down the submarine telegraphic cable, across the Atlantic, from Valencia on the coast of Ireland to St. Johns in Newfoundland, will be, if successful, the most mighty achievement of our age—an age which will be renowned, through all time, for its wonderful inventions and discoveries in the arts and the useful sciences. It cannot, then, be otherwise than mortifying to the whole intelligent world that even a temporary eclipse has been suffered by this great enterprise, in the parting of the submarine cable, after having made encouraging progress. This temporary failure, however, is not such as to throw the slightest damper upon the confident expectations of the friends of the enterprise of its ultimate success. The experiments that have been made in deep sea sounding, by Lieut. BERRYMAN, of the United States Navy, establish the fact that there is an elevated plateau in the bed of the Atlantic, on the route chosen, the greatest depth of which, below the surface of the water, does not exceed two thousand and eighty fathoms. This plateau is remarkably even in its surface and developes but slight irregularities. Lieut. BERRYMAN sounded at distances of from forty to one hundred miles along the whole route from St. Johns to Valencia. In his report to the Secretary of the Navy, Lieut. BERRYMAN demonstrates from the character of the sedementary formation, taken from the bed of this plateau, that there are no currents or abrading agents at work there, and that the surface is, in all probability, as calm and still as the bottom of a mill pond.

As to the working of the telegraphic current after the laying of the cable, this has already been demonstrated by the experiments with the cable on the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*. A complete circuit was made with this cable, the two parts of which were joined together, and the electric current passed through the whole twenty-five hundred miles in *less* than one *second*.

The complete insulation of the core or conductor of copper wire, by the layers of gutta percha covering, is such as to secure it from any possibility of being effected by the ocean water. And in addition to this, the one thousand miles of submarine cable, already successfully used in the seas of Europe, demonstrated the entire practicability of its operation. The submarine cable across the Black Sea, from Varna to Balaklava, is three hundred and forty miles long, and that from England to Holland one hundred and fifteen miles long. If the water could effect the electric current, under any circumstances, it would have long since put an end to all experiment.

The immense advantages of the completion of this great enterprise will be forcibly seen by our readers in the fact that Memphis will be in telegraphic communication with London, Paris and all the capitals of Europe, and even with the Crimea, and that we may, by the outlay of one dollar a word, receive the proceedings of the British Parliament, the French Assembly, or any other information from London, Paris or Vienna, on the day that it transpires. The whole civilized world will be in one circuit of intelligence, when nation may converse with nation and friend with friend, half way around the Globe.

GOV. WALKER AND THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

The position of Gov. WALKER with reference to the qualification of voters who shall be permitted to vote upon the Kansas constitution has been generally misunderstood or misrepresented. Perhaps he was not specific enough himself in the declarations which he has made upon this subject, since he has assumed the Governorship of the Territory. His language, as reported in his Topeka speech, was loose and unsatisfactory, and certainly left room for doubt in interpreting his remarks and ascertaing his exact meaning. Yet we never entertained a doubt on this point, nor, for once, supposed that he intended to confer the right of suffrage, in so important a matter as the ratification of the constitution, upon every straggler who should happen in Kansas at the time of voting, or upon any person who, according to the terms of the Kansas and Nebraska act, is not recognized as entitled to the right of suffrage, or who is not either a citizen or an incipient citizen of the United States. We were satisfied to give a liberal and fair construction to his language and, when he spoke of actual resident settlers in Kansas at the time of voting, we construed his meaning to be those who shall be ascertained to be such by some reasonable legal test, previously fixed by the competent authority—such as registration or residence for a sufficient time to show conclusively the *intent to remain* and *reside* in the Territory.

Gov. WALKER has set this matter at rest himself, as will be seen by the following dispatch to the New York *Herald* from Washington city. We trust that those who have misunderstood him on this point, will see their error in his explanation:

GOV. WALKER AND HIS KANSAS POLICY—THE TREATY WITH PERSIA, &C.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1857.

Gov. Walker, of Kansas, in official despatches recently received, says that on one point he has been greatly misrepresented, namely, in desiring that every man should vote who happened to be in the Territory on the day of the election for the ratification of the constitution. This, he remarks, would be desirable if there were conclusive "evidence that all such persons were actual *bona fide* settlers;" but the only sufficient and usual proof of such a fact would be some previous residence. On this point, which is one of detail, he had never proposed to make suggestions to the Convention, although when asked his opinion by members of that body, he had indicated a previous residence of three or six months, and that the same qualification should be adopted in the constitution in regard not only to that, but to all future elections; and in his judgment one or the other of these terms will be adopted by the conventions, from who he anticipates cordial co-operation. "It is somewhat extraordinary," he adds, "that while this accusation of letting every man vote who may happen to be in the Territory on the day of election has been preferred in the South, as indicating a desire on my part to let in Abolition vagrants and interlopers to control the result, the Republicans of Kansas have drawn an entirely different conclusion, namely, that I designed in this manner to bring many thousand Missourians into the Territory to decide the contest."

