DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 9, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

FIRST PAGE.—Crops in West Tennessee; Interesting Correspondence; News Items; Postal Communication with New Orleans and San Francisco; Rev. W. Carey Crane; &c., &c.

FOURTH PAGE.—Our Flag; Letter from Howell Cobb on African Emigration.

THE NEWS.

QUIET RESTORED IN NEW ORLEANS—DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN WASHINGTON.

The telegraph this morning informs us that quiet has been restored in New Orleans by the disbanding of the Vigilance Committee, though we doubt whether it can be preserved if the policy of indicting its members shall be persisted in, as the Committee declare that although disbanded they are not disorganized, but ready to carry out their purpose at any time.

In contrast with this slight reverse in New Orleans it is gratifying to instance the glorious victory the Democrats have achieved in the city of Washington, the Federal Capitol of the Union. It will be seen that they have carried their ticket by over five hundred majority, and wrested the city from the rule of the enemies of law and order. We indulge the hope that the patriotic and conservative ideas that have controlled the elections in Washington, may spread to her sister city Baltimore and that that city too may be brought under the rule of good and orderly government.

"THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE UNION."

This is the high-sounding title with which the coming party in embryo has already been christened by the old party midwives, whose mission as politicians it has been to usher into the "breathing world" the thousand and one infantile prodigies that are born to annihilate and supersede the Democratic party. And verily, from a careful survey of the features, appertaining to the young "hopeful," we are led to the conviction that he is a full brother, or at least a cousin german to the remarkable individual who "rose, reigned and fell" under the euphonious name of "Sam." There is a leer in the eye and a solemnity of visage in the new candidate for public favor, that cannot be mistaken, and which so much resembles his immediate predecessor, that we may be excused if we unadvisedly proclaim a near relationship between the two.

The first point of resemblance, that we are able to trace, is the fact that there is no direct responsibility or paternity avowed in any quarter for the remarkable platform of principles, put forth in the journals of the day, as being the foundation stone upon which the new party designs building up its superstructure. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the "People's Party" is, like Samuel, an illegitimate child, born out of wedlock, and having no known parentage. And then the same preference for an *ad captandum* designation is betrayed in the name of the new party as in that of the late "American party." The "People's party of the Union" is a most excellent name, will undoubtedly succeed if the wire-pullers can only get enough of the "people" to join and sustain it, just as the American party would have suspended all other parties, if the managers could have enlisted in their cause all the "Americans" in the Union.

The platform is like that of the late American party in this, too, that there is a vast deal of "thundering in the index." To read the platform, one would suppose that the authors of it are in much tribulation for the wickedness and corruption of the State, and that they have settled upon all the details for the future government of the Union upon principles that are sure to realize the golden philosophy of Plato in the rule of a Republic, or to actualize the vision of the lost Atlantis. The Supreme Ruler is reverently acknowledged, freedom of religion is guaranteed and retrenchment and reform are made the rallying-cry. All this is very fine to read of and to hear from the hustings. We shall soon see who these reformers are and what their antecedents justify.

But we need not draw the parallel. We print the platform for the edification, or amusement of our readers, as chances to be the light in which they view the sounding programme. Each one, for himself, can detect those resemblances to the defunct organization that lately played "such fantastic tricks" before the public, and the discriminating reader will be at no loss in drawing the analogy.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The time is at hand when the experiment of laying the submarine telegraph wire beneath the Atlantic Ocean will be made for the second time. From the extreme precautions taken, and the excellent machinery fitted up, the most confident expectations are expressed by the English journals that this time success will crown the effort, and that Europe and America will be connected in a new way—a way that never entered into the speculations of Christopher Columbus and his philosophic friends. The manner in which England is now using, or abusing, the power she claims under treaties with this Government, render it appropriate to inquire, how she will exercise the advantages her position gives her with respect to the Atlantic telegraph. Although American aid is given in an important degree to the enterprise and the national resources will be heavily taxed to make it profitable, both ends of the cable will be situated within the British dominions, and the whole apparatus will consequently be entirely within the reach of British power. Will the English use their power in a generous, liberal, and cosmopolitan spirit; or, will the telegraph be made subservient to the ends of British ambition and the interests of British commerce?

