DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JUNE 10, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

FIRST PAGE.—The Defaulting Secretary o State; Street Paving; Our National Defenses; The Indian War in Minnesota; The Right of Search; News Items, &c.

FOURTH PAGE.—Selected Poetry; The Gayoso; Diabolical Outrage; Singular Adventure.

THE ABOLITION OF SERFDOM.

The process now going on of abolishing villanage, or serfdom, in Russia, is one of unusual interest. The reader of Scott's *Ivanhoe* has gained a lively idea of what used to be the condition of the peasant in feudal times. We are accustomed to look upon villanage as a strange fact, lying in the far and dark past—a fact that has no long been swept from existence, that we read the story of the Saxon peasant being sold with the estate upon which he resided as a part of its appurtenances, rather as a legendary myth than as a positive reality. Although we are thus accustomed to regard the state of serfdom, it is actually co-existent with our own time, and in Russia the noble, up to the present year, has considered his serfs as a portion of the valuables of his estate. The present Emperor has resolved to be able to say with the French, "*nous avons change tout cela*," and accordingly the process of enfranchisement has begun, and in Russia, as elsewhere, a free peasantry will stand where the serf once crouched.

The first measures of the Emperor were rather those of recommendation than of command, and the work went on slowly. Only those nobles who joined the monarch in sentiment, or who desired to obtain his special approbation, taking measures to free their serfs. From the correspondence of the New York *Herald*, we learn that the Emperor is now adopting a more decided course, and the consequence is that every week is published the names of nobles who have adopted preliminary measures for liberating the residents upon their property. In Liberia there are no serfs; in the Baltic provinces the institution was abolished in the time of Alexander I., and now in Russia proper over thirty out of the fifty subordinate governments have declared for enfranchisement, and these include the richest and most populous districts of the Empire.

What effect this change in the social relations of the country will have upon the future political condition of Russia, remains to be seen; but if we may argue the case by analogy, an advance in civilization, intellectual development, and material prosperity, may be anticipated. That the era of transition will be one of dispute and difficulty is certain, but when men's minds have become accustomed to the responsibilities and duties connected with an independent condition, society will exist amicably under the new relations, and peasant and noble advance in accordance with the laws of human progression.

SLAVE AND FREE STATES.

The *Banner of Liberty*, published at Middletown, New York, thus discusses touching these designations, which are so generally applied to the States of the North and the South:

A MISNOMER.—The too common distinction of the Northern and Southern States as "free" and "slave" States. Any person well informed upon the subject knows that there is much more freedom in the Southern States than in the Northern. In the latter the Puritanic tendency to tyranny has so far encroached upon and subverted the primitive Republican institutions of our ancestors, as to deprive citizens of many of the dearest immunities of freemen, while in the Southern States it is well known a conservative spirit has prevailed, and there has been much less innovation. If, therefore, the distinction of "free" and "slave" States is to be kept up, the application should be reversed. The Southern States should be called the "free" States and the Northern "slave" States.

These are the sentiments of a paper published in the very heart of the so-called "free" States. With all their boasted freedom, the people of those States are told by one of their independent thinkers that they are toiling servants to those who tax them—that they labor to support institutions in which they have no sympathy or interest—that they have gradually surrendered their rights into the hands of a few, and that the Southern States are truly the States where freedom for the white man is to be found. The *Banner* concludes the remarks from which the above are extracted as follows:

As this is a white man's government instead of the negro's, that portion in which white people are most free, prosperous and happy should be designated as "free" and the appellation of "slave" should be applied to those States in which white people enjoy the least liberty—are compelled to toil most, and enjoy less returns for their labor. Let the order then be reversed, or let the non-slaveholding States be designated as "free" States instead of "slave" States." We insist upon this tribute to truth and justice. What say our brethren of the press?

The *Banner* might have justly added that the mass of our slaves are compelled to work less and are better fed and clothed than thousands of the laboring population of the North; moreover, that subsistence and attention are guaranteed to them in sickness and in health, in their prime and in old age, and that they are never compelled to beg bread from door to door or to suffer for want of employment. Without care or solicitude upon their minds, and with the assurance of protection through life, their condition is a thousand times preferable to that of the lazy, idle, vicious free negroes of the "free-nigger" States, not to say any thing about the indigent classes of the large cities and many of the operatives in manufacturing establishments.

We are not only ready to compare the condition of the whites with the same classes in the North States, but we will, at any time, make a showing as to the comparative condition and happiness of the two negro populations, slave and free, with the entire assurance that the balance will prove largely in our favor.

THE COMING FLOOD.

