THE DAILY APPEAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1857.

WEEKLY APPEAL

Our Weekly edition of to-morrow will embrace a number of interesting matters in its usual variety of reading. We ask particular attention to the following: Gov. Johnson's Speech; Speech of Mr. Hallett at a Democratic State Convention, held in Boston; of the Press in the various Cities of Ohio on the Money Pressure; Foreign Compiled Expressly for the Appeal; Interesting Letter from our California correspondent; Legislative Reports; Letters from our Nashville Correspondent; Religious Intelligence; Standing Committees of the State Senate; The Vote of Election of Hon. Andrew Johnson, United States Senate, from the Tennessee; Returns of the Mississippi, Georgia Elections; Alabama News; Thoughts on Current Topics; Local and Telegraphic Reports, Markets up to the hour of going to press, &c., &c. Copies will be ready for mailing, counting room at 10 cents each.

☞ We thank L. McDonough, Esq., for the *Jagonar*, for New Orleans papers.

☞ We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from our old friend, W. H. H. Tyler, Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi. He is looking in fine health.

Improving.—Gen. Haskell's friends will be glad to learn from intelligence that his health is improving, and that there is a prospect of ultimate recovery before a very long time.

The New Theatre.—The new Theatre being in readiness for a performance, Mr. Crisp's Company were unable to open it as expected that it will be opened on Monday night next, by the English Opera Troupe.

Ash's Theatre.—This place of amusement is nightly attended by gratified citizens, who admire the stage. Mrs. Rogers has been engaged, and Mr. Strong, the American Roscius, is performing some of the finest parts ever embodied in the English drama.

THE STATE ELECTIONS OF 1857.

BRILLIANT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS—PROGRESS OF REACTION.

The State elections of 1857, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, have indicated one of the most extraordinary reactions in favor of Democracy, and against the sectional factions by which it is opposed, and which came near beating it in the Presidential canvass of 1856, that was ever witnessed in our history. We propose to take a glimpse of them in the order in which they were held, and sum up the results:

New Hampshire led off in March about simultaneous with the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan. The Democracy came within three thousand five hundred votes of electing their Governor, although the State had given over six thousand for Fremont. In the short space of four months there was a gain of three thousand on the right side.

Next came Connecticut in April. The whole opposition to the Democracy was fused on a single State ticket, and that opposition had ten thousand majority for President in November. The Democracy, however, came within four hundred votes of electing their Governor; and they actually carried two of the four members of Congress, being a gain of two Democrats over the previous Congressional contest. In Rhode Island the Democratic gain over the Fremont vote was nearly as decided.

The Virginia election was held in May, and the Democrats carried all the members of Congress—thirteen in number—and four fifths of the Legislature, and made large gains on their enormous popular majority for President Buchanan. In this State we gained one member of Congress.

In Kentucky the Democratic victory was quite as signal as in Virginia. Eight Democrats were elected to Congress out of ten, being a Democratic gain of four. The Legislature was Democratic—the first time in twenty years—and there was a Democratic majority of thirteen thousand on the popular vote—nearly double that which had been given to Mr. Buchanan. A Democratic United States Senator was also gained.

In Tennessee the Democrats carried seven members of Congress out of ten, being a gain of three, and elected their Governor by eleven thousand majority, being a gain of three thousand over the vote of Mr. Buchanan. They carried the Legislature, which gives us two Democratic United States Senators.

In North Carolina the Democrats elected seven members of Congress out of eight, and had a popular majority in the State of nearly thirty thousand, which was nearly double that obtained by Mr. Buchanan.

In Alabama the Democrats elected all the seven members of Congress, which was a gain of one. They had, in fact, but little opposition in the State.

Missouri was a great battle-ground, both wings of the opposition uniting upon a single candidate for Governor, Mr. Rollins. In 1856 those wings had twenty-five thousand majority over the Democracy. Nevertheless, last August the Democracy chose their Governor over the united opposition by a majority of four hundred. They gained a Democratic member of Congress.

In Texas a Democrat was elected Governor by near ten thousand majority, and there was also a Democratic gain of one member of Congress.

In Vermont the Democratic vote increased two thousand over that received by Mr. Buchanan, while the Black Republican vote fell off fourteen thousand from that of Fremont. There was, therefore, a Democratic gain of sixteen thousand.

In Maine the Democratic vote increased two thousand over Buchanan's, while the Black Republicans lost fourteen thousand. Democratic gain, sixteen thousand.

In California the Democratic majority is considerable over both the Black Republicans and the Know-Nothings, and the gallant John B. Weller is elected Governor, taking the place of an opposition Executive.

Who can doubt, in view of these results, that the State elections yet to be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota, New York and other States, will exhibit results equally favorable for the Democratic cause?