This question can, to a great extent, be answered even now, as the English House of Parliament have passed an act defining the rights, privileges, and duties of the company, and the relations of the British Government with respect to it. A glance at this act will afford the indications we are seeking, and the task is greatly facilitated by an article upon the subject in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to which we are indebted for a copy of the material portions of the act of Parliament in question.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company was originally a joint stock company, organized under the general act of Parliament regulating commercial associations. It was while so organized that Congress passed an act for the benefit of the Company, which received the President's signature on the third of March, last year. On the 27th of the succeeding July, the Royal assent was given to the act of Parliament under which the Atlantic Telegraph Company now exists. The conditions which the Company are now governed by, are consequently different from those in operation when Congress voted the aid of this country, for twenty-five years, to the enterprise. The nature of a portion of those conditions can be judged of by a few specimens which we present.

The twentieth section of the act of Parliament, spoken of above, empowers the Company at any time, by a two-thirds vote, to increase their capital to the sum of one million pounds; enlarging for this purpose the number of shares, and allotting the shares to such persons, and with such conditions as the Directors may see fit.

The original stock of the Company was three hundred thousand dollars; at the time the act of Congress was passed that amount had been increased to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; at the present time it is five hundred thousand dollars. The act of Congress makes the Company a grant of seventy thousand dollars a year, until their net profits shall pay a dividend of six per cent. per annum, after which occurrence the sum to be paid by this country shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars per annum for twenty-five years.

It will at once be perceived that the act of Parliament is so framed that the Company can, at their pleasure, stave off the period at which their capital shall pay six per cent., for there is a great difference between six per cent. on three hundred and fifty thousand pounds (the capital at the time of passing the act of Congress) and six per cent. on a million pounds—the expanded capital allowed by the act of Parliament. When the six-per-centage is on the point of being realized, the Company can find it convenient to enlarge their capital, thus reducing the rate of profit upon it, and by that means drawing annually seventy thousand dollars, instead of fifty thousand dollars, out of the treasury at Washington. This might not have been without advantage, if the new shares were obliged to be sold, by which money would be obtained for extending and improving the means of telegraphic communication between the European and American shores. Such, however, is not the case, the new shares are to be allotted to such persons, and on such conditions, as the Directors think fit—they may therefore create new shares, and distribute them gratuitously among the stockholders, without any addition being made to the cash capital.

So much for the pecuniary part of the arrangement. We will now take a glance at the manner in which the Company is to be governed, and observe whether the ministers of the English crown have any share in that government, and if so what that share is.

The Company will be governed by Directors, ordinary and honorary, but in sections thirty-three to thirty-eight of the act some further provisions are made, as follows:

Besides the Directors above mentioned, *Her Majesty's ministers shall appoint an ex-officio Director*, whose duty it will be to secure the fulfilment of the contracts of the Company for the transmission of messages and signals for the British Government, and the working of the telegraph with due attention to the interests of the public. This Director shall not go out of office by rotation, like the other Directors, but shall be subject alone to removal by the Government; he is entitled to be present at all meetings, to inspect all the books and documents, but has no vote and no pay from the Company; *he can veto any act, or course proposed to be taken by the Company*, each veto being subject, on the complaint of the Company, to the approval of the Government, or ultimately to a decision of "two of the Judges of Her Majesty's Superior Courts." When any new Director is elected or appointed, he cannot assume the duties of the office without the consent of "Her Majesty's ministers" is first obtained.

These provisions are significant enough, we need not dwell upon them, they tell their own story. The Ex-Director is a Government spy, to whom the secrets of the telegraph are all open for Government uses. The veto power makes even the Directors chosen by the Company the tools and slaves of the Government. By the veto power so *American can become even an honorary Director*, unless Her Majesty's ministers are graciously pleased to grant permission for him to occupy that position. The contracts and obligations of the Company, so far as the British Government are concerned, will be well looked after; but what security is provided for placing the American Government in the same position, and by what machinery can American influence make itself felt in the affairs of the Company?

