DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 11, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

FIRST PAGE—ARKANSAS News; Later from Kansas; The Killing of Jenkins, of Lawrence, by Gen. Lane; Decimal Currency; The Position and Prospects of Cotton; More Horses; A Strike; Meeting of Bishops, etc.

FOURTH PAGE—The Overhauling of American Vessels—The Cause; The Late War; Bishop John Early; Feminine, etc.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Mr. JOHN HEART, whose long and honorable connection with the Charleston *Mercury* has identified his name with that able journal, in a valedictory of exceeding beauty and chastenes, announces his withdrawal from the same. He leaves the *Mercury* in the sole hands of R. B. RHETT, Jr., Esq., who has for two or three years past been connected with Mr. HEART editorially and as a partner in the establishment. We part with Mr. HEART as one of the most accomplished and sterling journalists of the South, who has never forgotten the dignity and propriety of his position, while firmly maintaining the right amid all vicissitudes.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

The Democratic papers of Illinois are beginning to agitate the question of a re-union of the Administration and DOUGLAS Democrats in that State, in view of the approaching elections. To give an idea of the questions in issue we subjoin the following from the Springfield *Journal*:

We subjoin a letter received by us on yesterday from a well-known and influential Democratic leader of this city. It seems that many of the leading men in the party are not disposed to receive Mr. Douglas into full communion again, even upon as favorable terms as are proposed by Mr. Hoyne. They demand not only "indemnity for the past, but security for the future;" and we do not conceive they are asking too much. It is a matter of vital concern to the National Democracy, not only to ascertain where they stand, but also what their *pretended* leaders are doing, or propose to do. They see that an attempt is to be made to cheat either themselves or the Republicans. They do not wish to be swindled, and the Republicans do not mean to be. It is therefore important for them to smoke Mr. Douglas out, and compel him to show his hand—to state his position with such distinctness that there can be no longer any doubt as to his political affinity. But to the letter:

SPRINGFIELD, June 1, 1858.

Editor Journal: You make some quotations in your daily paper, of this morning, from a letter written by Mr. Hoyne, of Chicago, and also some remarks of the Bureau *Democrat*, upon the same, about certain compromises to be made with that portion of the Democratic party of the Union, with Judge Douglas at their head. Now, I wish to say to Mr. Hoyne as well as the Bureau *Democrat*, that the National Democracy in this part of the State will be very slow and very careful about making compromises with the Douglas boliers, led off by mistake though they may have been. We shall demand that Judge Douglas pledge himself that he will not seek nor accept of a nomination from the Republican party for the Presidency in 1860, nor will seek nor accept of any office at their hand prior to that time. And for the purpose of affecting a union of the Democratic party of this State, he will withdraw from the Senatorial struggle, and support with his friends a true National Democrat for United States Senator to fill the place he now occupies; and further, that he will not aid or sanction the organizing a Democratic Free-State party prior to 1860, nor will seek or accept of any office from such party, provided such organization shall take place. And further, that he will abide by and support the candidates of the National Democratic party made at their Convention held at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860. When these conditions are accepted, it will then be the high duty of the Administration Democrats to give the matter their serious consideration, and as to the result, I doubt not a moment. B. STOW.

Commenting upon this, the Chicago *National Union*, a staunch Administration organ, says:

"It is very evident from such letters as the above, that the National Democracy are fully conscious of their true position, and the danger of any half pledged compromises. We cannot say that the above letter is the exact embodiment of the will of the National Democracy of this State, because we believe as yet no decision has been come to by them as to conditions and compromises, but certainly they will not be for patching up the difficulty in a way that the slightest misunderstanding may bring about another disruption. The half-and-half papers in the State cry, "peace, peace, where there is no peace;" they call upon us to harmonize and compromise, but they do not show us an honorable method of so doing. In fact we hear nothing but prating cries of "unite." It is a thing easier said than done under existing circumstances to unite on honorable terms. Compromise, indeed. We do not understand compromise to be concessions only on one side. What concessions do these bolters offer? None. They ask us to swallow their anti-Administration ticket and platform, and worse than that, put them in office. We admire the spirit of B. Stow's letter. It is that spirit which has awakened the Democracy, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, to declare their continued devotion to the time honored principles of Democracy, and their repudiation of traitors, in any disguise, and under any name. "Principles, not men," is our motto.

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—At the Democratic Convention held at St. Louis, on Monday last, the following nominations were made:

For the State Senate—R. G. Coleman, of Maramec, Col. S. B. Churchill, Charles Todd, Jos O'Neil.

The Convention then balloted for nominees for the House of Representatives, and the following gentlemen were chosen:

Christian Kribben, Jas J. O'Fallon, Henry Pilkington, R. C. McAllister, Maj Henry S. Turner, Wm G Blackwood, R H. Boulin, J. B. Eads, H J Rosenhorst, Judge G W. Hoegins, Robert J. Mitchell, Fred. Kellerman, Jr.

