DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS

THURSDAY MORNING.....JUNE 17, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

FIRST PAGE.—Latest from Salt Lake City—The Mormon War Ended; Gov. Cumming to Secretary Case; Tremendous Flood; Dry Goods; From Kansas—Stanton Speaks; News Items; &c., &c.

FOURTH PAGE.—The Echo; The Murder of Jenkins, by Lane, at Leavenworth—A History of the Disputed Claim; &c., &c.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE OUTRAGES.

Judging from the intelligence received from England, by the *Asia*, the press of that country appear to have but a faint idea of the strong indignation felt by the American people in respect to the insolent intrusions of British officers into our vessels in the Gulf of Mexico. Acts of aggression and dictation are of such common occurrence on the part of the authorities of that nation, that a little impatient grumbling at first, and tame acquiescence afterwards, is looked upon by them as an ordinary course of conduct on the part of those who are made the victims of their ambitious designs, or of their indomitable desire to spread wider the ample area of "the British market." The lesson taught them at the American revolution ought to produce a more modest state of feeling, but "nations never learn," and the generation that felt the keen sting of that successful resistance to the overbearing insolence of British pride, are in their graves.

The London *Times* speaks of the outrages as evidences of activity: "The British cruisers in the Gulf are still active in their demonstrations against the slave trade." The telegraphic dispatch published in the *Herald*, the organ of the Derby government, says: "The exertions of the British cruisers, to suppress the trade in negro slavery, have given rise to some angry feelings on the part of the American press." The *Star* says: "The ticklish question respecting the overhauling of American vessels by British cruisers was before the Senate." The London *Telegraph* and the Manchester *Guardian* merely mention the fact that Congress had asked for information on the subject. No comments had been made by the press when the *Asia* left. The French journals simply announce the occurrence of the outrages without expressing any opinion.

IS LAW JUSTICE?

The late outbreak in New Orleans was a strange event. There was a significance about it worthy of the pondering of the philosopher, the study of the moralist, the compassion of the philanthropist, and the activity of the politician. A large commercial city, filled with wealth, intellect and refinement; having its courts of justice, its grave magistrates, its array of "legal talent," and its army of legal vermidoes, suddenly finds a camp in its midst ... in its streets. The sway of reason ... principle, is exchanged ... appeal to in... and cann... the ... son and the influence ... the reign of force. For ta... act, is substituted the threat of death... ...ment by which brutes and barbarians are ...vinced. Backed by this latent coercive power, it is declared in simple, direct language ...he civil authority is suspended!

For a state of things so anomalous to exist in a country having the freest institutions in the world, there must be powerful—irresistable causes. The people have the ballot-box, the people choose their rulers, their law makers, and their law administrators; yet the people repudiate laws made by their own servants, and rebel against authorities of their own choosing—how is this? What causes action so contradictory, so enigmatical? Have we all been laboring under a grand mistake? is liberty indeed a blessing, and is despotism indeed a curse? Such events as the uprising in New Orleans compels the question, and we have to count up the many tangible blessings that, after all, we enjoy from the possession of freedom, and recall to memory the tortures of the inquisition, the secret denunciations of Venice, the spies of Austria, the banishments of France, the dungeons of Naples, and the imposed silence of speech and of the press in all despotic countries, before we can answer the interrogative.

What then is the cause of so strange an outburst as that in New Orleans, and what is the occasion of that sympathy with the movement which was so deeply felt in other cities? The cause was the same that has produced some of the most sublime spectacles that historians have ever described; the same that directed the arrow of TELL; that gave courage to the heart of LUTHER; that swung the axe by which Charles the First fell; that impelled the guillotine blade by which the French Bourbon lost his head; that thrust the taxed tea into Boston harbor—the cause was *injustice*.

The citizens of New Orleans revolted against their local government, the government of law, because law, in its practical application, was not justice. Justice had washed its hands of administrative law, and the forms of courts and the proceedings of officials were shams, mockeries and caricatures. Justice was in the mouth, but villainy in the act. Again and again had the feelings of the people been aroused by bloodshed, most outrageous and cruel, on the part of hardened criminals. Again and again had they restrained their righteous indignation, and, refraining from executing the summary justice of wild revenge, had handed over the ensanguined murderer to the custody of law, that law might be the handmaid to justice. What tricks, what paltry cheats were then played before them! Judges, juries, advocates, and grave officials of many titles inquired, investigated, interrogated, procrastinated, returned verdicts and pronounced sentences; then other "ministers of justice" decided all their work a solemn blunder, and all the inquiry, investigation, interrogation, and procrastination was gravely gone over again, and if money or position were at command, yet again and again, until in the face of high heaven and before the people's majesty, judges, juries, advocates and officials solemnly declared the wretch, whose hands were reeking with human blood, was "not guilty," and sent him forth among innocent citizens to repeat his crime, and to be again absolved by the tricks, deceptions, lies, and shams of "the courts of justice." What was the selling of pardons and absolutions, which threw the christian world into a ferment and caused the protestant reformation, compared with this continued cheat, this system of lies? The pardoner sold immunity for possible guilt, the administrator of law dispenses indemnity to actual crime.