The fifty-sixth section of the act provides that messages sent by the British and American governments shall have the priority over all other messages, provided the American pay a sum equal to that paid by the British Government, and the messages of the two governments shall have no priority over each other, but be transmitted "in the order of time in which they may be respectively tendered."

Here is an appearance of equality, but the appearance loses much of its promise on investigation. If the time meant is solar, England is always six hours in advance of us in time, and her Government messages would always have six hours claim in advance of ours. If the time is absolute, the British have still the advantage. The messages must, of course, be "tendered" at the office of the company. The sixty-first section of the act of Parliament gives the British Government power to continue the line to London, and messages could then be "tendered" there; there is no power given to the American Government to extend the line to Washington, consequently its messages must be "tendered" at the British office in Newfoundland.

The sixty-second section of the English act we copy entire. It reduces the Atlantic telegraph to a mere machine for British convenience. The power of the Government to place a creature of its own in the Directory, with power to examine all books and documents, is equivalent to a power to open letters in the mails. The power to take entire possession of the line from week to week, is equivalent to a power to stop the mails to the public altogether. There is one privilege which the act grants to the American, equally with the English Government—the privilege to pay an equal share of the expense.

"At all times, from and after the period of twenty-five years from the opening of the said lines of telegraphic communication for the transmission of messages, whenever one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, for the time being, shall be of opinion that circumstances render it expedient to vest in Her Majesty's government the control of the operations of the company, it shall be lawful for such secretary of state, by warrant under his hand, to prohibit the company for a time to use the telegraphs and telegraphic apparatus of the various stations of the company, their licenses or assigns, for the space of one week from the date of such warrant, for the purpose of preventing any communication being made or signals given, save such as shall be directed and authorized by any such secretary of state; and also, by further successive warrants, to cause possession of the said telegraphs and telegraphic apparatus to be retained from week to week, so long as any such secretary of state shall deem such possession expedient for the public service; Provided, always, that for every week during which possession shall be so retained, the company shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive from and be paid by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's treasury, the same amount of profits as the company would have made in case they had continued the working of the said telegraphs, such profits to be computed upon an average of the weekly profits of the company for three months immediately preceding the issuing of the first of the said warrants."

THE NEW "PEOPLE'S PARTY"—ITS PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The scattered forces of the American party, under the leadership of such men as Crittenden, Humphrey Marshall, Henry Winter Davis, Gilmer of North Carolina, and others, are being organized for the approaching political campaign. The organization is announced as complete, and will do business under the name and style of "The People's Party of the Union." They have issued from Washington their manifesto and declaration of principles, which we publish to-day, under the head of

PROPOSALS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POLITICAL PARTY TO BE CALLED "THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE UNION."

All discerning and patriotic men must perceive, and all conscientious men must admit, that, owing to various causes, some of which have been operating for years, and others of which are of but recent origin, there is no political party now existing among us, co-extensive with the republic, everywhere asserting and maintaining the same political principles, and free alike from sectionalism and corruption. The necessity for such a party is evident, and enlightened patriots are everywhere acknowledging it. Corruption is widely diffused among us, and there is no one of the party organizations now existing capable of stemming or correcting it—no one in regard to which there do not exist mistrust and dissatisfaction in the public mind of the country.

Sectional prejudice has grown and strengthened greatly of late in the two opposite sections of the confederacy. The appetite for official spoils seems to have become the ruling passion, and a spirit of blind partisanship very widely to prevail and govern. Respect and affection for the institutions of our fathers, are rapidly giving way to contempt for the Government and laws and to the most alarming spirit of anarchy and lawlessness. The Government is in process of contracting an enormous national debt, whilst the high and essential purposes of all free government are almost entirely disregarded.

There are good men and true, enlightened patriots, respecters of law and lovers of the Union to be found in the North, the South, the East and the West, whom it is in the highest degree desirable to draw into fraternal union and efficient co-operation for the weeding out of corruption, the reformation of abuses, the restoration of a healthful conservative spirit in the public councils, and the maintenance of the Union itself upon its own original principles.

