APPEAL.
MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING.....MAY 30, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

FIRST PAGE—Glad Tidings of Great Joy Uncle Robert's Parodies; Exchange Bank at Murfreesboro'—Card from the President; Bank of Tennessee and the Free Bank Bonds—A Card from the late Comptroller; Romantic Story; Witticisms, &c.

FOURTH PAGE—Selected Poetry—The Beautiful Land; All Right—a good story; Careless Words.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The *Bulletin*, of yesterday morning, in referring to the comments of the Oxford (Miss.) *Mercury* upon the invitation of a number of citizens of Memphis, nine-tenths of whom are and have for years been opposed to the Democratic party, addressed to F. P. STANTON, and soliciting him to address them upon Kansas matters, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, contains the following very remarkable statement:

"It is by no means our province to defend the signers to the call; but this we may say, that they were good and true Democrats—good and true Southern men. They doubtless remembered that Mr. Stanton had once been the honored and cherished standard-bearer of their party; and they naturally desired to hear what he could say why the ties which bound them so closely together should not be sundered."

We are bound to say, in all sincerity, that we were never more surprised, in our life, at reading a paragraph in a newspaper than when we cast our eye over the above extract. The *Bulletin's* reputation for reliability of statement and general veracity has hitherto been unimpeached and unimpeachable. Whatever may be the speculative crochets of our friend, the principal editor of that paper, he has ever been scrupulous and exact when dealing with facts. We at once exclaimed to ourselves that the *Bulletin* had unwittingly given its columns, for one day, to some unscrupulous partisan of STANTON (for we are sorry to believe there are such partisans in our midst) who had availed himself of the occasion to blight the *Bulletin's* character for reliability. We could not persuade ourselves that the usually discreet editor of that journal had himself penned a statement which, in this community is so notoriously and palpably untrue, and which could but expose the *Bulletin* to ridicule.

And we yet think that our first impressions are correct, or that the editor of the *Bulletin* has been guilty of some strange *lapsus pennæ*, which he will doubtlessly explain in his issue this morning. We shall, therefore, look with interest for our estimable and erring friend to set himself right, this morning, by a full and satisfactory explanation.

THE BANK DEFALCATION.

This morning we publish a card from Mr. LOVTRELL, late State Comptroller, and one from Mr. SPENCE, President of the Exchange Bank of Murfreesboro', in reference to the missing bonds. In a previous number we published an article from the Nashville *Union*, and a card from Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, President of the Bank of Tennessee on the same subject. With the imperfect and conflicting issues and statements which are made, we doubt whether it is proper for us to trust ourselves to express any opinion in the premises, until the clouds shall have been dispersed by a definite and perfect report of the Legislative Committee now in session at Nashville. So far as we have seen, however, taking President JOHNSON's statement as the ground upon which to predicate our conclusion, we cannot well see what connection the State Bank has with the matters in controversy. The State Bonds were clearly confided by law to the Comptroller and the Bank of Tennessee, designated as the place of deposit. The Comptroller, it appears, not only claimed the custody of these Bonds, but assumed to prescribe the manner in which they should be received by the Bank, making a *special* deposit alone for safety, and opening no account with the Bank. The Comptroller thus assumed the whole responsibility of the safe-keeping of the Bonds, and relieving others of all legal or moral liability for their loss, unless it should be made to appear that the officers of the Bank have criminally withheld and misappropriated the Bonds. Not the slightest shade of suspicion has ever been attached to the officers of the State Bank, and we have an abiding faith that the investigation now going on will only serve to establish them the more firmly in the public confidence as honest and efficient officers. Still, if the examination of the Committee, should show that this confidence is misplaced and abused, we shall not hesitate to hold them up to public scorn and the punishment they deserve. The Committee, it is hoped, will discharge their whole duty and not leave the subject committed to them until it is fearlessly and thoroughly investigated.

The Lottery Dealers Smoked Out!—Mayor Tieman's Studies in Georgia Law.

From the New York Post.]

The Mayor's war upon lotteries and policy dealers is destined to be not without its trophies. His office was a great excitement last night in consequence of intelligence received from the State of Georgia, whither he had dispatched one of his confidential officers to see what could be done to check the evil at its source.

It has been supposed by the officers of Georgia that their lotteries were legal; but the Mayor, upon examining the subject, discovered that they were not, the law upon which they profess to be based having expired long ago by its own limitations.

One of the most extensive lotteries in the United States is the one called the Sparta Academy Lottery, located at Augusta, and sending its agents to all parts of the country. It was owned by Samuel Swan, Benj. B. Wood and George E. Eddy. Benjamin F. Wood is of this city, a brother of Fernando Wood, and is said to be one of the heaviest proprietors in the concern.

