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.

Daily Circulation - - - - - - - - 1,248

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1857.

RAILROAD JUBILEE AT JACKSON.

The great Railroad Jubilee and celebration of the completion of the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad to Jackson, will take place to-morrow at that city. The morning or evening trains of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will convey persons, wishing to attend, to Grand Junction to-day in time to take the train to Jackson. The hospitable citizens of Jackson are making grand preparations for the entertainment of their guests. Hensing's fine band will go out on the evening train.

THE MAYSVILLE WITNESSES.

The *Eagle and Enquirer* of Sunday morning, publishes a letter from thirty citizens of Maysville, Ky., certifying to the good character of Mr. McMillan, the man killed by Isaac Bolton, and bearing witness that the "batch of witnesses" transhipped from that place to this city, whom they aver were hired by the prisoner, (Bolton) are (or a majority of them) "vagrants of well established bad characters, whom no judge or jury here (at Maysville) would credit for a moment." The persons whose names are signed to this letter think that the removal of these witnesses, or "jail birds," as they are styled, was a happy riddance to Maysville. The signers of the letter, the *Eagle* says, are known to some of our most respectable merchants, who avouch them to be gentlemen of respectability and veracity.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The Jackson *Mississippian* is not prepared to believe that the course of Gov. Walker of Kansas is "in the main" "approved" by the Tennessee Democracy, "the Appeal to the contrary notwithstanding." We shall not further argue this question with our friend of the *Mississippian*, but invite him to come up to Tennessee and judge for himself. We wish him to note that we did not assert that all of Gov. Walker's language is approved in Tennessee unconditionally, but his "course" or policy is "in the main" the subject of approbation, by which we mean the policy which he suggested of submitting the labors of the constitutional convention to the "*bona fide* inhabitants" for their ratification or rejection.

It is very true that Gov. Walker, subjected himself to criticism, when he assumed that he would oppose the action of the convention if it refused to submit the constitution to the people, because it is the prerogative of the convention to determine this question, as to whether it is expedient or not. But this does not alter the correctness of the policy itself, because Gov. Walker undertook to enforce it by intemperate and unwarranted expressions. Nothing is more common than for men even of acknowledged ability, in the zeal of discussion, to use injudicious and sometimes extreme means and arguments to carry their point. We may condemn the one and approve the other. It is not the part of wisdom to repudiate the policy because the arguments of some of its friends may be unsound. Gov. Walker erred in some of the positions assumed by him, but as long as his policy was sound, as long as it appeared accordant with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, that the people should be consulted in the establishment of the fundamental law that is to govern them and their posterity, we did not think it wise or just to wage against him and the Administration a fierce and exterminating war. We may illustrate this position by the argument used by Mr. Buchanan in favor of the annexation of Texas, where he assumes that its annexation would be the means of opening an outlet for the ultimate disappearance of slavery through the Mexican States. And also, the same great statesman when deprecating the existence of slavery in the South, at the same time enforces in the strongest language, the duty of the North to uphold the constitutional rights of the South, and declared that for the protection of these rights he would himself shoulder his musket and march to the Southern States to defend his southern brethren against fanatical invasion.

Now in both these cases, the position of Mr. Buchanan "in the main" met the approbation of the South. We were satisfied that he was right in his conclusions. We applauded him, because he defended our rights, although he did not concur with us in his judgment of our institutions. In the former case he voted to admit slave territory to the Union, and his argument was rather addressed to his Northern fellow-citizens to induce an acquiescence in it. But did the *Mississippian* approve the argument, and if it did not, when did it presume to fiercely attack Mr. Buchanan for addressing it to the Senate? Our opponents last summer endeavored to prejudice the people of the South against Mr. B. because of this argument. The South saw through the sophistry and ratified the uniform course of the object of their assaults—expressed their endorsement of the Northern Statesman who dared to do right and uphold their rights, although he may not have arrived at his conclusions by the same path with themselves—with a unanimity unparalleled in their history.

But we will not carry this argument farther, and will stop to consider a question which the *Mississippian* propounds to us. The *Mississippian* says:

"We have a question to ask the Appeal; and would be glad to receive a candid answer: Walker has declared that the Constitution of Kansas must be submitted to all the settlers in the Territory, without regard to legal qualifications, embracing naturalized and unnaturalized persons of every nation, sex, age, color and condition, which includes free negroes, and the red men of the Kickapoo, Delaware and Iowa tribes; and says, that in the event his command is not complied with, the Constitution will be rejected by Congress. Now, has Tennessee elected any member to that body who will conform his conduct to this declaration or pledge? It is the gist of Walker's "policy," and we desire to know if even the Memphis Appeal will say that it is sustained in Tennessee."