THE MAILS.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday last, says we know that it is common custom to abuse the mails—we have done the same thing, but will change our tune now. For the past two months there has scarcely been a failure in the Eastern mails, the morning papers of one day arriving here at half past two P. M. on the next. Efficient officers seem to have hold of the mail department.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We have heard from the old North State. Our hopes are not disappointed. North Carolina elects eight members to Congress, and of that number seven are Democrats and only one Know-Nothing.

1st Dist. Henry M. Shaw,
2d " Thomas Ruffin,
3d " Warren Winslow,
4th " L. O. B. Branch,
5th " John A. Gilmer,
6th " Alfred M. Scales, Jr.,
7th " Burton Craige,
8th " Thomas L. Clingman.

The above is a list of the members elected. Mr. Gilmer is the only Know-Nothing, the rest are Democrats.

☞ The people of London wrote and sent by post 32,000,000 more letters during the last ten years than the people of the entire United States, while the population of London is less than 2,500,000, and that of the United States more than 25,000,000. And of these 920,000,000 letters posted in London, more than 490,000,000 of them were for local circulation within the bounds of London. The entire number of "local" or "drop" letters in the United States, in 1851, was officially reported at 715,428, or less than three-quarters of a million.

☞ To the statement going the rounds of the press that the inventor of the cotton gin died in a debtor's prison, a New Haven gentleman writes that his invention 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."

The National Democracy in the Next Congress.

The disunion clique who regard the ravings of the Charleston "Mercury" with the same reverance with which the adicts of Greeks listened to the howlings of the frenzied priestess who dealt largely in Delphic oracles, when they spare a few moments from their patriotic task of denouncing the National Democracy, and vilifying Virginia and her greatest living statesmen, usually devote them to deriding the weakness and inefficiency of the Democracy of the free States. The election returns for the next Congress are now before us, and we find the National Democracy once more triumphant in the House of Representatives.

In spite of all the difficulties which surrounded that splendid party, it has, since the elections in 1855, "crushed out" an opposition party of 76 composed of Know-Nothings and Black Republicans and will have in the next Congress a majority of not less than from 16 to 20. The last Congress stood:

Opposition members	150
Democratic do do	79
Opposition majority	71

Conceding that the Democracy will hold their own in Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland and Mississippi, the next Congress will stand thus:

Democratic members	135
Opposition do	100
Democratic majority	35

In consequence of the collapse of the Know-Nothings in Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee, we feel assured that we shall gain largely in the four slaveholding states, where the elections are yet to take place. Hence, our majority may safely be put down at about twenty in the House of Representatives. Of the 111 Democratic members elect there are from the

Slave States	57
Free States	54
Majority from slave States	3

It seems, therefore, that although the handful of disunionists to whom we have referred, assert that the National Democracy of the North is utterly broken up and disbanded, that of the 111 members of Congress elect, fifty-four are from the free States.

If there was one particle of truth in the assertion of these misguided fanatics, that the Democracy of the North are diminishing in numbers, year by year, and that they send a smaller number of Congressmen to every new Congress, there would be a far smaller Democratic representation in the present or 35th Congress, than there was in the 34th or last Congress. Let the following statistics expose this misrepresentation of the strength of the Democracy of the free States:

	East of 36th Congress. Democratic Members.	New or 35th Congress. Democratic Members.
California	2	2
Connecticut	0	0
Indiana	2	2
Illinois	5	5
Iowa	0	0
Maine	3	3
Massachusetts	0	0
Michigan	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0
New York	15	18
New Jersey	3	3
Ohio	9	9
Pennsylvania	6	14
Rhode Island	0	0
Vermont	0	0
Wisconsin	1	2
Delaware*	0	0
	46	58

*Virtually a free State.

The National Democracy in the Free States have, therefore, been "crushed and annihilated" as the Charleston *Mercury* would say, at the following terrible rate:

Democratic members of Congress, from the Free States, in the 35th, or next Congress	54
In the 36th, or last Congress	46
Democratic gain in two years	10 members.