With a view to these ends, therefore, we, hereafter members of the various political parties into which the American people are divided, do resolve and declare our determination to establish, and further, with all our energies, a political party to be called "The People's Party of the Union;" and we heartily invite all patriotic citizens to unite and co-operate with us upon the following

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF PRINCIPLE.

1. We place our trust in the Supreme Being, to whose keeping are nations as well as individuals in whom our fathers hoped, and by whose favor upon their patriotic efforts, our country rejoices in Christian civilization, political independence and a republican form of government.

2. We are in favor of unlimited freedom in religion, disconnected from politics; of protection for popular rights, and of more thoroughly popularizing our Government by making the offices of President and Vice President elective by a direct vote of the people.

3. For the protection of the ballot box, we are in favor, First, of preventing the landing upon our shores of foreign paupers and criminals; second, of withholding the right of suffrage from all who are not native or naturalized citizens of the United States; and, third, of requiring all the naturalized an extended term of residence within the limits of the United States after naturalization, before exercising the elective franchise.

4. We are opposed to civil or military office being held by any one under the government not a citizen of the United States.

5. As an object of primary importance, that public opinion may be duly enlightened, we are in favor of promoting the general diffusion of knowledge, by educational institutions free to all, without distinction of creed or party, not subjected to any sectarian religious influence, and from which the Bible shall not be excluded.

6. The Union must be preserved, the Constitution maintained, and the supremacy of the laws enforced.

7. We are opposed to all intervention by Congress in matters appertaining solely to individual States, and to all legislation on the part of individual States hostile to the prosperity and happiness of other States of the Union.

8. We are in favor of the Territories being governed, and having each one, as it rises into a State, its constitution and laws framed, as in the earlier days of the republic. By citizens of the United States, who are permanent inhabitants thereof, under such needful rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe.

9. We are in favor of the avoidance in Congressional legislation of cause for sectional agitation, and of the restoration and preservation of fraternal harmony between every portion of our country, but just concessions to the rights and interests of each, in that spirit of compromise and true conservatism which influenced the founders of our government, which is counseled in "Washington's Farewell Address, and by which, at various times, the peaceful condition of the Union, when threatened, has been secured.

10. We are in favor of retrenchment and reform in the expenses, and a strict economy in the administration of the government.

11. We are in favor of the widest diffusion of American civilization and intelligence, with a fair and just extension of our territory and free institutions.

12. We are in favor of an elevated and thoroughly American nationality, to be exemplified in the foreign and domestic policy of our general Government.

In respect to nations abroad.—By the observance of a firm, bold, yet just, prudent and consistent conduct in all intercourse with them—promptly conceding and with like promptness enforcing all rights, and as promptly redressing all wrongs—persons and property of all having a right to its protection in all parts of the world.

In respect to interests at home.—First, by the adoption of a wise, disinterested and provident legislation for the protection and furtherance, upon principles of justice and equality, of all the great public interests of the country—the agricultural, the mechanical, the mercantile, the manufacturing, and the commercial; second, by fostering American genius and art; and third, by authorizing and prosecuting such improvements as works of a national character, permitted by the constitution, as are needed for the commerce, defense and development of the resources of the country.

13. We are opposed to the present system of nominating candidates for public office, and would have the people more immediately and directly select their candidates, and nominate and elect—instead of self-seekers and demagogues; men honest, capable, experienced and practical.

14. To remedy existing, and prevent disastrous consequences resulting therefrom, we would build up "The People's Party of the Union" upon the principles herein before stated, eschewing all sectional questions, uniting upon these purely national, and admitting into said party all citizens who openly avow the principles, opinions and policy set forth in the foregoing declaration.

LAW AND ORDER TRIUMPHANT.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE LEGALIZED.

[From the Daily Extra Delta, of yesterday evening at 4 o'clock.]