Two weeks ago last Saturday, Sergeant Birney was dispatched to Georgia, with a letter from the Mayor to the Attorney General of that State, in which, after referring to the laws of our own State on this subject, he says:

"Information has been furnished by me, and I believe truly, that the lottery in question has not authority by the laws of your State; that the statute under which it was created is long since inoperative, either by its own limitation or non-user, and that it is a fraud upon your State.

"Its continuance is a source of great trouble in this city, and from the fact that instead of selling tickets only, an infamous business known as policies, which is a sort of insurance upon the drawing of certain numbers on particular days, is mainly dependent upon this lottery for its continuance, the same persons who pretend to be interested in the lottery in question being interested in the policy business."

Sergeant Birney, duly armed with introductory letters and certificates, went to Washington, where he received a letter from Colonel Cobb to Governor Brown. When he arrived in Milledgeville he called upon the Governor, who, upon satisfying himself that the Mayor was correct, and that the lotteries of the State were illegal, promised to use all the power in his hands for the extermination of the nuisance. Birney then went to Augusta, where he arrived on Saturday last, with letters to the Attorney-General. The grand jury had just adjourned; but another jury was immediately summoned and sat on Monday morning last. The parties were arrested, the papers and witnesses produced; at eleven o'clock on the afternoon of the same day the jury returned true bills of indictment against each of the following persons:

Samuel Swan, Benjamin Wood, George P. Eddy, owners of the lottery.

Frederick P. Barker, Leon P. Dugas, commissioners, professing authority to sell.

James A. Eddy, Charles A. Lathrop, clerks.

All the parties, except Mr. Wood, reside in Augusta, but Mr. Eddy is absent and is believed to be in this city. The remainder of the parties named were held to bail to the sum of $2,000 on each indictment, making $10,000 per head, as five bills were found against each man. It is supposed that an officer will be sent to this city, with a requisition for the arrest of Wood.

The affair created great excitement in Georgia. Lotteries have long been regarded as nuisances by the better class of citizens, but it was supposed they were protected by law, and must be endured.

It is stated that this concern receives a hundred and fifty thousand dollars a week. It professes to give out over two million dollars a week in prizes.

THE EMPEROR FAUSTIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—According to the Paris *Press*, May 22, the Emperor Faustin has urged the governments of France and England to interpose with the cabinet at Washington in regard to the island of Navaza, which has been taken possession of by the Americans. The island, though barren, is important on account of its guano; and by its situation between Jamaica and Cuba is an important station on the waterline from the Antilles to Europe. It is stated the Americans have also occupied the Bay of Tamaron on the East end of the island of Hayti, which is one of the finest harbors of the Antilles, in the neighborhood of which there is plenty of wood suitable for ship building.

KILLED BY FRIGHT.—Mrs. Parker, mother of the late editor of the Ironton (Ohio) *Register*, while on her way to Brownsville, Nebraska, was frightened to death a few days since. She, in company with her son and a number of acquaintances, were on the steamer *Florida*, ascending the Missouri. Before arriving at Kansas City, the cry of "fire" was raised on the boat, and for a time all thought the vessel was on fire. Mrs. Parker was lying on her bed in a state-room, and she stated afterward that when she heard the alarm her heart seemed to swell and jump as though it was trying to get out of her body. It seems the alarm of fire was false. But a few moments afterward the boat struck a snag, and the cry was raised that the boat was sinking. This increased the terror of Mrs. P., and she gradually sank from that time, and died in a day or two afterward.

BULWER ON THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

A few weeks ago Sir E. BULWER LYTTON delivered a lecture in Lincoln, which city he has for a number of years represented in Parliament, on the early history of Eastern nations. He gave an outline of the history of the Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Greek and Jewish nations, and closed with the following powerful and dramatic description of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus:

Six years after the birth of our Lord, Judea and Samaria became a Roman province, under subordinate governors, the most famous of whom was Pontius Pilate. These governors became so oppressive that the Jews broke out into rebellion; and seventy years after Christ, Jerusalem was finally besieged by Titus, afterwards Emperor of Rome. No tragedy on the stage has the same scenes of appalling terror as are to be found in the history of this siege. The city itself was rent by factious at the deadliest war with each other—all the elements of civil hatred had broke loose—the streets were slippery with the blood of citizens—brother slew brother—the granaries were set on fire—famine wasted those whom the sword did not slay. In the midst of these civil massacres the Roman armies appeared before the walls of Jerusalem. Then for a short time the rival factions united against the common foe; they were again the gallant countrymen of Gideon and Joshua—they sallied forth and scattered the eagles of Rome. But this triumph was brief; the ferocity of the ill-fated Jews soon again wasted itself on each other. And Titus marched on—encamped his armies close by the walls—and from the hights the Roman general gazed with awe on the strength and splendor of the city of Jehovah.