As fearful as has been the destruction of property and devastation of the country on the Lower Mississippi, we are forced to the mournful conclusion that the worst is not yet. The river at this point is now higher that at any other time this season, and all the rivers above are at full flood tide. The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday morning says:

High water is upon us, coming from all the upper rivers, and in fearful quantities. Yesterday as it was, there was no alternative yesterday except to labor and thereby save large quantities of sugar, salt, lumber, and many other descriptions of property on the Levee. The upper part of Bloody Island was partially submerged, and active exertions were made to remove the locomotives, cars, &c., on the Island, belonging to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. The dyke constructed for the use of this Company, and connecting the Island with the main shore, will probably be under water this morning, and a foot or two more of a rise will take the water into Illinistown. It is running over at Madison, a town some ten or twelve miles above St. Louis. Even should it stop raining now, it will be several days before the water will reach its greatest hight.

In addition to this, the same paper says in its river column, speaking of the condition of the river on Sunday last:

The river has been fluctuating considerably at this point for a couple of days past. On Friday it fell six inches. On Friday night and Saturday morning it swelled six inches—became stationary about 12 o'clock M., and resumed so until dark last evening.

The last arrivals from the upper rivers bring reports of all the streams rising fast, and heavy rains along the water courses. The Missouri river has become an object of great interest at this port, and from late advices from that stream it is believed there is water enough coming down that river shortly to raise the water here up to the curbstone. Saturday the water had gained the lower side of the street at the foot of Morgan street, and freight was being removed out of its way. The water is now from four to five feet deep in many of the cellars between Morgan and Locust streets.

The following, regarding the rise in the Missouri river, was telegraphed from Boonville Saturday:

ST. JOSEPH, June 2.

The heaviest rain storm ever known has just visited this section of country. The Platte and Grand rivers are now over their banks, and doing much damage.

LEAVENWORTH, June 3.

A tremendous rain and thunder storm visited this city on Wednesday morning last.

The water filled cellars, inundated portions of the town, and did considerable damage. One house was struck by lightning. Delaware Road Bridge was swept away. River full and rising, such is the report. What are we to expect but a much greater rise here? The officers of the *St. Chambers* say, that the river swelled three feet on the night they laid at Kansas City, on the way down. The hundred rivers and small streams on the Missouri, are pouring out floods.

The last arrivals from the upper Mississippi, report heavy rains, and the river rising from Dubuque down; all the low lands from Keokuk to this city are flooded.

There is the same old story to tell about the Illinois river, high and rising. The town of Naples inundated, and all the lower portions of the country from Lasalle to the mouth under water.

A rain set in about 12 o'clock, on Saturday, which continued without intermission till the afternoon and evening. It suspended business on the levee as a general thing. The regular packets completed their loads and left port.

The *Republican* gives the following account of the state of the river on Sunday:

Still the waters come. From 6 o'clock on Saturday evening until 6 o'clock last evening the river had risen 18 inches, and at dark it was coming up rapidly. At the foot of Morgan street it had gained a horizontal distance of 15 feet from the curb stone, and should it continue to rise during the night as rapidly as it did all day yesterday, the greater portion of the levee will be covered with water this morning. Drays and men were busy yesterday in removing freight, already partly inundated. The *Baltimore*, Alton packet, did not put out her freight for fear of the water, and carried it back to Alton. A great flood is upon us, and late reports from the upper rivers inform us that the end is not yet. The Missouri river continues to rise very rapidly; all the tributary rivers and small streams are pouring into it floods. Boatmen are not able to give any estimate of the extent of the rise in the Missouri. The first drift from the Missouri made its appearance floating past in large quantities at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday. Late arrivals say that the Missouri will be out of its banks, and this is all they can tell about it. They all agree in the fact that the heaviest rains ever known up the Missouri, lately visited St. Joseph, Weston, Leavenworth, and all the neighboring country.

The *Granite State*, from Peoria yesterday, reports the river at a stand, but higher than it was in 1844. There was no train arrived at Peoria from Chicago the 5th inst. The bridges on the Peoria and Oquawka railroad are all washed away. Neither were there any train in on the Eastern Extension railroad on the 5th. Water all over the east end of Peoria bridge, and the whole country overflowed, with the exception of a few towns along the river. In the streets of Naples the water is 2½ feet deep.

Early yesterday morning the water of the Mississippi forced its way through into the country at Marion, which is on the Illinois side, about 15 miles above this city. This event did not happen in '44. The water rushed through the gap in a perfect torrent, and will foul its way all over the American bottom.

The *Henry Clay*, from St. Paul, reports the river at a stand at St. Paul on Friday last. Heavy rains nearly every day. At Galena the river was rising at the rate of one inch per hour, and rising very fast all the way down. The Keokuk packet reports the river rising very rapidly below Keokuk, and all the small streams in flood.

Should the river continue to rise, as there is now every prospect of its doing, to-day will witness a confused scene on the Levee. A large amount of lumber and wood is sure to be swept away, as it is now impossible to move these articles out of the way of the water. There is much other freight to be moved, or lost. There is no time now to prepare for a flood, and not even time to get away from it.

