DAILY APPEAL.
MEMPHIS.
SUNDAY MORNING,.....JUNE 8, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

ARMY FOR UTAH.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Leavenworth, Kansas, under date of May 31, says that the steamer *Marion* has brought up a detachment of recruits for the 2d Artillery, who will remain as a part of the depot garrison—they were from Virginia. Five reinforcements were expected from Jefferson City. The Quartermaster was paying the accounts of contractors and employees. The fourth column of the army for Utah, under command of Lieut. P. Morrison, marched the 21st of May. It consists of Company F, 5th Infantry, 6 officers and 15 men. Comp. C of the same, 2 officers and 81 men. Company H of the same, 2 officers, 81 men. Company H of the same, 1 officer, 82 men. Light Artillery, 1 Infantry, 4 officers, 108 men. Recruits, 3 officers, 104 men. Also Comp. H, 2d Artillery, with a complete battery, commanded by Capt. A. Barry. Colonel Sumner, with the 4th column was to move on the succeeding Sunday. The fourth column took provisions for ninety days in a hundred wagons. The staff quarters, under Brig. Gen. Hanney, will move on or about the 10th of June, bringing the rear, and of course taking all the men that it is intended shall cross the plains in the service of the United States.

THE VIGILANCE MOVEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

It will be seen from our dispatches that after all the fuss and bluster made by the Vigilance men, their opponents have carried the day, by electing Smith Mayor of New Orleans. It is also announced that not one-half of the Vigilance party voted. How did they expect to reform the gross abuses which are complained of, except by electing honest and competent officers? Why then did they stand behind the barricades, and permit their opponents to carry the election? Why did they not go to the polls, and exercise their rights as freemen? How did they expect to redeem their pledges and carry out their high sounding resolutions? Judging from the lights before us, we are driven to the conclusion that the Vigilance movement in New Orleans has turned out to be a signal and humiliating failure and farce, which will fall short of immortalizing the persons engaged in it. It must have the effect to increase the evils which were designed to be reformed, and to weaken the public sentiment which originated the reform movement. So long as the people of New Orleans decline to attend the polls, through fear, or any other consideration, they will have no right to complain of bad government; nor can they reasonably claim any particular favor from their better cities, where the polls alone are resorted to for the correction of all governmental abuses, State and Municipal.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans papers of the 4th inst., all comment pretty fully upon the organization of the Vigilance Committee; the causes that led to its formation, the necessity of sustaining it, etc. We would be pleased, in order to give our readers a fuller and clearer conception of the question, to publish all the articles from all the city papers; but our space is too contracted. There is, however, no truth in or foundation for the supposition that the movement is confined to the Democratic party. Good men and true of all parties support the Vigilance Committee as a measure of peace, order and justice. The *Picayune* and *Crescent* condemn the movement, while the *Delta*, *True Delta*, *Bulletin*, *Courier*, *Bee* and *Orleanian* sustain it.

The *True Delta*, (anti-Administration Democrat) comments thus upon the movement:

"In our extra we informed the public in a few brief particulars, that regular government, the horrible thing so called in this place was nothing of the name—had abdicated, and that instead, a Vigilance Committee, composed of citizens of every party and shade of opinion, was installed, at the Principal, in its stead. It is unnecessary to go at length into the particulars which justify the resumption of their inalienable sovereign power by the people, or to recapitulate the fearful outrages, the inhuman sacrifice of innocent life, the irreparable injury to our society and the laws, by a tolerated banditti, to satisfy every good citizen, no matter what his individual opinions on political or other matters may be, that there was nothing left for the people but either to submit like slaves or resist as freemen. They have chosen, courageously, manfully, and like true Americans, the latter course. They have organized for their common protection, and to secure to every man the protection and support of the laws wherto denied him, or shamefully abused to his lasting injury.