But why dilate upon what everybody knows and everybody has seen? The evil in our social system that is checking our progress and knawing at the very core of our liberty, is *injustice*. What is the remedy? To overturn law—to destroy order—to assume the solemn prerogative of pronouncing upon life and death amid the hubbub of a mob and the yells of gratified revenge? Surely not. The remedy lies in the ballot box. Let public sentiment be pure, let the popular vote be given wisely, and the administrators of the law be chosen conscientious men, and justice will again dispense its blessings among a peaceful and a prosperous people, and revolution will be unnecessary. In this land the fate of the country is in the hands of its people, they can give our history a lofiness no nation ever yet attained, or they can furnish tyrants with another argument to prove that a permanent republic is a perpetual impossibility.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

The National Democrats of the State of Illinois assembled in Convention through their delegates, at Springfield on the 9 h inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union county, was nominated for the former office, and JOHN REYNOLDS, of St. Clair county, was nominated for the latter. The following resolutions, which have the ring of the true metal about them, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the present position of vital political questions affecting the integrity of the Democratic party, and therefore the perpetuity of the American Union, and in view of the fact that the existing difference have been brought about by men in high station, whose power for mischief has been conferred upon them the utmost confidence of the Democracy, especially of the Democracy of Illinois, it is the duty of every Democrat to declare explicitly his views and the principles of his action.

Therefore, we the representatives of the National Democracy of the State of Illinois in Convention assembled, do hereby declare and resolve:

1st. That we adhere with unaltered and unalterable fidelity to the principles of the National Democratic party, as embodied in the platform laid down by the Cincinnati Convention of June, 1856, and in the National Democratic Convention of Illinois of April 21st, 1858.

2d. That we regard the Democratic party as the only political organization of the country which, with safety to the cause of liberty, can be trusted with the exposition and administration of genuine Republican principles; and holding its unity without reference to the erratic diversions of ambitious and interested men, essential to the fulfillment of its mission, we will resist all efforts, from whatever quarter ... may come, to modify or interpolate its creed.

3d. That the advancement of any man's political fortunes is an object entirely secondary to the preservation of the true Democratic faith, and we believe that the party can and will survive not only the assaults of its enemies, but also the failure of its aspiring men to reach the goal of their wishes.

4. That the principle of non-intervention on the part of Congress, either directly or indirectly, in the formation of the domestic institutions of States or Territories, further than to ascertain that any constitution presented in Republican form, is the acknowledged doctrine of the Democratic party; and that any attempt by the federal authorities to go behind the record, and inquire into the manner in which the people have chosen to form and regulate their own domestic institutions, would be a gross assumption of power, not given by the Constitution of the United States, nor sanctioned by Democratic principles.

5. That this position is borne out by the uniform attitude and action of the Democratic party, from the time of its organization to the present day; it having always resisted, as a fundamental principle of its faith, the concentration of powers in the hands of the central government, not clearly conferred by the letter of its own existence.

6. That it has ever been the policy of the Democratic party, as of every lover of his country's peace and union, to exclude from the halls of Congress the dangerous and worse than fruitless agitation of the subject of slavery; and all who have contributed to keeping that quest open, by acceding from the true principle of the Nebraska act, in opposing the admission of Kansas under a constitution legally framed, have proven false to the time-honored principles, policy and practice of the National Democracy.

7. That we congratulate the country and the present National Administration upon the happy settlement of the Kansas question by the so-called English bill; and regarding that settlement as final, we cordially and sincerely thus happily afforded to invite and exhort all true Democrats to unite upon the basis of an approval of or acquiescence in that settlement.

8. That we cannot but regret the ruinous course taken by the only Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois, who claims to be a Democrat; and decidedly condemn the overweening conceit with which in his speech of December 9, 1857, he attempts to account for what he chose to consider the President's ignorance of the true principles upon which the contest of 1856 was decided, and we no less earnestly condemn the suspicious alacrity with which the same Senator sought, by vehement and arrogant denunciation, to ingratiate himself into the good opinion of the enemies of the Democratic party of the North.