☞ It has been ascertained that thirty-five widows, fifty-five children, six petty officers, twelve seamen and six firemen, sufferers by the loss of the *Central America*, are in need and deserving of a portion of the relief fund contributed in New York.

Murder.—On Thursday night last, three men entered the house of a German named Wieskan, in Vicksburg, apparently with the object of committing a rape on his daughter. While protecting her, the father was struck on the head with an iron bar and killed. The murderers were arrested.

☞ Commodore Paulding has made a report to the Navy Department with reference to the practicability of constructing a ship canal from Aspinwall to Panama. The distance is estimated at 42½ miles, and the expense at eighty millions. The great difficulty will be in procuring laborers.

Prof. Agassiz.—Professor Agassiz, of Harvard University, has been offered by the Emperor Napoleon the professorship of paleontology at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, made vacant by the death of M. d'Orbigny. He received a very flattering letter from the French Minister of Instruction, expressing the desire of the Emperor that he should accept. He however, declined, being unwilling to sever his connection with the United States.

Post Office Robbery.—The case of James D. Beavman, charged with robbing the Chicago Post Office, was called up in the United States District Court, sitting in that city, on Tuesday. The defense made first a motion to postpone the case and afterwards one to quash the indictment. After argument of counsel, Judge Drummond overruled the motion to quash the indictment, and, as to the other, he stated that the case must be tried during the present term.

Penalties for Non-Payment of Specie.—The Code of Virginia, chapter 58, section 15, provides: "If any note, bill or check, for money due from any bank, be presented for payment within the usual business hours, at the bank or office where payable, and be not paid in specie when so presented, the party presenting the same may, on motion or by warrant, (according to the amount,) recover from the bank the amount of such bill, note or check, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, from the time of such failure until payment."

This is a wholesome provision, and is deserving of the attention of our legislators, especially in the event they shall deem it necessary to re-charter any of the banks of our State. The incorporation of a similar clause in every charter hereafter granted ought to be made.

☞ It is confidently stated that "The Banks of the Blue Moselle" have not failed.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

The Election.—We learn from the Vicksburg *Whig* that A. M. West (Know Nothing) has been elected to the State Senate, and Messrs. Hooker and Mitchell (both K. N.'s) elected to the House. The following is the vote for Governor and Congressman. It will be seen that Singleton runs ahead of Lake by an increased majority:

Rankin County.—For Governor—McWillie, 533; Yerger, 383; McWillie's majority, 150.

For Congress—Singleton, 515; Lake, 395; Singleton's majority, 120.

Warren, Democrat, beats Batte, American, 14 votes.

Warren County.—The Vicksburg *Southron* gives the result in this county as follows: Lake beats Singleton 387 votes; Arthur beats Col. Herron 474; and Shields is elected by 200 votes. Col. Lake and Mr. Arthur ran ahead of the Know-Nothing ticket.

Telegraphic Election News.—The same paper gives the following:

Claiborne county gives the Democratic State ticket a majority of 110. Elliott, Democrat, is elected to the State Senate by a majority of 217; and Wilson, Democrat, to the Legislature by a majority of 99.

Jefferson County.—Union Church Precinct gives the following vote:

For Governor—McWillie, 37; Yerger, 51.

For State Senator—Elliott, 36; Pattison, 47.

For District Attorney—Shackleford, 62; Van Eaton, 12; Walworth, 13; Berry, 1; Nelson, 1.

For the Legislature—Bule's majority over Duncan, 50.

Buck Church Precinct.—For Governor—McWillie, 39; Yerger, 10.

The remainder of the Democratic State ticket has the same relative majority.

For State Senator—Elliott, 36; Pattison, 12.

For District Attorney—Shackleford, 27; Van Eaton 14; Walworth, 8.

For the Legislature—Duncan's majority over Bute, 25.

Lafayette.—Jefferson county gives McWillie a majority of 88.

Madison County.—The entire county heard from except one precinct. Singleton, for Congress, has a majority of 50.

Yazoo County.—All heard from but one precinct. Lake, for Congress, has a majority of 75.

For the Legislature—Thomas, Dem., and Armistead, American, are elected.

Woodville, Oct. 5.—City vote—For District Attorney—Van Eaton, 153; Walworth, 52; Shackleford, 13.

State Ticket.—For Governor—McWillie, (Dem.) 125; Yerger, (Amr.) 98.

The whole State ticket has the same vote relatively as the Governor.

Port Gibson, Oct. 5.—For Governor—McWillie, 130; Yerger, 86.

Secretary of State—Dilworth, 158; Ross, 85.

Auditor—McAfee, 159; Courts, 85.

Treasurer—Hussey, 158; Bibb, 86.

Attorney General—Wharton, 159; Watson 83.

Congress—J. A. Quitman, 171.

State Senate—Ellett, (Dem.) 192; Patterson, (Ind.) 48.