If Gov. Walker has ever made such a declaration, as the above, we have never seen it, and should be glad that the *Mississippian* would enlighten us as to the time when and the place where he made it. Gov. Walker did advocate the submission of the constitution of Kansas to the vote of the actual resident settlers, but of course he meant such as were entitled to vote under the provisions of the organic act, which is to say, citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become such by taking the oath of allegiance. He could not have meant that "red men" and "free negroes" were to be included in the category of "resident settlers," because he was at that precise time advocating the submission of all the inhabitants of Kansas to the laws, and the laws specifically excluded from voting the description of persons above named. The *Mississippian* might as well claim that Mr. Buchanan also advocated that "red men of the Kickapoo, Delaware and Iowa tribes" and "free negroes" should vote when in his inaugural address he indicated that the "*bona fide* inhabitants" of Kansas should decide upon the character of their constitution. Neither Mr. Buchanan nor Gov. Walker deemed it necessary to be more specific, because they never dreamed that such a misinterpretation would be attached to their language.

We are proud, therefore, to answer the *Mississippian* by the assurance that we do not believe that Tennessee has elected any member to Congress who is willing to construe Gov. Walker's language so offensively, either to the Administration who appointed him or to Gov. Walker himself, as to believe that he is in favor of every nation, sex, age, color and condition "voting upon the Constitution."

We have now a question to ask the *Mississippian* and should like to hear our friend upon it. Is not the *Mississippian* itself in favor of the policy of submitting the Constitution of Kansas to the qualified voters of the Territory, leaving it to the discretion of the Convention, to decide who are qualified and entitled to vote? And if a majority of the people of Kansas,—the qualified voters—are resolutely opposed to slavery, how long would a pro-slavery Constitution stand, and what substantial gain would the South make by securing its adoption and the admission of Kansas under it, against the will of the majority of the people?

A Frog in Ice.—The editor of the Savannah *Georgian* was a few days ago shown a lump of Northern ice in which a medium sized frog was comfortably and coolly sconced. His froghship showed symptoms of life after his incrustation had dissolved, and, having been placed in water, was thawed into life and activity. It certainly was a curiosity to see a live frog thus done up in ice.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We are yet unable, says the Nashville *Union*, to complete our table of the vote for Governor. We lack the vote of Anderson, Carter, Grainger and Hancock, in East Tennessee; Robertson, and Van Buren, in Middle Tennessee, and Fayette, Obion and Weakley, in West Tennessee. In the counties heard from the vote stands:

For Harris	64,464
For Hatton	53,532
Harris' majority	10,932

The counties yet to hear from gave Buchanan a majority of 287; and if they voted for Governor as in the Presidential election, Harris' majority in the State will be 11,219. We republish our table this morning with such corrections as we have been able to make.

We will feel under obligations to any friend in either of the counties yet to hear from, who will forward us the vote.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Jeff. Davis at Holly Springs—Remaining Appointments Given Up.—It will be seen by the following from the Holly Springs *Herald* of the 12th inst., that owing to the delicate state of his health Col. Davis has reluctantly abandoned his remaining appointments to address his fellow-citizens. This announcement will be received with deep regret in every section of the State:

"When here he was quite feeble, having had a chill the day before the delivery of his speech. Indeed, his health is in a very precarious condition. He is now spending a few days with our fellow-citizen, Col. Chas. L. Thomas. His friends here unanimously urged him to desist from the canvass, and to think only of recruiting his health, as his life is too valuable to the South to be imperilled by continuing to fill his appointments. As soon, therefore, as he is sufficiently recruited, he will return to his home, leaving his remaining appointments unfilled. We hope those who were anxiously expecting to listen to his eloquent counsel, though regretting the disappointment, will approve his determination."

Judge Longstreet's Railroad Address.—We observe that Judge Longstreet has an appointment to address the citizens of Marshall county at Holly Springs on Wednesday next, to urge upon them the propriety and profit of an investment in the mortgage bonds of the Mississippi Central Railroad. He always has resources for the entertainment and instruction of the public that but few possess, and we take it for granted that he will therefore have a large crowd to hear him. He has, we learn, no other interest in the road than that of a citizen of Mississippi, properly estimating the value of internal improvements.

Another Plank Gone.—It was confidently believed, and so announced in this paper, that the Mississippi Know Nothings had at last, after much disappointment and tribulation, succeeded in getting a sufficient number of their prominent men to "stand fire," so as to make a State ticket. But in this we were mistaken. It is announced by authority in the Holly Springs *Herald*, of the 12th inst., that Col. J. W. C. Watson, of Marshall county, declines the nomination for Attorney General tendered him by the Know-Nothing Executive Committee. So another plank is gone. Who is bold enough to offer himself a "living sacrifice to Lutnese Americanism?"

