# DAILY APPEAL.

## MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING.....APRIL 20, 1858.

**Largest Circulation in the City.**

☞ The APPEAL is regularly discontinued at the end of the time subscribed and paid for unless renewed in advance. This rule is adhered to without respect to persons. ☜


### DEATH OF W. P. BOWERS.

It is one of the saddest duties connected with the journalist's life to be called on to announce the death of a beloved friend and respected companion. Would that the page that is used to chronicle events so painful to every emotion of the heart could remain a blank. But duty to the departed requires the melancholy task. It cannot harm the dead, and it assists in partially giving solace to the living.

The friend, whose death we are now constrained to record, is WILLIAM P. BOWERS, a true gentleman—one of nature's genuine noblemen—no "counterfeit presentment" of a man. He was a printer by occupation, and learned his trade in the APPEAL office, under the constant supervision and direction of the senior editor of this paper. For several years after his term of apprenticeship expired, he remained as a journeyman in the APPEAL office, and never have we seen BILLY BOWERS away from his post. A tried and true friend, an amiable and agreeable companion, an honest man, he has gone to meet his reward from the Supreme Creator, above, after having made a "clean proof" of his "copy" in this life.

At the time of his death, Mr. BOWERS was President of the Typographical Union of this city, which shows how highly he was respected. Tour of health to the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and died in Little Rock last Saturday, the 24th inst. He was married only a few months ago to a lovely young lady of this city, and was stricken down with disease the day after his marriage. Our warmest sympathies are extended to his weeping young widow and his attached relatives. Never was there a truer or a nobler man.

**Reading Matter on Every Page.**

### THE BILL OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The bill submitted to the two Houses of Congress by the Conference Committee, is reported to our readers on the first page of this morning's APPEAL. The Senate bill failed in the House. The Crittenden substitute was thrown into that body for the express purpose of defeating the Senate bill, and it effected that object. The bill now reported by the Conference Committee, a majority of whom is composed of Messrs. HOUSTON and GREEN of the Senate, and Messrs. STEPHENS and ENGLISH of the House, provides that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, upon the ratification, by the legal voters of the Territory, of an ordinance, which proposes to convey to Kansas about 5,000,000 acres of public land, being a considerably less amount than that provided by the ordinance annexed to the Lecompton Constitution. If the voters of Kansas reject this Congressional ordinance, then Kansas shall remain out of the Union until her census shall show a Federal population equal to the ratio necessary to entitle her to one Representative in Congress, when a Convention shall be called to frame a new Constitution. It will be observed that this bill does not make the admission of Kansas dependent upon the popular vote upon the Lecompton Constitution. It is substantially assumed that the Lecompton Constitution, being the act of a legally called and appointed Convention, is the will of the people of Kansas. The land ordinance of the Lecompton Convention, which is not part of the Constitution, is rejected and another proposed in its stead.

If the people of Kansas choose to reject the substitute, then they are required to remain in a Territorial condition until they are qualified to furnish a Representative in Congress upon the Federal basis.

In view of the failure of the Senate and House of Representatives to agree upon an act by which this vexed question may be settled, we decidedly think that this measure, being free from Constitutional objection, and affording a speedy prospect for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, subject only to the ratification of this land ordinance, affords a fair basis upon which a settlement of this vexed question may be brought about. But it may be said that the people of Kansas will refuse to ratify this last ordinance. Be it so. Then they forfeit the privilege of being admitted into the American Union with the Lecompton Constitution, and they must then wait until they shall have acquired ninety-three thousand inhabitants, the number necessary to entitle them to a Representative in Congress. If they prefer this to "side their time," and to reject the grant of lands which Congress is willing to make, as well as to forego all the advantages which the position of a sovereign State in the Confederacy will confer upon them, we cannot see the wisdom, policy or benefit that will arise by insisting upon their becoming a State of the Union, after that rejection.

But it has been already said that this bill differs very little from the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute. We see a wide and striking difference. The Lecompton Constitution is not, by the Conference bill, referred back to the people of Kansas. It is accepted by Congress, and a mere ordinance is submitted for ratification.

Secondly, it is not provided that a convention shall be called immediately to frame a new Constitution. But the people are not permitted again to ask admission or present a new Constitution until they shall be able to exhibit a sufficient population under the Federal basis. The two measures are as wide apart, in principle, as day as is different from night.