CALHOUN ON THE SLAVE TRADE.—We subjoin the following extract from a speech of Mr. CALHOUN delivered in the Senate in 1842, which gives the views of the Carolinian on this question.

After discussing the right of search, Mr. CALHOUN continued:

"The other article, in reference to the same subject, stipulates that the parties will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any Powers within whose dominions markets are permitted for imported slaves, if there to permit the feelings to govern him exclusively he would object to this more as rough than any other provision in the treaty—nor had he any opposed to the object or policy of closing the market to imported negroes; on the contrary, he thought it both right and expedient in every view. Brazil and the Spanish colonies were the only markets, and he believed still remaining open to which this provision would principally apply. They were very abundantly supplied with slaves, and he had no doubt that sound policy on their part required that their markets should be finally and effectually closed. He would go further and say that it was our interest they should be. It would force on them the necessity of keeping cruisers on the African coast to prevent the illegal and fraudulent use of our flag, or for any other purpose but to protect our commerce in that quarter—a thing of itself much to be desired. We would have a still stronger interest, if we were governed by selfish considerations. We are rivals in the production of several articles, and more especially the greatest of all the agricultural staples—cotton. Next to our own country, Brazil possesses the greatest advantages for its production, and is already a large grower of the article, toward which the continuance of the market for imported slaves from Africa would contribute much. But he would not permit such considerations to influence him in voting on the treaty. He had no objection to see Brazil develope her resources to the full; but he did not believe higher considerations connected with her safety, and that of the Spanish colonies, made it their interest that their market should be closed against the traffic.

"But, it may be asked, why, with these impressions, should we have any objection to this provision of the treaty? It was because he was averse to interfering with other Powers when it could be avoided. It extended even to cases like the present, where there was a common interest in interference to the subject of advice or remonstrance; but it would be carrying his aversion to fastidiousness were he to permit it to overrule his vote in the adjustment of questions of such magnitude as are involved on the present occasion."

The Cuban Slave Trade.

Private advices from Cuba gives us a new version of the affair of the "Buzzard" and the Fleet, which occasioned the landing of the British officers, and the searching of the plantations near Sagua la Grande.

It seems that the "*Buzzard*" had followed a suspicious looking vessel for several hours, and finally overhauling her, enquired her name and nativity. For answer, she ran up the English colors. The boarding officer was then sent to question the pretended English captain as to the reason of his assuming a false flag, and also to enquire whether he had not seen a suspicious American built vessel cruising about.

The captain remembered distinctly having met a long, rakish craft in the morning—a regular "*Long Tom*," and also some unmistakable signs of a living cargo being on board. She was making for the South. H. M.'s Lieutenant, fully satisfied with his information, returned with his news to Captain Dobbin, of the "*Buzzard*," who immediately hauled his wind and steered for the South, much to the delight of the rascally *Yankee* captain, who no sooner saw the "*Buzzard*" fairly under way, than he too crowded on all sail, made for the North, and safely landed his living cargo of 600 negroes near Sagua la Grande.

But, the omnipotent "*Buzzard*" had not sailed forty miles away from her prize before she met one of her consorts running north in search of her prey. An explanation took place, and the "*Buzzard*," finding good reason to suppose she had been fairly *sold*, tacked about and steamed away most wrathfully after the deceiving clipper. Too late for the prize, she was too late for revenge, or at least so thought all the "Buzzards," when they were rash enough to make an hostile landing on a friendly and foreign soil, and to carry their right of search into the various neighboring plantations, where they suspected the negroes might have been secreted. Few, if any, were found, but it is to be feared that H. M.'s officers have got more than their trouble for their pains.

The Spanish officer commanding the troops at Sagua has been summoned to Havana by order of the Captain-General. He is now under arrest and awaiting his court-martial for having allowed this insult from the English to pass unpunished.

On the other hand, H. M.'s Consul-General at Havana is endeavoring to pacify the irritation of the Captain-General by offering all sorts of explanations and apologies. Gen. Concha, however, turns a deaf ear to all protestations, and assures his friend, the British Consul-General, that he extremely regrets anything so unpleasant should have occurred to interrupt the pleasant relations existing between the two governments, but that it is a question only to be settled between their respective governments. Here, then rest the question, and here it will rest for some time, if the affair is treated with the usual delay of Spanish diplomacy.—*N. Y. Express.*

Gov. Johnson's Reply to the Committee.