"No longer ago than yesterday, a band of marauders rushed into the Register's office, where a number of citizens were assembled for the purpose of having their residences entered by that officer, to qualify them to exercise the franchise, and made an onslaught upon them, striking them grievous bodily blows, putting all law, decency and propriety at defiance, and indicating a foregone purpose to carry the approaching city election as all previous ones have been for three years past here, namely, by intimidation, the slung shot, the bowie knife and the revolver. This state of things it would be an indelible stain upon this population to suppose can be longer tolerated, and it now only remains for all who have the honor, the welfare, the good order and the tranquility of New Orleans at heart to assemble at the Principal and enrol themselves for duty, until the objects enumerated above have been obtained. This is no time for inflammatory appeals or exciting declamation—every one, fortunately, is animated by like sentiments in regard to the deplorable state of our city, and no one, therefore, should hang back at this time, when, more than ever, cool heads, resolute hearts, and determined hands have resolved to restore law and order to their empire in New Orleans."

The *Bulletin* (Old-Line Whig) commenting upon the subject, says:

"To this great object, upon the accomplishment of which so much depends, everything else is as nothing, and upon this altar citizens, irrespective of party creed or predilection, willingly lay all minor differences and agree to work together for the common benefit of each and of all. Upon this question the staunchest Old-Line Whigs, the most decided Democrats, the warmest and most respectable Americans, all heretofore united, convinced by the stern facts of the absolute necessity of such a course of conduct to save the city from the imminent dangers which threaten it."

The *Picayune* of the 4th, in a conciliatory article, opposes the policy of raising a Vigilance Committee and urges a reconciliation of previous to the day of election, which was yesterday.

The telegraph this morning will, in all probability, inform us as to the result of affairs at the polls yesterday, and we sincerely trust that the election will prove to have passed off quietly and without bloodshed. The love and observance of law and order is one of the chief characteristics of the American people, and it is only the abuse of this for a long series of years that has led to the formation of the party of "Independents" in New Orleans. From all the facts before us we incline to the opinion that the formation of the Committee, and the course it has pursued, will meet with the approbation of the great majority of the people of New Orleans and the public at large.

THE FORT SCOTT DIFFICULTIES.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, under date of May last, gives the following particulars of the late disturbances at Fort Scott. The account, the correspondent says is official, and he regrets that he is not at liberty to name his authority.

On Sunday, the 23d May, news was received at Lecompton that serious difficulties had sprung up at Fort Scott, whereupon the Governor dispatched a messenger, who left on the morning of Monday, to investigate the cause of the disturbance and all other facts relative to it. The express has since gone through the entire affected district, and now reports as follows:

At the agency of the Sacs and Fox Indians an attack was expected and several parties known as horse thieves, belonging to Montgomery's band, were pointed out to the agent. On proceeding to the trading post of Marais-de-Soigne river, he met a ruffian of Montgomery's band called "Pickles," who cursed him and demanded what was his business. The agent bluffed him off. The correspondent adds:

"It was subsequently ascertained that 'Pickles' was on the road looking for a Col. Mitchell, a conservative free State man, who had refused to take an oath prescribed by Montgomery to support his cause and his band against arrest, on representation by the subscribers, his instructions being to assassinate him as dangerous. Upon arriving at the post above mentioned, some thirty-five or forty men of the free State party were found under arms. Upon inquiry, they unitedly stated that Montgomery was the cause of the troubles, for that until he had come into those parts, everything was peaceable, but that he had come in with a band of horse thieves, and this had given rise to difficulties in which, as men, they must be upon the side or other. They also stated that this band of men had run off all the proslavery men from Lynn and Lykins counties, and that they had subsequently in some instances, violated the persons of the females of the families left behind by the exasperated men; and where such was not done, paraded the women and children, naked, before this infernal crew of blackguard ruffians. Every pro-slavery man had by this time left Lykins county, and but few were in Lykins. Having committed these feats of gallantry, Montgomery and his choice spirits fell upon the free State men, having taken such of their animals as were come-at-ward to Washington. These dispatches were not put in the mail from Camp Scott. They were received there subsequent to the 6th of May, with instructions to put them through with all speed, and it was the two Mormons who were the bearers of these dispatches that circulated the report that Gov. Cumming had been driven out of Salt Lake City. This looks improbable, and we incline to thing that the dispatches from Gov. Cumming—still in Great Salt Lake City—are the result of consultations between Gov. C. and Brigham Young. We shall soon see how this is, and in the meanwhile all the movements from our frontier will go on as if nothing had happened, looking to a settlement of this question.