So the difference in principle being thus manifest, we find that the men who support the one and reject the other are as widely apart. The entire Black Republican force supported the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute, and they are bitterly opposed to the Conference bill. They denounce and oppose it in bitterer terms than they employed to decry the Lecompton Constitution. They denounce Mr. ENGLISH, with all the venom of their natures, for lending his aid to sustain it. Hence it may be seen how little does it agree in principle with the Crittenden substitute. They may even protest that they cannot see so much difference. Why then do they denounce and oppose it with their characteristic malevolence, when they favored and sustained the other? The answer is, they are thereby floored and their wicked arts are defeated.

TO YOUNG MEN.—We have received a large number of applications in person or by letter, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in behalf of young men and boys who desire clerkships in the city. To avoid disappointment, we may as well say that there are already here many hundreds, if not thousands, of young men now unemployed, for whom there is no desirable opening. We wish that we could turn the attention of the young men of our country, who are now seeking light employment, to the only "opening" where their services are needed, and will be sure of a reward. We allude to agricultural employments, for which Americans have such an evident distaste. There is no real independence in this world; but that station which approaches nearest to it, and attains, perhaps, to all that is desirable of it, is found in rural life among the tillers of the soil. In the old world, where land is inalienable, or the fee so high that only wealth can compass it, there is much grinding toil and but little encouragement for the poor in this pursuit. But in this happy land any young man who chooses, may be the owner of a fine farm, the product of which with a fair industry, will support him comfortably, by one or two years of steady application. If there is no farming prospect for you the old States, turn yor face to the setting sun and work you way to a spot where the virgin soil invites the adventurous pioneer. Better a little backache, a brown cheek and hardened hands, with a clear conscience, than the fairest outside that ever graced Broadway, which but covers a stained, wrinkled and hardened soul. In our judgment, no young man need to go West, even to such a field of labor. There is scarcely a town in New York, New Jersey, or in all New England, in which the diligent labor of the hands, accompanied with patience, prudence and wholesome self-denial, will not win sweet food, a pleasant fire-side, and an honest independence. If the pale, sickly, tempted youth who toil on a starving pittance in the ware-houses and shops of the city could see, at a glance, the contrast between the pony things too many of them are, and the breadth of soul as well as body, which they might obtain in the open field, they surely would escape as for their lives, and cast no lingering look behind them, as they fled to the wholesome tasks of the country.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

RECEPTION OF THE KANSAS REPORT IN THE HOUSE—GENERAL CASS' LETTER ON THE SLAVE TRADE—ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS, ETC.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1858.

There was more bad feeling exhibited in the House to-day than I have ever known before. Personal collisions between members of the same delegation were at times imminent. Had not an adjournment carried it would be difficult to tell the consequences. It is believed this evening that the Democrats will be able to-morrow to carry a re-consideration of the vote postponing the question on the Kansas report till the second Monday in May.

The vote of the House to-day on the bill reported by the Committee of Conference on Kansas, though somewhat unexpected, has not disappointed the friends of that plan of pacification. There were but three majority. While every opponent of the bill voted for the postponement, several who will probably vote for it on its merits, also voted with the majority. Certain Southern men who want to go home for a time, or who want to attend the Charleston races, voted for a postponement. The House was greatly excited, and at one time the Speaker had to call for the Sergeant-at-Arms for the purpose of separating two Representatives who appeared belligerent. A good deal of feeling was exhibited and certain rather ugly expressions were used; also in the Senate to-day, between Mr. Broderick and Mr. Green, at the time the question of submitting the Kansas report was being discussed.

The papers and correspondence between Lord Napier and the Secretary of State, called for by the Senate, relating to the slave trade, are now before the Senate and ordered to be printed. The whole matter is very voluminous. The reply of General Cass occupies fifty-one pages. In opening it he says, rather tartly, to Lord Napier, that while he concurred in the opinion of his Lordship that the efforts of the British government have been increasing for the extinction of this traffic, still he must be permitted to say its hope of the "hearty co-operation of the naval forces of the United States" might safely have been entertained without appealing to the example of Great Britain. General Cass says the United States have not been less anxious than Great Britain for the extermination of this commerce, as they have discovered plenty of joint blockade, and that it has produced hardly no reasonable proportion, he regrets to say, to the expenditure of life and treasure it has cost; that this failure need not discourage the anxious hopes of Christendom; that there is another method of proceeding without the dangers and difficulties and inefficiency which beset a blockade, and which is sure to succeed if adopted and persevered in, and that is—to close the slave marts of the world, or rather of the Island of Cuba, which is now almost the only region where the slave dealer can find a market. Speaking of the United States, he says the introduction of a slave into this country is a fact which he believes the present generation has not witnessed, and attributes it to a sound state of public opinion.