The Convention then proceeded to make the following nominations:

For Sheriff—Michael S. Cerre.
For Marshal—Peter Wegmen.
For Coroner—Dr. Boisliniere.
For Public Administrator—P. B. Garesche.
For Justice—Charles Roderman.

J. H. Carlile was unanimously declared nominee for School Commissioner.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO FICTITIOUS PERSONS.—The Nashville *Union* publishes the following letter addressed by Assistant Postmaster KING to GEN. ANDERSON, Postmaster at Nashville. It will be seen that letters written to fictitious names are not to be delivered, but forwarded to the Department at Washington as "dead letters." We publish it for the information of the public:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Appointment Office, June 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, whether the newspaper statements that the Postmaster General had decided that, "where letters reached any Post Office, addressed to fictitious names or parties, they should not be delivered to any one claiming to be the representatives of the addressed parties, but be sent to the Department as dead letters," I have to inform you that such decision has been made, and the instructions given are, that all such letters, not being deliverable according to the standing regulations, should, in due course of time, be returned as dead letters.

I am, respectfully your obt servant,
HORATIO KING, First Ass't P. M. Gen'l.

S. R. ANDERSON, Esq., P. M. Nashville, Tenn.

GOV. CUMMING IN SALT LAKE CITY.—A Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

"By a passenger who came via the Fort of Utah, I learn that, on the 1st Monday of May, when he left Fort Bridger, Gov. Cumming was in Salt Lake City, where his authority of Governor of the Territory had been recognized. Of this there was no doubt, although he was expected to visit the Fort in a few days from that time. He had been absent, when my informant left, some days. The troops were well. The 15th Infantry was in camp at Fort Kearney. The marching troops found the roads wet and grass plenty."

ALL ALONG SHORE.—The steamer *City of Memphis* came in last night; the *Reporter*, of yesterday, which is printed and published aboard, says:

"It is with feelings of regret that we state to our friends along shore' the improbability of any decrease in the waters for some time yet. We have been surmising and prophesying for some time back as to the probable fall of the river, but it has always turned out contrary to our anticipations and hopes. We would our day hear of a sudden fall of the river, and the next day a rise exceeding any previous one would be reported. We now give it as near as possible the amount of water in the upper rivers, and will await with all due patience for an ocular demonstration of any great change in the river, either for the better or worse. When we left St. Louis the river was still rising, and every skipper from above would report the upper rivers as pouring out.

"On Sunday, about 10 o'clock A. M., the river opposite St. Louis began rising slowly, but increased so rapidly that drays were called out to haul from the levee the freight that was there stored, for fear of its being damaged by the water. The river rose that day in five hours just nine inches by our mark. It then seemed to slack a little and up to Monday evening it had risen only one foot more, but was still rising. The water is up to the sidewalks in some places, and just even with the top of the levee at its highest point. One foot more will cover the whole wharf with water, and some damage will be done to the cellars of the stores on Front street. For the first time during the high-water, wood men along shore above Cairo were selling their wood off the bank at reduced prices for fear of losing it all by being washed away. May they be disappointed is our wish."

SANTA ANNA.—A resident of St. Thomas has announced in Cuba that General Santa Anna had purchased an elegant residence in the first named island, for which he paid $40,000 cash.

☞ A Chinese maxim says: "We require four things for women—that virtue dwells in her heart; that modesty play on her brow; that sweetness flow from her lips, and industry occupy her hands."

OUR OWN WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1858.

The session has been prolonged to the 10th inst., on account of the appropriation bills not being in a sufficient state of forwardness to admit of adjournment on the 7th, as also waiting to ascertain from further developments the situation of affairs in the Gulf. Both Houses are busy, and many private bills have been acted on within a week, as well as bills of a public character. In fact, within the past three weeks the House has done much to redeem itself from the odium attaching to it from its do-nothing policy of the early part of the session.

A telegraph was received here a few days ago from Augusta, Georgia, stating that a British steamer had fired into an American vessel off Pensacola, killing one man, and that the steamer *Fulton* was in pursuit of said British vessel. This is a mere rumor—needs confirmation—and as the public mind is somewhat excited at this time on the subject, Gen. Cass telegraphed the Postmaster at Augusta in relation to it, who replied he could not trace the rumor to any reliable source, although it was in existence there. However, it is not improbable that the course pursued by the English Government, in searching our vessels on the high seas, should lead to a collision. Although England had not conceded her right to search vessels, it was not supposed that she would attempt to exercise it. But it seems she has not entirely given up that preposterous and unlawful idea, as it is generally believed the English vessels in the Gulf are acting out the instructions of their government. A thousand rumors are afloat relative to the action of the British Government and its minister here in regard to the matter, but none of them are reliable.