The Cotton Crop.—The cotton crop will doubtless, from what we learn, yet be abundant in this region, notwithstanding the many hailstorms it has had, and prediction against it if the fall continues favorable till in October. Some of the planters say their cotton crop will be overwhelming. I think it is general in this country. It is not that it is common for the cotton planter to complain, let his crop be good or bad. If very good he wants it to be still better, and is always finding some fault from the time of its planting till it is gathered—and hence we find that the majority of the cotton planters complaining, it is not good evidence that his crop is a failure. I don't think from what I can gather from all my exchanges, that there ever was a more general crop in point of abundance.—*Miss. Valley Planter, 11th inst.*

Aberdeen Sunny South.—Mr. M. C. Galdaway having retired from the editorial control of this paper, will, it is announced, take up his residence in Memphis with the view of publishing a paper here. His brother, L. T. Galloway, Esq., will hereafter conduct the *Sunny South* as its editor and proprietor.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.—The Houston *Petrel* says of this road:

"The cars are running to Brownsville ten miles above Macon and are moving slowly but surely along, and as the company have the means, and a contract already made for the iron, the track laying will, it is said, certainly reach West Point in time to carry off the present crop."

ARKANSAS NEWS.

More About Mails.—Without reflecting upon the Post Master at Memphis (who is our personal and political friend, and a good officer) we feel bound to respectfully call his attention to the great importance, to those interested, of making up all mail matter for Helena DIRECT, instead of sending it to Napoleon for distribution. His attention to this matter will greatly oblige a large class of his patrons.

Many correspondents from Central and Northern Arkansas have written to us, insisting that mail matter for all our offices north of Little Rock should also, if distributed at Memphis, be sent via Helena, instead of Napoleon. We commend their suggestion to the attention of the Postmaster at Memphis, and hope it will be acted on.—*Helena Democrat.*

River and Crops.—The river is still navigable at this point for the larger class steamers. The weather is warm and dry, with occasional indications of more rain. With good propitious weather, and a late fall, we think the planter need not despair of an average crop.—*Pine Bluff Enterprise. Sept. 10.*

Crops.—If no disaster befalls the cotton crop of this section, there will doubtless be a larger yield than has ever been realized in the country.—*Mariella Sage, Sept. 9.*

Gov. Conway—The Helena *Shield* notices the arrival at that place of Gov. Conway *en route* for Little Rock. His visit to the Virginia Springs has greatly improved his health, and prepared him to address himself still more diligently to official duty.

The Creek Payment.—Was brought to a close on last Saturday evening, it wound up with perfect satisfaction all parties. Maj. Rector and company left on Sunday morning for the Seminole Agency, to pay the money due to the Seminoles. We have just returned from there—had a swimming fine time of it. *Fort Smith Herald, September 5.*

☞ The *Daily Nashville Union* now comes to us much enlarged and improved. It now ranks with the largest as it always has been one of the best papers in the South.

Fall Elections.—State elections will be held in Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa on the second Tuesday in October next. We look for large Democratic gains, if not brilliant Democratic triumphs, in all.

Very Good.—One of our cotemporaries remarking upon the correspondence between President Buchanan and Professor Silliman the Great New Haven geologist, says: "the letter of response is rather a *crustacious* formation, but disintegrating."

Suit for Libel.—It is stated that a warrant was issued on Saturday for the arrest of Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, on a criminal charge of libel on the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, M. C. elect for the lower district of New York. A civil suit in which the damages are laid at $25,000, has also, we hear, been commenced by Mr. Sickles. These actions are founded on a charge in the *Herald* that Mr. Sickles had procured a retainder in the Street Commissioner case of Delvin against Conover, only to betray his client, Delvin.

Vermont Election—Great Democratic Gain.—The reaction against the Black Republicans is felt even in Vermont, a State above all others wedded to their cause, and where our political friends always fight hopeless of success. Last year the majority for Fremont was near thirty thousand, but this year it will not probably be half that number. The Democratic vote will be fully equal to last year, notwithstanding the light vote, but the Black Republican's fall off immensely. This great Democratic gain in Vermont is a bright opening of the campaign in the free States, and indicates that they will nearly all wheel into the Democratic column this fall.

A Man's Heart Thrown Eighty Feet from his Body.—On Friday, the 4th inst., Martin Glenn, an Irish laborer, who had been working on a gravel train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, was run over by the cars on the road and literally torn to pieces. His head was found on one side of the road and his mangled body upon the track, while portions of his limbs and lacerated flesh were strewn over the ground. And, stranger and more horrible still, his heart was picked up at a distance of eighty feet from where his shattered, decapitated body lay. So says a Cincinnati paper.

Behind the Times.—A North Carolina paper says: "There are a great many people who live in ignorance for the want of a newspaper. Last winter, while traveling between this place and Raleigh, we met a man who conversed intelligently about farming, but who had not heard of the death of John C. Calhoun or Gen. Jackson! He expressed great regret at their departure, and could not imagine what the country would do without them. He was told that Gen. Pierce had kept things pretty straight, when he actually asked, 'Who is Pierce?'"