He states that the conventional arrangements which exist between Great Britain and France and Spain, for their mutual co-operation in the suppression of the slave trade, do not seem to have produced the desired result, and that upon the course of the Spanish government far more depends than upon the most rigorous blockade of the African coast. He recommends the extension of free colored establishments along the coast of Africa, as efficient in suppressing the slave trade. He discusses with much force, and with the slightest spice of ridicule, the new scheme of forced labor called "apprenticeship," or of "involuntary emigrants," by the French government, and recognized by the British. In conclusion, he then says: "I am instructed by the President to inform your Lordship, that while he is determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency, he is not prepared, under existing circumstances, to enter into any new stipulations on the subject of the African slave trade."

The House Committee on Patents have reported against an extension of Colt's patent, notwithstanding the tremendous pressure that has been brought to bear. The same committee also reported against an extension of the patent of Sickles' cutoff. There are also a large number of other cases before the committee which will settle the same fate.

The special Pacific Railroad Committee met again to-day. They have both the Senate and House bills before them, and will endeavor to mature one that will satisfy the various interests.

The House Military Committee are now considering the propriety of establishing a national foundry. They will report on it in a few days.

Commodore Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has left on a tour of inspection at the Norfolk, New York and Boston Navy Yards.

The President finding it difficult to give the necessary attention required by the joint resolution of Congress to the cases of the "retired" or "dropped" naval officers within the period prescribed, advises, it is understood, an extension of time by Congress.

The mail contracts for the West and Southwest, now under consideration of the Post Office Department, will be decided to-morrow night at 12 o'clock, and announced on Monday. This is the largest letting ever made in the United States, or perhaps in the world. There were over forty thousand bids.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Thomas Fielaud, postmaster at Lewston, Pa.; L. A. Thomas, postmaster at New Haven, Conn., and J. C. Dow, Register of the Land Office, Nebraska.

The receipts into the treasury last week were nearly six hundred thousand dollars. The amount on deposit is over seven millions, of which five and a half millions is subject to draft.

### AN APPEAL FOR MOUNT VERNON.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The following admirable appeal of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union should go to the heart of every patriot of the land and arouse new interest and zeal in a glorious cause. It is proper to state that the "Southern Matron," in signing her baptismal name to this document, yielded to the solicitations of Mr. Everett and other friends:

MOUNT VERNON THE PROPERTY OF THE NATION.

It is with feelings of the highest gratification we announce to the public, that the persevering efforts of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union, have been crowned with success commensurate with their sacred aims and lofty patriotism, and that they have at last secured to the American people the privilege of making the House and Grave of Washington *the property of the Nation!*

On the failure of the Mount Vernon bill in the General Assembly of Virginia, we renewed our overtures to Mr. Washington to sell the property to the Association. These overtures met with a favorable response, and on the 6th of April, a contract was signed by Mr. Washington, which obligated him to transfer Mount Vernon to the Association, on its compliance with the following terms, viz:

The payment of two hundred thousand dollars, for two hundred acres of land, including the mansion, gardens, landing places, and, above all, the tomb.

Eighteen thousand dollars to be paid on closing of contract, and the remainder of the sum, in four bonds, payable in yearly instalments, with the permission, *after payment of the first bond*, to pay to Mr. Washington any amount of the balance due, in sums of not less than five thousand dollars, which sums will be credited to the Association; in this manner lessening the interest.

The title to the estate and possession to be given on payment of the principal and interest; and the privilege also granted of obtaining possession, on thirty days' notice, *at any time the Associations may be ready to furnish the entire purchase money.*

The price asked for Mount Vernon by its proprietor, and which has never varied, has long been known to the public, and the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, in offering to become its purchasers, *could not cause to require* it upon other terms than those given as the ultimatum, to Congress and to Virginia.

Yet there is a concession made to the Association, which will settle the sale so fair.

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which could be made *all powerful*, in regenerating and healing influences!