We thus find that a party which the National Democracy of the South have been gravely assured was rapidly "dying out" in the Free States, has more than doubled its representatives in Congress within the last two years, and that too, notwithstanding the fact that the anti-democratic party in Congress is attributable to the Northern Democracy having defeated thirty Black Republican Abolition members of the 35th Congress.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

From the Plains.

(Correspondence of the Republican.)

INDEPENDENCE, August 21, 1857.—This afternoon the Santa Fe mail reached us and the gleanings of my correspondence and the papers you have herewith.

The season has been unusually dry and cool and the crops look very badly. So little rain has fallen that the little stream near Santa Fe is dried up.

The arrival of the merchant trains enlivened the country little and for awhile all was bustle and confusion. Since the novelty has worn off things have presented a more quiet appearance, and were it not for the political excitement the place and people would present the same country and American life as they have always done at the season of the year.

The contest for delegate to Congress grows warmer and warmer as the time approaches to make the selection. Baird's friends are very sanguine that no are Otero's—each asserting that their favorite will be elected. Either of them will make a very good Representative for the country.

Sumner, a soldier in the army, of whose conviction and sentence I told you in my last, was hung at Taos on the 17th. The prospect of immediate death made but little impression upon him.

At a public meeting on the 20th of July, it seemed the Democracy passed a series of resolutions expressive of their feelings respecting a gold snuff box presented to Gov. Merriwether in Washington City, as a tribute of respect for the faithful discharge of his duties as Governor of New Mexico. They disavow having had any knowledge of such intention, and say that nothing would be more repugnant to their feelings, and that it was very gratifying to them that he left the country when he did.

The new Governor has not arrived yet but is looked for every mail.

Hon. W. M. Davis is still acting as Governor. He intends coming away in October next.

Mr. Webb, of the firm of Webb & Kingsbury, came in by this stage; also, one or two others. Their names I did not learn.

Indian depredations are still the order of the day. Col. Bonneville's command have had enough to do recently, and their success has been very unexpected. Col. Miles and Capt. Ewell attacked the Coyatora Indians and killed forty-one Indians and took forty-five prisoners. The corn-fields of the Indians were destroyed and twenty-five fine horses captured—in addition a Mexican captive was recovered. Seven of the troops were wounded, as also Lieuts. Steen and Davis. This much for the *Gila* expedition, if all the others were as skillfully managed, we would hear less of the troubles attendant upon these visits of the Indians to the several neighborhoods and unprotected towns.

Greater mail facilities for the interior of the Territory are asked for and should undoubtedly be granted to them.

The mining fever is still as high as ever and as soon as both the companies are enabled to use the machinery they are now erecting, you may expect to hear of results that will startle those of as resident in the States.

The local news of this place (Independence,) is not of much interest just now. Our farmers are very much encouraged about their crops since the recent rains, and look for an abundant yield of corn. The fruit, (peaches and apples,) and wild fruit particularly, promise well.

WESTPORT CORRESPONDENCE.

AUGUST 22, 1857.

In advance of the mails I send you important news from the plains, by the arrival of the Santa Fe mail on yesterday evening.

The mail inbound met Col. Sumner on the 12th inst., a little above Old Fort Atchison bound to Bent's Fort. He had a fight with the Cheyennes a few days previous on Smoky Hill Fork, killing nine of their number, completely destroying all their camp property and taking all their loose animals. Sumner did not fire upon them at all—but charged—precipitating them with terror in flight. They were still fleeing, and the probability was that he would not soon overtake them. He hoped, however, to give them another pull above Bent's.

An express reached Santa Fe on the 25th ult., giving information of an engagement between Col. Miles' column and a large force of Apache Indians, a considerable distance south of the army depot, on the Gila. Twenty-six Indians were killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Davis, of the 1st Dragoons, and Lieutenant Steen, of the 3d Infantry, and nine men of the troops were wounded. The force of the Indians was very large, and their animals and other property captured and destroyed.

G. W. M.

MR. WEBSTER IN JAIL.—Mr. R. C. Webster, late of Costa Rica, and one of the proprietors of the new Transit Route, was arrested on Thursday evening, and detained all night at the Eldridge street jail, on a suit brought against him by Jas. Lee & Co., who charge him with improper proceedings in reference to a certain strange receipt. The alleged offence was committed in 1855. The sum involved amounts to about $3,000. Mr. Webster denies the charge. He was not in the Eldridge street jail at 5 o'clock last evening.

Grand Banquet at Valentia.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Aug. 7.]