Congressional Contest in North Mississippi—Lamar and Alcorn.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

I happened in Mount Pleasant yesterday and heard the discussion between these two champions for the people's suffrages for Congressional honors. Col. Alcorn led off in the debate. His speech consumed about one hour's time. Nothing else, save the *bones, hair* and *hide* of *Alien Suffrage* that was left after the recent very unwholesome repast that his Know-Nothing friends had in Tennessee. In justice to the Col., however, I should state that he denied in the onset his allegiance to that, or any other party. He runs as the *independent* candidate for Congress, and denounced conventions and caucusses throughout his speech.

The Colonel spoke vehemently against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Said it contained that "*Raw head and bloody bones*" *Alien Suffrage*; and declared that its enactment had repealed all the old French laws (obsolete) existing in Kansas which established the institution of slavery. In his statements, while on the alien question, he certainly made some glaring mistakes in point of fact. One I will notice, as it is the only one that I think Col. Lamar overlooked. In speaking of the foreigner's right to vote under the bill, he said he (the Foreigner,) might be landed *one day* upon our shores with manacles upon his wrists, and the next day, if in Kansas, take the *preliminary* oath to support the Constitution of the United States, &c., and cast his vote. Now, if I remember the law correctly, no foreigner can avail himself of the privileges conferred by the taking of this oath, until after he has resided in the country two years. The *final* oath is then taken at the expiration of three more years, and he becomes a citizen. The Colonel makes some little capital by this mode of argumentation (?)—hence I make the correction. Col. Lamar followed in a speech of beauty and power that I have rarely heard equaled by a man of his age. His diction is very fine, and his arguments all forcible, and directly to the point. This was the first time that I ever heard him, and I was delighted. In fact, let it be stated to his honor, for it is true—that his honest, manly bearing and chivalric course in debate won the hearts of all, "even his enemies being judges." In these days of political degeneracy such conduct "on the hustings," particularly attracts forcibly the attention of the people, and should be commended.

Col. Lamar referred in the commencement of his speech to Col. Alcorn's *recent* "holy horror" of conventions, caucusses, &c. Said it had only been about two years since "the *Independent* (?) candidate" was himself a member of, yea candidate before, not an open convention, but a secret, midnight conclave that dared not assemble even within the limits of their own State, and was there defeated for the nomination for Congress. After raking the "Independent candidate" and Know-Nothingism most unmercifully, Col. Lamar took up the Kansas bill, and made a masterly defense of its provisions. The Alien vote, he proved from the bill itself, was only cast at the first election after the organization of the Territory. And that the same provision had been incorporated in the organic act of almost every Territory since the foundation of the Government. That Washington and nearly every President since his Administration had sanctioned the principle. And that Mr. Fillmore, the great teacher of the gentleman himself, had signed the Washington Territorial bill with the Alien Suffrage clause in it. It might be added, that this ridiculous question is a *dead one*—a "*dead dog*," if you please. There is no other Territory to which it can be applied; and doubtless Kansas, where the principle is not now inforce—i.e. the Alien does not vote—will very soon be admitted into the Union as a sovereign State.

With regard to the repeal of the old French or Spanish laws in the Territory sanctioning slavery, Col. Lamar showed that the Kansas bill extended the Constitution of the United States over that Territory which recognizes the institution and thereby afforded to the slave holder a far better guaranty for his property than any old obsolete French or Spanish law could afford. To use his own language, if the bill did tear down the old mud castle of Spanish despotism it reared in its stead, the proud temple of American liberty. This article is becoming too long—I cannot notice the portion of Col. L's speech showing that the Democratic party is the only one that is national, &c., and is the only party that can successfully combat Abolitionism.

The conclusion of his speech enraptured the audience, and was beautifully eloquent.

It is but just to both the candidates to say that their courtesy and gentlemanly conduct towards each other won the admiration and commendation of all who heard them. I never in my life witnessed a debate (political I mean) conducted by both of the parties more fairly or honorably. ARKANSAS.

The Florida Indians.

The little band of Florida Seminoles (says the Montgomery *Advertiser*) are certainly an uncomfortable race. They know no such word as surrender. Even after their ammunition is exhausted, they betake themselves to their native swamps and morass s, and hide, like snakes, in the grass. We noticed, some time since, the capture of fifteen of their number, six squaws and nine pappooses—by Capt. Jacob E. Mickler. We find the following particulars of the capture in the Tampa *Peninsular* of the 15th instant:

Capt. M., with twenty-five men, was approaching an island in a swamp-surrounded swamp when he heard sounds of wood chopping. The command was divided into two parties, the island was surrounded, and a charge ordered, which was promptly made. But one warrior was seen; he was pursued by three men, and probably would have been captured but for the accidental discharge of a gun, slightly wounding one of the pursuers. Fearing an attack and the loss of his captives, Capt. M. specially left the ground. He afterwards returned with five men and burned the huts, and, as he supposed, the effects of the Indians.