In the present juncture it is gratifying to see the unanimity of sentiment in the country, and especially in Congress; and if England has proceeded in this matter under the supposition that our party divisions would affect us on this question, she has widely missed the mark. Both Houses have had the subject before them, and the sentiment against the outrages, so far as could be ascertained, is unanimous. No final action has been taken thereon by Congress, as it is waiting for further developments. However, it is supposed action will be taken before the adjournment. In view of the present state of affairs, a proposition was offered in the House of yesterday, to build ten small sloops-of-war, which should pass, as, war or no war, we need them.

The news from Utah this morning is not so favorable; as Governor Cumming has been expelled from Salt Lake City by the Mormons, his visit to reconcile them to submit to the laws and authorities proving a failure. The news received a short time since of his favorable reception by them, did not induce the Administration to relax its efforts in pushing forward men and supplies for Utah. Both are now being pushed forward rapidly from Leavenworth.

The country cannot have failed to notice in all the measures proposed in the present Congress to sustain the laws in Utah, an opposition to such measures; amounting, in fact, to sympathy for the Mormons from the Black Republicans. This, in a measure may be accounted for on the ground that Jim Lane's Danites and Brigham Young's "destroying angels" are kindred organizations; in fact it is charged, are leagued together.

The municipal election that takes place on Monday is creating considerable interest, and although fears are entertained of disorder, it is to be hoped everything will pass off quietly. The Mayor and Marshal of the District are doing all within their power to maintain law and order. The Democratic candidate is Col. J. G. Benett, city Post-Master under the late Administration, while the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans are running Richard Wallack. The contest will be close, as the Know-Nothings have ingeniously made the issue upon charges affecting the moral character of Col. Benett, and in consequence of such charges some *professed* Democrats will not vote. Col. Benett's public character is far above his opponent's in every respect, but the Democrats have not attacked Mr. Wallack personally in the manner the Know-Nothing abuse of Col. Benett would have justified.

The news from New Orleans, to the effect that a Vigilance Committee had taken possession of the city, although unexpected, is nothing more than what could have been anticipated as the finale of the disorders and crimes that have been perpetrated there since the advent of Know-Nothing rule in that city. All such movements are reprehensible, and cannot be countenanced by lovers of law and order. Admitting the causes that led to the movement are in a measure justification of the same; but when such grievances exist they can surely be remedied, although perhaps not at once, by lawful means. Baltimore is also suffering under a state of affairs similar to that existing in New Orleans, and it will not be long before an indignant and outraged people will assert their rights by legal means.

The Investigating Committees of the present session have or will make their reports, with the exception of that on the accounts of the late clerk, Wm. Cullom, which have asked and obtained leave to sit during the recess. The Committee on the rule of Fort Snelling exonerate the Secretary of War from all guilt on that rule. That on the Tariff Investigating Committee exonerated all the members of the last Congress, and showed that the money received by Walcott, with the exception of a few thousand dollars, was pocketed by him, and not paid to members to vote for a modification of the tariff. Walcott is at this time a partner of the late Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts, in the banking business at Boston, and it is believed that the capital of the concern is that furnished Walcott by Lawrence, Stone & Co. Walcott failed to appear at court here, and his bail was forfeited. As he is now placed in somewhat of an awkward predicament with regard to the disposition of the funds that came into his hands, it would have been as well for him to have answered the question put to him by the committee.

Up to this time we have had, since March, cold, wet and disagreeable weather, with but little if any prospect that it will cease raining.

J.

Wheat Crop and Prices.

SHEWOCK'S St. Louis Exchange *Price Current* of June 8, contains the following interesting information:

The produce trade is greatly restricted by the incessant rains, and a temporary cessation of commerce must ensue, for our river is at flood heighth, with all of its tributaries rising and overflowing the country. The crop prospects in many localities, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, are very good. The crops on the bottom lands have suffered materially, but on elevated grounds the prospect is flattering for a large yield of everything planted. Advices to the 24th from Europe are rather encouraging for the grain crops of England and France, though greatly more rain has fallen than was necessary to the healthful growth of wheat and barley; and in the French colonies of Northern Africa, the amount of rain is below the necessities of the spring corn. Near Odessa and along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grain crops promise to be very heavy, and they will have a surplus for shipment of near ten millions of bushels, three-fourths of which will be wheat. It is yet too early to form a definite idea of the crops of our own country; but from present indications, with favorable weather, a very large yield of small grain is promised, particularly in the Southern States.

The first shipment last year was received on the 26th June, and sold on arrival at $2 10. These prices are, however, no index of the market, but merely given as paid for early shipments. The market quotations of to-day and the same date last year, present a wide diff rence in prices. The reduction in prices of both wheat and flour is nearly one hundred per cent.