9. That James Buchanan, our present able and patriotic Chief Magistrate, having been raised to that exalted position by the united voice of the Democratic party, winnowed by the blasts of fierce and unscrupulous opposition, is the recognized head of the Democracy of the Union; that his administration since he has occupied the Presidential chair, has been marked by firmness, consistency and dignity, which commands it to the unqualified support of every true Democrat.

10 That our stand being on the Democratic platform, rallying around the true Democratic standard, we will not permit the villification so liberally heaped upon us by those who have deserted the party, to deter us from what we know to be right, but are ready to accept the issue thus tendered, and to abide the consequences.

11. That we deem the principles and policy of the Black Republicans as utterly opposed to the spirit in which the Union was formed; and that, in the opinion of this convention, the success of that party would be disastrous to the perpetuity of the Union.

12. That the recent search of American vessels on the high seas, by the officers of British ships of war, meets with the condemnation of every patriot of the land; and we most heartily and cordially approve of the early and energetic action of the President of the United ... to prevent such aggressions; that we ... confidence in the high honor, ...ship of James Bu... Senatorial nor ...ion relu... States, have an abu... experience and ... chanan, who requires ... other promptings to ... tion, in the present important crisis, in a manner that shall secure the approbation of the American people and the respect of the world.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday last, says:

Upward is still the tendency of the water, and at a rate which is hourly spreading it over fields and in parts of our own city. For the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 P. M., of yesterday, the rise was nine inches—the last three inches occurring from six in the morning, and indicating some slight abatement of the volume of water. We shall be better able to judge of it in 24 hours.

Dispatches from Boonville and Jefferson City report the Missouri river stationary at 3 P. M., yesterday. From the Upper Mississippi, the reports are contradictory. Between Rock Island and Keokuk, one account says the river was falling; at Hamburg, another account reports a rise of three inches Saturday night.

A dispatch from Cairo, Saturday evening, says that the Levee had given way on the Mississippi, two miles above the Point, and that the water was rushing into Cairo. The occupants of houses were removing their goods and families as fast as possible, in anticipation of the submersion of the town.

A report was current yesterday, that the splendid bridge on the Great Western Railroad, across the Sangamon, had been carried away. This is a great loss. The Wabash is higher than at any time this season.

In the river column of the same paper, we clip the following additional remarks:

The river continues to rise. It has gained considerable depth, varying from six inches to two feet, on the first floors of all the stores and coffee-houses on the levee, and is increasing hourly. From 6 o'clock P. M., on Friday until 6 A. M. on Saturday, it swelled twelve inches, and from 6 A. M. until 4 P. M. the increase was eight inches—making a total rise in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock that evening of twenty inches. It did not rise so rapidly at the rate of half an inch per hour, and the water had reached a point five feet ten inches below high water mark of 1844, and twenty-one inches above the City Directrix. The levee presented pretty much the same appearance which it did on Friday. The Alton and Keokuk wharfboats have been moved nearer to the buildings.

Substantial stages have been erected from all the wharfboats making gangways up into several of the stores. There is no gangway below that to the St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans wharfboat, until you come to the Naples packet wharfboat, below the foot of Spruce street—a distance of several squares. Between these points there are half a dozen more boats, which have no direct communication with the shore, but are lying side by side so that they can be reached from the New Orleans wharfboat's gangway. A number of boats have gone up to the neighborhood of the sugar refinery to discharge on a high point of land in that locality. The railroad packet, *J. C. Swon*, went up there Saturday, on her arrival from New Orleans, and will come down to the wharfboat so soon as discharged.

The other New Orleans railroad packets to arrive will follow her as they come in. They will not discharge at the wharfboat at present, but will take their places there when ready to receive.

A good deal of drift continues to come down the river, which would indicate that the upper rivers are still swelling. We have no news of importance from them more additional to that we published yesterday morning. The Illinois river, which has been falling, is now swelling from Peoria down, pretty rapidly, as reported by the officers of the *Sam Gale*. The Upper Mississippi was rising at last accounts. The officers of the *Ben. Lewis*, from the Missouri, Saturday, do not think the present swell will put the river out of its banks above the mouth of Grand river. It is already overflowing the country below that point.

The Minnesota had over one hundred passengers in her cabin when she left port. She will be at Jefferson City this morning. The *Russell* will leave Jefferson City this evening, on the arrival of the cars.

