DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY MORNING.....JUNE 13, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

FIRST PAGE.—Two Sides to a Picture—Soliloquy of a Newspaper Reader; Within the Veil; American Students in Paris, &c.

FOURTH PAGE.—Original and Selected Poetry; The Price of Glory—The Loss of the British During the Past Year, &c.

"HETTY HAWTHORN."

The contributions to the APPEAL of the lady who writes under this *nomme de plume*, have attracted very general admiration, not only from the readers of this paper, but also from very many of our cotemporaries of the press, in distant cities. We have had the satisfaction of having transmitted to us newspapers from several of the principal cities of the Union, containing her articles, copied from the APPEAL. We use the word "satisfaction," because it is as gratifying to us to notice such tributes to our contributors as it would be to receive evidence of appreciation of our own articles. It affords us the highest gratification to witness such marked and undoubted testimonials to the talent which we know our gifted contributor to possess. The discriminating reader will agree with us that she possesses all the elements for a successful career as a writer of genius, humor, sprightliness and taste. In addition to that natural interest which we cannot but feel in one so promising, it flatters us to know that our own judgment has been endorsed by some of our most able cotemporaries. "HETTY HAWTHORN" is certainly no ordinary writer. One of her most striking characteristics is a keen, practical and accurate perception. This, mingled with a chaste and elegant diction, playful satire and extraordinary insight into human nature, makes her productions acceptable to the general reader, and particularly relished by all who take an interest in the natural style of writing as contradistinguished from the flashy and the artificial. As a writer, she improves daily, and the day is not far distant when she will be recognized as a star among the female writers of America.

One of her best articles will be found in our paper this morning.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

CHOCTAW DIFFICULTIES.—It will be recollected, that the Choctaws, some months ago framed a new Constitution, and that a new set of officers were elected and qualified, in the nation, with the exception of two or three counties. In those counties there appears to be a strong opposition to the new Constitution, and a determination not to submit to it. Things have been in this situation for some months, and we understand that many of the peaceable portion of the nation have held another Convention, and framed another Constitution for the Choctaw nation, and are now about to submit it to the Choctaw people. At the same time that work is going on, there are several counties, in the nation, where the new Constitution works well, and all of the officers perform their several duties without opposition, and we hear of no complaint in those counties. Gov. Walker appears to be a very peaceable, good man, and disposed to do all in his power to aid his people in the road to civilization, and self-government. But he meets with serious opposition from Gov. Harkins, former chief of the nation, and the influence of Harkins is considerable, as he is a bold, determined man, and we are somewhat surprised at the Governor, as we are informed that he was one of the main supporters of the new Constitution when it was first promulgated. At present, however, he is exerting a very powerful influence, which is revolutionary in its character.

Our informant believes this state of affairs has been produced by abolitionists among the Indians, who are exciting the Choctaws with the hope of getting up another Kansas difficulty, so that those freedom shriekers may have another chance of giving Uncle Sam a little more trouble, and extending the *area of freedom*—such as recommended by Massachusetts and other freedom shrieking States. We hope the United States will pay a little attention to this matter and nip it in the bud.—*Fort Smith Times, June 2.*

The same paper has the following articles:

We learn from Mr. Glover that he received a letter from Col. Butterfield, a day or two ago, in which he says that the company had obtained the consent of the P. M. General to run semi-monthly mails at the two ends of their route, and that Mr. Kenyon would sail for California on the 20th, to put it into operation between San Francisco and Fort Yuma; and Mr. Crocker would leave the same day for this place, and Belknap, placing stock and coaches at the stations, with the view of starting the mail by the 15 h of July, or the 1st of August.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.—We are permitted to give an extract of a letter from John B. Luce, Esq., to a gentleman in this place, which will be found very important:

WASHINGTON, May 15th, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It is with great satisfaction that I inform you that Judge Sebastian has at last succeeded in getting the orders started for troops, to proceed from Fort Smith to Albuquerque. * * * Col. Fauntleroy is ordered to be at Memphis on the 1st of June. Two hundred dragoons are to march from Memphis to Fort Smith, and thence to the Pacific, by way of Albuquerque. I went this morning to the Adjutant General's office, and there learned from Capt. Williams that the orders were sent to Col. Fauntleroy, some two or three days ago. I then went down to the Quarter Master General's office, and was told by Major Sibley that an order was dispatched *yesterday* to stop the Quarter Master's sale at Forth Smith. In haste, Yours, etc., J. B. LUCE.

MURDER.—We learn that a murder was committed in Poteau valley, in this county, on Wednesday last, by a man by the name of Wood, killing a boy 16 or 17 years of age, by the name of Frank Barnett, son of Josiah Barnett, an old resident of the county. Wood shot the boy, and fled immediately, and men passed through this place on Friday in pursuit of the murderer.