The season is near at hand when our friends on the Ohio and Lower Mississippi rivers will commence shipments to this market, and the experience of the past season has induced us to begin early to caution them not to enter the market early and induce growers to ask prices that must certainly make a loss to the shipper, and force wheat on the market before it is properly cured and cleaned. We expect to see prices rule very low during the entire season, and hope our friends will buy accordingly. Early shipments of *dry wheat*, free from smut and well cleaned, will command 75 to 80 cents per bushel, while dirty and damp samples cannot be handled at half the price.

CONTINUED DECLINE IN TRADE.—The importation of foreign goods continues to decline. During the month of May just ended, the total importations at this port were only eleven millions and a half, against eighteen and three-quarters during May, 1857, and eighteen and a half in May, '56. The imports for the year thus far, compare as follows with the two last years:

Importations of foreign goods, including specie, for January to May, (inclusive,) 1858.....$ 70,480,022
Do. do., 1857.....160,080,901
Do. do., 1856.....214,488,122

In other words, we have taken less than half as much foreign merchandise this year as last. Our exports compare as follows:

Exports for January to May, 1858.....$42,364,910
Do. do. 1857.....41,4[illegible]
Do. do. 1856.....38,526,459

Altogether the prospect is that by the month of August or September, we shall have a pretty lively trade springing up, as people must be clothed, and prosecute their trades, and as the country must be getting bare of goods. The production of fifty per cent. in our imports is a grand sign. If we could keep up the reduction to this rate for some years, this would become the banking centre of the world.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE FLOOD ABOVE.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday last gives the following intelligence:

The curiosity of thousands having been aroused by the verbal and newspaper reports in regard to the river, a broad stream of people were seen all morning and during the day, issuing from the streets, upon the levee, and traversing the narrow space there.

The *Lorena*, *Florence*, and other boats, piled their cargoes close to the sidewalks, to tiers so high as to almost exclude light from the path of the pedestrian. All along the wharf the numerous piles of lumber and rows of barrels were being removed, and such a stampede of freight from that thoroughfare has not been seen since the days of the last great flood, years ago. Stuck between the paving stones are hundreds of little sticks, serving as indications of the rise to the many curious or interested parties. The great flood rushed past, continually gathering force and volume, and rendered the ingress of boats to the wharf a matter of difficulty. The Chambers and Emma, for instance, have been unable for more than twenty-four hours to get into their wharf-boats.

Owing to the encroachments of the Mississippi, there is no travel on the railroad to Alton, and the packet *Baltimore* is consequently doing all the traffic, both in passengers and freight. Several other roads are out of order, and mails, passengers and expresses are behind time. A number of passengers who have left the *Imperial* at Cairo, came on by rail to this city, as no train would go north from there on the Illinois Central.

A curious state of things exists just below Illinois, at this time. Precisely opposite the mouth of the Missouri that stream has been running with such force against the bank as to cut deeply into it, and break much of it away, for some years past, causing the apprehension that at some time another new channel would be formed for the Mississippi, which would consequently be diverted from its present channel, the best one for our city. This event has occurred to a certain extent.

The water has cut through and surmounts the barrier, and is now rushing with a fall of some seven feet, to Long Lake. What the consequences of this phenomenon will be, we are at a loss to predict; certain it is, that a vast quantity of water is rushing impetuously—like a "mill tail," it is said, to a lake in Illinois, which has undoubtedly spread over the country to a great extent. The water will doubtless find a passage again to the Mississippi. It is feared that it will cut a deep and permanent channel below Alton. All the American Bottom is undergoing a rapid process of submersion.

The *Fred Lorena* reports a rise of three feet in twenty hours, at Dubuque, on Thursday. The Upper Mississippi was swelling at all the way down—hogs were drowning, people distracted with fear, and the bottoms all overflowed. At Davenport the Mississippi was within three feet of the flood of '44. It was still rising, and higher water than that of '44 was anticipated. The Desmoines, Skunk, Salt, Wisconsin, &c., were all pouring out at flood night.

There is no telling how the Missouri is rising, except that it is swelling faster and getting higher than ever remembered. Kansas river was out of its banks, and other rivers were in the same condition. Steamboatmen say that it has been raining heavier than they ever saw rain falling.

At this point the river rose seven or eight inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 r. m. yesterday. It will probably be on the first floors of the levee stores to-day. The river is now within ten feet of the flood of '44.