A call was made to *the women* of the South, to gather around his grave and become Vestals to keep alive the fires of patriotism. The motives were pure—the intentions generous—but they failed! Ye, who watch the signs of the times, know ye not wherefore? *Washington belonged not alone to the South!*

Again the call was made, and this time to *the women of the women of the Nation*. Again it failed!—and wherefore?

*The title, and all the power were to be given to a State; and Washington* belonged not to one State alone!

Devoted woman would be neither baffled nor conquered; but she only triumphs when the common homestead can be procured as a common heritage, for the estranged children of a common father, the spell of whose memory will yet have the power to re-unite them around his hallowed sepulchre.

Unexpected success has crowned her efforts. Our country can be saved, one and indissoluble forever—for woman has become her guardian spirit. In the sacred groves of Mount Vernon, she will learn those lessons, which will never leave us without a *Mary*, to train a Washington for her Country's hour of need.

Orators—Statesmen—the noble brotherhood of Masons—Odd Fellows—patriots, one and all, have come promptly to the call of woman! And ye, women of the North and of the South! of the East and of the West, will ye not rally to the work? Will ye not vie one with another, which will give most and do most, that we may, on the twenty-second of February, 1859, claim and take possession of the House and Grave of him, who loved us all, and thus make his birthday, the birthday also of Republican gratitude, justice and fraternal love!

ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM,
Regent Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

APRIL 15, 1858.

### AN ACT INCORPORATING THE MEMPHIS CITY SCHOOLS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the Memphis City Schools shall hereafter be placed under the exclusive management and control of a Board of Visitors, consisting of as many members as there may be wards in said city, each ward electing one member as hereinafter directed. And that said Board are hereby created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Board of Visitors of the City Schools of Memphis, shall have perpetual succession, and by the name and style aforesaid may purchase, receive, hold, and possess property of any kind, in trust, for the use of said City Schools, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts of record and courts of inferior jurisdiction. And said Board shall have power to make and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at their pleasure, and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things, which a corporation or body politic in law may and can lawfully do and execute.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the members of said Board of Visitors shall be chosen in each ward of the city of Memphis by ballot, on the first Saturday in June in each year, by such voters as are entitled to vote for Mayor and Aldermen of said city; and the Mayor shall cause, at least, ten days previous notice of said election to be given in one or more newspapers in said city, the City Clerk to open holding the polls, and appointing three judges of election in each ward; and the members so chosen shall hold their offices for one year from the first day of the next succeeding July, and until their successors are elected.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Board of Visitors shall choose from their own members a President, and a Secretary, and a Treasurer, either within or without their own body; the Treasurer to give bond in such penalty as the Board may direct for the proper and faithful performance of his duties, and with such securities as the Board may approve; and all contracts, orders, drafts upon the school funds, notes, bonds, obligations, conveyances, transfers, and other instruments of writing, made or executed by the Board, shall be signed by the President, and shall be countersigned by the Secretary, or by such other person as shall be duly and legally authorized by said Board, and, when necessary, sealed with the corporate seal of said Board. Said Board shall have power to employ and dismiss superintendents, teachers, agents, servants, &c., and determine their compensation; to construct for school-rooms, purchase furniture, fuel, fixtures, apparatus books, stationery, maps, globes, and whatever else they may deem necessary for the proper instruction of pupils; and adopt such rules and regulations for their own government, and for the government of the schools, as they may deem expedient, keeping a full record of their proceedings. And said Board shall have power to fill vacancies occurring in their body.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no one shall be admitted as a free pupil in said City Schools except the children of white persons residing within the limits of the city; but the Board of Visitors may admit children living beyond said limits, upon payment, in advance, to the Treasurer, of such tuition fees as they shall prescribe, and such payment may also be taken for pupils whose parents or guardians reside out of the city, but permit their children or wards to reside within it, to attend the City Schools. And the Board may, at their discretion, prescribe higher branches of study than those which are commonly taught in the public schools of cities, and affix to such branches of study reasonable tuition fees, to be paid by such pupils as may engage in them, provided the school funds be inadequate to pay the increased expenses.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all monies accruing to those Civil Districts of Shelby County which embrace within their boundaries any portion of the city of Memphis, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Visitors in the proportions to which those portions are entitled by their amount of school-ble population. The Treasurer of the city of Memphis shall also pay over to the Treasurer of the Board of Visitors all school monies which may be in his hands. And the Board of Visitors shall, in the month of June each year, make an approximate estimate of the expenses of the City Schools for the next ensuing year; and submit the same to the Mayor and Aldermen, whose immediate successors in office shall proceed to levy a tax upon such property as is taxed for other city purposes, not to exceed a ratio of ten dollars for every white youth in the city, between the ages of eight and sixteen years. This tax, to be called the *school tax*, shall be collected by the tax collector of the city, and paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Visitors as collected, subject only to the orders of said Board.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That at the close of every scholastic year, on the 30th of June, the Board of Visitors shall publish, for the information of their constituents, an annual report, setting forth their principal doings and expenses for the year, together with their estimate of expenses for the succeeding year.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all previous acts in reference to the Memphis City Schools are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March 20th, 1858.