THE MAILS IN A BAD FIX.—The Paroclifta *Times* says:

The postmaster requests us to say that the mail matter from Doaksville came to this place, about two weeks since, so completely dusted over and mixed up with *Cayenne pepper* that it was with difficity it could be assorted. He neither smokes, drinks, nor takes snuff, nor could he, like our friend Bob Phillips, relieve himself by swearing; had to grin and bear, and request us to make this statement, which we vouch to be true, every word of it, barring our friend Bob's swearing which we wont admit.

THE FLOODS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of June 9, reports:

"Several town are submerged on the Illinois. On the upper Mississippi, we have to note the total submersion of Marion City, Canton and Tully, and the partial submersion of Alexandria, and several other places. The Mississippi is in their streets, and surrounds them; cattle are drowning, and people still leaving the bottom lands, abandoning their homes to the merciless waste of waters. With all this, the upper Mississippi is still rising. Our latest report from the Illinois, represents that stream to be on a stand. The worst, it is feared, to have been as unpleasant as it has been in America. Snow had fallen in some parts of France. Madrid was similarly visited on the 4th. In the provinces the mountains are all covered with snow. The fortnight previous, the heat was so intense that it drove the Queen and Court from Madrid to Aranjuez."

A St. Louis *Democrat* correspondent writes:

"We had to lie at Cairo eighteen hours to await the arrival of the cars. A dull time it was. The town is full of water. It is almost impossible to traverse the streets, the water being over the plank walks in every direction. Half the houses are uninhabitable on account of the inroads of the irrigating elements. I fear that without a new expenditure of as much capital as has already been laid out there, and a redoubled application of the unexampled enterprise and perseverance that have been combined to make Cairo a city, the object will fail. Still, Cairo will always be a point of considerable bustle and business."

A friend who has been voyaging over the Wabash bottoms in boats and steamers, represents the whole valley to be a lake, in width reaching ten and fifteen miles from shore to shore, and almost requiring a compass to navigate it. He was ferried from Vincennes to Lawrenceville, in Illinois, a distance of ten miles, over water, passing over a settled and cultivated section of country, now submerged from six to ten feet deep.

From Lawrenceville he skirted the highlands or western borders of the valley to Huntsville, and the floods covered the bottoms for the whole distance. It presented a vast and painful scene of destruction; deserted houses standing in the waste of waters, fences gone, and in places the heads of the stalks in the broad wheat and barley fields were waving above the shallow waters that covered them. All thoughts of producing a crop this season are abandoned. The farmers of the Wabash bottoms, who own their lands, have grown rich within the last few years, and are as able as any community in the country to sustain such a calamity without suffering. There are, however, among them many poor renters to whom the loss of a crop will bring suffering and embarrassment. The loss to the trade and wealth of this portion of the country will be felt in next year's business.

These wide rich bottoms, which yield such stores of food, and contribute so largely to our exports, will be barren and desolate wastes this summer. Those who ordinarily supplied so many mouths by their labor will themselves seek food this year from others. The amount of the loss is incalculable.

MANUMITTED.—The following is from the Cincinnati *Times* of Tuesday last:

Mrs. Alice Williamson, a colored woman from Memphis, appeared before his Honor Judge Hilton, and emancipated her brother from the bonds of slavery. He is a very light colored man, almost white, and from his account of his parentage, is of the degree of mixed blood which would be classed in the South under the denomination of mustee. He is 32 years old, a native of Orange county, North Carolina, and has been held as a house servant by E. C. Atkinson, Esq., of Memphis. His sister is a very intelligent woman of the same shade of color, who dresses in the hight and breadth of the fashion. She purchased him from his late owner for the sum of $950. It is their intention to return to Tennessee.

THE REVOLUTION AT AN END.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE DISBANDED.

From the New Orleans *Picayune* of last Wednesday we learn that the Vigilance Committee has ceased to exist. The *Picayune* says:

The camp of the Vigilance Committee, which for several days has bristled at every point with arms, was yesterday found abandoned. The inutility of any attempt to accomplish, at the present moment, the objects of its organization, was so apparent from the moment the success of the American ticket was announced, that the abandonment of the Arsenal was determined on with great unanimity. A card was despatched to one of the city papers, announcing the recession of the Committee from their position, and when the morning light dawned, it found an empty barricade and the Arsenal left to the unopposed occupation of the city authorities.

Cannon still stood pointed down the thoroughfares, and loaded arms were scattered around the premises lately occupied; but some of the committee had gone to the United States Barracks, some to the neighborhood of Algiers while others had quietly retired to their homes ready to resume their daily avocations, and, forgetting the past, to unite again with their fellow-citizens in public or private measures for the common good.