SUNDAY EVENING.—We have to report the river still swelling. In the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock last evening it rose nine inches. This is a very heavy rise when the great space the water now has to run over is taken into consideration. The water was, at dark last evening, within five feet one inch of high water mark in 44, and two feet six inches above the city directrix. The rate of the rise last evening was a fraction less than half an inch per hour.

Thousands of our citizens visited the river yesterday, and as the stages could not accommodate them all in passing to and from steamboats, a large number of skiffs and yawls were called into requisition, and many pleasure excursions were made in these modern gondolas over the levee. The ferry boats were also crowded with passengers, all day, who were making trips to and from Bloody Island, Illinois town, and the flooded sections of the American Bottom.

A great deal of interest is manifested in regard to the movements of the river, and those who anticipated that it would become stationary or commence falling yesterday were disappointed.

The weather was showery, and variable. In the morning early it rained. At noon it was clear and warm, and frequent showers occurred in the afternoon. Arrivals from the Illinois river report that stream falling slowly at Naples. The last report from Lasalle was a rising river.

The telegraph reports the Missouri river stationary at Jefferson city. We have no additional news from the Missouri by late arrivals. The *Black Snake* reports the lower river rising from Napoleon up.

The officers of the *Lucie May* give the following account of the Upper Mississippi:

Very heavy rains fell the 9th and 10th, from Dubuque down. River reported rising from Lacrosse. Stationary from Dubuque; rising at Savanna; stationary at Rock Island; falling at Burlington; stationary at Keokuk; rising very fast at Hamburg, (raising eight inches on Friday night;) levee at Hannibal under water; at Cap au Gris, water four to five feet deep on the bank; water, &c., along the river, nearly driving out families all driven out of their houses; many of the houses water up to top of doors. Wisconsin, Maquokita, Wassapinacon, Rock, Iowa, Skunk, Des Moines, and Salt rivers very high. Des Moines so high that the locks can not be opened to let boats through; the banks in that trade are all up, and ... can't get down at present.

The Ogauwka *Spectator* says that the steamer *Silver Lake* now plies regularly between Burlington, Iowa, and Ogauwka Junction, the present western terminus of the Chicago and Burlington Railroad—a distance of nearly ten miles! The railroad track is at the bottom of an ocean of water for a distance of ten miles. This new steamer is now a regular railroad packet, connecting with morning and evening trains. Captain Willoughby reports that the shallowest water they found on Monday was four feet, and the river has risen half as much more since then.

Five times has the city of New Orleans been partially submerged by the crevasse—in 1785, 1791, 1799, 1816 and 1849. At the proposed time the Mississippi attained a higher elevation than it has stood at since 1849, and the consequence is a number of crevasses in Louisiana and Mississippi, the most formidable of which are the Bell and Lablanche crevasses, the first three and the latter twenty miles above New Orleans. Damage to the amount of millions of dollars has been caused by the breaks; but the city of New Orleans has not been reached by the waters on account of the unusual precautions taken since 1849 to strengthen the embankments which protect it.

The Napoleon *Planter* of Friday last relates:

We learn that on Thursday morning the levees broke below Col. Clark's farm, about two miles above this place on the Mississippi side, which threatens the destruction of a vast amount of property, saying nothing of the entire destruction of the crops, which were almost ready to lay by. Attempts were being made to arrest the "flaw of waters," but up to our last information without the least possible hope of success. The point at which the crevasse has been made will be the cause of the overflow of a vast extent of country. We regret very much to hear of such a disaster to the farming community of Bolivar county, as hopes had been entertained that they were secure from the high water. The break may not prove as destructive as it is at present anticipated that it will be, but we are certain that it will be felt by every planter for many miles around.

The *Pioneer*, of Assumption, La., gives the following intelligence:

We are called upon to record another crevasse on the Lafourche, which occurred on Wednesday, the 2d instant, at the upper end of the plantation of Mr. P. L. Cox, about eight miles below our village, and a little over a mile above the first Herbert crevasse. At the occurrence of the break from seventy-five to one hundred feet of the levee gave way, and as but little efforts to close the breach made, the breach has already widened to from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred feet and is steadily increasing.

Many large plantations are already covered with water, and the overflow threatens all low lying fields are being destroyed and laid waste. Those of the brule people that were not drowned out by the Herbert crevasses cannot now escape, as the country will soon be converted into a large lake. The heavy rains that fell on Friday and Saturday last, have softened the earth, and cause the levee at the crevasse to wash away rapidly, and the most gloomy prospects in regard to the overflow present themselves. Several of the planters and back settlers, who, we learn, are trying to protect themselves by making levees on their lands, will, we fear, labor in vain, as the immense volume of water that rushes through the gap threatens to inundate the lower half of that portion of the parish west of the Lafourche, back to Lake Verret. A large number of hands were at work attempting to close the crevasse.