The *Republican* of the same date says:

The Upper Ferry Landing has been removed to the foot of Carr street, to gain more room for vehicles, &c. All the cellars on the levee may be reported full of water. The Upper Mississippi is reported rising by the last arrival from St. Paul. All its tributaries are pouring out floods, and the country near the river is covered with water for miles and miles in extent. The inhabitants of the lowlands have abandoned their dwellings and gone to the hills, leaving all their effects to the mercy of the wild elements. Their cattle and hogs may still be seen, in the neighborhood of their dwellings, vainly endeavoring to climb out of the reach of the water. Hogs have been seen afloat upon logs and lumber, drifting down with the current. Chickens have taken to the house-tops and trees, and spend all their time in roosting. In short, the country along the river is one scene of flood and desolation.

Saturday night's train, on the Illinois Central, it was not thought safe to carry over the trestle work just above Cairo, and consequently the passengers were run into Mound City. Mound City is still above water. They say they can stand a rise of eight feet more.

The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes on Sunday:

Prospects here are gloomy enough at present, and have been for sometime, especially within the levees, as quite three-fourths of the area of the town is inundated and the water slowly but surely rising. This must continue to be the case while the rivers continue coming up. The Ohio is rising at the rate of six or eight inches in twenty-four hours. The heavy rains of Friday and Saturday, continuing incessantly day and night, will swell all the tributaries of the Ohio, and so we may look for a higher flood in that river in the course of a week than has been known in six or eight years. From appearances I judge it to be within a few inches of the late highest rise, if not fully up to it. Our plank walks (we have plank pavements instead of brick) are nearly all afloat, especially in the lower part of town. Much inconvenience is experienced on account of this, and also from the water running into the cellars of business any dwelling houses. In many places below the mouth of the Wabash the bottom lands are submerged for miles, and one of the best corn regions in the West ruined, so far as the crop is concerned this year.

Kaskaskia, Ill., is now submerged by the high water, and the people have taken refuge on the Garrison Hill. The freshet is from the Ouzaw river, which is all over its banks, the Mississippi at the same time being very high. Kaskaskia was nearly cleared out and destroyed by the great flood of 1844, and the present freshet will probably finish the business.

The damage along the Scioto Valley, in Ohio by the late freshet has been very great. Averaging the width of the Valley from this place to Circleville at two miles, which we think is a fair average, we have 36,760 acres of corn land, all of which had been plowed, and a considerable portion planted before the flood. All of this labor is, of course, lost.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a very large adjourned meeting of the citizens of North Memphis, held at the Chelsea School House, on last evening, JOHN H. RAWLINGS was called to the Chair, and J. P. PRESCOTT appointed Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to confer with the proprietress of the notorious bawdy-house in that neighborhood on the subject of abating the same, and to take such further action in the premises as might appear necessary and proper.

The committee reported that they had received verbal and written assurances from the said proprietress that she would forthwith abate the nuisance, of which purpose there had appeared some evidence during the day.

The meeting then appointed a committee, consisting of Y. F. MARLEY, R. LEWIS, and W. E. BADGER, to visit the premises in an orderly manner, and ascertain if the assurances given had been carried out in good faith. The committee acted in accordance, and reported that they found but two persons about and in charge of the house, and by permission examined all the rooms in the same, and found they had been vacated by their occupants in evident good faith. Thereupon the committee was discharged from duty.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this community beneforth will not permit the existence and maintenance of a bawdy house within its limits, and that notice is hereby given to all persons whatsoever disposed to create or maintain such a nuisance among us, of this, our determination.

Resolved, That in order to insure our future security in this respect, a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall, on the first appearance and manifestation to create such a nuisance in this community, to call a meeting of the citizens to take the matter into consideration, in order to the prompt and effective suppression of the same.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

John H. Rawlings, J. P. Prescott, W. W. Davidson, J. W. McCracken, J. T. Swayne, J. W. Morehead, W. M. James, Dr. B. R. Thomas, E. McDavitt, J. T. Leath, Wm. G. Ford, M. R. Mitchell, E. E. Porter, John Sobey, John Cubbins, M. P. Hill, Alex Dowell, J. M. Sample, I. V. Gibson, John Temple, H. C. Evans, Geo. R. Powell and Levi Prescott.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the good name of this community has suffered by reason of the existence of the aforementioned nuisance, the city papers be requested to publish these proceedings as a public expression, of our determination to preserve and maintain the character it has heretofore otherwise sustained for good order, morality and virtue.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN H. RAWLINGS, Pres't.
J. P. PRESCOTT, Sec'y.