Yesterday, in the morning, thousands were led by curiosity to visit the deserted camp, and everything that there met the eye silently spoke of a striking lesson—of a breach of the law even that good may come. The pavement was in many places dappled with gore; the carpet of the Sixth District Court room was saturated with human blood, and offensive to the sense of putrefaction; the lockup, the courts of the building, the halls and the small private rooms, were filled with filth. A thorough cleansing was necessary before they could be occupied, and a large force of blacks was at work with brooms and scrubbing brushes.

The coroner informs us that since the Arsenal was first occupied, he has held eleven inquests upon those slain within the entrenchments, belonging to the party of the Vigilants. The public are already aware that a considerable number have been wounded.

On the second day after the armed occupation of the Sixth District Court, Judge Howell obtained an order for the delivery of the records of this Court to the officers for safe keeping. The clerk and deputy clerks were permitted to enter and prepare them for removal, but, when they returned with men to take them away, they were refused admittance, and the papers for several days lay loose in the clerk's room, which was open th whole time, and was left open on the departure of the Vigilants. Monday night. A portion of the records of twelve suits are found partially burned. The officers were engaged in examining and arranging the papers, but as yet have detected no other loss or damage.

The officers of the Legion assembled at an early hour in the morning to gather up the State arms and return them to the Arsenal. We understood that on learning their condition, the officer whose duty it was to receive them stated he should decline to do so. The result of the examination by the Major General and other officers we have not learned, but the arms were all collected in a place of safety.

The Street Commissioner took the sixty bales of cotton used for barricades and stored the lot in the public pound. We learn that writs of attachment were issued in the course of the day against it by the clerk of the Sixth District Court, to hold it as satisfaction for damages to public and private property.

With the exception of the burnt pavement, the place has now recovered its usual appearance, the routine of public duty is again regularly pursued, and citizens begin to marvel that such a step as we have recorded should have been taken.

Affidavits have been made against the leading men connected with this movement, and warrants, we believe, have been issued for their arrest. The list of parties said to be known as active at the Arsenal is large, but we are informed that no attempt will be made to bring before the public tribunals any man who did not stand in the attitude of a leader of military squads, or a leader by connection with the executive council of the Vigilants.

It is desirable that no motives of vengeance should actuate any step now taken. Peace is restored; it were well if good fellowship could be revived amongst our citizens. We understand that Recorder Solomon went to his office to hold court yesterday as usual, but was prevented from doing so by Lieut. Leggett, who virtually placed him under arrest for reasons which he supposed to be sufficient. The Lieutenant also arrested ten or twelve men on suspicion of having been concerned with the late Vigilance movement.

A CARD FROM S. SWAN & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The press of this State, where the legality of our action is better understood than in New York, have spoken out so boldly and manfully against the prosecutions gotton up to annoy us, that it requires of us to say but little. By the confederation of rival lotteries and political schemers, prosecutions were found against us by the Grand Jury of this county. We are ready and desirous to test the question, and (having employed counsel,) one of our firm came on from New York to Georgia for that purpose. The adjournment of the Court, without our act, laid over the cases to the next term, when we feel satisfied we will be enabled to maintain the rights which we have bought and paid for. The Sparta Academy Lottery is legal, and all the powers of the law are exercised only to use for selfish purposes, cannot take away these rights.

Our business goes on uninterrupted, and we are informed by counsel that there is not a line in the statute book of Georgia, authorizing any interruption with our drawings. The lease has years to run, and we assure the public that we have the best counsel, who advise us that we can maintain our rights against every rivalry in our business. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,

Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, Augusta, Ga.

The attention of the public is also called to the following letter from Col. O. A. Lochrane, one of the Attorneys for Swan & Co.:

MACON, GA., June 2, 1858.

Messrs. S. Swan & Co., Augusta, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter relative to the prosecutions against you in Richmond Superior Court, employing me as counsel, and will appear in the cases for you. This I will do more heartily, from the peculiar circumstances under which these prosecutions were commenced, for I see by the newspaper article inclosed, a despicable attempt resorted to, *out of this State*, to influence public opinion, by means of letters *perverted* to publication, by newspaper articles, and the effrontery of a New York Mayor presuming to interfere with the rights and privileges of the people of Georgia. That all this should be followed by disapprobation, I need scarce remark; and to assail this impudent dictation, this unmitigated injustice in the court House of Richmond county, and hold it up to the scorn of the public, will not only be a professional duty, but I can add, a personal gratificatio n.