At five o'clock, on Tuesday morning, several of the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, accompanied by a body of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and a number of scientific gentlemen, left Killarney for Valentia, and arrived at the island—a distance of nearly forty miles—after a delightful drive through an extremely beautiful and picturesque country. The courtesy and attention of the directors were deeply felt, and warmly acknowledged by the gentlemen connected with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and its scientific corps, as well as by the representatives of the Irish, of the American, and of the Liverpool press who were present.

Shortly after four o'clock, the Knight of Kerry entertained his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, (the Earl of Carlisle, late Lord Morpheth,) and a number of distinguished gentlemen connected with the great undertaking and with the county of Kerry, at an elegant dejeuner, which took place in a large storehouse adjoining the hotel of Valentia. The storehouse was flagged specially for this occasion with splendid slabs of slate from the extensive quarries on the estates of the Knight of the Island, and the tables at which the company sat were formed of the same materials. The room was very handsomely decorated with wreathes of flowers and evergreens, flags, and appropriate mottoes, and presented a very tasteful and brilliant appearance. At the end of the room the words of the Irish welcome, *Cead Mile Failthe*, were prominently displayed, and at either side of the wall, immediately over the chairman, were placed the national flags of the United States, and of the United Kingdom. The letters "J. B." (James Buchanan) and "V. R." (Victoria,) enclosed in handsome wreaths, and placed under the respective flags, the staffs of which were united.

The Knight of Kerry presided, the vice chair being occupied by Stephen Fitzgerald and William T. Crosbie, Esqrs.

In reply to the health of his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Carlisle said—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to return you my very hearty thanks for the honor you have done me in so kindly drinking my health. I believe, as your worthy chairman has already hinted, that I am probably the first Lord Lieutenant who ever appeared upon this tenant of Ireland who ever appeared upon this lovely stand. At all events, no Lord Lieutenant could have come amongst you on an occasion like the present. Amidst all the just pride and the stirring hopes which cluster round this event of this week, we ought still to remember that we must speak with the modesty of those who begin and not of those who close an experiment (hear, hear;) and it behooves us to remember that the pathway to great and glorious ends is frequently to be hewn out amidst risks and difficulties, and that preliminary failure is even the law and condition of ultimate success. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, whatever disappointments may possibly be in store (I trust yet) I cannot but insinuate to you that in a cause like this it would be criminal to feel discouragement. (Cheers.) In the very design and endeavor to establish the Atlantic telegraph there is almost something of glory. It is true if it only be an attempt, there would not be quite enough to profit. I hope that will come too; but there is enough of public spirits, of love for science, for our country, for the human race, almost to make it disinterested. However upon this rocky fountlet of Ireland, at all events to-day, we will presume upon success. (Cheers.) We are about either by this sundown or by to morrow's dawn to establish a new material link between the old world and new. (Hear, hear.) Moral links there have been—links of race; links of commerce, links of friendship, links of literature, links of glory; but this our new link, instead of superseding and supplanting the old ones, is to give them a life and intensity which they never had before. (Loud Cheers.) Highly as I value the reputations of those who have conceived and those who have continued to carry out this bright design—and I wish that many of them had not been unavoidably prevented from being present at this moment—highly as I estimate their reputations, yet I do not compliment them with the idea that they are to efface or dim the glory of that Columbus, who, when the large vessels in the harbor of Cork yesterday weighed their anchors, did so just on that very day three hundred and sixty-five years ago—it would have been called in Hebrew with a year of years—and set sail upon his glorious enterprise of discovery. They, I say, will not dim or efface his glory, but they are now giving the last finish and consummation, to his work. (Loud cheers.) Hitherto the inhabitants of the two worlds have associated perhaps in the chilling atmosphere of distance with each other—at least at a chilling distance; but now we can be hand to hand, grasp to grasp, pulse to pulse. (Cheers.) The link which is now to connect us, like the insect in the immortal couplet of our poet, while—

Exquisitely fine,
Feels at each thread and lives along the line.