Legislature—Wilson, (Dem.) 167; Thomas, (Amr.) 77.

District Attorney—Van Eaton, 146; Walworth, 62; Shackleford, 29.

Grand Gulf, Oct. 5.—Governor—McWillie, 45; Yerger, 41.

Secretary State—Dilworth, 45; Ross, 40.

Auditor—McAfee, 46; Courts, —.

Treasurer—Hussey, 45; Bibb, 41.

Attorney General—Wharton, 46; Watson, 40.

Congress—Quitman, 49.

State Senator—Ellett, 49; Patterson, 31.

Legislature—Wilson, 50; Thomas, 35.

District Attorney—Van Eaton, 34; Walworth, 42.

Fayette, Oct. 5.—For Governor—McWillie, 108; Yerger, 42.

Secretary of State—Dilworth, 109; Ross, 41.

Auditor—McAfee, 109; Courts, 42.

Treasurer—Hussey, 109; Bibb, 42.

Attorney General—Wharton, 109; Watson, 41.

Congress—J. A. Quitman, 121.

State Senate—Ellett, 128; Patterson, 20.

Legislature—Duncan, 118; Bule, 35.

District Attorney—Shackleford, 135; Van Eaton, 16; Walworth, 6.

Natchez, Oct. 5.—As far as heard from one precinct gives McWillie 173; Yerger 133. Dilworth 170; Ross 134. McAfee 173; Courts 134. Hussey 172; Bibb 133. Watson 135. (We presume Mr. Wharton received his party vote, but the telegraph omits it.)

For Congress—Quitman 252.

City Representative—McDonald, 152; Hillyer, 137.

District Attorney—Walworth, 163; Van Eaton, 139; Shackleford, 6.

Hinds County.—Governor—McWillie, 603; Yerger, 748.

Secretary of State—Dilworth, 599; Ross, 760.

Auditor—McAfee, 630; Courts, 730.

Treasurer—Hussey, 597; Bibb, 750.

Attorney General—Wharton, 663; Watson, 705.

Congress, 4th District—Singleton, 591; Lake, 769.

Representatives—Moffett, 724; Hawkins, 724 Anderson, 785; Napier, 580; Smillie, 540; Dillon, 525.

Tenure of office—Amendment, 817; against, 28.

Amendment in relation to suits against the State, 166; against said amendment, 972.

Rankin County.—For Governor—McWillie, 533; Yerger, 383.

Secretary of State—Dilworth, 534; Ross, 386.

Auditor—McAfee, 543; Courts, 381.

Treasurer—Hussey, 536; Bibb, 383.

Attorney General—Wharton, 533; Watson, 388.

Congress—Singleton, 52¾, (gain 57;) Lake, 395.

H. R. Ware, Dem., to the Legislature, 14 majority.

Tenure of office amendment, 319; no amendment, 267; suit against the State, 82; no amendment, 336.

Copiah County.—For Governor—McWillie, 753; Yerger, 320.

Secretary of State—Dilworth, 763; Ross, 310.

Auditor—McAfee, 761; Courts, 311.

Treasurer—Hussey, 760; Bibb, 311.

Attorney General—Wharton, 761; Watson, 314.

Congress—Quitman, 783.

State Senator—P. S. Catchings, 758; E. H. Wheeler, 169; B. King, 44.

Lowndes.—J. V. Harris, Dem., beats Col. Cobb for the Senate; Mathews, Dem., beats Whitfield. (K. N.,) Billups, (K. N.) elected to the House.

Adams County.—The Natchez *Free Trader* announces that its editor J. W. McDonald, Esq., has been elected to the Legislature from that city, over G. M. Hillyer, Esq., editor of the *Courier*. We congratulate our friend McDonald on his new honors, and hope he will wear them meekly.

Marshall County—Official Vote.—Senator—Mason, Dem., 846; Taylor, Ind., 720.

Representatives—Autry, Dem., 986; Wall, Ind., 591; Hudson, Dem., 974; Brown, Ind., 565; Nortlett, Dem., 924; Jenkins, Ind., 563; Phillips, Dem., 897; Cottrell, Ind., 690.

The aggregate majority for the Democratic Representatives is upwards of 200.

The Triumph.—The *Mississippian* has the following notice of the recent election:

"The returns come in gloriously. The true Democracy of Mississippi have again rut to rest the cohorts they had seen marshalled at the ballot-box, their time-honored principles—electing their entire State ticket by increased majorities—carrying their entire Congressional ticket and an overwhelming majority in the Legislature."

Mississippi Congressmen.—The returns which have been received at this office pretty clearly indicate the election of the entire Democratic delegation from this State. The Know-Nothings made their strongest resistance in the 4th District, represented in the last Congress by Mr. Lake, K. N. We annex the names of the successful candidates, all of whom are not only true Democrats, but men of ability and efficiency. They will do honor to the gallant people who have honored them:

1st District—L. Q. C. Lamar.