An *interested* zeal, or affected indignation against lotteries, is no apology for attempting to overwhelm men in public opinion, without a fair and impartial trial, to which all are by the law constitutionally entitled. I have examined the facts connected with the case, and feel satisfied the opinions parroted as infallible, are untenable, unsustained by law, and their publication, for the reason referred to, unjust. The lottery privilege under which you draw, was granted previous to the act of 1833, upon which the presentments are founded. The law of 1833, by special proviso, has no application to lotteries previously granted. The charter of the Sparta Academy Lottery was granted in 1826, and thus will fall the presentments. "that it has expired by its own limitation," as stated, I deny and will maintain. There is no limitation of time in the charter the law expressly and unequivocally negatives such an inference or construction. The grant is given to the trustees *and to their successors* in office, for the express purpose, or limited time, but not a purpose to raise by lottery a specified sum of money. The trustees of the Academy are now through you effecting and consummating the purpose for which it was granted, and are receiving their instalments for the same. But these are questions for the court, and not the public, to try. We will there meet and argue them, and, I believe, successfully and triumphantly; and the result of the issue will evidence, that verdicts written out, or manufactured, neither suit the taste, temper, pride, independence, or intelligence of a Georgia jury, who, being *exclusive judges* of both the law and the facts, will not hesitate in the utterance of their own opinions, and the conviction of their own judgment, irrespective of dictation from any quarter. Yours truly,

O. A. LOCHRANE, Counsellor at Law.

COTTON IN BLOOM.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 5th inst., says:

We had sent to us, on the 29th ult, a red cotton bloom, from the "Ambrosia plantation," the property of Col. C. C. S. Farrar. This blossom developed itself on the 25th of May which is about twelve days earlier than the average period at which the cotton plant first begins to show its flowers.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* has received a cotton bloom from the plantation of Mrs. Sarah White, of East Baton Rouge. It was first seen in the field on the 31 inst.

The Montgomery *Mail*, of the 3d inst., says:

We received yesterday several cotton blooms from the plantation of Wade Allen, Esq., on Pintula, in this county, which opened on the 21st of May. Mr. Allen has been sent us a specimen from his Florida home, which opened on the 22d of May.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, of the 2d inst., says:

Mr. Granville Gordon, conductor on the Opelika Railroad, placed upon our table yesterday a stalk of cotton from the plantation of Thomas Burton, Esq., three miles from Montgomery, Ala., which measured twenty-one inches in height, without the leaves. It had several squares upon it, and Mr. Gordon informs us it is an average of a crop of five hundred acres.

☞ Our old friend, Gen. R. P. Neely, President of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, was with us for a few days last month, and deposited in the Bank of Tennessee the July interest on the bonds loaned to the company by the State. Such promptness on the part of our Railroad Presidents ought to put up the bonds of the State, equal in price to the best stocks.—*Nashville Union.*

THE COTTON CROP.—We frequently hear of numerous complaints in all parts of the country, of the gloomy prospects of this crop. The principal cause assigned is that the lice have produced the most considerable injury, and there not having been a very good stand, the anticipation is that there will be a considerable falling off from the average crop of several years past. We have conversed with a few planters in this county, some of whom say their crops are far from being promising of an average yield. But it is thought, with a favorable season, its appearance will present a different aspect.—*Florence (Ala.) Democrat, June 9.*

Our Commercial Condition and Prospects.

The New York *Herald*, of June 7, has the following remarks:

In money matters all is quiet and without change. Dulness reigns in every department of business, and we do not see any probability of a change until after midsummer. The recovery from the depression caused by the revulsion must be gradual, and it will be a great point to make it steady, and avoid if possible the slightest relapse. The consumption of all foreign manufactures, in the shape of luxuries, has for many months past been exceedingly limited, while the importation of new supplies has been cut down to the lowest point. For the first five months of the present year the value of foreign importations was less than one-half that for the corresponding period the previous year. A reduction of more than fifty million of dollars in our imports in the short space of four months is an item of vast importance, as it shows a contraction calculated to lead to the most favorable results. There has been, at all events, a saving to that extent, and a freedom from foreign liabilities which must place our foreign trade generally upon a very substantial basis at no very distant day. With a reduction in foreign importations of more than fifty million of dollars in a period of four months, we have had a decrease in our exports to foreign ports in the same time of only ten million of dollars, and nearly the whole of that decrease is in specie. In other words, while we have bought of foreign nations fifty million of dollars less, our sales to foreign nations have been as large as in previous years. It therefore follows that we have consumed so much better off than at this time last year. The returns regarding our foreign trade from other ports of the country present results fully as favorable. In the absence of official details in figures it would not be safe to be readily guessed at estimate the aggregate decrease in foreign imports into the United States, from January 1 to June 1, 1858, at eight millions of dollars