The Chicago *Times*, of Sunday last, says:

The great fall of rain on Wednesday night last did an immense damage to all the railroad lines in the interior of this State. At Springfield and Bloomington the fall during the night was equal to from *twelve to fifteen inches*. Spring Creek, at the former place, was higher than ever before known since the settlement of Illinois. The Sangamon river was raised six feet in the course of twenty-four hours. Its mad waters, submerging trees and woods, presented the appearance of a boiling lake let loose upon a forest.

At Bloomington, a culvert on the Chicago and St. Louis road was washed away, detaining trains from both directions some five or six hours, when temporary repairs were made so that the cars could be put over, were shoved over by hand, and the locomotives changed, it being impossible to take them across.

A culvert on the Illinois Central, near the same place, was entirely washed away, leaving a deep gap in the road about one hundred feet in width. Trains were stopped entirely until the damage could be repaired.

On the Terre Haute and Alton road, a culvert east of Springfield, was carried away, and an approaching engine leaped into the gulf, some twenty feet deep, killing both the engineer and fireman. Everywhere the roads are badly washed, and trains are obliged to proceed with great caution. Between Alton and St. Louis, the track laying through the river bottom, is entirely submerged, and a steamboat has been chartered to run between the two ... connection with the trains until the ... points ... in the Vicksburg water subsides.

The following we ... ter, *Southron* of Sunday last:

The steamer *City of Memphis Rep*... printed on the boat, which arrived at our landing yesterday, says: "There has been breaks below Concordia, at McGee's place—also a very severe crevasse above Prentiss, and one at Wildwood, seven miles below Napoleon, in Bolivar county, Miss. From a subscriber, up on the Lucy Holcombe last evening, we learn of a break having occurred at Brierfield, the plantation of Col. Jeff. Davis, in the lower end of this county; and one at the plantation of George Douglas, Esq., near Ashton, on the Louisiana shore. From the Brierfield crevasse we have information, through a gentleman who left there on Friday night, that thirty feet, or thereabouts, remained to be closed, and his opinion was, if the hands held out the work would be quickly completed.

—AND—

NEW ORLEANS AFTER THE ELECTION.

The New Orleans *Courier* of Saturday last has an interesting article upon the situation of that city, after the election, from which we make the following extracts:

The Independent Party, though defeated, is still full of energy and determined to enter upon a new contest whenever an opportunity offers. Its members, highly respectable in point of influence, wealth and social standing, feel that they outnumber in a proportion of more than three to two the opposition party. They impute their recent defeat by a very small majority, partly to the mismanagement of those who assumed to conduct the election, partly to the errors of the Vigilance Committee, partly to the neglect to vote of large numbers of that committee, and partly to the ill-timed publication made by their honored candidate which was deemed inconsistent with his position at the head of a ticket whose supporters had agreed to eschew party divisions and party politics. They feel that were an election to be held now they would secure an easy victory. Few among them express chagrin at the result for they all know that the triumph was in their hands had proper vigilance and prudence been employed.

The Know-Nothing party feel that they have escaped defeat by the skin of their teeth. There are no boasts of triumph heard among them. They are convinced that their tenure of authority must be secured only by their good conduct. They feel the overwhelming support of public opinion and they prefer to bow to it as the only means of preserving their supremacy. The newly elected Mayor, a gentleman who has no sympathy with crime and bloodshed, no doubt feels the necessity of calling to his aid subordinates whose hands are not stained with assassination.

As to the Democratic party it remains in statu quo. No recent movements can affect its organization and although its voice has been silent during the recent contest it will be heard again whenever issues are presented involving principle.

When the arsenal was restored on Monday night a majority of the present members of the Vigilance Committee were completely worn down with labor and loss of sleep. Four-fifths of them had been on incessant and arduous duty for five entire days and nights with no other sleep than what could be taken in the intervals of constant alarms. Their feet and hands were swollen and blistered. Irregular diet had destroyed their vigor and elasticity of feeling. Their numbers had not materially diminished but their efficiency was greatly impaired. One-half the number could have held the position had it been deemed advisable, but it was thought proper to retire, although it was not the intention of the Committee thereby to disband.