The people of New Orleans may breathe freer. Mayor Waterman and Major General Lewis became convinced this morning that the people-heart and hand, were with the Committee. Not a regular volunteer or militia man responded to the order of Major General Lewis, which was published in the morning papers. The Mayor found none but a lawless rabble, scant at that, ready to oppose the forces of the Vigilance Committee.

THE CONCLUSION OF MAYOR WATERMAN AND GENERAL LEWIS.

These officers wisely concluded that, as the Vigilance Committee, backed by the people, could not be put down, and would not disband until their just purposes were accomplished, it would be best to affiliate with them as the people had already done, by coming to a good understanding with them.

A CONFERENCE ENSUES.

A conference was then proposed by Mayor Waterman and General Lewis. They met the Executive Council of the Committee, therefore, at Fort Vigilance, about 11 o'clock this morning, and conferred until about 3, and succeeded in effecting an arrangement with them, the protocol of which was signed by the Mayor and Gen. Lewis, the Executive Council, and Messrs. Cornelius Fellowes and Norton on the part of the citizens who desired peace rid order.

The terms of the treaty are substantially these: Mayor Waterman, for the city, and General Lewis as Superintendent of Elections, accept the forces of the Vigilance Committee as a special police to preserve order, protect life and property, and execute the laws. The Committee do not disband, out retain their organization in all respects, especially as a military body. They are to hold their present position so long as it may be necessary to their defense, and the performance of their legitimate duties, or until they secure another equally advantageous and effective.

THE MAYOR ORDERS THE "MILITIA-MEN" TO DISPERSE.

Mayor Waterman, after the treaty was made, came up to Lafayette Square and requested the pseudo-militia there assembled to quietly lay down their arms and disperse, inasmuch as he had effected a settlement of the difficulty, satisfactory to himself and friends. No sooner said was this, than a rabble of seventy five or a hundred men seized two of the cannon in the Square, and with them on their shoulders, proceeded to Canal street, thence into Royal, and afterward into Chartres.

The greatest excitement followed in all that part of the city.

But after marching and counter-marching awhile, as if about to attack Fort Vigilance, they carried the two guns back to the Square, and took up their march into the lower part of the city by way of Bourbon street. The last seen of them they had got a long way below Fort Vigilance, and were, apparently, proceeding to the Ponchartrain Railroad.

New Orleans is to be congratulated on the result thus far. The Vigilance Committee is legalized, and we trust that the law and order and substantial justice will be established.

FALSE RUMORS.

The rumors that the forces of the Vigilance Committee had agreed to disband, or give up their arms, are totally unfounded. They retain their arms, and all lawless and blood-stained villains will find them ready to use them at the proper time and in the proper way. General Lewis confessed to Captain Duncan that he recognized the Committee as a body which had taken the power out of the hands, and held the arms of the State, and that he and his subordinate officers acquiesced in the necessity of consenting that it should be so for the present.

In a word, the Committee, in their new stipulated capacity, are the police authority of the city. Their organization is formally legalized, and no citizen may hesitate from uniting and acting with them, for fear of resisting the forms of law. They can purge the city and redeem it, acting in harmony with the people. On with the work!

THE AGREEMENT, AS SIGNED BY THE CONTRACTING PARTIES.

In addition to the foregoing extra from this office yesterday evening, we this morning publish the agreement signed by the contracting parties, after the conference yesterday, it will be found in another column.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

The sum and substance, from all this, is easily arrived at. The Mayor had either to throw himself into the arms of an irresponsible rabble of notorious or anonymous ruffians and incorrigible offenders, of all grades and denominations, or join in with, and confer all the official sanction he could upon the law and order movement of the people.

There was no middle ground for the Mayor, unless he abdicated his authority in form as well as fact.

General Lewis was in the same predicament. Both these officers could not avoid recognizing in the Vigilance Committee, the only efficient executive power in the city, and the only available agents worthy to wield such a power.

This being the case, they acted as they did yesterday. The Mayor is now in the encampment of the Vigilance Committee, which is the special police power of the city. We understand that vengeance has been sworn against him, by some bloody counsel he repudiated, and the pollution of whose contact he avoided. His life, it is supposed, would therefore be in jeopardy, if he were not supported and surrounded by the organized friends of law and order, protectors of life and property, and champions of peace and established safety.