BRITISH FILIBUSTERISM.—According to a parliamentary paper, recently issued, Great Britain has acquired in India alone, since May, 1851, the following territories:

	Square Miles.
Pegu	22,250
From Meer Ali Moorad	5,442
From Toola Ram Senaputtic	2,160
Odipore	2,306
Mayporc	76,432
Chuli	2,632
Boodwall (extent not known)	
Oude	25,000
Total	156,022

STATUE OF CALHOUN.—The Washington *Union* says:

Mr. H. K. Brown, an American sculptor of high merit, has completed a fine model of a full length statue of John C. Calhoun. It represents him in the act of speaking, his right arm extended in one of those never-to-be-forgotten gestures, while a cloak over the left shoulder is classically arrayed as drapery. It is a successful production, and we hope to see it grace one of the niches in the new Senate Chamber.

A COMPROMISE WOMAN.—The Richmond South says: "Our pen recoils from the duty—yet it is our province to record the revolting fact that a white woman in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, became the mother, a few days since, of four children, two of whom were of her own color and the other two black."

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—*House.*—The House passed the bill providing for keeping and distributing all public documents through the Secretary of the Interior.

On motion of J. G. Jones, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up sixty-four amendments made by the Senate to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

The appropriation of $750,000 for the Capitol extension gave rise to debate, during which Mr. Taylor, of New York, ineffectually sought to amend it by a proviso that no part of the money be applied to the interior painting or decoration of the Capitol. He said there are eminent American artists, without employing the laborers of Italy.

Mr. Quitman agreed with Mr. Taylor on the subject of decoration, but would rather borrow money than leave the Capitol in an unfinished condition.

Mr. Giancey Jones explained that all the money proposed to be appropriated is required for building, without regard to decoration.

Mr. Sickles understood that the money was to be principally on the Senate wing, and it would be unfair for the House to impose limitation as to how the rooms there should be finished.

Mr. Maynard thought that the decorations, painting and statuary, should not be provided for till the Capitol was completed, and then American skill be employed to illustrate American history and the progress of art.

Mr. Garrett said the Hall of Representatives was a magnificent failure. Members were shut out from the air of heaven and enclosed in a vault to do business. It was a circus where 5 000 persons could congregate to see the performances. The adornments were gingerbread and tinsel.

Glancey Jones explained the law governing the erection of public buildings. The estimates and contracts were based on the supposition that appropriations would be continued until the Capitol was finished.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered an amendment providing that no part of the money be expended in sculptor or painting unless recommended by distinguished artists, three in number, selected by the President, the designs to receive the approbation of the joint Library Committee.

The Senate amendment with Mr. Marshall's proviso was agreed to.

The House concurred in the amendment for the appropriation of $11,496 to Maine, and $19 215 to Massachusetts, for the satisfaction of claims growing out of the Aroostook war, and for which provision was made in the Ashburton treaty.

The committee rose without acting on all the amendments.

Mr. Haskins said he was authorized by the Committee on the Willet's Point case, to say that they cannot agree, and to introduce a resolution that the several reports of the committee be printed and made the special order for the 16 h inst.

A voice—"We adjourn on that day."

Mr. Florence thought that Mr. Haskins had better defer reporting till to morrow. The committee had yet got witnesses to examine.

Mr. Hopkins said there was still collateral inquiry pending before the committee under parliamentary rule. If the report be presented now the committee will be dissolved. Adjourned.

LOCAL MATTERS.

STATE BONDS.—Ten thousand Tennessee Bonds were sold in the New York stock market on Friday at 90½ cents.

CITY ENGINEER.—We regret to have to state that Mr. RUCKER, our excellent City Engineer, is confined to his bed by intermittent fever.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The weather, item hunters, and Esq. EAST's Court were all dull yesterday; the latter institution was attended by only five unlucky individuals.

THANKS.—For late papers we thank J. P. BOURNE, Esq., of the wharfboat; W. M. WEIRLING, of the *H. J. LACON*, and JAS. KERR, Jr., clerk of the *City of Memphis*.

ARRIVED.—After some delay the new wharfboat of ROBERTS & MCADAMS arrived yesterday. It will not get into business at once, the high water renders that impossible.

☞ The APPEAL now has a daily circulation of sixty in Brownsville and along the railroad to that place. This is within a fraction of as many as it had in this city seven years ago.

☞ We must decline the publication of the communication of "L.," from Holly Springs, inasmuch as it is not accompanied by the name of the author. Correspondents would do well to keep in mind this rule of all well regulated printing offices.

GRAYSON SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of these celebrated springs, which appears in to-day's paper. They are beautifully located, and furnish an excellent resort during the hot summer months.

T. VADEN, Secretary. F. P. BOWEN, Chairman.

MEETING IN SIXTH WARD.—The voters of the sixth ward are requested to meet at the district school house on Pontotoc street, between Shelby and Main, on next Saturday night, at early candle lighting, for the purpose of selecting two candidates for Aldermen, for said ward for the ensuing corporate year.

☞ T. J. WITHERS, Esq., has been favorably spoken of by some of the journals of South Carolina as the successor of the lamented and venerable Senator EVANS. Mr. WITHERS is at present a Judge of the District Court, and a gentleman of high standing and talents. His residence is at Camden.