(Cheers.) And we may feel, gentlemen of Ireland, of England, and of America, who may happen to be present, that we may take our stand here upon the extreme rocky ledge of our beloved Ireland; we may as it were, leave behind us the wars, the strifes, and the bloodshed of the older Europe, and I fear I may say of the elder Asia; and we may pledge ourselves, week as our agency may be—imperfect as our powers may be—inadequate in strict diplomatic form as our credentials may be—yet in the face of the unparalled circumstances of the place and of the hour—in the immediate neighborhood of the mighty vessels whose appearance may be symbolic of the peaceful glories of the arts as the feet upon the mountains of those who preach the gospel of peace—as a homage due to that serene science which often affords higher and holier lessons of harmony and good will than the wayward passions of man are always apt to learn; in the face and in the strength of such circumstances, let us pledge ourselves to eternal peace between the old world and the new. (Loud cheers.) Why, gentlemen, what excuse would there be for misunderstanding? What justification could there be for any, when the telegraph reaches us, when the full explanation, when the genial and healing counsel may be wafted even across the mighty Atlantic, quicker than the sunbeam's path and the lightning's flash? (Cheers.) I feel, gentlemen, that I shall best express the sentiments which I am sure pervade this entire meeting—the sentiments most akin to this company and this hour—if, after having drank the health of the gentle mistress of the British Islands, I now call upon you to drink, with cordial honors, to the lasting friendship of the British Islands and of America, and to the health and welfare of the President of the United States. (Loud and protracted cheering.)

The toast having been duly honored,

Dr. Palmer, of the *Niagara*, having been loudly called on, returned thanks for the manner in which the toast had been drank. He observed that the great work which they were inaugurating would form a bond of union between this country and America, and he believed every American was most sincerely anxious that a union should be firm and lasting. Every message that passed along the Atlantic telegraph would serve to cement the union between the two countries. He could answer them, on behalf of Captain Hudson and the officers of the *Niagara*, that they took the greatest interest in the undertaking—that nothing would be left undone on their part to promote it, and that they were deeply grateful for the success and prosperity of the companies. (Hear.)

LAYING THE CABLE.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning several parties proceeded to visit the American steam frigate *Niagara*, which lay at anchor in the harbor during the night, and were most courteously received and shown round the several parts of this magnificent vessel by its officers.

Shortly after one o'clock a boat, well-manned from the American vessel, was let down, and one of the paddle-box boats of the *Leopard*, with a crew, was placed immediately under the stern of the *Niagara*, when the operation of paying out the shore end of the cable commenced. His Excellency had just before disembarked in order to be at the place of landing in time to receive the cable on its being brought to shore.

In a few minutes, the foremost boat touched the ground, and the American sailors, headed by their officers, and aided by their own men, the *Shearwater* and *Leopard*, sprang some on shore and others in the water, and seizing the end of the cable, rushed up with it upon the beach. Here they were met by the Lord Lieutenant, to whom the cable was handed by Commander Pennock and Lieut. Whiting. His Excellency seized the rope and pulled lustily at it for some minutes, not stopping until it had been carried a considerable distance up the shore. Several of the gentlemen present, indeed, nearly all of them, also assisted in pulling it up, being eager to take a part in so great a work. The rope was then pounded to a sufficient which had been dug for that purpose, and its extremity brought into the tent, where the batteries were fixed. His Excellency congratulated Commander Pennock on the success which had attended the commencement of the great work to which the gallant officer replied: "I trust in the course of twenty days, we will be able to announce the consummation of the marriage."

His Excellency here said—My American, English and Irish friends, I think such a statement as this that no language can be becoming except that of prayer and praise. However, it is allowable to any human lips, though they have not been specially qualified for the office, to raise the ascription of "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men." (Cheers.) That, I believe, is the spirit in which this great work has been undertaken, and it is this reflection that encourages me to feel confident hopes of its final success. (Hear, hear, and long cheers.) I believe that the great undertaking now so happily begun, will accomplish many great and noble purposes of trade, of national policy, and of empire. (Hear.) But there is only one view in which I will present it to those whom it is my pleasure to address. You are aware—you must know, some of you from your own experience—that many of your dear friends and near relatives have left their native land to receive hospitable shelter in America. Well then, I do not expect that all of you understand the wondrous mechanism by which this great undertaking is to be carried on. But this I think you will all of you understand. If you wished to communicate some piece of intelligence straightway to your relatives across the wide world of waters—if you wished to tell those whom you know it would interest in their heart of hearts of a birth, a marriage, or, alas! a death amongst you, the little cord which we have now branded to the shore will impart that tiding quicker than the flash of lightning. (Loud cheers.) Let us indeed hope—let us pray that the hopes of those who have undertaken the great design may be rewarded by its entire success (cheers;) and let us hope further that this Atlantic cable will only in all future time serve as an emblem of that strong cord of love which I trust will always unite the British islands to the great continent of America. (Hear.) And join with me in my fervent wish that the great Giver of all Good, who has enabled some of his servants to discern so much of the working of the mighty laws by which he rules the universe, and permeate such talents in it, to accomplish this wonderful work, will further so bless its operations as to make it evermore to serve the high purposes of the good of man and His own great glory. (Cheers.) And now, all my friends, as there can be no project or undertaking which ought not to receive the approbation and applause of the people, will you join me in drinking three hearty cheers for—(loud cheers.) Three cheers are not enough for me—they are what we give on common occasions; and as it is for the success of the Atlantic telegraph cable, I must have at least one dozen cheers. (Loud and protracted cheering.)