"The messenger further learned that on the Wednesday following these outrages, Capt. Chas. Hamilton, late of Georgia, a pro-slavery man, who had been run off, came back with twenty-eight men—returned to the trading post; they were all armed with double barrelled guns. The people hearing of his approach, many of them, say to the number of fifty-five, placed themselves under the command of Montgomery to oppose the other, and as Hamilton and his men came up they fired, wounding one of the latter party in the breast, killing a horse and shooting a fine mare upon which Hamilton rode. Then they ran toward the river. Hamilton and his fellows followed, took five prisoners, killed six men and wounded five others. The five prisoners were then taken into the ravine, and, least they should be rescued, shot by order of Judge Lynch. This done there was a general rising of the free State men. The ancient feud was revived. The Sheriff of Lynn county, by name, Calvin McDaniell, who is a Brigadier-General of Militia under Jim Lane, called upon the militia to turn out and together a force of about one hundred and fifty men was raised.

"Hamilton and his men made the best speed they could to West Point, Missouri, whither they were followed by the above mentioned men, who getting there found them with numbers increased to between thirty and forty on second in houses, barricaded and ready to resist. Demand was made for the delivery of the party, to which answer was returned that they should be delivered to the proper authorities at any time when they were demanded by them, but that the authority of men acting under and in concert with Montgomery would not be recognized."

The Free-State party then retired to Barnesville, where they took from Marshal Stewart all his official papers, keeping the originals, several of which were orders for their own arrest, they sent copies of them enclosed in a letter written by Montgomery, to Governor Denver. The letter was to the following purport:

"If you will withdraw all the troops from Kansas Territory, and place Fort Scott under the rule of the Free-State party on the Marmiton, I and my men will lay down our arms and surrender. But if you don't, the United States troops cannot resist us, and we will burn Fort Scott."

The Marshal was ordered to take the packet to Gov. Denver; he arrived at Lawrence, and set out for Leavenworth, since which time he has not been heard of. Capt. Hamilton says that his party is raised for the purpose of putting Montgomery down, and he is bound to do it. He promises not to interfere with private property, nor to molest peaceable citizens, but adds that Montgomery and his band must be delivered to the authorities, and that all hell can't prevent it. The free State men offered to compromise, by restoring all the stolen property they could. Hamilton would accept nothing short of full restitution, and the surrender of Montgomery and his band; he said that no mercy had been shown by them, and now that he has the upper hand he is going to see those persons who, while defenseless were driven out, reinstated in their rights.

Gen. Denver purposed to have acted promptly against any invasion from Missouri, but it appears that there is a general disinclination on the part of Missourians to engage in the matter. Several meetings had been held on the border, but in each, resolutions were passed expressing the idea of their joining in the mess. They have, however, prepared themselves to resist the entrance of any armed men into that State from this Territory.