☞ Col. LOCK sold, yesterday, to Mr. ROUNDTREE and others, one hundred acres of land, situated on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, four miles from the city. This tract, we learn, is intended to be used as a race course. The price paid was $150 per acre, $4,000 cash, and the balance on one and two years' time, with interest.

☞ We understand that the celebrated case of the State of Mississippi *vs.* H. W. BASS for the murder of S. W. PHILLIPS in DeSoto county, came up in the Circuit Court in Hernando on Wednesday last, and was continued until the next term. The court spent most of the day in getting a jury, and at evening, having exhausted the special venue and examined all the bystanders whom the sheriff could summon, and having obtained but six jurors, Judge SCRUGGS concluded that the jury could not be had without sending to the outskirts of the county, and that it would be too great a hardship for farmers to be called from their fields at this season of the year, besides the time that it would take to get a jury in that way. He therefore continued the case.

☞ Among the many gorgeous and attractive establishments recently fitted up in Memphis, of which the Gayoso and the Dry Goods store of SPEED, DONOHO & STRANGE stand at the head, may now be added the Dental Rooms of Drs. BRYAN & COLE, in the extensive block of Stewart & Provine, on Main street. The rooms are four in number, magnificently furnished, and fitted up with the most costly material from floor to ceiling. They embrace all the conveniences incidental to an establishment of the kind, and give such an air of ease and luxury as almost to rob the operation of tooth drawing of half its pain. These gentlemen deserve the highest praise for the good taste displayed and the liberality they have shown in the adornment of their rooms. They have fitted them up in a style to correspond with the excellency of their skill in the dental science.

☞ From all that we can learn from gentlemen coming from below, the horrors of the overflow are greatly increasing. The prolonged duration of the high water is softening the levees everywhere, and the river is breaking through at hundreds of places heretofore considered safe. There are but few plantations that are not suffering, some more, some less. Even on those sections of farms not overflowed, the near proximity of the water is blasting the crops. The Mississippi, indeed, seems inclined to assert her ancient prerogative and to claim her right of supremacy over her primitive domain—the adjacent bottoms. It is many a long year since she has thus risen in her highest majesty, and when she does subside this time she will go down with a sullen grimace, taunting man for his puny efforts to force her in, and leaving death, desolation and destruction on all her shores.

COMPLIMENTARY TOURNAMENT.—The pupils who have been for some time past taking lessons in the beautiful and manly art of the small sword, broad sword, and bayonet, under the accomplished DE RUE, have determined, out of compliment to that gentleman, to give a grand Fencing Tournament on Tuesday evening next at Odd Fellows' Hall. It was a custom much honored by the ancients, and when a Tournament was to be held it was a signal throughout the surrounding country for people of all classes and occupations to cease the dull routine of daily life, and enjoy for a while the pleasures it afforded. The fair women were ever first to recognize and encourage by their presence and smiles these manly games and sports. But in this, our money-loving age, the pleasures of mind and heart are all absorbed in the one great idea of following the almighty dollar, and it is sad to reflect that amidst all of our improvements we are far behind the ancients in that spirit of manliness and chivalry which is one of the chief characteristics of a great nation. It is to be hoped that for the future more attention will be paid to such things all over the country, and that upon the occasion especially alluded to, the "fair women and brave men" of Memphis will encourage it by their presence and smiles.

THE FLOOD.—Higher and still higher rises the river, and wider swells the vast stream. Men having property on its banks gaze upon the deepening flood with a desperate calmness, for its incessant flow and pitiless swell carries around desolation and ruin. When the water is again confined within its channels, and all the havoc of the flood is displayed, the sight will be a strange and shocking one. Many a wreck that the waters—bright with the sunlight, or reflecting the clouds big with new supplies for the deluge—now covers, will then be revealed. The deserted homes will be tearfully gazed upon; what emotions will the warps, and cracks, and bemired walls inspire? Where formerly the comforts of home and the elegancies of life wrought emotions of pleasure, soil washed away, banks caved in, fences carried off, stock strayed, starved and drowned, will all go into the sad list of casualties. But nowhere will the change be more apparent than in the river itself. The pilots, accustomed for months to easy navigation among deep and safe waters, will find themselves puzzled in a new and unknown channel; currents will have changed, cutoffs will be worn through, shoals will have disappeared from one spot to cause trouble in another.