2d District—Reuben Davis.

3rd District—William Barksdale.

4th District—O. R. Singleton.

5th District—J. A. Quitman.

Vicksburg Whig.—The Hon. Walker Brooks has taken editorial charge of this paper, during the temporary absence of the proprietor. The *Mississippian* in noticing the fact says:

"Mr. Brooke made a very respectable United States Senator. He is an able lawyer, and a first rate stump speaker; and it is reasonable to suppose that he will make a tolerable editor."

Hon. P. T. Schultz.—This gentleman publishes a card in the Holly Springs *Herald*, in which he says that he has not fully determined whether he will or will not be a candidate for re-election to the Circuit Judgeship. He will, however, be heard from at a proper time.

Itawamba County.—Col. Dowdy and Judge Bowlen have been elected to fill the vacancies in the Legislature. Messrs. Sroball, Evans and Gilstrap elected to the new Legislature.

Pontotoc County.—Wilson elected Senator by two votes over Webb, regular Democratic nominee. Gorden elected to fill vacancy of E. R. Smith in Legislature. Pinson (K. N.) Peade and Woon (Democrats) elected to new Legislature.

Lowndes County.—Whitfield, Billups and Carrington elected to the lower House, and Jeffa Harris elected to the Senate. Beverly Matthews elected to fill Legislative vacancy.

Tennessee.—Andrew Johnson has been elected the successor of James C. Jones. The country will receive with joy the tidings that "Andy Johnson" will take his seat in the National Councils. If native genius can protect the integrity of the Constitution, the rights of the States, the liberties of the people and the perpetuity of the Federal Union, the election of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, will be hailed with joy throughout the Union. May James C Jones succeed John Bell.—*Tuscumbia Democrat*.

☞ The *State Sentinel* speaks of Henry Ward Beecher as "a cross between the Apostle Paul and Jack Shepard."

☞ A company of Swiss have just bought a tract of twenty thousand acres of land just below Cannelton, in Indiana, and intend to settle upon it.

Georgia Election.

Returns from fifty-one counties show the following result for Governor:

Brown, Democrat	28,719
Hill, American	25,160
Brown's majority	3,559

The following is the result of the Congressional elections:

1st District—James L. Seward, Democrat, by a small majority, over Francis S. Bartow, American.

2d District—Crawford, Democrat, beats Elam, American.

3d District—Trippe, American, beats Bailey, Democrat.

4th District—Cartrell, Democrat, beats Thiswell, American.

5th District—Wright elected over Hooper and Tatem; all Democrats.

6th District—Lamar, Democrat, elected over Simmons, Democrat.

7th District—Joshua Hill, American, elected over Linton Stephens, Democrat.

8th District—A. H. Stephens, Democrat, elected over Miller, American.

The Legislature is largely Democratic. A United States Senator is to be elected, to succeed Hon. Robert Toombs.

☞ The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have appointed Thursday, November twentieth, for Thanksgiving Day in that State.

☞ The Charlottesville (Va.) *Advocate* learns that the work on the Railroad from that place to Lynchburg is to be suspended in consequence of the "hard times."

☞ Mr. Wm. Morton, Dr. Kane's right hand man in the last Arctic expedition, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by the citizens of Boston.

☞ The King of Holland has informed the States General that a proposition to abolish slavery in the Dutch West Indies would be brought before them.

☞ The Kentucky Central Railroad is now open to Nicholasville. The train leaving at 2:15 p. m. connects at Nicholasville with a line of coaches for Danville.

☞ Never lose confidence in intrinsically good property, because temporary causes cause temporary depreciation, but "hold on," in the emphatic language of the times, for the reaction which is *sure to follow*.

☞ At the circuit court held a few days ago in Hudson, N. J., Joseph Simons, Jr., a schoolmaster, was fined $300 for having struck a pupil in the eye, thereby causing a loss of sight.

☞ The rice crop of North Carolina is represented to be fair—probably an average one—although two or three weeks backward. Harvesting has already commenced on some of the plantations.

Decline in Tennessee Bonds.—The New York *Post* of the 1st, says:

The Stock Exchange is still lower. A general heaviness and gloom has taken complete possession of it. A glance at our decline list will show better than words how irresistibly the tide sweeps downward.

The most remarkable decline is on Illinois Central Bonds and Stock, the one ten and the other five per cent, below the prices of a week-day morning. Chicago and Rock Island gives way 6 per cent. The real trouble indiscriminately from 1 to 10 per cent.

An unusual amount of State stocks were bid off at a decline of from ½ to 3 per cent. Fifty-four thousand dollars of New York, Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Michigan 6's sold from 67 for the two last, to 74. 78 and 93 for the others. Twenty thousand Illinois Central bonds sold from 65½ to 60, the lowest being a fall of ten per cent. from yesterday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

[COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE APPEAL.]