The Governor will send to Fort Scott such troops as may be necessary to prevent the fulfilment of Montgomery's threat to raze it to the ground, and if further difficulties occur he will himself go out out in command of such a force as will settle the difficulty in quick order.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The news which we publish this morning gives quite a different aspect to affairs in Utah, from that last given to the public. Instead of peace, war seems now to be inevitable. In addition to the dispatches which we clip from the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 4th instant, we find in the *Republican* of the same date, the following summing up, which gives the clearest and most distinct view of the state of affairs in Utah we have seen. Speaking of Governor Cumming having been driven out of Great Salt Lake City, the *Republican* says:

"Such was the scope of the news which we received at an early hour yesterday morning, for which we are indebted to Captain Weaver, of the steamer *D. A. January*. Knowing the anxiety of our people on this subject, immediately on his landing at Boonville, he telegraphed the news to us, and thereby anticipated his arrival here eight or ten hours.

Let us see how the matter stands. The last authentic news from Governor Cumming was brought by Mr. Gilbert, of Weston, who met him on the 10th of April, some thirty miles from Great Salt Lake City, where great preparations had been made to receive him. He was under an escort of Mormons, at the head of which was Rockwell, the Danite, and other equally worthy individuals.

The next news from that quarter comes to us by way of San Francisco, and wholly from Mormon sources. As well as we can make it out, these accounts from Great Salt Lake City are to the 24th of March. Nothing is said about the expected advent of Governor Cumming in the Mormon City, but it is represented that Brigham Young had issued a proclamation commanding his followers not to fight, nor even oppose the army of Gen. Johnston, and as the army advanced, to retire from the Northern to the Southern counties. The begirs had already begun, and all thoughts of war or fighting had vanished.

Now comes the latest accounts across the plains, for which we are indebted to Captain Weaver. Writing from Fort Leavenworth, June 1st, he says: "Stephen Ronebarger, United States Mail Agent, passed here this morning in four days from Fort Kearny, having left Camp Scott on the 5th May—[and, of course, bringing news about four weeks later than any we have received.] He dispatches say that Governor Cumming, with his staff, had attempted to enter Great Salt Lake City, but were driven back to Col. Johnston's Camp by the Saints. The Mormons are in arms, and determined to resist the United States troops to the last."

Capt. Weaver adds to his note: "Gen. Harney, who is still here, is of opinion that the war has just begun—that the Mormons will endeavor to maintain their ground to the last—and, therefore, should they be driven from their present position, which, more than ever, cool heads, resolute hearts, and determined hands have resolved to restore law and order to their empire in New Orleans."

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LOCAL MATTERS.

Acknowledgment.—The President pro. tem. of the Mechanics' Organization Fund acknowledges the receipt of $20 from Col. John Martin.

Notice.—Dr. W. C. Bryan, is now at his post, having just returned from the East with all the new improvements in Dentistry.

The River.—The river was slowly rising yesterday, and was last evening a little over the mark of the highest water we have had this spring. Drift was floating down during the whole day.

☞ Among the arrivals at the Commercial yesterday, was the Hon. J. M. Howry, of Oxford, Mississippi.

Distinguished Arrivals at the Gayoso. Major Henry C. Wayne, United States Army, and Gen. Thomas Rivers, Fayette, Tenn.

Fatal Accident.—Thomas Reed, a Scotchman, lately residing in Cincinnati, was drowned off the steamboat *Madison* on Saturday, about fifty miles below this city.

A Young Thief.—Our police yesterday arrested a boy, named Jas. Quinn, who had in his possession twenty-two dollars, which, it was alleged he had stolen. He will be examined on the charge.

Grace Church.—This congregation of Episcopalians, since their removal to the commodious hall at the corner of Main and Union streets, has been increasing under the earnest and faithful ministry of the Rev. Mr. Schetky. Services will be held there at 6 o'clock every evening this week.

Disputed.—The legality of the election for School Visitors on Saturday is already disputed, so far as the Sixth and Seventh Wards are concerned, on account of the uncertainty of the boundary of the new Seventh Ward. Unless this point is settled by the time of the coming municipal election, serious trouble and inconvenience will be the result.

Gayoso Shaving Saloon.—Among the recent improvements of which the Gayoso may boast, is the splendid and tastefully arranged shaving saloon. Nothing less than silver cups lined with gold, are used by the artists who officiate there. In other respects the saloon is in keeping with the Gayoso. If you wish to be *shaved* (at less than $2 50 a month) give the Gayoso saloon a call.