The following letter from Gov Johnson with reference to the bonds of the Secretary of State, was received too late for comment. We present it to our readers at the earliest moment possible, and will take occasion to refer to the subject editorially to-morrow.—*Nashville Union.*

WASHINGTON CITY, May 25, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of—inst., making inquiry in regard to the Secretary of State making a bond to the Governor, as required by the act referred to, was received by last night's mail. My recollection is that the Secretary of State did execute a bond as required by law, and that the bond was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, with the bonds of the Comptroller. At this moment I do not remember the names of the securities, upon the bonds of either Secretary or Comptroller; at the time they were deemed good and sufficient. I will add it may be possible that these bonds were filed with the bonds of the clerks from the different counties, which are deposited in the Secretary's office for safe keeping.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hons. J. D. Goodpasture, A. F. Goff, T. W. Newman, M. Vaughn, *Committee*.

A FRENCH LAWSUIT.—The French novelist, JULES SANDEAU, was formerly conjugally connected with the celebrated lady writer GEORGE SAND, from whom he was obliged to separate. At the time of that event he was young and sentimental, and penned out his sorrows in letters to an intimate friend. Since then he has grown old, married, and obtained literary fame. Great was his astonishment a few weeks ago, to see published in one of the papers day by day, the sentimental outpourings of his youthful soul. He has commenced a prosecution against the false friend who has thus violated his confidence.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—On Wednesday evening last, just on the arrival of the cars, an unfortunate affray occurred at the depot, between two citizens of this place, Mr. Reuben Clopton and Mr. Lewis Ethridge, which resulted in the death of the former. There seems to have been a difficulty of long standing between the parties, and on the very day Mr. C. had been put under bond to keep the peace. As we have heard, the fight began by an attack being made by Mr. C. upon Mr. E. with a stick. Mr. E with a pocket knife inflicted some eighteen or twenty cuts upon the deceased, and in the melee both came to the ground. On rising Mr. C. fired a pistol at Mr. E., which, however, missed its object, but took effect upon a horse belonging to Mr. Samuel Johnson, the mail carrier. Immediately after his firing, Mr. Clopton fell dead without speaking a word. Mr. Ethridge was not injured severely. Mr. Ethridge, we learn, was not armed, and had, during the day, avoided a collision.—*Macon (Miss.) Star, June 5.*

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

PROTECTION AGAINST FORE ON AGGRESSORS

WASHINGTON, June 1.—*Senate.*—Mr. Mason, (adm.) of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Executive to employ force to protect the rights of our citizens from outrage by foreign nations, having especial reference to Central and South America.

This is the bill recently introduced by Mr. Douglas, slightly altered.

A BILL to Restrain and Redress Outrages upon the Flag and Citizens of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in cases of flagrant violation of the laws of nations, by outrage upon the flag, soil or citizens of the United States, or upon their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, in the opinion of the President, it would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, the President is hereby authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of such case, together with the cause of his action in the premises, before Congress, at the earliest practicable moment, for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

SEC. 2. That whenever, in any case in which by the laws of nations the Government of the United States may rightfully issue letters of special reprisal to obtain redress and satisfaction for any citizen or citizens of the United States from any other Government [Central or South America] the State Department shall cause the claimants to file a written memorial therefor in said Department, setting forth the nature of the claim, and also to file in said Department as full proofs thereof as the nature of the case will permit—said memorial to be verified by the oath of said claimants.

SEC. 3. That whenever the President of the United States is satisfied that the case presented is one in which the claimants are entitled to such remedy, and that the same should be resorted to, he shall cause said memorial and proofs to be transmitted by the State Department to the Court of Claims, established by an act entitled "An act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February 24, 1855, in order that said court may summarily investigate said case and ascertain whether said Department an estimate of the true and just amount of damages or debt which said parties may be entitled to.

SEC. 4. That said court be, and the same is hereby invested with authority and jurisdiction to make such investigation and report in the manner aforesaid, and to that end to examine the claimants on oath, and to require the production by them of such documents and other evidence as may be in their power to produce, and it is also authorized to issue commissions to take such testimony and compel witnesses to testify, as in other cases before said court, under such regulations as may be deemed proper to effect justice.

SEC. 5. That upon the report of said court being made to the State Department and the return to it of the papers relating to said case, it shall be the duty of said department to prepare and cause to be delivered a *Letter de Requette* to the Government against which the claim is preferred, according to the law of nations, and designating a reasonable time for the just satisfaction of said claim: Provided, however that in any case wherein by the stipulations of a subsisting treaty, other or additional acts and proceedings are required such stipulations shall also be complied with.

SEC. 6 That if just satisfaction of such claim be not made on or before the day designated in said *Lettre de Requete*, or reasonable cause therefor shown and verified, the President of the United States be authorized and empowered to issue in the name of the United States of America and under the great seal therefore, a special letter of reprisal against the property and effects of the government so in default and of its subjects or citizens, according to the law of nations.

SEC. 7. That in all cases said letter of reprisal shall be directed to a commissioned officer or officers of the navy of the United States, and be executed by him or them with a public vessel or vessels of said navy, under such instructions as the President of the United States may direct.