The latest intelligence from Europe is of a highly interesting nature, principally from the struggle going on in the East Indies, an account of which we defer for a separate article. The movements of Louis Napoleon deserve attention. He is evidently desirous of doing more than playing the first character in the state farce of State pageantry; it will not be from lack of will if he does not make his mark on the page of modern history.

ENGLAND

England, though not in consternation, is thrown into deep thought on account of the position of things in her East India possessions. Her wrong doings there from the time of Hastings down, are presenting themselves in terrible shapes before her; each injury she has done being attended by the specter of unrelenting vengeance. So true it is that the sins of nations, as well as those of individuals, bring their certain and righteous consequences. The formation of a foreign legion, that is, the hiring of mercenary troops in Germany, France, Switzerland elsewhere, had been looked for, but that measure has not yet been resolved upon. The funds opened heavily in London just before the departure of the last steamer, owing to the probability that a loan would soon be required by the government.

News had been received that Dr. Vogel, the African traveler, was not dead in the interior of that continent, as had been reported, but he is probably detained as a prisoner by some of the native chiefs; measures have been taken to liberate him. His companion, Maguire, has certainly fallen a victim to the vicissitudes of travel and the perdicious climate.

The company which had undertaken to lay down a line of telegraph in the Red Sea, by which a ready communication with India would be opened, have declined proceeding with the enterprise, unless a certain income is guaranteed to them.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company will store their cable in dock until next year, and will recover as much as possible of the portion now lying in the ocean. Three of the most eminent engineers in England have been employed to investigate the subject of laying down the cable; they report in favor of a patent self-adjusting brake for paying it out, with some other improvements. Entire confidence is felt in the ultimate success of the project, so much so that an offer has been made by responsible parties to take the job of laying the cable at a specified price, they to pay for it if it is lost. They will engage to have the work completed by June or July.

The commercial embarrassments that are at the present moment paralyzing the business energies of the United States naturally excited much attention in the trading circles of Great Britain. As many of the English capitalists are shareholders in our railways, the management of the roads is the principal object of attention and of numerous vituperative attacks. The London *Times* says that in looking over a railway map of the United States, "the wonder is, *first*, how the railways were made; *then*, how they can pay." They are constructed with light and flimsy timber bridges, and are utterly unsafe. The State bonds and canal shares, whose repudiation furnished Sidney Smith with a topic for his sarcasms, were but an elementary stage of American progress. There are people in New York who get up a panic and thrive on it, and it is the game of a numerous and powerful body to keep it up. These panics are periodical, there is not a railway in the States that has not to go through a few of them. In short, the inevitable operation of a United States railway is to draw money out of the pockets of the shareholders into that of the Wall street money brokers.

The London *News* remarks that it is a most unusual circumstance for the three greatest money markets in the world to be simultaneously stricken. In England the cause is caution; in France it is exhaustion; America suffers from the same cause as France, but the rottenness is nearer the surface. England has passed through her proportion of railway troubles, and the mere mention of the proposal to construct a new railway in those islands is sufficient to make the capitalist button up his pockets in haste. Other countries have had to pay high for their railway experience; "but what can be imagined more discreditable to the whole American railway interest than the scene described by the last mail of the entire financial metropolis waiting, in trembling impatience, to learn whether one of the railway companies would be able to obtain from the bankers money sufficient to discharge the interest due on its bonds."

The Illinois Central Road had the greatest portion of English confidence, commanding when the mail left, fifteen per cent. more than on this side; unfortunately the next arrival in Liverpool will inform the irritated English that this road has also been unable to meet its obligations.

In Monmouthshire an American, named Jno. Walker, had been committed for trial for stabbing a negro. He met two negroes in the street and asked: "Why don't you move out of the way?" One of the negroes replied: "We have as much right to walk in the street as you have." A struggle then took place between the two negroes and Walker, and a companion who was with him, in which one of the former was severely stabbed in the right side. Witnesses testified that Walker inflicted the wound and he was sent for trial.

Public attention has been attracted to the spread of Mormonism, but the religious element in England is so much degenerating that the success of the Mormons is not surprising. The Church is unpopular and infidelity is increasingly prevalent. It is not uncommon for jurymen to refuse to be sworn under the plea that they are Atheists, and Atheism is preached in the Metropolis and large manufacturing towns every Sunday.

Captain Rogers, of the vessel *Martha and Jane*, was executed at Liverpool for murdering a sailor named Rose at sea. Rose was an inoffensive man of defective intellect. The Captain had his mate called into a cabin, in which nails had been driven—he was stripped naked and flogged till the blood flowed from every limb, and while in that condition set upon by a bull dog, who tore pieces the size of a man's hand from his lacerated flesh; he was gagged with an iron bolt until death finally freed him from further persecution when his corpse was thrown overboard. The mate were transported for life. When Rogers knew he must die, his despair was horrible. He had a wife and family. At his death he was calm, grave and devout.