The aggregate exports in the same time probably have not varied fifteen millions of dollars from those for the same time last year, and even this decrease is satisfactory, from the fact that the great bulk was in bullion. Of our own products the exportation will compare favorably with last year. We have in this fact the grand secret of our present sound condition, and it is by the practice of this economy and industry that we can hope for ultimate restoration of business and prosperity. The economy that has marked the movements of the masses since the financial revulsion of September last will, in the end, remove all vestiges of the discredit caused by past years of extravagance and speculation. It is the only true remedy for such diseases, and our people do not hesitate a moment to practice the most rigid self-denial when circumstances require it. So long as this economy and contraction continues, so long nothing more than a moderate movement in business can be realized. A safe, safe traffic in all the necessary articles of consumption is going on now, almost entirely upon a cash basis. This is very well so far as it goes, but this does not give employment to all our resources and makes no show of activity in any important branch of industry. That will all come, however, in good time; but in the meantime dullness will be the order of the day. The crops throughout the country are likely to be prolific and the harvest abundant. As soon as the great staple products have been secured, and all contingencies are past, the position of the agricultural classes will be better defined. The probabilities at present are that a moderately active but healthy business will come round by September. The consumption by that time will have reduced the immense lowest points of all the old supplies of manufactured goods and general merchandise, and the actual necessity of the people may cause a demand more extensive than is now calculated upon.

A Young Lady in Tears—The Sympathies of a Verdant Enlisted.

From the Boston Ledger.]

Last evening Dr. Vinton preached an eloquent discourse to the young men of this city, in St. Paul's. The church was well filled by an attentive audience of young gentlemen; a few ladies also graced the occasion with their presence. The discourse was particularly addressed to young men, and the temptations to which youth are exposed were forcibly set forth.

Many of the young men lingered upon the broad stone as the hour for congregation, with thoughtful minds and softened hearts, left the stately edifice.

Among the congregation was a young woman of some twenty years, who was fashionably costumed, in half mourning.

As she passed out of the gate into the broad street in front of the church, she (accidentally) dropped a glove, and appeared to be weeping. A white handkerchief was held to her eyes, as she gracefully passed along. A young man who had heard the discourse of Dr. Vinton, was standing near the gate when the glove was dropped, and the article, which in former times was a challenge to brave deeds, fell directly upon his patent leathers.

The young man at once secured the glove and hastened to restore it to its owner. The glove was received, and a kind word of thanks given in return. A glistening tear lingered in the black eye of the recipient, and she said she was so overcome by the discourse of the speaker, that she scarcely knew what she did. Her tears flowed more bountifully than ever. The young man, who had also been sensibly affected by the same discourse, deeply sympathized with the stranger. He spoke kindly to her, and she took his arm. The parties walked around our beautiful common by the mellow light of the young moon, and ere they had reached the front of the State House, the young woman had dried her weeping tears, and the young man found himself the companion of a sparkling black eye, and lip which more than rivaled the wing of the raven in glossy blackness.

The parties then passed down Park street mall, and lingered for a few minutes for rest, took a seat on one of the benches, near the corner of Park street. The striking of the clock marked the hour of ten. This reminded them that they must leave for their homes. The young man says he escorted her to the residence of a well known citizen, not far from Pemperton Square, where he left her, as he supposed, ringing the door bell. When he reached his room he found that his portmonnale was missing. It contained $24 in bank bills and three one dollar gold pieces.

This morning the victimized young man called at the house where he left his tearful friend but it is scarcely necessary to add that no such person as his acquaintance of the evening previous was to be found. He is of an opinion that his pocket was penetrated by the gloveless hand of his fair acquaintance while they were seated on Park street mall, although he stoutly avers that they sat at that respectful distance from each other which seemed proper for their new and singular relation to each other. He says also that the sympathies of the young men will be lessons for life to him.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Congress is impatient to hear from the President that the President disclaims any knowledge of the object of Senator Bigler in proposing a prolongation of the session, and says that nothing beyond ordinary legislative business could detain them.

Mr. Bigler's resolution was to-day, at the suggestion of Mr. Hunter, deferred till to-morrow. There is, evidently, a strong feeling against it in the Senate, and the house will unquestionably reject it. Congress will, of course, be called back when it shall be necessary to bring forward any war measures.

The New York *Albion* at last confesses that the right of visit, for which it contends, has been outraged by the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, by the assumption of a right to board all vessels, indiscriminately, though under the American flag. It may be supposed that the British Government will be at least quite as moderate in its pretensions as the *Albion*, and, therefore, the admission of that paper may be regarded as a sign of peace. What our Government has to do on the present occasion, is to insist upon a definition by England of the right of visit, if she is to maintain it. Whatever arrangement may be made by treaty between the United States and Great Britain on that subject, will, no doubt, be respected and adopted by all other nations. Mr. Buchanan's administration may be distinguished by means of the adjustment of this question.