Let us here pause—and take, ourselves, a mournful glance at Jerusalem, as it then was. The city was fortified by a triple wall, save on one side, where it was protected by deep and impassable ravines. These walls, of the most solid masonry, were guarded by strong towers; opposite to the loftiest of these towers, Titus had encamped. From the height of that tower the sectinel might have seen stretched below the whole of that fair Territory of Judea, about to pass from the countrymen of David. Within these walls was the palace of the kings—its roof of cedar, its doors of the rarest marbles, its chambers filled with the costliest tapestries and vessels of gold and silver. Groves and gardens gleaming with fountains, adorned with statues of bronze, divided the courts of the palace itself. But high above all, on a precipitous rock, rose the temple, fortified and adorned by Solomon. The temple was as strong without as a citadel, within more adorned than a palace. On entering you beheld porticoes of chamberless columns of porphyry, marble and alabaster; gates adorned with gold and silver, among which was the wonderful gate called the Beautiful. Further on, through the vast arch, was the sacred portal which admitted into the interior of the temple itself—all sheeted over with gold and overlung by a vine tree of gold, the branches of which were as large as a man. The roof of the temple, even on the outside, was set over with golden spikes, to prevent the birds settling there and defiling the holy dome. At a distance, the whole temple looked like a mount of snow, fretted with golden pinnacles. But, alas, the veil of that temple had been already rent asunder by an inexplicable crime, and the Lord of Hosts did not fight with Israel. But the enemy is thundering against the wall. All around the city erose immense machines, from which Titus poured down mighty fragments of rock, and showers of fire. The walls gave way—the enemy entered—the temple itself was stormed. Famine in the meantime had made such havoc, that the besieged were more like spectres than living men; they devoured the belts of their swords, the sandals to their feet. Even nature itself so perished that a mother slew and devoured her own infant, fulfilling the awful words of the warlike prophet who had first led the Jews towards the land of promise.—"The tender and delicate woman among you, who would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness—her eyes shall be evil toward her young one and the children that she shall bear, for she shall eat them for want of all things secretly in the siege and straitness wherewith thine enemy shall distress thee in thy gates." Still, as if the fate of the famine was not scourge enough, citizens smote and murdered each other as they met in the way—false prophets ran howling through the streets, every image of despair completes the ghastly picture of the fall of Jerusalem. And now the temple was set on fire, the Jews rushing through the flames to perish amidst its ruins.

It was a calm summer night—the 10th of August; the whole hill on which stood the temple was one gigantic pile of fire—the roofs of cedar crashed—the golden pinnacles of the dome were like spikes of crimson flame. Through the lurid atmosphere all was carnage and slaughter; the echoes of shrieks and yells rang back from the Hill of Zion and the Mount of Olives. Amongst the smoking ruins, and over piles of the dead, Titus planted the standard of Rome. Thus were fulfilled the last avenging prophecies—thus persisted Jerusalem. In that dreadful day men still were living who had heard the whole assembled Jews cry out of Him they crucified—"Verily, I say unto you all, these things shall come upon this generation. * * * O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them that are sent to thee. * * * behold your house is left unto you desolate!" And thus were the Hebrew people scattered over the face of the earth, still retaining to this hour their mysterious identity—still a living proof of the truth of those prophecies they had scorned or slaughtered, still, vainly awaiting the Messiah, whose divine mission was fulfilled eighteen centuries ago, upon the Mount of Calvary.

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

FRIENDLY HINT TO AN EAST INDIA DIRECTOR.—A man is known by the company he keeps.

ABBY OREN.—Prince Napoleon has built himself a house in Paris, on the model of the house of Rienzi, the tribune. When does he expect the lava from the mountain?

THE END OF EVERY DEPUTATION.—To thank the Minister for its very courteous reception. After that, the deputation retires, having gained nothing but a few official smiles and a vague circumlocutory promise to look into the matter.

THE NEW THEATRE.—*Constance, (reads advertisement to Alice)*: "* * * * * The orchestra stall will be exceedingly commodious. Each person will have a separate arm-chair, occupying a space of two feet in breadth.' Who, I don't see that that's so exceedingly commodious—eh, dear?"

THE PURIFICATION OF MISFORTUNE.—*A Refined Simile by Mr. Braidwood, of the Fire Brigade.*—A grand disaster often has the effect of eliciting that which is truly valuable out of a mass. It is like a "fearful conflagration," at which the only things picked out of the ruins are the solid lumps of gold.

NOTICE OF MOTION.—Lord Punch, to move in the House of Lords on the next introduction of a Jewish Emancipation bill, the following amendment: That in lieu of the words, "On the true faith of a Christian," in the parliamentary oath, shall be substituted a direct declaration of the substance of the oath, that the swearer firmly believes all the articles of the Christian faith."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—We scarcely think that any punishment would be sufficiently severe for a royal offender like Bomba. Should his Macaroni Majesty come to loggerheads with this kingdom, and fall England's prisoner, we propose that his sentence be this: "That the royal criminal be detained in prison for the remainder term of his life, and that the prison be one selected out of the very worst dungeons in his own kingdom." This would only be fair retaliation for the cruelty he has practised on others. To increase the severity of his punishment, we would appoint old Yeh his jailor. One tyrant never spares another.