The squaw captured by Capt. Sparkman, on the 19th ult., two days after Mickler's capture, made, in substance, the following statements, which may be taken for what the authorities there are entitled to:

She was one of the party attacked by Capt. Mickler, of which Fuswhah was chief—the party comprised seventeen warriors and a large number of women and children. The warriors had no ammunition; when attacked they secreted themselves in the grass, and witnessed the capture of their wives and children, without a charge of powder or a ball to use in their defense. When the camp was fired the warriors came from their hiding places and rescued from the flames all their effects.

Bowlegs had plenty of warriors with him, and was well supplied with ammunition; he was on the south side of Lake Okeechobee.

She also informed Capt. Sparkman that the squaws were tired of the war; that they were kept moving from place to place, and had, in consequence, become dissatisfied, and would willingly place themselves under the protection of the whites. Of the warriors she said they were determined to continue hostilities. She had never heard one of them express a desire to surrender.

This squaw could talk very good English; her revelations were given us by a person for whose veracity we will vouch. She was loth to leave her captors and lingered around the camp several hours after she had permission to depart.

Massachusetts Politics.

Worcester, Mass., September 8.

A Convention of the young men of this vicinity favorable to the election of Hon. N. P. Banks, jr., for Governor, was held here to-day. About three hundred persons were present, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Banks' appearance called forth great applause. His speech, lengthy and eloquent, reviewed the Republican movement from the start. Attributing the national defeat to a want of manly concessions, he knew, for the first time of the transfer to the theatre of politics of this State, the great purpose of the contest for past years: "We demand the restitution of freedom in Kansas, and a reunion of the people. The sorried column of last year will support us; and I feel as, standing upon our own native heather, we are supporting the faith of our fathers, and I welcome the contest."

Mr. Banks said he intends religiously to support the Union and the Constitution and demands of the North, and will accede to the South all that can be claimed under the Constitution, and adds: "I resist all interference with slave labor in the States where it exists but am inflexibly opposed to the admission of other slave States or acquisitions of territory to be formed into slave States. I entertain no doubt of the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, or that it ought to exercise that power." He also declared his allegiance to the American party.

Senator Wilson made a speech to the Convention, endorsing the Americanism and Republicanism of Mr. Banks, the candidate for Governor.

The Cotton Crop in Alabama.—The Cahaba (Dallas) *Gazette*, of the 4th inst., says:

We have been informed by several planters that the boll worms have appeared, and are worse than they have been since 1848. These destructive insects, appearing at the close of a bad season, pretty well finish the crop. We believe there will be an early frost from the signs of the weather—if so, the Dallas planters will hardly pay expenses.

The Wetumpka *Dispatch*, of the same date, says:

We have been told that the boll worm is doing considerable injury to the cotton of several of the planters of this vicinity. Mr. I. M. Norris picked twenty or thirty bolls, at random, from two or three plants, and found that every one of them was completely destroyed.

The Mobile *Mercury* publishes the annexed extract from a letter dated Uniontown, Perry county, September 1:

The cotton crops are very spotted. Some say they are tolerably good, but most of the planters complain heavily. I think if the season proves favorable, there will be as much made in this neighborhood as last year.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of Tuesday, the 8th, says: "Yesterday and Sunday the thermometer got up to about ninety degrees. It was glorious weather for the cotton."

Improved "Kentucky Sheep."

Below we give extracts from a communication written by Robt. W. Scott, Esq., to the *Western Farm Journal*, giving the history and characteristics of the Kentucky improved Sheep, of which he is the originator:

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The sheep which are called "common or native" in the West are a hardy and prolific variety, but they are deficient in size, in thrift, and in fleece. Though their general diffusion shows their adaptation to all the circumstances under which they are placed, yet it is well known that the tendency which all animals have to adapt themselves to climate and subsistence may be materially modified and controled by judicious crosses, and that the improvement made by these crosses becomes permanent, and thereby stamps distinct varieties of the same class of animals. Chiefly by these three influences, crosses, climate and subsistence, the Bakewell, the Southdown, the Saxony, and other varieties were produced, and their distinctive features in their respective localities are as indelible as those of the present or native stocks. In the same manner, no doubt, still new varieties may be produced, nor does there appear to be any insuperable difficulty in blending in the same animal any number of valuable qualities which are not actually antagonistic to each other. These principles extend even to points almost of fancy merely. For example, some breeds are horned, while others have two, others three, and others still have four horns. The Syrian shepherd delights in a breed whose tails are so long and fat that a pair of wheels are required on which to draw them over the pastures; but we prefer sheep with short tails, and might select a variety which were as wholly destitute of them as dogs of some breeds are.