The election is proceeding very quietly, with the exception of a riot on the Island, in the 7th ward. At this moment (3 P. M.) the special mounted police have started for the disturbed district. ION.

MORE AMERICAN VESSELS BOARDED.—EFFECTS OF THE NEWS AT BERMUDA.—A dispatch from Boston announces the arrival there of two vessels, which had been boarded by British cruisers. The New York papers of yesterday, have the following:

Captain Revans, of the brig Abraham, from Savannah via Key West, 25th May, reports that on the 26th of May, off Sambro Key, he was boarded by a boat from the British war steamer *Styx*, had his papers overhauled, was asked where he was from and bound, the number of his crew, and was questioned as to clearance, &c. Captain R. says the thing was politely done. The captain of the bark *Tuscaro*, of Bethany, from Havana, reports that on the evening of May 21, off Havana, his vessel was boarded by a boat from a Spanish war steamer. The officer in command desired to see the vessel's clearance, which was shown him, and he departed, having been remarkably civil and polite.

The Bermuda *Royal Gazette* copies from the American journals the account of the search of the schooner *Mobile*, by the *Styx*, and say:

This extraordinary statement seems to us to be simply incredible; and we feel quite satisfied that if the master and crew of the schooner could realize it, the British Government that this is a fair and candid account of what passed, the indignation felt at home against the officer in command of the *Styx* would be quite as great as that expressed in New York, unless some very satisfactory explanation can be given of the occurrence.

Again the same paper remarks:

If in any instance the American flag has been affronted by any officer in her Majesty's service, is there a man in the United States who knows anything of Great Britain who is not perfectly satisfied that the British Government is ready and willing frankly to make every proper reparation?

It is to be regretted that these complaints should have arisen to disturb the repose which the two countries have been enjoying in their mutual relations for some short time past. Much more deplorable would it be if any well grounded complaint of the conduct of the British officers in the Gulf of Mexico could be substantiated.

☞ The Alexandria *Gazette* relates an anecdote, told by Mr. Jefferson, that in the Convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, it was proposed that titles should be given to the high officers of the government, and that the proposition met with favor. The discussion of the subject had gone on for some time, when Dr. Franklin arose, with great apparent gravity, and remarked—"That as this matter seemed to be seriously entertained, and might be carried, he had to suggest one title, which could be new and appropriate—it was a title for the Vice President—and it was, 'His Most *Superfluous* Highness!'" There was not much more said about titles after this.

LOCAL MATTERS.

DIVINE SERVICES TO-DAY.

St. Mary's Church, Poplar street, Rev. RICHARD HIZES, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 6 and 8 P. M. Wednesday and Friday 10½. Seats free.

Calvary Church, corner of Adams and Third streets, Rev. Bishop OTEY, Rector, and Rev. Dr. PERRIN, Assistant Rector. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

Grace Church, Main Street between Monroe and Union, Rev. G. P. SCHETKEY, Rector. Services at the rooms of the Young Men' Christian Association; morning, 10½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.

St. Peter's Catholic Church, corner of Adams and Third streets. Priest, Rev. T. L. GRACE. Services at 7, 9 and 10½ o'clock in the morning.

First Baptist Church, Second street, between Adams and Washington streets. Elder T. J. DRAKE, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 8 P. M.

Second Baptist Church, corner Beal and DeSoto streets, Rev. Mr. JOHN BATEMAN, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. A. M. BRYAN, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 in the evening. Also, worship every Wednesday night.

Christian Church, corner of Linden and St. Patrick streets, Rev. Dr. W. J. BARRIER, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Poplar and Third streets, Rev. J. O. STEADMAN, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M; and at early gas-light. Lectures on Wednesday evening, and Prayer Meeting on Friday evening of each week.

Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Beal streets. Rev. B. C. GREDDY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

Wesley Charge, corner of Poplar and Second streets, Rev. J. T. C. COLLINS, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M.

Asbury Chapel, corner of Hernando and Linden streets, Rev. W. H. LARRIN, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M.

Edgewood Chapel, Hernando Plankroad, Rev. J. W. CROTT, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M.

Lutheran Church, on Main between Market and Winchester streets, Rev. BEYER, Pastor. Services at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

MEMPHIS POST OFFICE.—The post office will hereafter be opened on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and remain open one hour.

LETTER LIST.—The official list of letters remaining in the Memphis Post Office, will be found in this morning's paper.

☞ Copies of our daily paper may be obtained at the desk this morning until 9 o'clock. Price five cents per copy, "dead head" system abolished.