SOLDIER'S FARE AT THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—At the banquet given the other evening by the members of the United Service Club to the Duke of Malakoff, a peculiar and characteristic treat was presented to his Excellency. This consisted of a portion of *boulli a la simple soldat anglais, or bœuf a la mode de l'armee Britannique.* The gallant Duke attacked this *piece de resistance* with that daring which has won for him his well-merited distinction, and which he never fails to manifest when occasion calls it forth. Having, to the delight of the beholders, succeeded in the attempt to cut the ration, his Excellency had the politeness to remark that the British soldier was tougher than the French!

THE BUDGET IN BRIEF.

John Bull to B. Disraeli.

"I've sixty-seven millions to pay,
And sixty-seven millions I pay it;
'Beaconsfield' is the cry of the day,
And I've come to ask you to essay it."

B. Disraeli to John Bull.

"Ay! ay! my good friend! No, not you!
What's the odds between means and ends?
You've four millions of bills coming due—
Well, we'll—we'll—borrow the money 'em."

STRAIGHTFORWARD DIPLOMACY.

Walewski to Malmesbury.

(Translated.)

Now what do you say to the integrity of your British jury? They have acquitted Bernard, although the evidence proved, as plain as a pikestaff, that he forwarded Orsini his bombs, procured the materials of his fulminating powder, probably made it, and hired Rudio to serve him. What have you got to say to that?

Malmesbury to Walewski.

The jury were bound to give Bernard the benefit of any doubt. They have some little doubt whether he meant to abet the murder of anybody in particular. They conceived it possible that he thought the bombs were wanted for general insurrectionary purposes.

Walewski to Malmesbury.

But they know that he was a conspirator, and a dangerous fellow; that he meant mischief of some sort; that ten to one he did know very well that Orsini meant to kill the Emperor; that, at any rate he deserved to be hanged, whether the indictment against him could be precisely proved or not. They ought to have found him guilty, without standing on a point which was nice and doubtful, and did not much signify.

Malmesbury to Walewski.

We don't do things in that kind of way in this country.

"THE SANDS OF LIFE" "PLAYED OUT."—Those who have for a long time swindled people in all parts of the country by promising to send cures for all diseases, and means whereby large fortunes were to be made, for very small considerations, have met with a serious obstruction to their business. By consent of the Postmaster General, given at the request of Mayor Teimann, Postmaster Fowler, of this city, took charge of all such correspondence as came to the postoffice yesterday. There were about seven hundred letters in the office addressed to Drs. Wallace, Morton, James, (whose sands of life have been so long running out,) Mount, Le Brun, Dufion, Tracy, De La Rume, and Prof. James T. Horn. These were assumed names, and the parties using them dealt in general quackery. The letters will be opened at Washington, and such sums of money as they may be found to contain will be forwarded to the address of the writers thereof.—*N. Y. Times.*

NEWS ITEMS.

VICTORIA.—The Queen of England was thirty-nine years old on Monday last.

CONCERTS.—Ole Bull is giving concerts in Vienna and other parts of Germany.

STATUE.—A statue of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, has been placed in Trafalgar square, London.

LOLA MONTEZ.—This strange but talented lady is lecturing on her own autobiography in New York, at twenty-five cents admission.

DEFEATED.—The Connecticut House of Representatives has defeated a bill which passed the Senate, making the 1st of January a legal holiday.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The corner-stone of the new building for the custom-house and post office was laid at Detroit on Tuesday, 18th inst. When is a similar announcement to be made for Memphis?

REPRIEVE.—Gen. Scott has issued a general order, directing the customary honors to be paid to the memory of the late Gen. Persifer F. Smith, by the firing of minute guns at the several forts.

DACOTAH TERRITORY.—Minnesota papers state that this Territory is receiving a fair share of immigration. Numbers are pouring in by way of Missouri, bound for the valley of the Big Sioux river.

A CONVERT.—In France the Marseilles journals state that an actress of the theatre at that place, named Juana, is about to enter a convent; they say that it was the sermon produced on her when performing the part of a sister of charity which has caused her to take this determination.

A STRIKE.—In Pennsylvania for several days there has been much trouble among the miners of the Mahanoy coal district. The workmen struck for higher wages last week alleging that, at the rates received, they could not support their families. As their employers refused to make any concessions, the miners went off in a body to their collieries to obtain higher wages, or compel workmen to make the strike a general one. The military were called out and the ringleaders were arrested.