SEC. 8. That upon the seizure of any property under and by virtue of such letter of reprisal, the same shall be forthwith brought into such port of the United States as may be designated in said letters, and delivered into the custody of the Marshal of the United States of the district in which such port is situate; and thereupon the District Attorney of the United States shall forthwith proceed, by libel in the name of the United States, and all such claimants in the District Court of the United States of such district, to effect the condemnation and sale thereof, in like manner as pursued under the practice and proceedings in courts of prize, according to the law of nations. And in all such cases, the Government or State against which said letter is issued, as well as the known owner of said property, shall be named as defendants in said suit, and shall be allowed to appear and contest said claim, and also the liability of said property therefor.

SEC. 9. That before any letters of reprisal be issued and executed as aforesaid, the claimants at whose instance the same is desired shall be required by the State Department to enter into stipulation or caution, with good security, in such form as the President may direct to pay all damages that may ensue from the execution of said writ to any parties, in case it be on the trial of said cause in said District Court the claim upon which the same was issued appear by proofs adduced on said trial other than those adduced before the Court of Claims to be unfounded, or that the amount claimed in said letter is exorbitant, a certified copy of which stipulation shall be annexed to said letter of reprisal.

SEC. 10. That the originals or certified copies of the paper and documents relating to said claim in the Department of State, and also said letter of reprisal, shall be admitted as proof in said trial in said District Court, and if the judgment of said court shall be against said claimants, and a decree of restoration be made to the defendants, said court shall estimate and assess the damages sustained by the defendants, and enter summarily a judgment for the same upon said stipulation against the parties thereto, and award execution or other proper process, according to the course of such court, for the collection thereof, with the costs for the benefit of said defendants.

SEC. 11. That upon the condemnation of any property seized by virtue of such letters of reprisal, the same shall be sold to satisfy the claim which may be adjudged to be due, together with all the costs and expenses resulting therefrom, and the costs of said suit, and the proceeds appropriated under the orders of said court to the satisfaction thereof, and the residue, if any, restored to the defendants.

SEC. 12. That the parties to said suit shall be entitled to appeals to the Circuit Court of the United States upon the same principles, and whenever, in case of similar amount, such appeals could be had in case of prize.

Messrs. Mason, Slidell and Hunter argued the importance of immediate action, so as to obtain the concurrence of the House ere the adjournment.

Mr. Seward, (opp.) of N. Y., expressed a strong disapprobation of the measure. He was unwilling to involve the country in a war with all the nations of America South of our own.

Mr. Slidell, (adm.) of La., introduced an amendment, authorizing the President in certain cases to suspend the neutrality law.

An attempt to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, was voted down by 27 majority.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—*Senate.*—Mr. Bigler introduced a motion to extend the session till the 21st inst. Laid over.

Mr. Houston of Texas, announced to the Senate the death of his colleague, Mr. Henderson. From his remarks we learn that the deceased was born in Lincoln county, N. C., March 31d, 1808; that he received a liberal education and chose the profession of law, to which he has always been attached, and in which he was eminently successful. His health becoming affected, he went to Cuba; returning he selected a location in Mississippi until the invasion of Texas by the Mexicans awakened his energy, and he did much toward achieving the chivalry of the South. On repairing to Texas, he was appointed Brigadier-General in the Texan army. When the army disbanded, he retired to private life, until called to be the Attorney-General of the State, which office he retained until a vacancy occurred in the State Department by the decease of Gen. Austin, the illustrious father of Texas, when Gen Rusk having declined Gen. Henderson was appointed to the office and remained in it until 1837, when he was sent as Minister to France and England to negotiate the recognition of Texas' independence. He returned from Europe in 1840 and resumed his profession at San Augustine, in partnership with Gen. Rusk until 1843. Declining a position in the Cabinet, he was next appointed an Assistant Minister to Washington. Returning he resumed the profession of law until the annexation of Texas was consummated.

He was next a member of the convention from Augustine county, and the first Governor of Texas. After some time, a requisition was made on Texas for troops for the Mexican war, and Gen. Henderson took command. He acted a conspicuous part at Monterey, and was a commissioner to negotiate the articles of capitulation of the garrison. He declined a reelection of Governor of Texas, and since then has been recognized as one of the foremost citizens. On the death of Gen. Rusk he was unanimously elected to the Senate. He was no ordinary man. He made his mark on Texas, and the nation was not unacquainted with his merits and virtues.

Mr. Houston then proceeded to pass a feeling, touching and eloquent eulogy on the deceased Senator, when, bursting into tears, he was compelled to sit down, without offering the usual resolutions.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., added his testimony to the personal worth and lion courage of the deceased, having served with him at Monterey.