DANIEL S. DONELSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. S. BRIGHT,
Speaker of the Senate.

I, F. N. W. Burton, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original filed in my office. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at my office in Nashville, this 20th day of April, 1858.

F. N. W. BURTON,
Secretary of State.

### The California Overland Mail Contract

*To the Editor of the New York Times:*

In an article which appeared in your paper of yesterday, I can assure you, from information received from a responsible and entirely reliable source, that you have done great injustice to the contractors for the Overland Mail.

The contractors entered into contract in good faith, and with a full knowledge that great difficulties were to be overcome, but that with cordial and intelligent support on the part of the Post-master-General, in carrying out, in the best way, the great enterprise, they have never entertained a doubt of its entire success. The only modification of the route ever asked for by the contractors, was, that the point of junction of the Memphis line, with the line from St. Louis, should be Fort Smith instead of Preston, or Little Rock, which was granted without hesitation; and we doubt not that hereafter the Postmaster-General will modify the route from time to time, as good judgment and the public interests may dictate, so as to give to the contractors the very best route between the Mississippi and the Pacific.

So far from the contractors having done little or nothing on the route preparatory to commencing the mail service, they have had parties on the line the whole winter, reconnoitering and locating their stations. The chief man of one of these parties, Mr. M. L. Kinyon, of Oneida county, has just returned to this city. He passed over the whole route from San Francisco to El Paso with one team of mules, making an average of from 35 to 40 miles per day. This certainly does not look as though the route was impracticable. Mr. Kinyon left the men in California to purchase horses and mules, and make the proper preparations for placing them on a line, together with the requisite mail wagons, many of which have already been shipped to California, one hundred having been contracted for immediately upon the execution of the mail contract.

Again, so far from the contractors having applied to the Postmaster-General for an extension of the time for beginning the mail service on the line, they have had for some time before him an application for permission to begin the service at the two extremities previous to the time fixed in the contract, intending in this way to get the whole line gradually into operation, at least as early as the day fixed by the contract. Yours, D.

BOATS LOST.—The Louisville *Democrat* of April 20th gives the following particulars:

"Our readers will all recollect the severe storm that came up Thursday evening shortly after eight o'clock. This storm caused a great amount of damage along the river, but mostly in the neighborhood of Hawesville. Three pairs of coal-boats were caught in the storm at that point shortly after nine o'clock. One pair belonged to W. H. Brown, of Brownsville, Pa., and contained 34,000 bushels of coal. The second belonged to R. & J. Watson, of New Orleans, and the third pair to Mr. Harry Neal, of Pittsburgh. Of the six boats only one was saved—one of Mr. Neale—the rest were swamped. Of the crew of Mr. Brown's boats, five persons were drowned. There were two skiffs belonging to these boats, which the men seized upon, five getting into one and eleven into the other, but one of them, D. Jackson, fell out as they were making for the shore, and was drowned. Seven of the men had lashed oars together, and making a raft, trusted themselves upon their slender support. Mr. Wm. Brown, one of the pilots, was missed from one of the rafts, and it is supposed he was drowned. The names of the other three who were drowned were Colt, Mondley and Cronin. A J. Brown and Isaac Noninger, being together on one of the small rafts, were picked up by the *Altamont* at three o'clock Friday morning, completely exhausted by their labor, and from being in the water six hours. Mr. William Brown, who was drowned, had some $600 about him."