ELDERLY.—A Dublin, Ireland, paper says: "On the 24th April, at his residence, Knockindrane, Carlow county, Mr. James Nolan departed this life, having reached the age of 115 years and 9 months. He was born in 1742—thus he lived in the reigns of five sovereigns of England. His father, whom he well remembered, died over one hundred years ago, at the age of 85, having been born in the reign of Charles II., and having lived through the reigns of eight monarchs of England. The late Mr. Nolan had all his faculties preserved to him to his death. He has remained on the farm left to him by his father one hundred years."

DAMAGES.—A man named Mueller sued the city of Alton for damages caused by his being thrown from his wagon, and his leg broken in consequence of the bad condition of a street, and upon the trial the jury awarded him $2,500.

ACCIDENT.—The New Haven *Palladium* says: "A promising little girl, aged four years, the daughter of Capt. Willard Rockwith, of East Lyme, conn., while at play with a pair of scissors on Wednesday last, fell during the day down in the carpet and fell on her face, causing the scissors to penetrate about three-fourths of an inch into the side of her nose, which caused her death on Friday night last."

TELEGRAPHIC.—The vessels with the Atlantic telegraph line on board, were in sight of England for the mid-ocean on Tuesday last.

COOLNESS.—The foreign papers say that a decided coolness has sprung up between the governments of France and Austria.

KNOW-NOTHING.—The Paris *Univers*, a strong Roman Catholic paper, denounces Prof. Morse of telegraphic celebrity, as a Know-Nothing.

ECLIPSE.—In England, Sir John Pakington has offered to place vessels at the disposal of men of science for observing the great eclipse of the sun, which will take place in September next. This eclipse will be total, and its astronomical appearance will be best in South America, particularly about Lima. It is anticipated that an astronomical expedition may be organized, and in this case foreign astronomers would be invited to join the expedition.

ENGLISH NAVY.—The Liverpool *Times* says: "At present there are thirty-six steamships, of the aggregate of 19,650 horse power, and mounting 1,960 guns, building in the royal dock yards. Of these vessels, thirteen are ships-of-the-line."

THE TERMS.—The English-India Government have instructed its officers in India, that when the natives of Oude submit, the only pledge that can be given them is a guaranty that their lives shall be safe. The ownership of the soil, with certain exceptions in favor of Rajahs who have remained faithful, is declared confiscated to the British government. This arrangement met with Lord Ellenborough's disapproval and he retired from office.

CHANGING.—It is asserted in Paris that Napoleon finds he has gone too far in restraining public liberty, and that he contemplates some changes of an ameliorative character.

STRIKE.—The Russian serfs are showing an unexpected spirit in their demands for freedom. The peasants, in a general way, get on horseback, and, proceeding to the chateau of the lord, announce that they shall perform no more forced labor. The government finds itself much embarrassed by the circumstances, for the peasants testify great attachment toward it, and are only hostile to the nobility.

GRIEVANCE.—The Quebec (Canada) *Mercury* of May 20, says of the late naval outrages by the British: "If the accounts in the New York papers are to be credited, the British officers, acting, of course, under orders from their government, have practically reasserted the right of search, by boarding every vessel, wherever found, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade. So much has been heard at various times of alleged 'outrages' of a similar nature, but which have proved on examination, to be gross exaggerations, that it has become necessary to receive statements of this nature with considerable caution; but if the extract taken from the New York *Herald* of Saturday last be correct, *it would appear that our neighbors have got hold of a real grievance at last.*"

APPEALED.—The New Orleans *Crescent* says of the Gaines case: "This case, recently decided adversely to Mrs. Gaines by Judge McCaleb, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday took its final move. It was appealed to the United States Supreme Court at Washington."

Great Results from Small Beginnings.

Berthold Shwartz, according to common report, having, in one of his experiments in alchemy, put into a common mortar a mixture of saltpetre and other combustible materials, accidentally dropped into it a spark, when he was astonished to see the pestle fly into the air. This accident furnished two ideas—that of the increased power of gunpowder when confined, and that of its applicability to the propulsion of heavy bodies. These two simple ideas, carried out into practice, produced great, large and small, and revolutionized the entire system of war.

The vibrations of the lid of an iron tea-kettle gave the first hint of the expansive power of steam. This hint, followed out through innumerable experiments, finally ended in the modern steam engine, which is fast revolutionizing the mode of both land and water carriage.

The first idea of our modern railways—and it is a very simple idea—came from a mine near New Castle, England. The plan occurred to some one, of "laying rails of timber exactly straight and parralel; and bulky carts were made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage was made so easy that one horse would draw four or five caldrons of coal."

The coal was conveyed from the mines to the bank of the river Tyne. This mode was in practice in 1676; how much earlier, is not known to us, probably to no one; for, though a great idea, it was like most other great ideas, thought of little account at the time of its origin. Like Columbus' method of making an egg stand on the big end by jarring it so as to break the yolk, it was thought that it was too simple to deserve praise. Nevertheless, out of this simple idea sprang, one hundred and fifty years afterward, the modern railway.