Mr. Brooking, chairman of the executive committee of the Atlantic telegraph company, then presented himself. He said, after the eloquent and spirit-stirring address of his Excellency, I will not delay you longer than to acknowledge, on the part of the Atlantic telegraph company, our sense of the kindness of his Excellency, not only for the great compliment paid to us by his approval and countenance, but for the trouble and inconvenience he put himself to in coming here to day, to render to us the great and important service of inaugurating this work. I be to propose that three cheers be given for his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant. The proposal was heartily responded to.

Mr. Cyrus Field, the projector of the Atlantic telegraph company, was then called upon. He said: I have no words to express the feelings which fill my heart to-night. It beats with love and affection for every man, woman and child who hears me. (Cheers.) I may say, however, that if ever, at the other side of the waters now before us, any one of you shall present yourselves at my door, and say that you took hand or part, even by an approving smile, in our work here to-day, you shall have a true American welcome. (Cheers.) I cannot bind myself to more, and shall merely say, "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder." (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency returned by special train, leaving Killarney at a quarter to nine o'clock, and arriving in Dublin a few minutes after two.

SAILING OF THE SQUADRON.

KILLARNEY, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1857.—The Lord Lieutenant and a large party left here for Dublin at 8.50 this morning, and will reach Dublin about one o'clock. Last night the shore end of the cable was handed to his Excellency, on the mainland, near Valentia, and laid satisfactorily, and the ships immediately sailed to Newfoundland, all as well as could be desired.

War Proclaimed by the Insurgents.

From the Lecompton Democrat, August 6.]

We publish this week the Military Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of the self-style Gen. Lane, commanding the insurgent forces of Kansas. It will be perceived that the insurgents are effecting a complete military organization, in defiance not only of the laws of Congress and of this Territory, in regard to the militia, but also of the authority of their own so-called Topeka State Legislature, which refused to pass any laws for such a purpose. Here, then, is undisguised rebellion, assuming the form of a military organization for the purpose of overthrowing the Territorial Government of Kansas, and with it the government of the United States in this Territory, by installing, by force and terror, their insurgent Topeka State Government.

In these proclamations, the government of their country, established by Congress in Kansas, is denounced as despotic, and it is declared that "the despotism which has been forced upon us must be overthrown." Lawrence was established as the "Head-quarters" of this insurgent military organization; but the avowed object is to extend it to every "neighborhood, town and settlement" of Kansas. The military organization was intended in aid of the local insurrectionary government which was commenced by pre-concert with the establishment of the so-called city government of Lawrence. The city of Lawrence, which was organized and colonized by the great Abolition Society of Massachusetts, assumed to be a sovereignty in connection with the town speculation, and filled with their paid mercenaries and pensioned corps of slanderers, reporters and correspondents, was selected as their headquarters, and the point where they should commence the revolution.

By pre-concert, Lawrence was to commence the revolution by the establishment of an insurgent city government in defiance of the Government of the United States, and of this Territory, resting upon an avowed revolution. The false idea of a voluntary association, which no one would have disturbed, to remove nuisances, etc., disappears at once on a perusal of the charter, which creates a complete city government. Indeed, they call it a "municipal corporation" in the charter, and give it full powers, legislative, executive and judicial. A Mayor and board of seven Aldermen to legislate; a Mayor, Treasurer, Assessor and City Marshal, endowed with full power for the Police, the execution of their laws, and Justices of the Peace to adjudicate, with powers to enter judgments for debts, fine, arrest and imprisonment. Full power is given to assess and collect taxes by force, and to change the property, even of non-residents, by sale on execution by the City Marshal. They call it a "government," not a voluntary association, and give to it all the comprehensive powers usually appertaining to city governments. This government has no basis in law, but only in openly avowed rebellion and revolution.