### Outrage on the American Flag.

The telegraph has already informed us of the firing into an American ship by the garrison of Tampico, Mexico. The New Orleans *Bulletin* gives the following particulars:

The schooner *Virginia Antoinette*, after having been legally cleared from the custom-house at Tampico, got under way on the 18th ultimo, for New Orleans; but when sailing past one of Garza's forts about a mile below the city, she was brought to by a couple of shot fired from the guns of the fort, although she had her national colors flying from both fore and main top mast heads. The schooner then retraced her steps and reached her former anchorage off the city, and, on receiving the captain's report, the Consul dispatched a courier to Garza, with a copy of the captain's protest against the insult to the American flag, accompanied with an official letter addressed to that revolutionary chief. The events that followed can be best understood from the following extract which we make from Consul Chase's letter:

"But his answer was vague and unsatisfactory, but he distinctly said that the American vessels in port might proceed to sea without molestation. Accordingly, Capt. Sabina proceeded to the Bay which is now in the hands of Garza, where a demand was made of double duties, both import and export, and also for double port charges, which was properly refused on the part of Capt. Sabina; and force the vessel is detained by an armed force under orders from Garza. By this conveyance I have written for a vessel of war. I trust you will use your influence with our Government to send there with the least possible delay.

"Our city is cannonaded three times a day by Garza, and every shot is directed on our private dwellings. Yesterday morning one shot passed through the dwelling of the French Consul, and he and his lady narrowly escaped being killed."

The purpose of this miserable revolutionary chief, as it has invariably been of the wretched petty despots of that distracted country, was to extort money. We learn from the letter of Capt. Sabina, that when boarded by Garza's officer, an attempt was made to search the vessel, so as to ascertain her cargo with the view of extorting the export duty. This attempt to search was frustrated by the strenuous opposition of the captain, who, in consequence, was sent back to the port. Captain Sabina also states that the brig *Saleem* had been detained at the bar because the captain had refused to accede to the extraordinary demand for duties made by this same Garza.

THE CREVASSE.—The New Orleans *Crescent* of Saturday last, says:

"The river seems to have gained the fight with the pile-drivers beautifully. The volume of water rushing through must be greater than ever, for whilst the flood back of Gretna and Algiers rose four inches a day in the early part of the week, yesterday it rose five inches. The Pavilion Garden, at McDonoughville, is closely menaced—only fifty feet distant from the encroaching flood, and only five or six inches above it. Mr. Milmes, of the Garden, together with Messrs. Thomas Brooks, J. A. Gray and James Kincaid, engineers, have, during the past week, been exploring the swamp, and the result is the opening of a clear water route from Algiers to the crevasse—a distance into which we expect the public will pitch largely, with the assistance of Mr. Holmes' skiffs. Great crowds of ladies and gentlemen visit the crevasse now, for it is really interesting to see what a fight it is to fight a river broke loose."

## *LOCAL MATTERS.*

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper. Apply at No. 4 Front Row. 3t

☞ There will be a sacramental meeting at Edgewood Chapel next Sabbath.

☞ We return thanks to Mr. FLEMING, of the steamer *Return*, for a late copy of the Des Arc *Citizen*.

SCHOOL VISITORS.—The Board of School Visitors will meet on important business on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

☞ We are under obligations to the clever McKEEVER of Adams' Express Company, and to LARRY HAMMTAD, clerk of the *Monarch*, for late papers.

THE WEATHER.—The weather yesterday was bright and beautiful, with a smart wind that blew the dust about in the street. We hope the dust laying machine will soon be at work.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—A number of hands are now employed in grading Washington street—an improvement of great utility to the residents and property-holders of that vicinity.

FINISHING.—The bridge across the bayou on Vance street is nearly completed, to the joy of the residents beyond the bayou in that neighborhood.

ATTENTION.—The attention of those having servants to hire is directed to the advertisement of Gen. G. D. MITCHELL, of the Commercial Hotel, in this morning's paper.

TO COTTON SHIPPERS.—There will be a clerk at the river to-day to receive cotton for the *H. R. W. Hill*, now lying at the foot of Union street.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—JOHN NEWSOM, Esq., the City Tax Collector, desires citizens still in arrears to remember that the corporate year is near its close and they must pay up, or costs will be added to the amounts, and legal means used to enforce payment.

SCHOOL CHARTER.—In another place we publish at length the new school charter passed at the late session of the Legislature. It will be found that a very important section in the original draft, relating to the building of school houses, has been stricken out.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday a house and lot on Court street, the property of Mr. SHANKS, was disposed of at private sale for $7,200. The improvements originally cost $4,000. The lot was 32 feet front by 150 feet deep.