Several of the committee, it is said, left the city on Tuesday—some to avoid arrest—some to escape assassination—but the majority for a little temporary repose in some neighboring town, removed from turmoil and excitement. The great mass of the committee, however, remained, and those who left are returning gradually. Numerous arrests of members of the committee have been made by super-serviceable policemen, but they have been promptly released by the more sensible heads of municipal authority. The members now, having obtained a little rest, so much needed, have gone quietly about their usual occupations. No one of them has, as yet, been assassinated or assaulted—a fact due in part to the common sense of Know Nothing leaders, and in part, perhaps mainly, to the fear of arousing the latent force of this extensive body by compelling them to reorganize for mutual protection. The slightest provocation would produce this result.

It is supposed that the day after the Vigilance Committee had declared their intentions and shown their power, a hundred or more of the brutal miscreants who have infested our city unwhipped of justice for the past two or three years, took their leave for parts unknown. One vessel on the Lake is said to have carried away more than fifty of them; but this is a mere rumor. But during the week there have certainly been very few of them showing themselves by daylight, and not many who dare to sneak from their hiding places at night. When, however, they learn that the Vigilance Committee have laid down their arms they will probably return and resume their murderous career. The moral atmosphere of the city is purer than it has been for many months, but we cannot hope that it will long remain so.

To the Holders of Exchange Bank Notes.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the last General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, to investigate the securities of the Free Banks, deeming it to the best interest of the State, and important, to a proper and just determination of several questions before us for consideration, to know the true circulation of the Exchange Bank of Murfreesboro, as far as the same can be ascertained; in view of this end, do request all persons holding the notes of the said Bank to make known as soon as possible the amount of notes holden by them, to the Clerks of the different County Courts, and the said Clerks are requested, after the expiration of thirty days, to report the same to us in Nashville. Communications addressed to the undersigned, box 807, Nashville, Tenn. The press are respectfully and earnestly requested to aid us in ascertaining these facts.

J. D. GOODPASTURE,
A. P. GOODE,
TAZ. W. NEWMAN,
MICHAEL VAUGHN,
JAS. J. TURNER.

NASHVILLE, June 14.

CROPS IN ARKANSAS.—The Des Ark *Citizen* of last Saturday, says:

We continue to have an abundance of rain throughout this section of the country. In truth, the prospects of the farming interest has not been so gloomy for several years. The oat crop has been almost entirely destroyed—many farmers think their crops of oats not worth harvesting. Wheat, rye and corn look badly, and the rains of the past few days has tended to aid in seriously injuring them. Cotton planters complain, not only on account of the wet weather, but in nearly every field lice have attacked the young plant, literally covering it. The overflow, along the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the destruction created by the wet weather in the interior, gives every evidence that the cotton crop will be nearer a failure than, perhaps, was ever known.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes on the 21st ult. that the resignation of General Concha is an official fact. This resignation, he says, is exclusively based on the precarious state of his health.

In the course of a conversation upon a vote for the improvement of the harbor of Holyhead, government stated that it was intended to construct a pier at which the American mail steamers could come alongside, and in that case the mails and passengers for London and the South would be landed there without the necessity of their going round by Liverpool.

In the House of Commons on the 28th of May, the editor of the *Carlisle Examiner*, Mr. Washington Wilkes, was placed at the bar charged with a breach of the privileges of the House in publishing a libel upon the Chairman of one of the Railway Committees. The editor confessed that he was the author of the offensive paragraph, refused to retract it, and was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

A letter from Plymouth, dated on board the United States frigate *Niagara*, evening, of the 27th May, says:

The *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* are laying within about 200 yards of each other, and the cable on each ship connected, and telegraph messages are now being sent through the whole Atlantic cable in the most perfect manner. All on board of the five steamers are in good spirits and feel confident of success. We expect to sail on the experimental trip on Saturday, May 29.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—Messrs. Neill's Circular to day reports as follows:

The growing crop is now favorably reported of from most sections, and, as the weather has become warm, it must be admitted that the progress, though in some quarters damage is reported from an excess of rain. We have usually good weather reports in June, and the present month is not likely to be an exception except in regard to the overflowed districts. From these the accounts are no better. More and more land is getting covered; and our latest advices from all points—from Natchez and Vicksburg on the lower Mississippi to Dubuque on the upper river, and as far as the Territory of Kansas on the Missouri—report a continuous rise. At St. Louis, the highth of water is now greater than at any previous period this season; and at Memphis, on the 4th instant, it was up to nearly the mark of the recent flood, and still rising. The comparison with 1849 50 (the great overflow) is now unfavorable, as from the 15th of May, on that occasion, the waters gradually subsided, whereas they are now rising. Our Memphis advices quote the probable damage as equal to 250,000 bales; while at New Orleans 150,000 bales is more general, should no further damage be done, which, however, is by no means certain.