Messrs. Crittenden, Reid and Hayne contributed their expressions of esteem.

Mr. Seward, from his intimacy with the late Senator Rusk, having recently formed the acquaintance of the deceased, added a meed of praise, taking occasion to add, that if a centrifugal force exists in politics, a centripetal power existed in the country and Congress to counteract a dissolution of the Union

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the Senate adjourned.

The funeral will take place to-morrow in the Senate chamber. The managers of the ceremonies are Messrs. Clay, Bayard, Hammond, Davis, Wade and Seward.

House.—The bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Resolutions announcing the death of Senator Henderson were received.

Messrs. Bryan and Quitman delivered eulogies.

The customary resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

☞ A lady asked a veteran which rifle carried the maximum distance? The old chap answered—"The *Minie* man."

MOST IMPORTANT CASUALTY.

HOUSE SWEPT AWAY BY A FRESHET—A MOTHER AND EIGHT CHILDREN DROWNED.

From the Chicago Press, 5th.

The spring of 1858 has been one of the most remarkable. For a period of nearly two months the rain-fall has only been briefly intermitted. The amount of rain fallen must have been large, without precedent in like period. The whole country is drenched, and comparatively. The streams are all unusually high at this season, and from all parts of the country we hear of much damage done to property, and much life has been imperilled.

Upon the general gloom throughout our State from this unpropitious weather, has broken more than once some tale of startling disaster like the tornadoes that have visited on two occasions the central part of Illinois, the recent appalling calamity at Allison, in Warren county, being the most severe, and with scarcely a parallel in the annals of this country.

We have now to record a most painful and heart-rending casualty, caused by one of the sudden freshets that have of late been so disastrous, at Rosroe, ninety-three miles from this city, on the Rock river, five miles this side of Beloit, on the Beloit and Madison branch of the G. & C. U. R. R.

The lamentable fate of the Bailey family will attach an melancholy interest to the spot on which they perished, so lovely the "Notch" of the White Mountains, associating it forever with the unfortunate Willeys.

A special telegraphic dispatch informs us that about dawn yesterday morning, a freshet came down the river, that rightfully issues from a tiny spring which, in ordinary seasons, flows in insignificant brook, a tributary to the Rock river.

Upon the bank stood the two story frame dwelling occupied by a much respected clergyman, Rev. Horatio Hubbard. From some cause, either by the undermining of the bank or the dwelling being reached by the angry flood, it was overturned and carried away. The family consisting of his wife and five of their children were in their beds when they were swept into the raging torrent. The father alone managed, almost miraculously, to effect his escape and reached the bank nearly exhausted, the mother and her children were seen no more alive.

The most profound sensation at once pervaded that entire community. The most active measures were at once taken to recover the bodies, and up to nine o'clock A. M. four had been taken out.

The eight children were of various ages, ranging from infancy to seventeen years of age. The family was one much beloved in that community, and the sad fate that has swept them into eternity will cause many tears.

Other houses were also swept away, but we hear of no more lives being lost.

Melancholy Affair.

On Friday last our little city was thrown into quite an excitement by the occurrence of one of those bloody tragedies which have become so common in our land of boasted civilization, intelligence and civilization. Mr. Marshall Morin, proprietor of the National Hotel, on one part, and S. J. and R. Malone, on the other part, became engaged in a conflict in which the father and son between them, fired eight or ten pistol shots, and Mr. Morin one or two. The result was what might have been anticipated in so unequal a contest, in the death of Morin. He received three or four balls in his body, one of which, entering just above the point of his lily bone, severed the large artery running down the spine, and caused his death in about fifteen minutes, from internal hemorrhage. We belong to the class of persons who believe that there are crimes against which the law provides no adequate penalty, for the perpetration of which injured parties are perfectly justified in taking the life of the perpetrator; but with the lights before us we do not believe that Marshall Morin had been guilty of such a crime; but are firmly of the opinion that the life of a proud spirited gentleman has been sacrificed, and a desperado signally assailed upon surviving parties, at the instigation of an idle gossiping spirit, which, instead of being attempted to be appeased at such a bloody cost, should have been frowned down by the united and indignant scorn of the virtuous and respectable portion of this community.