With a view to the maintenance of this government by force, they have established Lawrence as the "head-quarters" of a military insurgent force. They have appointed Gaius Jenkins, commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces; Conway, adjutant general; Whitman, quartermaster general; and Philips, a British Tory, the slanderous correspondent of the New York Tribune, whose heart is overflowing with treason, and with intense hatred to the government of the Union, commissary general. To each of these insurgent officials they assign "an office in the city of Lawrence." They separate the whole territory into four military divisions and eight brigades. They make "G. W. Deitzler, of Lawrence, superintendent of enrollment for the division; Kagi, of Topeka, of the 2d; Root, of Wyandott, of the 3d; and Riddle of Grasshopper Falls, of the 4th; and besides the general officers, they appoint captains, lieutenants, sergeants, corporals, and a complete roll of officers and men throughout the Territory, and they are now drilling their insurrectionary forces at various points. One of their most significant orders is this, as quoted from Gen. Lane's proclamation: "That the roll of each company shall require a registry to be made of all persons in his neighborhood, town, or settlement, if any such there be, who shall refuse to enroll himself in said company, and transmit the same with his company roll to this office at Lawrence." The object of this registry of those who refuse enrollment, is well known. It is borrowed from the scenes of the French Revolution. It is to mark, as was done then, as victims, all who would not bow down to the ferocious rule of Marat and Rospiere. As the rolls of the non-insurgents were kept at Paris by the guillotine tribunal, so here it is to be kept at Lawrence by the insurgent chiefs, Lane, Conway, Whitman and Philips.

The reign of terror has already commenced. Already have they notified many highly respectable Free State Democrats to leave Kansas, on peril of their lives and property. Not a few days since they seized a highly respectable citizen of this county, whose only crime was that he was a Free State conservative Democrat, and gave his dwelling to the flames, subjected him to tar and feathers, and his wife, who is an invalid lady, to a species of torture too speakable, and more barbarous than any that ever disgraced any age or country. Since this Topeka movement, also, and but a few days since, they seized a citizen of Topeka, a man of high character and standing, and, as expected, none only offense was that he avowed himself a Free State National Democrat, and were dragging him by the throat, to the Kansas river, a few yards distant, when he was rescued by a portion of the citizens; but he was told that if he persisted in his course, all his valuable and extensive dwellings would be given to the flames. Do not such facts as these prove conclusively that their professed object of protecting the polls, is as false a pretence as to call their Irish gunpowder, in Lawrence, a voluntary association; whilst requiring from its officers an oath to support the Topeka State Constitution? What do they want with the military organization to protect the polls at Lawrence where they boast of a majority of twenty to one? What do they want with a similar organization at Topeka, Osawatomie, Emporia, and, in fact, throughout the Territory, where they boast of a majority of ten to one?

It is well known that terror reigns in Lawrence, and that conservative Democratic citizens dare not express their opinion there. It is well known that about two months since they drove a Territorial officer, clothed with the full authority of law, from Lawrence, by threats of violence, and committed a most cowardly and atrocious outrage upon a very respectable citizen, whose only offence was that he quietly submitted to the laws. It is well known that but a few weeks since, by similar means, these same men, who falsely profess a desire to protect the polls, prevented an election at Lawrence, for Delegate to the Constitutional Constitution.

Do they not openly avow that there is no Territorial or other government now in existence in Kansas, and that, therefore, they must resort to revolution? Step by step they have dragged their deluded followers into an actual revolution, supported by a complete military organization. Aided by this military organization, they have opened the revolution by establishing an insurrectionary government in Lawrence, intending to extend it in towns, cities and counties throughout the Territory, and then put in complete operation their insurgent Topeka State Government, as a State of the Union, for their leaders well know that a Democratic Congress and Administration would never admit them under their insurgent State organization.

Having in fact superseded the Territorial government by town, city and county organizations in detail, their purpose is, when Congress shall refuse them admission under their Topeka State Constitution, to establish Kansas as an Independent State out of the Union. Then they will open the civil war, by making Kansas an asylum for the slaves of Missouri, and appeal to the North, which they boast will send them all the military recruits that are needed. Their ultimate object is the dissolution of the Union, and the formation of a separate Northern confederacy, of which Kansas shall constitute a part. Their avowed object then, is war, actual war upon the South, and especially upon the Southwest. Indeed this is now openly avowed in the speeches of their orators in the convention of the whole party at Topeka, on the 16th of July last. We quote from Gen. Lane's speech as reported in their principal organ, the *Kansas News*, in which Gen. Lane said: "He should never consider their work done till there was a free State made out of the Indian Territory on the South, and one out of Texas, between that Territory and the Gulf of Mexico. Till then he was a crusader for freedom."