Col. Wm. R. Harley, of DeSoto, Mississippi.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting this gentleman in our city. It will be remembered that Col. Harley was appointed and acted for sometime as Indian Agent in New Mexico. He is much improved in health by his residence in the far West. We learn from him that he has resigned his agency, not finding it agreeable to his taste and habits, although a lucrative one.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.—The Oakland meeting for the purpose of raising means to complete this road to Grenada, resulted in the sale of bonds to the amount of $25,000. The road is under contract from Panola to the southern bank of the Yocksna river, and its construction will be continued until it reaches Grenada. Col. White, the President, has sold, in all, $250,000 in Bonds, which affords all the funds wanted.

Charged with Robbing the Mail.—A. A. Hill, who is charged with robbing the mail of $900 at Clarksville in this State, was recently arrested in Dallas county, Arkansas, at the instance of Maj. Basil C. Harley, Special Mail Agent for Arkansas. Maj. Harley passed through the city yesterday on his return home, having delivered up his prisoner to the United States Commissioner at Nashville. The trial has been fixed for the 21st inst.

Tennessee Ahead.—The wheat received by Messrs. Gates & Wood, on the 24 of this month from the farm of W. P. Mitchell, of this county, was duly shipped to St. Louis on the 31 inst., to H. M. Woodruff, was received and sold on the 5th, last Saturday. It was sold on charge and brought $2 25 per bushel, being the first receipt of the season, both at Memphis and St. Louis. This sale was, made three weeks ahead of last season. Mr. Mitchell is certainly entitled to the demijohn this time.

Over the Water.—On Saturday an enormous quantity of drift, probably six or seven acres in extent, accumulated in the river above the boats *Belfast* and *Ingraham*, producing upon them so great a pressure that there was danger of breaking from the moorings. During the whole of the night the *Belfast* had her wheels in motion, to relieve the strain upon the ropes. On Sunday morning the two boats crossed the river and tied up opposite Hopefield.

☞ Second street and Jefferson street lots, opposite the Post Office, will be sold to-day, at 10 o'clock on the premises, by Colonel Locke. Our readers may recollect that it has not been many years since we predicted that Main street would be built up with fine stores. Then it was said we were somewhat crazy on the future of Memphis—our prophecies were more than realized. Now, we are of opinion that inside of two years, stores will be built and occupied on second street, and perhaps in five years the whole of it from Union to Adams street, will be thus occupied. Now is the time to buy, as this property will be sold at a low price.

Council Investigation.—Council will meet in another extra session to-night. The business in hand is to investigate the charges of intoxication, gaming and neglect of duty, preferred against the Captain of the Night Police, Capt. Johnson, by the Vigilance Committee. As Lieut. Thomas demands an investigation of the charge—made against him in Council—of being present and participating with Captain Johnson on the occasion which gives rise to the charges against him, Council stands a chance of having a tolerable amount of business to transact before their now brief authority expires. It is understood that to-night a large outside attendance will be present, composed principally of candidates for Alderman, who will be there "to learn the ropes."

The United Brothers.—This Macedonian band, of whose organization we have already given an account, is beginning to make their mark; they promise to become a powerful means of preserving the revival spirit in this city and neighborhood. On Sunday they held a meeting at Davidson Chapel, Fort Pickering. The religious feeling evinced was profound, vivid and earnest. Six persons came up asking, "What shall I do to be saved?" One of them professed, before the meeting closed, to have found peace in believing. The Brothers are the servants of the churches for the Lord's sake, and wherever invited, will go and unite in prayer for the progress of Christ's Kingdom. They hold a second meeting at the above place on Sunday next.