BEGGING PAPERS.—If all persons knew the incessant toil, expense and application that is required to get up and put out a newspaper, especially a daily, they would never ask for a copy *gratis*. It is true, one single paper is a small item, but there are hundreds who want it and none but the printer who can furnish it. There are hundreds, moreover, who would scorn to call for a cigar *gratis*, who do not hesitate to ask for a daily paper on such terms. The newspaper is of just as much value to the printer as the cigar is to the vender, and probably of five times the value to the purchaser. All those to whom this hint is applicable, may take it, and we hope, so far as the APPEAL is concerned, it will be acted upon.

☞ CAYCE & SON begin their mammoth sale of furniture at GROSVENOR's on Tuesday next. Bargains to be had.

THANKS.—For late papers we thank MCKEEVER of Adams Express, and ANTONIO PALACIO, clerk of the *John Raine*.

THE WEATHER.—The weather was cool and cloudy yesterday but more agreeable than some of the days that preceded it.

☞ We had the pleasure of a visit, yesterday, from our old friend Col. GEO. R. FALL, of Mississippi. He was in excellent health and spirits.

RESUMPTION IN CHARLESTON.—On the 8th instant the Bank of the State commenced, and all the other Charleston banks followed, the payment of specie.

SEVENTH WARD.—An adjourned meeting of the voters of the Seventh Ward will be holden at the Baptist Church, corner of Beale and DeSoto streets, on Monday night, the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Aldermen.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—McKendee Chapel, corner of Overton and Third streets, near the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Depot, will be dedicated this afternoon at 4½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THE UNITED BROTHERS.—This devoted band are busy carrying their messages of peace wherever their aid is required. To-night they will hold one of their meetings in Ashby Chapel, corner of Hernando and Linden streets.

RUNAWAY.—A runaway horse and buggy had a short but exciting display on Main street yesterday. The efforts of some persons to catch the animal, when near the Worsham House, caused him to rear, which he did so violently as to fall backward, snapping the shafts, injuring the buggy, and rendering himself a quieter if not a wiser horse.

EXHIBITION EXTRAORDINARY.—MARTINIA'S exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall was good last night, and much satisfaction was expressed The exhibition will be changed to-morrow night, at the same place, and many novelties introduced. On Wednesday afternoon, Mons. MARTINIA will walk along a wire extended from the top of Odd Fellows' Hall to the top of CANDEE & MIX's store. This will, indeed, be a wonderful performance, and will draw innumerable spectators.

THE RIVER.—The river last evenings showed a rise of nearly three-quarters of an inch above the mark of Friday evening. By exact measurement, taken at the Navy Yard, the hight of the river last evening, above the greatest hight of the present season, was exactly five inches. If ever the citizens of Memphis felt thoroughly satisfied with the location of their prosperous city, it is now, when it is exempted from the sad fate so many river cities and towns are subjected to.

LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.—The high water has hindered the progress of this road beyond Hopefield. The interruption would cause some to despair, but President JOHN ROBERTSON "knows no such word as fail." Unable to lay iron at present, here, he is now having a quantity of it loaded on barges, which will be towed by Greenlaw's job boat to Madison, on the St. Francis river. There tracklaying in the direction of this city, will be proceeded with, the ground being perfectly dry as far as Blackfish Bayou. When the water recedes, no serious difficulty is contemplated, except at Lost Swamp, where there is about a mile of ground that will give some trouble.

A NAME.—In the water of the flood, west of the Navy Yard, lies a flat-boat, rigged up with roof, chimney, and *et ceteras*. This boat has two things that distinguish it from the common shoal of flats—its decorative embellishments and its unhonious appellation. It is painted red, white and sea green. A portion of the red, which is of a brick shade, is tastefully and gracefully mingled, in short, diagonal lines, with sea green. The harmony of color may be disputed, but the poetry of the artist's conception is obvious; the enangulined hues of the red sea are mingling with the green waves of the ocean. The second distinguishing feature is the name, and that is painted in tall and plethoric letters on the side: "Christial Pallace."

THE CAUSE.—We stated yesterday that the *Kate Frisbee* was unable to get out when she desired to leave on Friday night, being aground. Captain SHIRLEY informs us that the cause was not inattention on the part of his officers, but the condition of the wharf, and that the city is responsible for the detention. In other cities piles are driven level with the ground on the wharves, in them large iron rings are inserted, to which the boats tie. On our landing there are short posts of two feet high provided for the same purpose, but provided so scantily that the boats have frequently to tie to firewood driven, four or five sticks in a heap, into the ground. Captain SHIRLEY believes the boat was inside one of these posts, and hence the detention. A hole will, some of these days, be knocked in the hull of a boat, a quantity of freight be spoiled, and a trip be lost, for which things the city will have to pay, then the miserable folly of a shortsighted, picayune policy will be seen.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Eleven cases occupied Mayor EAST's attention yesterday, and Mayor EAST is an especially good judge of criminal human nature, or fallen humanity. Only one of the eleven was a case out of the common drinking and vagrant kind. Two or three days ago a man of tolerably respectable appearance registered his name, W. V JOHNSON, of New York, at the Commercial Hotel, and became a sharer of its hospitality. The next morning he had no money to pay, and was desired to leave. The morning after that he was discovered snugly sleeping in his old room, snoring with all the nonchalance of an honest man with an easy conscience. Not having the key, he had broken open the door. He was conducted to Esq. EAST's court where he stated that he was WM. ATTOWAY of Georgia. The Recorder gave the gentleman of many names a free title to twenty day's enjoyment of the hospitality of the city boarding house, with admission to daily exercise in company with the chain-gang.