Not only are we confident in asserting that such ought to have been the case; but we feel equally confident in asserting further that such would have been the case, had time been given for public opinion to have been brought to bear upon the subject. The bit of slander which was made the occasion for the commencement of the sanguinary death dance, was a serious one, if it was taken hold of by the idle gossips, and something as black as a crow magnified into the reality of three black crows. It was a frivolous matter, in connection with the name of a young lady belonging to one of the most respectable families of this place, who have resided here ever since the foundation of our little city was laid. The young lady herself was born and raised right here and her character, up to this time, has been as unimpeached and irreproachable; and no respectable portion of this community would for a moment give credit to any slanderous imputation against her, unless sustained by the unimpeachable testimony.—*Holly Springs Democrat, June 8.*

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE RESULT OF THE CONVENTION.—But what of the future? It is difficult to foresee. Every thing depends on the discretionary power given to the United States naval officers sent off to the Gulf; and not a little upon the instructions given to Mr. Dallas in London. Will our officers let our men-of-war's men that they are come to *take their place, and supervise their own traders*, real or feigned, *we can augur nothing but amicable feelings*; for these matters are better understood by seamen than by diplomatists. If, on the contrary, the nonsensical petulance of Mr. Senator Toombs be embodied in the sailing orders given, there may, perhaps, be a collision dangerous in its results. If, again, Mr. Dallas be deaved by one of our ministers a solemn recognition of the absolute inviolability of a bit of bunting hoisted by any one, in any place, under any circumstances, *he will meet with a flat refusal at my hands*. It will be quite time enough to assume that there are special reasons why a risk of collision is incurred by this supervision of the Cuban coast, we anticipate that the vessels will be directed to cruise out of the ordinary range of American commerce, and to keep a lie snugly in port. This will be coupled with the sincerest expression of regret at any injury that has been inflicted, and of willingness to repair such as can be properly substantiated. We consider it to be quite certain, that the one that *Great Britain will never yield to the pretensions of General Cass*; the other that she will strain every effort, short of dishonorable surrender, to avoid a change in the amicable understanding which happily exists. All the current suggestions about latent designs, whether of the Palmerston or the Derby Cabinet, we set down as rubbish. The design was to crush the slave trade. The gun-boats have been gathering for months past. We find them announced in our columns nearly a year ago.—*Albion.*

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Meetings of the stockholders of this Company have been held lately in Louisville and Cincinnati. In the first named city resolutions were adopted calling upon the President and Board to put the road ordered to be held at Marshall, Texas, on the 1st June and declaring that the President had transcended his authority in the action he had taken. In Cincinnati, the sense of the meeting was that the stockholders had been swindled by the New York office, expressing at the same time undiminished confidence in the integrity of President Yerger and his associates in the directory. So says the Vicksburg True Southron.

The regular meeting of the Directors of the Company is fixed for the 21 inst., in this city, when it is likely the premises will be considered. Meantime, it is understood that a number of stockholders of the West and South have resolved to contest legally the validity of the Texas deed of trust and the sale under it, which was advertised to take place yesterday. Mr. John Delafield, of Mobile, we learn, has been employed as counsel by the contesting stockholders. Mr Delafield is now in the city. *New Orleans Delta.*

FIREMEN'S ITEMS.—The City Council of Baltimore have adopted resolutions to advertise for proposals to put a fire alarm telegraph in that city.

On the 25th ult., a bill was passed in the House of Representatives for organizing a paid fire department for the city of Washington, and appropriating $37,000 for the purchase of steam fire engines, and a fire and police telegraph.

The French papers state that at the city of Lyons, a short time ago, some straw in the basement of a house caught fire. The alarm was given, the neighbors rushed in, and very soon put out the flames. In a while the firemen arrived, strictly in costume. When told that the fire had been put out, the President, or *chef de pompiers*, as the French term that officer, exclaimed, "Put it out! what business had you to meddle with it—why did you not wait until we came?"

Some curious statistics have been recently published in the official reports of the London Fire Brigade. It appears that the number of London firemen range from twenty to sixty years—though there is one veteran there in his seventieth year, still capable of service. The men are alike selected for moral character and for physical strength, and there is a kind of drill service to be observed, including regular watches by night, and the practical working of engines. Notwithstanding their severe duties, and frequent exposures to intense heat and cold, the average of deaths is certainly favorable. For the first 13 years of the establishment the deaths were at the rate of 96 per 10,000 per annum, while for the last 12 years, the mortality has fallen to 70 per 10,000. Both these calculations include deaths by accident, which, in spite of the perilous nature of the employment, are very rare, and have not exceeded 44 in 10,000 in the whole period of 25 years. The higher mortality of the earlier period is attributed, and probably with justice, to the less careful selection; but the moderate rate throughout the whole period of 25 years is evidently to be attributed to the unusual care and attentions bestowed on the comforts and health of the men, who live either at the stations or in houses provided by the establishment, and subject to careful inspection. The management is in the hands of a committee appointed by the several Fire Assurance offices, who pay the expenses of the Brigade.

SMALL POX.—This disease is confined altogether to the quarantine grounds near the river. Only one case has occurred in the city, and where the first patient has been confined. The city authorities are using every precaution in their power to prevent the disease from spreading, and there is very little doubt but what they will be successful.—*Camden (Ark.) Herald.*

Port of Memphis.

Arrivals and Departures.

WEDNESDAY, June 9.