Suspicious.—A stranger, whose phisiognomy was not at all favorable in its indications, was asked by Capt. Mason, on the last trip up of the *Kate Frisbee*, whether he had settled at the Clerk's office. Yes, said the stranger. What room did he give you? Number twenty-one. On searching the books, it was found that the berth in question had not been taken, consequently the man had not paid. On being charged with the fact, he blustered in an insolent manner, and the captain seized him by the collar, within the fold of which some unusual substance was felt, that, on examination, showed to be files, neatly stitched between the cloth and the lining. As a jewelry store had been robbed in Napoleon, a suspicion arose that the stranger was the burglar who committed the robbery. He was detained a prisoner, and was last night taken back to make his explanations to the Napoleon authorities.

Free Lectures on Southern Rights.—The Rev. S. D. Baldwin having been solicited by a number of citizens of Memphis to deliver a course of lectures on Southern Rights, has accepted the invitation as will be seen by the following communication:

Nashville, June 1, 1858.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 24th of May has been received. It will afford me great pleasure to comply with your flattering request. With profound appreciation of the honor you have done me, I am gentleman, sincerely yours,

S. D. BALDWIN.

W. B. Mitt, F. M. White, Tom. S. Tate,
C. M. Gordon, Mclin Owen,
O. Otto Sutton, J. R. Smith, H. Owen.

Lectures at Odd Fellows' Hall at 8½ o'clock Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week. Subjects:

1st. Unity and Trinity of the Human Race.
2d. Divine right of the White Race to Hamitic servitude.
3d. Divine right of the White Race to Political Dominion over the Whole World.

All are invited to attend.

Editors Appeal: Will you be so kind as to correct a statement in your paper in regard to the amount of bond I was required to give for my appearance by the Criminal Court. You state fifteen thousand dollars, when it should have been only *fifteen hundred*. In regard to this charge, I would ask a generous public for a suspension of opinion until I can have an opportunity of examining the books of the firm of Douglass, Dowell & Co., and present this matter in a true and proper light before the world. After a dissolution of the firm, in January last, I returned to St. Louis, my old home, and commenced business there. Thinking the partnership of Douglass, Dowell & Co., of which firm I was a member, had been standing open long enough, I came down to this place voluntarily on one day last week, expressly for the purpose of making a settlement with the other members of our firm. On my arrival here, I sought and found my two former partners in the concern, and told them I had come to have partnership matters settled up. And finding the books in such an unsatisfactory condition that it would take a week or longer to overhaul them so as to arrive at an accurate settlement, and having pressing and important business at home and in Illinois, which required my personal attention, and Dr. Dowell having some business on the coast and in New Orleans in relation to the firm to attend to, it was agreed upon and understood between Messrs. Douglass, Dowell and myself, that we should postpone the settlement until the 20th of the present month, at which time it was understood and agreed upon between us that we were to meet here, in Memphis, and make a final settlement of all our partnership business transactions. With this understanding, not suspecting that a State warrant or any other process would be made out against me, I went to the boat, which was to leave in a few moments, and was there arrested by an officer. I will State here, that in the month of January last, myself, together with Douglass and Dowell, agreed to meet at the Worsham House, on the evening of the 6th of January, for the purpose of making a settlement; that I was there, but neither of the other members of the firm made their appearance, and hence the delay of settlement until now. Having complied with the requirements of law by giving bond, I shall take such steps as may be necessary to vindicate myself from any aspersions that shall have or may be made against me.

S. B. HAYMAN.

The New Wards.—The *Ledger* of yesterday evening, publishes the law of the late Legislature, defining the boundaries of the Seventh and Eighth Wards. It reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee*, (the Senate concurring,) That all the territory in the City of Memphis, bounded as follows: Commencing at the Mississippi river, at the point where the Court House square adjoins the Exchange square, thence with the line of said square to the Court House, thence with the line of said square to the Exchange square, thence with the line of said square to the Exchange square, thence with the line of said square to the Exchange square