Fortunately the Committee, as newly organized, is an ample force to effect salutary purposes. The number within their encampment, we understand, is fully 2000, and hundreds were momentarily applying all day yesterday to be enrolled.

So the citizens' movement seems to be completely triumphant so far. By all means let those who effect its power, either conservatively or retributively, see to it that notorious criminality shall no longer enjoy impunity, and that substantial justice shall be enforced with equal discretion and determination.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The Navy Department has no intelligence of the most recent reported outrage in the gulf, nor is it believed that the *Falkos* has left Pensacola. Meantime the department is putting forth every energy to prepare vessels for sea service. Fortunately there is just now on hand a very good number of enlisted men, and should there be neither be any lack of junior officers on the census in the State, and with such men on their shoulders, proceeded to Canal street, thence into Royal, and afterward into Chartres.

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THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—*Senate*.—The appropriation bill is under consideration in the Senate, and nothing of importance has transpired.

Mr. Seward's resolution to extend the session to the 21st of June was voted on and carried by a vote of 33 to 20, but Mr. Hamlin's amendment to terminate the session on the 14th was then voted on and adopted by a vote of 29 to 17.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, then moved to reconsider, but the vote being taken on the adoption of the resolution it was confirmed by a vote of 32 to 20—consequently, if the House concur, the adjournment will be on Monday the 14th.

The miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up, discussed, and finally passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on elections, concerning the right of Mr. Kingsbury to a seat as a delegate of the territory outside of the State limits of Minnesota.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said that Mr. Kingsbury was elected under all the forms of law, and for Mr. Phelps to claim the seat as a delegate from Dacotah, when no such territory was recognized as such, was a piece of presumption and impertinence which ought not to be tolerated.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, remarked that the question was whether there was existing a Territory of Minnesota. If not absorbed by the admission of that State, then Mr. Kingsbury was entitled to his seat.

The House, by a majority of 22, finally settled the question by the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Hughes for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, which operates as a dissolution of the territorial organization of Minnesota, and declares that so much of the late Territory as lies without the limits of that State is without any distinct, legally organized government, and the people thereof not entitled to a delegate in the House until that right is conferred on them by statute.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, asked leave to introduce a preamble setting forth that the visitation of American merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico and ports of Cuba, exercised by the British war steamers, is in direct violation of international law; and that in the course of which illegal conduct one American has been killed—concluding with a resolution that the President be required to give instructions to our navy to arrest all the offending vessels until ample reparation be made by the British Government, and guaranties given for the future exemption from visitation.

Mr. Clay said that the committee of foreign affairs expect to make a report as soon as they can produce a confirmation of the truth of the telegraphic report that an American vessel has been fired into and a man killed off Pensacola.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said he would vote for the resolution if Mr. Davis would strike out about a man killed. The dispatch comes from the interior portion of the country, and not therefore entirely reliable.

Mr. Keitt said that if the object was to put the resolution on its passage, he would object to its admission.

Mr. Crawford. I would vote for its passage now. Various members said they would do the same.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 154 to 43.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Clay was, at his own request, excused from serving as a member of the committee on foreign affairs. He assigned as a reason that the House had refused him leave to introduce a bill in relation to outrages on the American flag.

The resolution from the Senate fixing on Monday, the 14th, as the day for adjournment was brought up, when the House amended it by fixing Thursday, the 10th instant.

After tedious debate, some business of no especial importance, the House adjourned.