It had been noticed by chemists, that flame cannot be made to pass through a tube of small diameter. In the hands of Sir Humphry Davy, this fact grew into the miner's safely lamp, which has saved the lives of thousands.

The magnet had been for centuries a plaything of Europe. At last it was found out that, if suspended, or taking a North and South position was noticed, and applied to navigation. This resulted in the discovery of America.

The power of the sun's rays to discolor certain substances, had not long been known. In the hands Daguerre, this great fact grew into a most beautiful and perfect method of taking miniatures.

From Volta's simple pile to Morse's magnetic telegraph, what a stride! Yet this stride only the carrying out into practice of certain very simple properties of galvanism and magnetism.

So we might go on to enumerate the instances in which a very simple idea has ended in mighty results.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The subjoined extract from the New York correspondence of the New Hampshire *Gazette* brings pleasant tidings from Ex-President Pierce:

"Advices from Madeira via England, as late as the 10th of last month, give us flattering accounts of Mr. Pierce's health, at which her many Portsmouth friends will rejoice. The Ex-President still continues to win golden opinions from all sorts of people. On the 6th of April he had a grand reception in the Consular house, at which the dignitaries of the island, military, civil and ecclesiastical, all assisted, as well as the English resident nobility and gentry, and the inhabitants generally. His manners, unpretending and yet dignified, charm everybody. Indeed, the General owes his success in political life, next to his talents, incontestably great, to his graceful, easy and conciliatory manners. Would that more of our great men would cultivate "the minor morals more." Then personal popularity would wait upon eminent and acknowledged ability. The U. S. frigate *Cumberland*, still at Madeira when we last heard from the islands, gave the Ex-President a grand entertainment on board. He was received with the customary salute, and each gun of the frigate answered by the Portuguese fort at Loo Rock; and the same imposing demonstration attended his return to the shore, which was crowded with the sympathetic population."

MR. EVERETT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.—Mr. Everett has returned from his southern tour. Since the month of November, he has repeated his discourse on the "Character of Washington," for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund, twenty-three times, with an aggregate net receipt of $14,645; and his address on "Charity" fourteen times, for the benefit of various charitable institutions, with an aggregate net receipt of $12,433. The net proceeds of his oratorical labors for the last six months, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon fund and various charitable institutions, is $27,078.

Science Answering Simple Questions.

From Dr. Brewer's Guide to Science.]

Why is rain water soft? Because it is not impregnated with earth and minerals.

Why is it more easy to wash with soft water than with hard? Because soft water unites freely with soap, and dissolves it instead of decomposing it, as hard water does.

Why do wood ashes make hard water soft? 1st. Because the carbonic acid of wood ashes combines with the sulphate of lime in the hard water, and converts it into chalk; 2dly, wood ashes convert some of the soluble salts of water into insoluble, and throw them down as a sediment, by which the water remains more pure.

Why has rain water such an unpleasant smell when it is collected in a rain-tub or tank? Because it is impregnated with decomposed organic matter washed from the roofs, trees, or the casks in which it is collected.

Why does water melt salt? Because very minutes particles of water insinuate themselves into the pores of the salt by capillary attraction, and force the crystals apart from each other.

How does blowing hot foods make them cool? It causes the air which has been heated by food to change more rapidly, and give place to fresh cold air.

Why do ladies fan themselves in hot weather? That fresh particles of air may be brought in contract with their face by the action of the fan; and as every fresh particle of air absorbs some heat from the skin, this constant change makes them cool.

Does a fan cool the air? No, it makes the air hotter, by imparting to it the heat of our face; but it cools our face by transferring its heat to the air.

Why is there always a strong draught through the keyhole of a door? Because the air in the room we occupy is warmer than the air in the hall, therefore the air from the hall rushes through the keyhole into the room, and causes a draught.

Why is there always a strong draught under the door and through the crevices on each side? Because the cold air rushes from the hall to supply the void in the room caused by the escape of warm air up the chimney, &c.

If you open the lower sash of a window there is more draught than if you open the upper sash. Explain the reason of this. If the lower sash be open, cold external air will rush freely into the room and cause a great draught inward; but if the upper sash be open, the heated air of the room will rush out, and of course there will be less draught inward.

By which means is a room better ventilated—by opening the upper or lower sash? A room is better ventilated by opening the upper sash; because the hot vitiated air, which always ascends to the ceiling, can escape more easily.

By which means is a hot room more quickly cooled—by opening the upper or lower sash? A hot room is cooled more quickly by the lower sash, because the cold air can enter more freely at the lower part of the room than at the upper.

Why does the wind dry damp linen? Because dry wind, like a dry sponge, imbibes the particles of vapor from the surface of the linen as fast as they are formed.