FIREMEN'S ANNIVERSARY.—The Fire Department of this city have resolved to hold their anniversary exercises on next Tuesday week, for which occasion F. BAXTER, Esq., has been appointed Grand Marshal. There will be a procession, an oration at the Theatre, and, in the evening, a trial of the engines.

THE SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—We hope the public will not forget the exhibition at the Odd Fellows' Hall, to-night, of the female junior schools. It will be a most gratifying sight, and our citizens should, by all means, give it liberal patronage. The admission is only twenty-five cents. We understand that the proceeds will be applied toward the purchase of a school library.

A BIG RATTLESNAKE.—At Mr. SEVIER's cotton room, on Front Row, we last evening saw a rattlesnake that is five feet ten inches and a half long; it had thirteen rattles. It was killed a few days ago by a young man who came suddenly upon it. He had, fortunately, a stick in his hand, and with a quick and well aimed blow he put an end to the snake's life, and saved his own.

STRAWBERRY SUPPER.—We learn that the ladies of Grace Church, (Rev MR. SCHETCKY's) contemplate giving a strawberry supper and floral soiree at Odd Fellows' Hall sometime during the coming week. All will remember the admirable manner in which their "fair" was conducted by the ladies of this church last winter, and we feel confident that the coming supper and festival will be an occasion of equal interest and enjoyment.

CITY PROPERTY.—G. B. LOCKE has a large sale advertised this morning of valuable property on Second street; and J. D. ARMOUR, Esq., as will be observed by our advertising column, offers great inducements to purchasers. He only requires a small payment down, and the balance on ten years credit. The public will not overlook these inducements or forget how South Memphis has improved, and how the lots have advanced in value there. The same thing will happen in Second street during the next ten years.

☞ We tender our sincere acknowledgments to Mrs. JOHN HITCHLER, of this city, for one of the rarest and most elegant bouquets that the season has produced, arranged in the most exquisite taste, and composed of the choicest flowers of our climate and soil. The rearing of flowers is a most delightful occupation, especially where taste and culture are applied in such a manner as to produce such superb flowers as these. It is charming, too, to be made the recipient of such fragrant and beautiful floral productions as these from the fair hands whose tenderness and care have nourished and cultivated them. To be so remembered is one of the most pleasing incidents in our life. Our pathway is now literally being "strewed with flowers." Thanks to our fair friend for this latest offering.

STARRED AND SHOT.—We learn that at Coldwater, on Wednesday, a difficulty took place between JOSEPH CHILDERS and a man named WALTHROP, which resulted in the death of the former. It appears that a quarrel has existed between the parties, and on Wednesday WALTHROP went to the place of business of CHILDERS, near the railroad depot of the Mississippi Road. CHILDERS was sitting on the bed; the quarrel between the two was renewed, and the lie passed. As CHILDERS was rising from the bed, WALTHROP inflicted two stabs. CHILDERS seized a gun that was in the place. WALTHROP took it from him and went out with it, saying he had fixed him. CHILDERS replied that he had not. WALTHROP said then he would do so, and presenting the gun, fired and shot him dead. WALTHROP offered to surrender himself to justice, but no one appearing to arrest him, he went away. CHILDERS leaves a wife and child behind him.

EXAMINED.—JAMES CANE was examined yesterday before Esq. HORNE, on the charge of having stolen twenty collars from a Frenchman named WELLE. It appeared that the two had become acquainted at a coffee-house. WELLE treated, and when he paid, he laid down his purse on the counter. On looking for it he found both purse and CANE gone. He called to CANE, who returned, and at first denied having the money, which, however, he at length produced, saying that he took it for a joke. The joke led to another drink; the Frenchman again paid and laid down his purse, which, with CANE, duly disappeared, but did not come back. The Frenchman, not relishing the second joke, procured the aid of a policeman and had the jester arrested. The examination will be concluded this morning.

THE MEETING AT SARDIS.—The great railroad meeting at Sardis to-morrow will be one of the events of the day. Several very distinguished speakers are expected to go down in the morning from this city, and we would earnestly urge our citizens to turn out to it in force. A most important movement will be made on this occasion to advance the interests of the road, and promote its completion. Memphis has a vast interest in this work being done *at once*. Let her most influential citizens then take a warm interest in the meeting, and give encouragement by their presence and counsels. An extra train will leave the Memphis depot at 7 o'clock in the morning. Let all be in readiness.