GEN. REUBEN DAVIS AND THE BRITISH OUTRAGES.—The Baltimore *Sun* has the following notice of Gen. Davis' proposition to arrest the British cruisers which have been offering so many years indignities to the American flag. Gen. D.'s conduct will receive not only the cordial approval of his Mississippi constituents, but also of nine-tenths of the people of other States:

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.—In Congress yesterday it will be seen that a proposition was made by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, that the President give instructions and take measures for the arrest of all British cruisers which have offended the dignity of the American flag, by practicing indiscriminately an odious system of search, in which the reference to the colonial marine of this country in the Gulf of Mexico. The action was based chiefly upon a telegraphic dispatch, announcing that a man had been killed on board of an American vessel by a shot from a British cruiser. This report wants authentication, and therefore could not properly serve as a basis for a measure that must be considered belligerent. If the report should prove unfounded, we should be committed to a belligerent attitude upon a mistake, originating in telegraphic dispatch from an unofficial and responsible source. The entire omission of the name of either vessel affords good reason to doubt the statement.

But with this apocryphal report out of view, it seems to us there is quite enough for action on the part of British cruisers in this matter, to justify the capture of any one of them actually guilty of such interference. Instead of the visitation of "suspected vessels," it seems to be an indiscriminate foray, covered by a wanton abuse of instructions, and stimulated by a reckless lust of prize money. The hope has been to make a grand haul of slavers outward bound with the gold for purchase on board, and in the rapidity of the hunt a series of annoyances have been practiced against the commercial marine of our country, and our flag insulted.

In these facts, the policy indicated by the proposition of Mr. Davis, to our apprehension, not only justified, but the very best that offers occasion. If the *Styx* or *Buzzard* were captured and brought into an American port, with the officers and crew as prisoners, for a violation of the freedom of the seas, the Government of England would very promptly be placed in a position to make a demand for reparation, or to apologize for the wantonness of her representatives and receive their discharge from custody.

The whole subject is one of sufficient importance to require calmness and deliberation, provocative as it is of indignant emotion. Therefore, so long as no positive injury is sustained, pending an explanation from the British Government, no harm will be done if collision be avoided. If it should prove that Great Britain is disposed to debate the "right," as she calls it, whatever she may say of her cruisers, it will then be necessary to take active measures for the protection of the American marine upon the ocean, which diplomacy does it decisively and finally with this question of "visitation," as it respects the flag of the United States.

LOCAL MATTERS.

WEEKLY APPEAL.—Our mammoth Weekly, which is issued this morning, is replete with a great variety of interesting and useful reading matter. Among the articles may be mentioned, War with England, Prompt Action of the Government, Senator Douglas' Bill, The Right of Search, Mr Bocock's Report, A British View of American Expansion Southward, The Sack of Lucknow, Our Daughters, by L. Virginia French, The Graves of the Presidents, British Aggressions upon our Merchantmen, Election in Kansas on the Land Ordinance, Ethnology of the Negro Race, by Sam'l A. Cartwright, Full Accounts of the Revolution in New Orleans, Mr. Mason's Report on the Seizure and Search of American Vessels, The Quintuple Treaty; The Right of Search, Our Washington, New Orleans and California Correspondence; besides a variety of miscellaneous reading, telegraphic and commercial news from all parts of the world, &c., &c., all taken together, making it one of the most interesting numbers ever issued. For sale at our counter, either with or without wrappers. Subscription price, single copy $3 per annum; clubs of two and under twenty, $2 50 per annum; clubs of twenty and upwards, $2 per annum. These prices, in view of the vast amount of matter it contains, makes the WEEKLY APPEAL the cheapest paper in the South.

☞ Hon. W. T. AVERY will accept our thanks for Congressional favors.

☞ Rev. Dr. BALDWIN will preach at Forest Chapel next Saturday and Sabbath.

☞ Elder CASKEY will preach in the Christian Church, corner of Linden and St. Patrick streets, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

THANKS.—For late papers we thank McKeever of the Adams Express, and H. B. McLAUGHLIN of the steamboat *Woodford*.

WHARFBOAT.—The new wharfboat is to make its appearance to-day. It will puzzle the proprietors to find a landing place in the region assigned them.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was genuine June—a blue sky and a blazing sun. A little acceptable sprinkling was done by the watercarts.

EDITORS APPEAL: If S. F. HAILMAN, Esq., will become a candidate for Alderman in the Second Ward, he will receive the support of

MANY VOTERS.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Only four or five offenders appeared at this Court yesterday; one of them for having a concealed weapon and drawing it upon a policeman, was fined twenty-five dollars.