☞ At the meeting last night of the mechanics of Memphis, it was suggested that no negroes be employed in the mechanics' trades. It occurs to us that no negro would, on the same principle, be employed in farming operations, if it should happen that white men object. If it be true that the capitalist who owns negroes is interested, with the mechanic, in raising the price of labor, it results that the South is to this extent the better home of the mechanics, since capital and labor in all their interests are identical. If mechanics reduce their time or increase their prices, the capitalist is thereby benefitted.

We clip the foregoing from the *Evening Ledger* of yesterday, without questioning the authority of the editor for making the statement he has. We think it due to the mechanics of Memphis to say, that although the proposition about negroes may have been *suggested*, it was neither considered nor acted upon. The *Ledger* did enough when it published the authenticated proceedings of the meeting, and there was no necessity for this commentary upon what was not *done* but *suggested*.

The following are the proceedings, as adopted by the meeting, which we feel constrained to publish in order that the truth may be known, and that the mechanics of Memphis may not be put in a false position before the public.

MECHANIC'S ORGANIZATION.—A large and respectable assemblage of mechanics met at Exchange Buildings, last night, to proceed further in the completion of their organization. J. B. Synnott in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, B. F. C. Brooks, Esq., was called on to act in that capacity, and the duties he readily consented.

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been approved, the names of all mechanics, of different trades, willing to join the organization were received, the total amounting to nearly three hundred.

Mr. Ballard read the following platform of rights and principles, the ground-work on which the organization was to be formed, which, on motion, was adopted unanimously:

1. All men are created equal.
2. No man forfeits that equality, save by a non-conformity to customs and laws, time-honored, just and equitable.
3. A service rendered by one man to another for a compensation, of pecuniary or other nature, does not destroy that equality.
4. Arbitrary and unnatural distinctions should not exist between the employer and those employed in his service.
5. A due regard on the part of the employer for the rights as an equal of the working man, in the adjustment of time and wages, and in the permanency of his engagement.
6. A due regard on the part of the working man for the interests of his employer in all the exigencies of business.
7. An equation of time for each working day of the year, ten hours being the maximum, or if impracticable, the nearest approximation thereto.

The President announced the receipt of $20 from Col. John Martin, as his contribution toward the fund of the organization; also the sum of $5 from Dr. Dayton, both of which he handed over to the Treasurer.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously tendered to Col. Martin and Dr. Dayton for their liberal contributions.

The election for officers to act temporarily till the organization was made perfect in every department then came on, which resulted as follows:

President, J. B. Synnott; Vice-President, J. M. Bellegean; Treasurer, J. F. Ballard; Recording Secretary, T. Hicks; Sentinel, J Gardner.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.—J. F. Ballard, W. S. Dyer, Robert Nicholson, D. H. Holle, S. Garride.

The ballot for President created a little harmonious excitement, while the tellers recounted the votes for the nominees, Messrs. Farris and Synnott. On the first counting there was a tie of 64 votes each. The second resulted thus: Farris 61, Synnott 65.

The other officers were elected *nem con.*

The President appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to draft a preamble and Constitution for the government of the organization, to be submitted to a separate meeting of the members for adoption: Messrs. Ballard, McKenney, Townley, Costillo and Bellergeau.

On motion, the President was added to the committee.

After the transaction of business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In compliance with the request in one of the morning papers, and a number of friends, to come out and define my position in regard to the extension of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to the river, as a candidate for Alderman in the Seventh Ward, I most cheerfully comply.

I am opposed to the extension and would not favor any move that would be calculated to revive the question again before the people, and would not vote for it under any consideration, except I was instructed to do so by a vote of the majority of the voters of the city. My object will be the establishment of good market houses and better market restrictions, which will insure good meats and healthy vegetation, and, then the construction of water works on the plan proposed to our old Board, and suggested by them. These, I consider, are vitally the requirements of our fast growing city. I am also in favor of moralizing our police department, in which many complaints has been made. These, together with all the general interests of the city, if my fellow-citizens elect me, shall have my most profound consideration.

R. B. MILLER.

FISTY CUFFS.—Belligerency—to quote the language of a lofty