ON BAIL.—JNO. FORAN, charged with having possession of meat stolen from the residence of Dr. PEACOCK, was held in two hundred and fifty dollars bail yesterday by Esq. HORNE, for trial at the Court of Common Law Pleas.

MAYING.—The various schools of the city are closed to-day to give the pupils an opportunity for their gala to-morrow. Visitors are invited to join the merry party at the Fair Grounds. The Ohio railroad charges only a dime each way for passengers. A most delightful day is anticipated.

☞ We have received from CLARKE & CO. and periodical store, Commercial Hotel, copies of the New York *Herald* and the Boston *Pilot*, papers he has on sale.

DAILY PRAYER.—The Union Prayer Meeting will be held at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, on Court street, near Second, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. These happy opportunities are much enjoyed, and good effects are anticipated from them.

FILLING UP.—We are glad to learn that the attentive City Marshal, Mr. UNDERWOOD, has a force busily engaged filling up the pond which has so long been a source of complaint to the residents about the neighborhood of Main, Tennessee, and Trezevant streets. This good work should be extended to other bodies of standing water in the city, before the Summer heats reach us.

THE SUICIDE.—We learned yesterday that the unfortunate man who committed suicide on the bluff, near the Gayoso last Friday evening by taking laudanum, was a planter of respectability, named H. L. BROWNING. He resided at the Bluffs in DeSoto county, Mississippi, and formerly lived at the junction of Beal street and Pigeon Roost road in this city. He was of unsound mind, and had twice before attempted to put an end to his life. He was married and leaves a widow.

MAY-DAY CELEBRATION.—The scholars of the Primary School No. 17, taught at the Raja buildings, on Hernando street, will give a Pic Nic on Orleans street, opposite the residence of JESSE M. TATE, Esq., on Saturday, the 1st of May. The ground selected is admirably adapted for the purpose. The patrons of the school would confer a favor by sending their provisions to the school room on Saturday as early as 10 A. M., as some one will be in readiness there at that time to receive them. All the patents of the pupils are cordially invited.

THE FIREMEN'S BENEFIT.—At a meeting of the Memphis Fire and Relief Association, held Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of thanks to Mr. W. H. CRISP, for the handsome benefit given the Fire Department, who reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. W. H. Crisp has, with liberal generosity bestowed upon the Memphis Fire Department a full benefit, at the Gaiety Theatre, and has promised that as long as he has the control of the theatre, this shall be an annual occurrence; and deeming it an act of justice on the part of the association, acting as the head of the Fire Department of the city of Memphis; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Fire Department are hereby tendered to Mr. W. H Crisp and lady, Miss Charlotte Crampton, Mr. D. T. Ash, and others who have exerted themselves on the occasion for the liberal benefit which the Fire Department has received at the Gaiety Theatre.

*Resolved*, That in consideration of the aid extended on this occasion, and in appreciation of the generosity and merits of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crisp, that the Fire Department tender them a Complimentary Benefit, to take place on the evening of the Anniversary of the Fire Department, the second Tuesday (11th day) of May.

*Resolved*, That the above proceedings be published in the city papers, and a copy of the same be handed to Mr. W. H. Crisp.

FRED BAXTER,
A. G. WURZBACK,
S. R. WHITSITT, } Committee.

## Port of Memphis.

Arrivals and Departures.

THURSDAY, April 29, 1858.

Monarch, New Orleans to Cincinnati.
Judge Torrence, Cincinnati to New Orleans,

River News.

The river yesterday continued rising and for a portion of the twenty-four hours previous, during which the water rose three inches, it rose more quickly than it had done on the preceding day. Many were indulging the hope that it would become stationary to-day, but nothing could be heard from Cairo, as no boat was down, as to the state of the river there, therefore calculations had but little basis. The telegraph informed us that the water had again commenced rising at St. Louis. But little intelligence could be gained from boats as only two had passed.

The Ingomar left last night with 800 bales of cotton, 50 hogsheads of tobacco, 800 sacks of wheat, 300 bags of corn, 179 tierces of hams, 50 casks of bacon, 300 boxes of glassware, 25 negroes, 12 tons