Acting on these impressions, I have perseveringly endeavored for about twenty years, to combine in the same animal the hardiness and prolific quality of the native sheep—the size and thrift of the Bakewell or Cotswold, and the symmetry of form and delicacy of mutton of the Southdown, and also to combine in the same fleeces the weight and length of the Cotswold, with the thickness and softness of the Saxony.

In the beginning about thirty ewes were selected from a flock of unimproved common sheep, and were bred to a very large and fine Saxony buck—the object being to give to the offspring more thickness to the fleece, more fineness to the fibre of the wool, and more delicacy to the mutton. This step was thought advisable before uniting the coarser and still more open fleeces of the large imported varieties, and the effect was satisfactory. The ewe lambs of this cross were bred to the 1st of October, after they were one year old, to an imported Bakewell buck of large, full, round carcass, and heavy fleece of long wool—the object being to increase, in the offspring, the weight of the carcass, and the quantity of the wool. The ewe lambs of this last cross were also in due time bred to an imported South down buck of large size and high form—the object being to infuse into the progeny that active, sprightly and thrifty disposition, and highly flavored and beautifully marbled mutton for which the Southdown are so justly celebrated. This object was also successfully attained. The mothers of this cross were the delight of the epicure, while the value of the fleece was not diminished, as much being gained in thickening the fibres of the wool as was lost in their length.

The next cross was made by a buck which possessed, in combination, many of the good qualities which it was desired to establish and perpetuate in the flock. He was three-fourths Bakewell and one-fourth Southdown—a large, active, hardy sheep, with a thick and heavy fleece, and his progeny possessed the same qualities in an eminent degree. The two next crosses were made by full blood Cotswolds, and he was by a very fine Bakewell, of a fabric of remarkable softness and silkiness of fleece. These were all animals with short necks, round barrels, broad backs, and full briskets. They added to the flock still more weight of carcass and fleece, while the texture of the latter and the delicate flavor of the former were not perceptibly impaired.

In the fall of 1851, a part of the flock was bred to an imported Cotswold, directly descended from imported stock. Every one of these crosses or breds is now perceptible in the flock, blended, but yet manifest in the character and habits as well as in the carcass and in the fleece, but in most of the older sheep some particular cross predominates in each individual as yet, which is naturally to be expected from the recentness of the cross. In order to obliterate these discrepancies and to produce more uniformity in the flock, the grown ewes were all bred in the Fall of 1854 to five select bucks, of my own breeding. The progeny, now two years old this spring, show a reasonable accomplishment of the object, though there is still more variation in their carcasses and fleeces, and some still show the motley faces of the Southdown, while the faces of others are pure white. Some yearling bucks are the produce of this cross, and they are all respects beautiful and valuable animals of their kind.

In the Fall of 1855, in order to carry out the same design, I bred chiefly to a composition buck, whose pedigree shows Cotswold, Oxfordshire, Teeswater, and Southdown stock. He was a highly formed and finely finished sheep, of large size, and thick fleece of medium length and fineness of fibre, and his lambs give promise of great beauty and value. Of these crosses the present flock of "Improved Kentucky Ewes," about ninety-six in number, is composed.

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE AND SUBSISTENCE OF THE WEST AND SOUTH.

In a country which is comparatively new, and where stock raising is conducted on an extensive scale, the housing of them in inclement weather is necessarily expensive and troublesome, and is indeed impracticable, except with those animals which are very valuable and very delicate. Hence the importance that sheep, which are generally regarded as of inferior importance, should be capable of self-protection as far as is possible. Indeed, no breed of sheep which require housing in winter can become a generally popular and profitable and truly a practical breed in the West and South. Having to live at all seasons in the open air, their subsistence must be of such a character as that they can gather it at all times and for themselves, or which can be given them with but little expense and trouble. Climate and subsistence are both known to have material influence even on the fleece of the sheep, and the growth of fine wool in the West must be kept up by the occasional infusion of fresh blood from the Merino sheep of Spain, or of Andalusia; and so much does the character of the food affect the quality of the wool, that the same individual, by a change of food may be made to produce, at different seasons, wool of widely different quality and value. Luxuriant and coarse vegetation, grown on limestone soils, is more favorable to the growth of longer and coarser wool; but this tendency may be qualified by judicious crossing, and a superior article of medium quality may thus be produced. The "Improved Kentucky Sheep" have always faced the bleakest winters, and the hottest, wetest, and driest summers without any protection whatever but what nature has given, and yet they have been almost entirely free from all disease, especially from the coughs which often in winter affect those of the fine wool breeds, and they have been equally free from the snuffles and foot-rot, which have been so fatal to the long wool breeds, in such wet summers as in 1855 in Kentucky. Clothed to the knees in wool, the ears in a thick, long and impenetrable fleece, they bid defiance to rain, wind and snow, and seem at all times to be comfortable and sprightly. In summer they are allowed to roam from pasture to pasture, and they devour almost every green weed but mullen and poke. In winter short grass is all which they require, and if that cannot be afforded to them, they will take their corn fodder with the cattle, and do well on it; though at yearing time, like other sheep, they require more concentrated food. The breeding ewes have never been fed with grain at any time; and when, during deep snows, they have been admitted to a hay stack, they have eaten of it but little.