The main feature in this flood is probably not so much its hight, as its continuance. It is not merely a sudden influx of high water, producing rapid and great, but yet temporary inconvenience; but it is a calamity of months. The destruction is not merely that of the presence of water, but of its long continued presence. The processes of dissolving, corroding, moulding, and rotting, go on without the possibility of interruption. The New Orleans *Delta* has a remark upon this subject with which we conclude our melancholy reflections; in which reflections, it will be perceived, we have passed over the most painful part of all, the human suffering that will be the inevitable consequence of a so long continued overflow:

The accounts of the water, though no worse, are far from being satisfactory. It is the long time of high water which is doing the damage; generally a crevasse, or break, which might overflow only one or two plantations, is considered as nothing, but when it extends from days to weeks, and perhaps to months, a crevasse is another sort of affair—altogether so.

FLOUR FROM MISSISSIPPI.—Messrs. W. P. & L. R. SHEWOCK, commission merchants, St. Louis, have sent us, as a specimen, a bag of flour manufactured from wheat grown on the plantation of Gen. J. C. N. ROBERTSON, of DeSoto county, Miss. It is of a beautiful appearance and superior quality. This sample shows that Mississippi can compete with any of her sister States in the production of an article for which heretofore she has been much indebted to more Northern States. The Messrs. SHEWOCK say:

ST. LOUIS, June 8, 1858.

To the Editors Memphis Appeal:

We send you herewith a sample of new wheat flour manufactured by Messrs. Geo. P. Plant & Co., proprietors of the Franklin Mills, of this city, made from the first shipment of new wheat, received by us on the 8th inst., shipped by Messrs. W. Howard & Co., of your city, for account of the grower, Gen. J. C. N. Robertson, of Forest Grove, near Hernando, Miss.

The wheat was in good order, excellent quality, and weighed 66 lbs. per bushel, and sold by us at $2 25 per bushel on arrival. For general market particulars, please refer to an nexed slip of to-day's sales on 'change.

Yours, truly, W. P. & L. R. SHEWOCK.

Fourth Ward Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fourth Ward, held at Eug. HORNE's office, Thursday evening, June 10, 1858, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen for said Ward, Maj. F. F. BOWEN was called to the Chair, and T. VADEN appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. S. B. WILLIAMSON, F. M. CASH, B. F. DILL, W. A. GOODYEAR and C. DELOACH, a Committee of five to recommend suitable candidates.

The Committee retired, and after a few minutes made the following report:

We, the undersigned, appointed a Committee at a meeting of the voters of the Fourth Ward, to nominate candidates for Aldermen in that Ward, unanimously recommend as worthy the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, Mr. JAMES SHANKS and Mr. D. W. SHANKS.

On motion, the report was unanimously received.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

F. F. BOWEN, Chairman.
T. VADEN, Secretary.

PLUVIOUS.—Neptune and St. Dunstan are prodigal of their favors; rain was falling in the country around us at intervals all yesterday; as we write, a drenching torrent is descending. Street sprinkling is done on a large scale this year.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at half past 10 o'clock last night, was caused by a fire breaking out in the kitchen of the Washington boarding house, corner of Washington and Second streets. It was extinguished without the aid of the engines.

TO THE CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMAN OF SEVENTH WARD: It is particularly desired that each candidate for Alderman in the Seventh Ward will define his position on the question of the extension of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad to the river. The voters wish to know where you stand.

LAUDERDALE.

U. S. HORSES.—Captain SHIRLEY yesterday concluded a contract to convey two hundred and twenty-five United States horses for the California army by Fort Smith; a hundred and fifty will be taken down on the *Kate Frisbee* to-day. The *Fitzhugh* will also take to the same place another lot.

SEVENTH WARD.—At a preliminary meeting of a number of the voters of the Seventh Ward, held on Wednesday evening last, it was

Resolved, That the voters of the Seventh Ward be requested to meet at Engine House No. 7, on Wednesday night next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen for said Ward.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—On Sunday evening last, as the Rev. ELIJA COFFEY, who has been a preacher in Memphis from an earlier period than any other minister in it, was returning home from preaching at church, he was set on by some unknown scamp at the corner of Commerce and Main street, and struck to the ground. A gash three inches long was cut in his head. He was confined to the room for two days but will be able to preach as usual tomorrow night.

☞ We advise our citizens to be on the look out for thieves and house-breakers. Some few nights since an attempt was made to enter the Commandant's House in the Navy Yard, now occupied by Mr. J. M WOODWARD as a hotel, and night before last, as we learn, the house of Col. J. B. SOMERVELL, on Shelby street, was entered and robbed of some four or five hundred dollars worth of silver ware. It behooves every citizen to see that his house is secure, so that "thieves may not break through and steal."

Correction.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Memphis, June 10, 1858.

To the Citizens of Memphis:

I think it but just and proper to make the following statement: Some time ago charges were made against S. P. Bankhead, Esq., Attorney for the Corporation, for deriliection of duty which, when investigated, were found to be erroneous. The whole matter was fully explained by Mr. Bankhead, to