Their organ says: "When the General closed three cheers were given for LANE, THE CRUSADER OF FREEDOM." It is not merely, then, the overthrow of the government of the United States in Kansas, that is contemplated, but of the laws and solemn treaties of the United States, where slavery is protected by them and by the Federal Constitution, in the Indian territories, south of Kansas. Nay, more, it is openly avowed that this war is to be carried into Texas, from its northern boundary to the Gulf, where slavery is not only protected by State laws and a State government, but also by a solemn compact by Congress with Texas, under which that State was admitted into the Union. Such is the plan openly avowed by the leader and military General of the insurgent forces. It is war, civil war, that is contemplated, not only in Kansas, but in the Indian territory and in Texas, and as a certain consequence, the dissolution of the Union. Indeed, they openly boast in their organs, that a colony, similar to that of Lawrence, has already gone into the Indian territory, south of Kansas, to abolitionize the Indian territory in defiance of the laws and treaties of the United States. Arouse, then, friends of the Union in the North, whose aid is expected in this treason, and rebuke it through the press, through public meetings, and through the ballot-box; and let those traitors know that an overwhelming majority of the North, as well as of the South, will sustain the Government of their country.

The Bolton Murder.

From the Nashville Patriot.]

During the past week there has been much excitement in Memphis, growing out of what is believed to be an attempt on the part of a prisoner, confined in jail, under an indictment for murder in the first degree, through his friends and counsel, to effect his release, and to escape trial. It appears that the prisoner, Robert H. Ives, who killed, in Memphis, a man named McMillan, that he was arrested and stood an examination before three magistrates who committed him to jail, bail being refused—that, subsequently, a "true bill" was found against him in the Criminal Court, before which he was arraigned, and hearing the indictment read, pleaded "not guilty"—and that he was then remanded to jail for trial at the October term of the Court. He did not ask the Court to admit him to bail. Recently, however, he passed over all the Judges in that Circuit, and applied to Judge Fitzgerald, at Huntingdon, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with as his counsel alledge, a view to be admitted to bail. The writ was granted, and preparations were made to remove Bolton from Memphis to Huntingdon for an investigation, before Judge F. of the propriety of admitting him to bail. Citizens of Memphis believing the action of Bolton and his friends was prompted by a determination to prevent his being tried for murder, by effecting his release on bail or otherwise, and permitting him to flee the country, held a public meeting and determined that he should not be removed *from Memphis*. They did not question the integrity of Judge Fitzgerald; but believed that the ends of justice would be promoted, by retaining his out. They appealed to the counsel of Bolton to withdraw his Application to Judge F., and to submit the matter to some Judge in Memphis. This appeal was rejected. They asked the sheriff to decline the service of removing Bolton. He replied that he would obey the mandate of the Judge. Thereupon, a guard of citizens was detailed, to prevent the removal of Bolton, and when the sheriff applied at the jail for the prisoner, he could not get him. The resistance of the citizens was effective.

Early in the morning McKim attempted to commit suicide in his cell. Being left alone for a time, he opened a vein in his arm, with the evident intention of bleeding to death. The attendants, however, observe him shortly after the act, and before much loss of blood had taken place.

Heavy Defalcation at the St Nicholas Hotel—$30,000 Missing—The Book-keeper in Outjuly.

For some time past the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel have suspected the honesty of one or more of the most responsible clerks in their employment. They have have lost large sums of money for which they could not account. They recently found a much greater than they were, but in vain they watched and watched. If their chief book-keeper and entry clerk, Mr. John M. Lawler, had not assigned them to watch, they would have continued to be from $20 to $50 a week, when an assistant book-keeper was in the habit of appropriating. The delinquent's false entries in the cash book were detected by Mr. Lawler, who promptly notified Messrs. Treadwell & Acker of the fact. Mr. Lawler, of course, rose high in the estimation of Messrs. Treadwell & Acker, and he became one of the important men of the establishment.

But very large sums were still unaccounted for in the gross receipts of the Hotel. And Lawler wondered how the deficiency could be explained. The explanation was on Wednesday reached in this wise: About six weeks ago, an English gentleman was stopping at the St. Nicholas, who desired to leave the city for the West by the earliest possible train, and unnecessarily rose before daylight to accomplish his object. Estimating the amount of his bill by English currency, he paid the night watchman right sovereigns, bidding him retain the balance for his own use. The watchman gave the right sovereigns to Mr. Lawler, and subsequently asked for the balance. The book was not made up, so the watchman waited and waited, (at least, so goes the story,) and finding his previous suspicions of the book-keeping conject confirmed, he informed Mr. Treadwell, one of the proprietors of the Hotel, of the circumstance. Mr. Treadw