THRIFTY AND PROLIFIC CHARACTER.

In the month of August, in each year, any aged, inferior, or declining ewes are taken from the flock, and on being separated from their lambs, and put on good grass, they soon make excellent mutton. Only those which are thrifty, and finely formed, and good wooled ewes are kept for breeders, and the utmost care had been taken, and no reasonable expense has been spared to secure bucks to breed to them, of similar character, and which would impart some superior quality to the flock, and no buck has ever been used with the slightest taint of any (even temporary) disease upon him. In this manner, and by frequent crosses with animals which were not (even remotely) related to each other, except in the case above stated, but also by crossing with bucks, even of different breeds, without making violent crosses, a degree of vigor, health and tariff have been infused into this breed which, I feel assured, is not surpassed, if, indeed, it is equalled, in any other.

So great is their tendency to take on flesh and fat, that ewes which lose their lambs not unfrequently become too fat on grass only to breed, and in more than one instance I have seen full three inches deep of fat on the ribs after being dressed for mutton, though fed on grass only. Notwithstanding the accidents to which they are subject, in the absence of a regular attendant or shepherd, and in despite of the rigors of March, without a shelter, I have often (when the flock was small) raised one third more lambs than there were ewes, and have rarely if ever failed to raise as many. On this subject, Mr. M. Blakemore, a successful and observant farmer, who has crossed his flock with my sheep, says, in reply to my inquiry of him: "When that stock of yours have thrive lambs they are large and strong, and most of them alive."

The Rev. Y. R. Pitts, an intelligent and successful farmer of Scott county, who has crossed his stock with the "Kentucky" sheep, in reply to my inquiry of him, says: "I think the ends at which you have aimed in improving your sheep, viz: good size, comparness of fleece, symetry of form, and good constitution, have been fully attained. The buck which I got of you is of fine size, and very thick fleece. His produce is decidedly superior to any lambs I have ever had dropped on my farm."

Mr. Price, besides saying in his letter "they are healthy, good feeders," &c., says also: "I find the sheep which I got of you have twice five or six times." He also writes that they have taken fifteen premiums at the Illinois State and County Fairs against all competition.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF MUTTON.

As it is not, for many reasons, desirable that sheep shall have the size of bullocks, other valuable qualities have not been sacrificed in this breed to obtain large carcass alone. Perhaps they are now fully as large as is compatible with that activity of habit which is indispensable to a breed of sheep which shall come into general use in the West and South. Larger and less active animals will also be liable to the depredations of the sheep hot, and their flesh will be less delicate, both to the eye and to the palate.

None of these sheep have ever been fully fatted, and their weights carefully noted, so far as I am informed; but Mr. Price, in his letter speaking of part bloods of this breed, says: "They are the sheep for mutton, arriving at fine size at two years old, and which bring, in the St. Louis market, from six to ten dollars per head."

A few years since I saved sixteen wethers of this breed of various ages from two to four years, and sold them, off of grass, to Mr. Wm Hopkins, a farmer and sheep dealer of Henry county, at fifteen dollars per head. A letter from him informs me as follows: "I sold them on Christmas, 1853, for twenty-five dollars per head. The person I sold them to did well with them. They took the premium at our (Eminence) Fair, in 1853, over a fine lot of Cotswold wethers. I consider them better than the Cotswold for mutton and wool, and think they feed kinder than any sheep I ever saw. They were pronounced by all the best sheep in market.

The following statements of the weights of some of them, taken in June, 1852, is extracted from my sheep register: "A yearling buck, 162 pounds; a grown ewe, 146 pounds; a two year old wether, 172 pounds; a three year old wether, 197 pounds. The following are the weights of some taken August, 1856: A yearling buck, 174 pounds; a two year old buck, never shorn, 224 pounds; a grown ewe, 162 pounds; one ewe lamb, 114 pounds. The sheep were all weighed off of grass, without extra feeding or care of any kind.

In Judge Brown's letter, he says: "The sheep are of very fine size and appearance, yielding a fine fleece of wool, and are fully equal, as to mutton, to any with which I am acquainted."

WEIGHT AND CHARACTER OF FLEECE.