The receipts show an increase of 73,000 over those of last year, and a decrease of 463,000 from 1855-6.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—The *Tennessee* has arrived, bringing later advices from Mexico. The Government had imposed a loan on the capital of Guanajuato. Matters looked gloomy. A fight had occurred between the rival forces. Echegaray was besieged. Perate was obliged to retire. Murindear, of the Zulooga faction, had been twice defeated. President Juarez was at Vera Cruz. The Pope had sent a letter to Zulooga, thanking him for restoring the clergy. Indian ravages continued. In Durango, Tampico, and Mazatlan, the only seaports not in the hands of Juarez, Zulooga was suppressing the newspapers.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ARKANSAS RIVER.—Boats in last evening reported this river rising all the way down.

THANKS.—We thank Mr. BELL, of the *Eclipse*, for late papers.

THE COMET.—We are indebted to the courteous clerk of this boat for manifest and papers.

TENNESSEE BONDS.—There was a rise of a quarter of a cent in Tennessee Sixes at the New York stock market, on Thursday last. Six thousand sold at 90¼ cents.

☞ To the politeness of Gen. QUITMAN, ... indebted for a copy of the President's ... we are ... accompanying documents, ... Message and ... complete in three volumes.

☞ Attend the sale by B. M. ESTES, trustee, of a very likely negro woman, this morning at 10 o'clock, in front of the Commercial Hotel. A bargain may be had.

DOCTOR JOHN WATERS, OF NASHVILLE.—... had the pleasure yesterday of greeting this ... ished physician and worthy gentleman ... ning home from a visit to his ... who was rec... plantation in Ark...

GENEROUS.—The pass... ers and officers of the steamboat *Eclipse* contrib... ted and left for ... yesterday, the wounded, when they passed up ... two hundred dollars. Well done *Eclipse*.

☞ Our friend, Maj. R. T. REDMAN, will please accept our thanks for the delicious raspberries grown on his place at Villa Rosa, Crittenden county, Ark.

LARCENY.—PATRICK LYNCH was committed to jail yesterday by Esq. HORNE, to answer for taking from the pockets of MICHAEL CALAHAN, when sleeping, twenty dollars in money.

ARRIVALS.—Major BENJ. W. MCCULLOUGH, Texas, E. G. EASTMAN, U. S. Mail Agent, General PETER B. STARKE, and Hon. A. DOUGHERTY, of Alabama, are at the Gayoso House.

RECORDER.—Nine cases occupied the attention of this officer. DR. HARDWAY was proved to have rented a lease to MRS. YOUNG for the purpose of being kept as a house of prostitution. He was fined twenty-five dollars.

MILITARY.—The Jackson Guards were unable to transact business last night owing to the occupation of Exchange Hall. They thank the Washington band for their prompt attendance.

GODEYS LADY'S BOOK.—GEO. PATTISON, & Co., have received the July number of this popular periodical. The fashion plate is one of the finest we have seen. Our lady friends are profuse in their commendations.

SHOT.—We learn from the clerk of the *Comet*, up last night from White River, that MR. BURT, the Deputy Sheriff of Jackson County, has been shot by the watchman of the *Monongahela Belle*. His condition is considered highly dangerous.

THE SUFFERERS.—The sufferers at the Exchange remained last night without important change. At the Gayoso, with the exception of Mr. JONES, who could not live, the patients were doing well. Our friend MR. STONE, late of the Nashville *Union*, is fast recovering. Judge HARRIS is doing well and will recover.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY AT SOMERVILLE.—We learn that liberal arrangements have been made for the celebration of the Fourth of July at Somerville. A splendid barbecue will be served on the occasion. The Editors of the APPEAL acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to attend the celebration.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The Court met in the Council Chamber, the Hall being occupied by the *Pennsylvania* sufferers. Two hundred misdemeanor cases were disposed of by *nolle prosequi*, forfeiture, and other ways. The misdemeanor docket will be gone through with today, and criminal docket commenced to-morrow.

IMPOSTERS.—The Executive Committee of the Sufferers' Fund have the means and the will to relieve every individual who was on the *Pennsylvania* and requires aid, yet imposters are going from door to door, with their hands tied up, pretending to have suffered from the explosion; one of them was obtaining quarters in this manner on Vance street yesterday Give such a boot toe.