IRELAND.

The principal feature in the Irish news is the rioting at Belfast. The Protestants, by means of their processions, street preaching, and distribution of food, were zealously endeavoring to convert the Catholic inhabitants of the neighborhood to their own religious views. The latter procured rifles and defended their faith with bullets. The government has put the place under martial law, ordered the arms to be given up under penalty of a year's imprisonment, and prohibited street preaching.

FRANCE

The principal political news in France by the last arrivals is anticipatory. Louis Napoleon was about to receive a visit from Prince Albert, the Queen of England's husband, after which he was going to Stuttgardt, the principal city of Wittenberg, in Germany, to meet Alexander, the Russian Czar. The Czar's meeting has furnished the European quid nunes with a mine of conjecture. That political matters are to be discussed is evident, as the ambassadors to each other of the two courts will be present. We need not indulge in a deal of surmises, knowing that "we shall see what we shall see."

The bull fights of the Empress Eugenie have been succeeded by cow fights. The performances are advertised as follows: "Twelve intrepid men in tight dresses; the performances take place in the Paris Hippodrome. The men stand opposite the beasts in the arena, and provoke them until they make a charge. A signal then sounds, and the beasts, seeing the man, he slips on the ground, when the animal passes harmlessly over him, or with flying leap he jumps clean over it from head to tail; the performance is a curious one.

The vintage commenced two weeks earlier than usual. In Lyons and on the Mosselle aage had been suffered from heavy floods. Some alarm had existed in the Champs Elysees in consequence of a large and savage ape, which had escaped from a menagerie and for three days remained in the trees, refusing to be taken. It had only the leaves of the trees to subsist upon, and, fearing it would attack the children that play daily on the grounds, it was shot by the gens d'armes.

Authority has been granted to the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company to establish a submarine line from Bordeaux to the United States; the grant is for forty years.

Much anxiety is felt respecting the financial condition of the empire; the works by which Louis Napoleon kept quiet the laboring population cost largely, and are paying nothing; the stock gambling by which the moneyed class have been amused has reached its history; the *Credit Mobilier* tottering in spite of the Emperor's care. A financial crisis is imminent. A panic on the French Bourse has already brought down the shares of the *Credit Mobilier* from 900 to 850 within two weeks. A commercial revolution, affecting a hundred millions, and desperate people, will bring ruin, and very likely revolution. The friends of a republican government for France are in the majority in Paris.

The army is fickle, and no more to be relied upon for Louis Napoleon now than for Louis Phillippe in 1848; besides every Frenchman is a soldier, and the bravest, best, and most skillful of the French generals, Cavaignac, is a republican. Napoleon has continued his power nearly ten years, the terms of socialism are passed, and the contingency of another revolution, in case of bankruptcy and national distress, may not unreasonably be counted upon.

MISCELLANEOUS

There has been a serious panic in the Vienna money market. The Emperor of Austria has made a royal progress through conquered Hungary; he was received with coldness. The cholera broke out in Hamburg during the last week in August and by the 12th of September, out of 220 cases, there were 136 deaths. The King of Sweden is seriously sick and unable to attend to business; the Prince Royal is now governing as Regent; he is in favor of the union of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Jutland, but Russia will oppose the scheme. In Sardinia fifty lives and a number of houses were destroyed by a flood. An attempt to lay a submarine cable from Sardinia across the Mediterranean sea to the African coast had failed, the cable breaking in 240 feet of water when within two miles of the shore and the completion of the task—repairs would quickly be made and the work finished. The Pope has inaugurated a statute in honor of the immaculate conception and made Donizelli and Vogel, tenor singers in the Italian theatre, knights of the order of St. Sylvester. In Australia 500 Europeans had driven 1,500 Chinese into the bush. The last Australia steamer took out to England $1,850,000 in gold, the production of which metal is increasing in that country.

☞ The Fair at Paducah, Ky., will be held on the 22d, 23d and 24th of this month.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* urges the passage of a law by Congress for the suppression of rowdyism in the District of Columbia, and for the prevention of the carrying of concealed weapons.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, October 9.

Senate—Morning Session.—A message was received from the House stating that the House had adopted Senate's resolution to go into convention to-morrow for the purpose of electing a Public Printer.

Mr. Goff presented a communication from S. R. Cockrill, the acting President of the Agricultural Bureau, inviting the Senate to attend the Fair, commencing on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Heiskell, the invitation was accepted.

Mr. Ross introduced a bill to repeal the Usury Laws.—Referred.

Mr. Heiskell, a bill to enable the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to complete their road.—Referred.

FRIDAY, October 9.