The fleece of these sheep, like those, indeed, of all other breeds, are not entirely uniform as to length, thickness and fineness of fibre, some of them partaking more of one cross, and others of another cross; but still there is a general uniformity, and the diversity is of no practical disadvantage. Their wool is larger than that of any sheep except those of the Cotswold family, and is equal in length to that of many individuals of that family, while it greatly excels the wool of the Cotswold in fineness, softness and thickness. In some individuals it is inclined to be wavy or curly, but generally it is straight and wooly, and never wiry. Except the face and legs below the knees, the whole body is covered with a close, compact fleece, which leaves no open line on the back, as in the Cotswolds, but gives a perfect protection to the sheep, and causes it to present a smooth, handsome, and portly appearance. Their fleece have enough of grease or gum to preserve the softness and vitality of the fibres, even to their ends, but not so much as to give the sheep a dark and dirty appearance, as in the Saxons. Their wool receives back and other domestic dyes without any washing whatever, is easily cleansed on the sheep's back, and when it is washed in a soft water with soap, it readily becomes very white. For several years it has commanded from three to five cents more per pound than any other wool in this market.

An Ohio Corneyield.—The Scioto Valley, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is one of the big cornfields of the State, or rather a collection of big fields. Just across the river from Columbus is a field that would make Down-east Yankees envious to look upon. It is a single field of about six hundred acres, the stalks averaging from twelve to fourteen feet in hight, and will yield from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand bushels of corn. The field is one of the farm of one thousand four hundred acres belonging to W. S. Sullivan, of Columbus, and is cultivated by Mr. Dixon, who, during the planting and hoeing seasons, gives employment to forty hands—paying German women fifty-five cents and men seventy-five cents per day. The *Gazette* states that the German women are engaged in the fields the greater part of the summer, preferring field labor to household drudgery, and adds:

In gathering the crop they perform the labor of shocking and husking with the greatest facility, and the experience of some years past has shown that they are not only to be depended upon with greater certainty, but that they are of more advantage and profit to their employer than a large majority of their masculine associates.

Minnesota.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from St. Paul, Minnesota, under date of August 30th, communicates the following intelligence:

"The two Constitutional Conventions yesterday finished their seven weeks' labor, and were safely delivered of a constitution, or rather two constitutions, one of which is *erbatim et literatim* a copy of the other. The document was the production of the Joint Committee of Conference, and, as might be expected, having been drafted by five of the ablest men in each body, it is a much abler and statesmanlike production than would have been secured if both bodies had got together as one convention, and had participated in its formation. The prospects of Minnesota are now bright.

"So far as the constitution itself is concerned, there is a feeling of the utmost triumph on both sides, each claiming to have won a great victory. There will not be five hundred votes cast against it in the Territory."

Governor Walker.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* contains the following vindication of Governor Walker:

When the Black Republican press could find nothing else to say against the present Governor of Kansas, Hon. Robert J. Walker, it insinuated pretty broadly that he was a drunkard, and that many of his acts which those journals disapprove might be attributed to intemperance. It appears almost a libel upon the Governor to attempt to contradict such a charge; but least anybody might be led to believe it, we affirm, on what we know to be good authority, that, since Governor Walker's arrival in the Territory, he has not drank anything stronger than light claret, and that since the limited supply of that beverage, which he took with him was exhausted, he has drank nothing but water, tea and coffee. It is always the sign of a weak cause when one of the disputants resorts to personalities and falsehood to sustain his argument. The Governor is far too strong for the Black Republicans, and his opponents find solution of the difficulty will be their ruin. They are doubtless very much grieved that the official conduct has been so temperate and proof against reproach, and would willingly hurt him somewhere.

Right of Expatriation.

The following is the opinion of the Hon. Jeremiah Black, Attorney General of the United States, as to the right of expatriation:

Attorney General's Office, Aug. 17.

The note of Count Montgelas, transmitted to your Department through Mr. Vroom, our Minister at Berlin, asks for an explanation of the opinion given by Mr. Cushing, in October last, on the right of an American citizen to expatriate himself.

The specified case put by Count Montgelas is that of Julius Authon, a native of Irmelhausen, in Bavaria, who came to this country, and, after being naturalized, returned again to Bavaria. His effort to recover his status as a native of Bavaria seems to be impeded by a law of that country which provides that in the question whether he can throw off his allegiance to the United States, and if so, in what manner it is to be done.

There is no statute or other law of the United States which prevents either a native or naturalized citizen from serving his political connexion with this government, if he sees proper to do so, in time of peace, and for a purpose not directly injurious to the interests of the country.

There is no mode of renunciation prescribed. In my opinion, if he emigrates, carries his family and effects with him, manifests a plain intention not to return, takes up his permanent residence abroad, and assumes the obligation of a subject to a foreign government, this would imply a dissolution of his previous relations with the United States; and I do not think we could or would afterwards claim from him any of the duties of a citizen. At all events, the fact of renunciation is to be established, like other facts for which there is no prescribed form of proof, by any evidence which will convince the judgment. It is for the authorities of Bavaria to determine, first, whether they will admit Mr. Author to the privileges enjoyed by a subject of their King, without an express renunciation