Which is the hottest place in a church or chapel? The gallery.

Why is the gallery of all public places hotter than the lower parts of the building? Because the heated air of the building ascends, and all the cold air which can enter through the doors and windows keeps to the floor till it has become heated.

Why do plants often grow out of walls and towns? Rather because the wind and bird have seed there with the dust, or else because some bird, flying over, dropped seed there, which it had formerly eaten.

Mrs. Gardner's Address to the Jury.

As the telegraph has announced, Mrs. Abigail Gardner has been convicted on a second trial in Plymouth, Mass., of the murder of her husband, Hosea J. Gardner, postmaster at Hingham. It was charged that she administered poison to him on the 26th of January, 1857, and at the first trial the jury failed to agree.

After the counsel on both sides had finished summing up, the prisoner arose, and the Judge said to her:

Abigail Gardner, if you desire to say anything to the jury, in addition to what your counsel has said, you now have an opportunity. If, however, you do not desire to say anything, it will not be taken as against you. You are, therefore, at liberty to do as you please.

With considerable hesitation and difficulty she addressed the jury as follows: I am somewhat fatigued and excited from sitting so many long days here in court through this trial, and am unable to express my feelings as I should be glad to. I should be glad to convey to your minds the truth, aside from falsehood and prejudice. I feel as though I could not rest until I let the world know what is true and what is false in this case, though I suppose I should be allowed to now. I am not guilty. I know how many prejudiced persons are working against me. Gods knows my innocence.

I am as innocent as any of you here of the charge. I feel like an outcast, friendless and friendless, without pity and no one to pity me. I have no friends with me, and none within two hundred miles of me. If I had, I could give you a very different opinion of me than that which you now have. I hope you will consider my case carefully and candidly and prejudice. My husband was poisoned. God only knows who did it. I was charged with it. Before heaven and my Maker I know nothing more about it than any of you here.

She would have spoken further, but her feelings overpowered her, and she sat down. During the day her apparent indifference was almost appalling, so much so that it was hard to distinguish whether it was the indifference of settled despair or lack of natural feeling. When she arose to address the jury she manifested considerable emotion, and as her veil, which she had kept closely drawn during the day, was lifted from her face, her vacant stare and pallid, sunken features, became almost frightful.

The verdict of the jury was that Mrs. Gardner was guilty of murder in the second degree, which, according to the new law passed at the last session of the Legislature, is punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for life; but there is an unrepealed law of the Commonwealth which declares that a female shall not be sent to the State prison.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The wet and oppressive weather appears to have depressed spirits and damped enterprise, for the Recorder had only four cases before him yesterday.

THANKS.—We thank Mr. MCKEEVER, of the Adams Express, for late papers.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire shortly before 12 o'clock last night was false.

FESTIVALS.—This day is Trinity Sunday, Thursday is Corpus Christi—both observed with appropriate ceremonies in the Catholic church.

DULL.—Yesterday was the dullest day in the cotton market that has been seen before this season.

☞ Elder HENDRICKSON will preach at Baptist Mission School House, North Memphis, near Mr. PRESCOTT's, this evening, at half-past three o'clock.

AHEAD.—MERRILL & Co. of 11 Madison street, 343 Main street, and of the Commercial Hotel, are ahead of the mails. They last evening laid on our desk the New York *Ledger* of June 5th.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday night we had another heavy storm with a great deal of rain and violent thunder and lightning. Yesterday was warm, humid and oppressive.

THE RIVER.—The rise in the river during the twenty-four hours ending last evening, was slightly less than on the preceding twenty-four hours.

☞ There will be services at Grace Church on the corner of Main and Union streets, today, at half past ten A. M., and eight o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE PANORAMA.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the Panorama of Italy, will be kept on exhibition in this city three days longer. It is a splendid work of art, and should be liberally patronized.

SUNDAY APPEAL.—The contents of this morning's edition will commend it to the perusal of all. Political articles have been entirely omitted, and the general taste consulted. Copies of it may be bought as usual at our counting-room until nine o'clock A. M.

STRIPED.—CHARLEY, a slave, entered into a house in Shelby street and insulted a lady, as we narrated yesterday; the Recorder sentenced him to receive thirty-nine lashes for his misconduct.

☞ Those of the ladies of our city who intend assisting the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company at their Fair and Raspberry Supper during the coming week, are earnestly requested to meet at Odd-Fellows' Hall on Monday evening next, at 4 o'clock, to make full arrangements for the same. 1t

FIRST WARD NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of the voters of the First Ward, held last evening at Market Hall, for the purpose of making nominations for Aldermen and School Visitor, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

For Alderman—DANIEL HUGHES and J. H. EDMONDSON.

For School Visitor—J. S. ERWIN.