House.—The journal of yesterday was read.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker, pursuant to the requirements of the rules, announced the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, viz:

The Standing Committee on Elections—Messrs. Copeland, Rose, Brazelton, Maris, Saunders, Sommers, and Rankins.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Dunlap, Gammon, Ewing, Wilson, Carter of Carter, Smartt, Davis Johnson, Richardson, and Alger.

On Finance—Messrs. Cooper, Copeland, Lloyd, Randolph, Estes, Anderson and Frazer.

On Claims—Messrs. White of Hamilton, Mickley, Carter of Hardin, Staunton, Dobson, Schmitton and Senter.

On Education and Common Schools—Messrs. Iyte, Caldwell, Maris, Saunders, Davidson, Blackburn and Dodson.

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Newman, Lamb, Lackey, Beatley, Benton, Turner of Sumner, Fulton, White of Knox, Turner of Roane, Bayless, and Bradford.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Carter of Carter, Hamilton, Roberts, Dodson, Holmes, Alger, and Vaughn.

On New Counties and County Lines—Messrs. Mickley, St John, Keeny, Taylor, Bicknell, Lowe, and Anderson.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Davis, Beale, Williams, Blackburn, Wood, Roberts, and Kendrick.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. King, Cooper, Rowles, Savage, White of Knox, Bate, Golladay, Turner of Sumner, White of Hamilton, Davidson, Thompson, and Harney.

On the Penitentiary—Messrs. Bradford, Smartt, Maney, Felton, Wilson, Richardson, and Newman.

On Banks—Messrs. Wilson, Griffith, Holmes, King, Cooper, Gammon, and Turner of Sumner.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Bate, Rowles, Richardson, Bradford, Maney, Lamb, Shrewsbury and Williams.

On the Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Richardson, Frazer, Bate, Lackey, Gammon, Rowles, Ewing, Smartt and Davidson.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Maris, Turner, of Sumner, Lamb, Benton, Beale and Dobson.

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Ewing, Sumner, Smartt, Bayless, Maris, Holmes, Stanton, King and Rose.

On the State Capitol—Messrs. Savage, Vaughn, Thompson, Dobson, Senter, Caldwell and Roulston.

On Public Roads and Highways—Messrs. Johnson, Lackey, Hamilton, Holmes, Roulston, Schmitton and Beale.

On Tippling and Tippling Houses—Messrs. Williams, Roberts, Bicknell, Estes, Sumner, Fritzer and Griffith.

On Corporations—Messrs. Davidson, Copeland, Brazelton, Bentley, Kendrick, Harney and Golladay.

On motion, by Mr. Wilson, it was ordered that the list of Standing Committees just announced be printed with the Rules.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Mr. Vaughn laid before the house a communication from S. R. Cockrill, President of the State Agricultural Bureau, inviting members to attend the State Fair some time next week, and tendering tickets of admission.

Mr. Dunlap, in view of the great interests represented in this exhibition, and the fact that the information to be obtained thereupon might enable members better to represent those interests in the Legislature, he made the motion to accept this invitation, and hoped that it would prevail.

This motion was agreed to.

CREDIT OF THE STATE.

Mr. Davis submitted the following:

Whereas, There is at present throughout the country a great pressure in the money market,

And whereas, Owing to this pressure, and to other causes, the bonds of the State of Tennessee can be sold only at a heavy discount; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That it would be unwise in our Legislature, for the present, to attempt to give further aid to internal improvements, by the loan of her credit, or otherwise.

Resolved, That this Legislature will make no appropriation for internal improvement property.

Mr. Davis moved that the rules be so far suspended as to allow these resolutions to be considered now.

Mr. Dunlap preferred that they should take the usual course, and receive the consideration of the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Davis. The resolutions involved an important matter, and it was important that the views of the Legislature, in relation to it, should be known throughout the country as soon as practicable. We already see our State bonds being sold at a ruinous rate, and if it were known, that it is determined by the Legislature not to extend the credit of the State, it would have a tendency to increase the value of the bonds of the State.

Mr. Bate hoped the subject would be referred. It was no less than a proposition to stop the usual appropriations for Internal Improvements; and before deciding upon so grave a matter, we should have the whole question before us and the facts. To adopt these resolutions now would certainly be taking a step too far in advance. The matter involved the whole question of Internal Improvements, and should be referred for a report upon the facts and principles that may arise for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Rowles also opposed the motion to suspend the rules. He was not prepared to decide this question without further consideration. Perhaps the monetary affairs of the State were connected with the most important questions which this Legislature could be called upon to act, and it seemed to him, with deference to other judgment of others, that we should act here with caution. He would ask the honorable member moving these resolutions whether he could think our attention had been turned to the subject sufficiently to authorize a full decision at this time. He was not prepared even to say whether this proposition ought to be referred now or not. He hoped it would be allowed to lie on the table till more mature consideration can be had upon it. He was as anxious as any member for the most prompt and speedy action of the body; but it was also his desire that our action here should be at all times prudent, safe and leading to the best results.