Hiawatha, St. Louis to New Orleans.
J. Montgomery, Louisville to New Orleans.
Twitchell, Louisville to New Orleans.
N. W. Thomas, Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Pacific, New Orleans to Louisville.
Woodford, New Orleans to Louisville.
Champion, New Orleans to Cincinnati.
Kate Frisbee, Napoleon to Memphis.

River News.

The river yesterday was still rising; the marks, which are now very closely observed, show a rise of one inch during the twenty-four hours ending last night. Drift—much of it with green branches upon it—was floating in considerable quantity. The Twitchell reports the packet boat Lucas, which is now running regularly between this port and St. Louis, is giving satisfaction and meeting with a liberal patronage. She leaves for St. Louis at 6 o'clock this evening. The St. Louis *Republican* says of her:

"She is fast enough to make regular weekly trips and have plenty of time in each port, and as a complete and luxurious passenger packet, she has no superior afloat. Capt. Silver has determined to keep the Lucas in the Memphis trade at all hazards, and shippers and passengers will give him and his fine boat liberal support."

The J. G. Cline is the Nashville packet today. She leaves at her usual hour.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writing from Louisville, Ky., says that the Return on her passage up ran into the woods at the foot of 40, and smashed her larboard chimney down. They set it up again seven feet shorter than the other.

Read This—A Hollander's Testimony.

JACOB BINSKERS, living in the Hollandtown Settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: After suffering for some time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored, by using BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS to perfect health."

The fact of this remedy being for such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in fact in every Holland settlement in the United States, argues much in its favor.

Try it—for Chronic or Nervous Debility, or any Nervous, Bilious, or Neuralgic affection.

LANTERNS—A large lot, said to belong to the Knowlton party, for sale by
jun8 H. P. FARNSWORTH & CO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ See advertisement headed "A Rare Chance."

STATE BONDS.—At the New York Stock Exchange, on Saturday, 10,000 Tennessee Bonds sold at 90½.

☞ The Hon. ROBERT DOUGHERTY, of Alabama, is in the city and stopping at the Gayoso House.

DULL.—There are three kinds of business that are very dull at the present time—selling cotton, searching items, and a local trying to show his money.

RECORDER.—The Recorder had a dull time yesterday, only five cases demanded his attention, two of the parties were discharged and the remaining three paid five dollars each.

DEDICATION.—The McKendree Chapel, on the corner of Third and Overton streets, near the Ohio Railroad depot, will be dedicated on Sunday next, June 13th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ We invite the attention of the gray and bald to the advertisement of Prof. Woon's hair dye and restorative. This preparation has a world wide fame, derived from long use and actual experiment. Its great success is its highest recommendation.

MILITARY.—The new company now raising have assumed the name of the Memphis Light Infantry, a very appropriate designation. On Saturday night the company will meet and decide upon a uniform, and also elect the civil officers, the Secretary and Treasurer.

DEAD.—JOSEPH MCINTYRE, who was cut in twenty-six places by ANDY STONE, on board the steamboat *Vicksburg*, as reported by us a few days ago, died two hours before the boat reached Cairo. STONE was detained in custody.

AN INTERESTING PICTURE.—Dr. CARR, the daguerreotypist, intends taking pictures of the river at its present stage. He will, no doubt, have orders for numerous copies, for they will be objects of great interest and curiosity in future years, for the great rise of 1858 will long be an epoch in river history.

FAST TIME.—We reported that the steamboat *Vicksburg* when it passed here had made the quickest trip up to the city of any boat of the season. She was at Cairo on Friday. A correspondent of that place says:

She made the quickest trip of the season, beating the *Diana's* last trip nearly four hours, time from New Orleans to Cairo being three days, fourteen hours and fifteen minutes.

THE RIVER.—The river is now a magnificent object, presenting proportions vaster than were ever seen in Memphis before. The river last night was one and a half inches above the highest water of the season. The water was still rising, and how much higher it will advance is painful to contemplate. The news from St. Louis, in another place in this morning's paper, and the *Twitchell's* tidings of a five foot rise at Cairo, give ground for melancholy anticipations.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.—The card of these celebrated springs will be found in our paper this morning. They are too widely known and their celebrity too extensive to need any commendation from us. The arrangements for the present season are on an extensive scale, and nothing has been left undone by the proprietor to render his guests comfortable in every respect. We invite attention to the advertisement.

FOURTH WARD NOMINATIONS.—We are requested by a number of citizens of the Fourth Ward to give notice that there will be a meeting of the voters of that Ward at the office of Esq. HOBBS on Court Square, this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen. A full attendance of the voters of the Ward is earnestly requested, that there may be a fair expression of their sentiments in making the nominations.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—It will be seen from the announcement in the proper column that the members of Angerona Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons will celebrate the annivers