UNLICENSED.—JOHN GREEN professes to be a philanthropist; observing that people about the river had much hard work, now the water is high and the weather warm, he undertook to render solace by supplying them from a flat-boat with cheap "rot-gut," at a small advance upon the original cost. Like many kind hearted men before him, JOHN and his beneficent motives were misunderstood, and he was yesterday fined ten dollars by the Recorder, for his efforts to disseminate spirits among the weary and disconsolate.

MECHANICS' MEETING.—The mechanics on strike against the Charleston Railroad, met at the Exchange Hall last evening. An understanding was come to that the question at issue should lie over until the return to the city of the President of the road, Mr. TATE; a conference will then take place with him and a decision be come to, as to the continuance or discontinuance of the demand on the part of the road, for eleven hours work a day, during the four summer months of the year. At the present time, we understand, there are fifteen men, called by the strikers "rats," at work in the company's shops, who work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night, with the usual hour for dinner.

The Committee reported against passing resolutions in favor or against any particular candidate for municipal or other offices. A resolution to vote against an extension of the Charleston Railroad within the city, was laid over until next week. A resolution was passed to obtain and publish the names, address, and descriptions of the "rats" now at work in the company's shops.

The various speakers commented, with some warmth, upon aspersions cast upon them by Huntsville and other papers, which characterized them as a mob, and spoke of them as having riotous and destructive intentions. These imputations were repudiated strongly.

A committee was appointed to collect the names of those who would assist in the organization of a mechanics' association, and to take the preliminary steps for organization.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to Messrs. DURBIN and SYNNOTT, for the interest they had taken, and the assistance they had given, and the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening.

MISTAKEN.—Our almanac marks the interval from May 25 to June 2, as clear weather; either the almanac or the weather is clearly mistaken.

BOTANICO-MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The sale of this lot and edifice took place on the 6th inst. as advertised, and was bought by an agent of the Board of Trustees. The Board, we learn, has made satisfactory arrangements to preserve the property for the use of the school. A full statement of its condition will doubtless be set forth in the annual announcement soon to be published. The Faculty is arranged for the ensuing session.

SHOOTING.—The Tuscumbia *Alabamian* has the following remarks upon the recent shooting cases in this city:

"Shooting appears to be coming into fashion again in Memphis—the papers giving an account almost daily of occurrences of that kind. The city law against deadly weapons does not seem to be very efficacious."

The concealed weapon law has been a means of much good to Memphis, and will continue to be so, if the police are diligent in reporting cases of its violation. There have been of late but few cases of this character before the Recorder, the occurrences spoken of by the *Alabamian* seem to indicate that the falling off is not so much in the offense as in the vigilance of the police. In St. Louis such cases are very strictly looked after, the offenders there are usually fined the full amount of fifty dollars, and the weapon is forfeited. This last is a regulation much wanted here. The whole subject deserves the attention of the legislative and executive officers of the city. If murder is to prowl in the alleys, stalk in the streets, and show itself rampant in the rumshops, the city will be injured in business as well as reputation.

BACK AGAIN.—Irishmen sometimes do very contradictory things, as MIKE O'HARA proved last week. He had used his best efforts to qualify himself for a situation on the corps of free-hearted laborers who work for the city "without money and without price," receiving merely temperate board and modest lodgings at the City House of Entertainment, near the Navy Yard. Esq. EAST had pronounced him fully worthy of admittance to the privileges of the corps, and MIKE was installed, with a pickaxe and shovel at his command, by the celebrated Capt. STAINBACK, who showed him all the usual attentions. It was then, when MIKE had attained all he had so hardly labored for, that he showed the Irish spirit of contrariety. Before the ten days were up, he gave up his situation, with all its honors, and disappeared until yesterday, when a gentleman connected with the city business invited him, spite of his ungrateful desertion, again to re-assume his position and its duties. This gentleman obtained for him another interview with Esq. EAST, who not only assured MIKE that he had leave to return, but actually extended the invitation, so that for twenty more days MIKE will serve in the city ranks and enjoy the city hospitality.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: I cheerfully accept your call to become a candidate for Captain of the Night Police, and although unsought for on my part, I will, if elected, endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities. I come in at the eleventh hour therefore I have the promise and hope to reap the reward. Permit me to return to those who have tendered this invitation my warmest thanks. Respectfully yours,

JAMES LOWRY.

INTOXICATED.—JAMES SORRELS, for being drunk, but not drunk like a gentleman, was yesterday brought before the Recorder, who ordered him to pay five dollars for not getting into his cups on more respectable principles. JAMES had paid over night for whisky to make him drunk; in the morning he had paid for soda water to make him sober, and feling dull after the process, had paid for a hair of the dog that bit him, to make him "all right," and now he had to pay again. He thought it hard, but justice was inflexible.

PIC-NIC.—The teachers, scholars and friends of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church had a pic-nic yesterday on the pleasant grounds opposite the residence of JESSE TATE, Es