A GOOD THING.—If you wish to get a first rate likeness taken in the most scientific manner, and warranted to give satisfaction, call at the Star Gallery, No. 262 Main street, where they have all the latest improvements.

COAL.—Our friend SPICER is noted for the fidelity with which he exhorts to preparation for the future; in an advertisement this morning, he calls attention to the necessity of preparing for cold weather during the warm days, and not put off buying coal till snow-time.

COAL CONSUP.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday states:

The *Crescent City*, from Hartford City, left for Memphis yesterday, with a tow of one hundred thousand bushels of coal.

☞ Mr. JOHN J. MCMURRY is announced this morning as a candidate for the office of Captain of the Day Police. Mr. McMURRY is a gentleman well known to our community, an experienced policeman, and if elected, will discharge the duties of his office faithfully and satisfactorily.

☞ The attention of planters and the public at large, is invited in the card of J. & J. STEELE & Co., who have established themselves in the Grocery and Commission business in our city. They are experienced and reliable business men, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

WARD BOUNDARY.—In Council last night it was shown, by an old map, that the western bayou is Bayou Gayoso, and the eastern bayou the Little Betty Bayou; consequently the western bayou is the dividing line between the Sixth and Seventh Wards. This will probably render null some of the School Visiter elections void.

RECRUITS.—Several of the youths who lately arrived here as recruits in the army, have begun to find a military life less attractive than they had imagined, and some of them are endeavoring to be freed from their engagement on the plea of being minors. One of them, who is under age, thus succeeded in obtaining his dismissal yesterday.

SALE OF CITY PROPERTY.—Judge E. W. M KING and Mr. BOTTS, were the purchasers of the real estate sold by LOCKE yesterday on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets. The corner lot running back seventy feet, brought $185 a foot. This was bought by Mr. BOTTS. The other lots purchased by Judge KING brought $130, $135 and $140 a front foot. We learn that it is the intention of the purchasers to erect handsome brick buildings during the present summer.

CAYCE'S SALE.—Mr. CAYCE is now selling by auction at GROSVENOR'S store, 280 Main street, the most splendid lot of furniture ever offered in Memphis. The sale yesterday was largely attended, especially by ladies, and many splendid bargains were obtained. The ladies are especially invited to attend to-day, as the sale will be of particular interest to them. The excellent auctioneer will not fail to amuse as usual, for

There's always something rich and racy
At an auction sale by CAYCE.

BAILEY SPRINGS, ALA.—Dr. CONNER, one of the proprietors of these Springs, is now in the city, purchasing furniture and laying in supplies for the accommodation of his visitors. There are already at Bailey about one hundred persons. The proprietors are making arrangements to accommodate five times that number, and why should they not have them. Let the Southern watering places be liberally encouraged by our own people, and we will strike a blow at Northern fanaticism which will be more stunning and decisive than any other.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—JAMES QUINN, who entered TURNAGE & Co.'s clothing store and stole twenty-two dollars on Monday, was examined before Esq. HORNE, yesterday. He seemed very penitent and fully acknowledged his crime. He said that he had come up from Napoleon but a few hours before the robbery, that he was entirely friendless, his mother was dead, and he did not know that he had a relative in the United States. He was committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Criminal Court.

☞ We understand, says the *Eagle* of yesterday, that 2 500 tons of iron for the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, have been purchased, and that 500 tons are now here. This purchase will iron the road from Brownsville to the Mobile road, 25 miles; and track lying will begin by July 1st. We also learn that Col. Torr, the President, leaves for New York in a few days, for the purpose of purchasing 500 tons more, for the division of 50 miles between the Mobile road and Paris, so that track laying may be continued to that flourishing town without any intermission.

The company expect to be at the Mobile road by the 1st of November, when the business of the road will be greatly augmented.

A SEARCH.—The Police yesterday received information that three men, in a boat lying in Wolf river, were dealing in counterfeit "stuff." A posse went down in the evening, when a primitive looking square box, a sort of flatboat, not yet