Mr. Davis demanded the yeas and nays, upon his motion to suspend the rules, and they were ordered.

Mr. Thompson was in favor of the resolutions—was opposed to any further extension of State aid to our works of internal improvements, and also opposed to the consideration of the resolution at this time. He hoped the gentleman from Montgomery would withdraw his motion to suspend the rules. The gentleman supposed it would help the State bonds in the market if these resolutions were passed. But if it should appear that we had acted hastily, and without due consideration, it is certain that the adoption of the resolutions could not have the same weight with thinking men, as if we had first, by the ordinary course, and a careful report, and had been passed upon mature deliberation. For this reason, while he was in favor of the proposition, he hoped it would not be considered now, but that it would be allowed to lay on the table till to-morrow, and then be referred to the proper committee.

The yeas and nays were now taken on the motion to suspend the rules, and resulted—yeas 25, nays 43.

So the rules were not suspended.

Mr. William H. Polk, a representative for the county of Maury, appeared now in the Hall, and his name being called by the clerk, he came forward with his credentials, received the constitutional oath of a member of the House of Representatives, at the hands of Esq. Ferris, and took his seat.

Mr. Maney introduced a bill (No. 15) to relieve the State from continued liability, which was read, passed the first reading and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Keeny introduced a bill (No. 17) to repeal the act passed 16 h of February, 1816, to authorize grand juries to send for witnesses in certain cases.

Mr. St. John introduced a bill (No. 18) to repeal the act passed February 21, 1852, entitled an act to protect the homestead.

Mr. Senter introduced a bill (No. 19) to be entitled an act giving further time for perfection of titles to lands in this State.

Mr. Gammon introduced a bill (No. 20) to protect parents and guardians in their rights and their custody of their children and wards.

Mr. Roulston introduced a bill (No. 23) to establish the county of Hernando in this State.

Mr. Bradford introduced a bill (No. 21) to repeal the act of the 11th of February, 1852 and the act of 1854, to establish a system of Internal Improvement.

Mr. Bate introduced a bill (No. 22) to ascertain the sense of the voters of Tipton county in reference to the removal of the county seat from Covington to the centre.

Mr. Bate introduced a bill (No. 26) to incorporate Byrd's Commercial College, of the city of Memphis.

Mr. Ewing introduced a bill (No. 25) to protect note-holders:

Which bills were severally read through and passed the first reading.

COMPARING THE VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Richardson: Mr. Speaker, I believe this is the day assigned for comparing the votes for Governor. No time is specified in the resolution for the convention of the two Houses; but as it is now near 11 o'clock, I presume we ought to take a recess to prepare the Hall for that purpose, if we are going to attend the matter this afternoon. He made that motion.

Accordingly the recess till 11 o'clock was ordered.

CONVENTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

The object of the convention was announced by the Speaker of the Senate, presiding.

On motion by Mr. Dunlap, it was ordered that the Chair appoint a special committee of Senators and Representatives to read and compare the votes for Governor in the audience of the convention, and thereupon,

The Speaker of the Senate appointed Representatives Dunlap, White of Knox, and Thompson, and Senator Whitthorne to constitute said committee.

After some time spent in counting and comparing the votes returned for Governor—

On motion by Mr. White of Knox, the convention took a recess till 3 o'clock, P. M., and the Senators retired.

In the Senate, in the evening, little business of interest was transacted.

Mr. Davis called up bill No. 8, to amend the law in relation to the redemption of real estate moved its reference, which was ordered.

The bill to repeal the act creating the office of County Judge was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

IN CONVENTION.

House—Evening Session.—The Convention of the two Houses, for counting and comparing the votes for Governor, now (3 o'clock P. M.) resumed its session, and continued the reading of the returns, until it was ascertained that no official returns had been received from the county of Jefferson, and this fact being announced by the Speaker of the Senate—

The Speaker resumed and announced the order for the

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill (No. 26) to amend the act entitled an act to amend the act incorporating the Western Central Turnpike Company, which passed the first reading.

On motion by Mr. Carter, of Carter, (leave of the House being obtained therefor,) Mr. Davis was added to the Standing Committee on Banks.

The Speaker now announced the regular order of

BILLS ON THE SECOND READING.

Mr. Carter, of Carter's bill, (No. 2,) to repeal the County Judge law, was passed the second reading.

Mr. White moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson considered the reference of bills making double work, for heretofore, in his experience here, he had observed, that in nearly every case where an adverse report was made, the author of the bill would move a re-consideration, and so bring the subject fully before the House a second time.

Mr. Gammon thought it should be referred. It wanted yet a clause