WOOD BENSON.—Young's *Spirit of the South* is becoming quite an "institution," demonstrating that the South can add a hearty and manly contribution to the stream of literature. This is especially true of the articles of Wood Benson, who is now publishing in the *Spirit* an original dramatic romance, which is exciting attention from its spirit, the liveliness of its dialogue and the deep interest of its plot. Wood Benson will have a name among Southern *literateurs*.

THE DIANA.—We are assured by Capt. SMITH, Capt. SHIELEY and others, that there must be some mistake on the part of the passengers in reporting the officers of the steamer *Diana*, as having acted inhumanly in respect to the victims by the recent explosion. The public are desired to suspend opinion until the Captain of the *Diana* has an opportunity to explain the matter. The Captain has the character of a man of extraordinary benevolence, generosity; whether attended with Prolapsus, rhage, or obstruction; and all by

EXTERNAL APPLICATION

No internal adjuvants being required in any case, regulate the Bowels, if Constipated, or in Diarr Dysentery.

A large number of gentlemen throughout the st high character and influence, have voluntarily to the efficacy in their own cases, but of how whose certificates may be seen by reference to printers' publications to be had of their agents, out the United States.

Price, $1 per Box, retail.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE FOURTH WARD. Day before yesterday Messrs. DILL and RICHMOND, the Committee for the Fourth Ward to receive contributions for the sufferers on the ill-fated *Pennsylvania*, paid into the hands of Treasurer CLARK $311. If the other wards of the city have responded in a corresponding spirit, the wants of the sufferers will be abundantly supplied.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING ON THE KATE FRISBEE.—At a meeting of the passengers of the steamers *Pennsylvania* and *Kate Frisbee*, to give an expression of opinion in reference to the great loss of life resulting from the explosion and burning of the ill-fated *Pennsylvania*, on motion of R. H. TAYLOR, Esq., of Tenn., Dr. LUCAS, of Ala., was called to the chair, and Dr. V. A. CARR, of Memphis, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being set forth, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the passengers of the steamers *Pennsylvania* and *Kate Frisbee*, have witnessed much of the suffering of the wounded, the dying and the dead, and much of the noble-hearted daring, consequent upon the bursting and burning of the ill-fated *Pennsylvania*, we have thought proper in this manner to give public expression to our sentiments, touching the same:

Resolved, That no exertions were spared by any one to serve or relieve the wounded, dead, dying and destitute; and that among many others, we may mention the names of ex-Gov. Horton, of Texas, J. Barry Strong, of New York, and Walter Powell, of Mobile, Ala., as being foremost among those who most effectively labored for the saving of human life.

Resolved, That the officers of the *Imperial*, *Diana* and *Kate Frisbee*, the citizens along the shore, namely, Messrs. Harrison, J. M. Rogers, V. P. Rogers and J. W. Palmer, though doing but their duty, did everything in their power to save human life and relieve human suffering.

Resolved, That Captain R. M. Mason, of the *Kate Frisbee*, and his officers, did everything in their power for the preservation of life, relief of suffering, and attention to the wants of the destitute that humanity could suggest or generosity devise. This meeting would also give its unqualified approval and commendation to these noble-hearted physicians who stood and unceasingly administered to the wants of the unfortunate sufferers, among whom we have been able to learn the names of Dr. R. A. Burton, of Prentiss, Miss., Dr. Gibson, Dr. H. B. Strand, Missouri, Dr. H. B. Abadie, and Dr. J. B. Potter, U. S. A.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed before the public as embodying the sense of this meeting, touching the general features of the disaster and the efforts made to relieve suffering humanity.

Resolved, furthermore, That a committee be appointed by the Chair to solicit a subscription for the relief of the suffering and destitute.

Messrs. T. Meigs, Alabama; B. B. Roberts, N. O.; R. H. Taylor, Tenn.; Wm. T. Folk, Miss.; Wm. E. Jones, Nashville; G. E. Higgison, Ky.; Col. A. J. Foice, Marietta, Ga., and J. A. Carnes, Memphis; S. E. Taylor, Tenn.; T. E. Brown, N. C.; M. L. Davis, Pine Bluff, Ark.; H. C. Ledbetter, Miss.

On motion, resolved, that the funds collected be handed over to Captain Folger for distribution as the needy in such manner as he may esteem proper.

CHARLES S. LUCAS, *Chairman*.
V. A. CARR, *Secretary*.

NOBLE SOULS.—There are many generous hearts who have shown a liberality toward the sufferers by the *Pennsylvania* that deserves mention: among them are FRANK NESLEY, the keeper of the hotel at Austin, who placed his house and all in it at the service of the wounded; Capt. LAMB, of the *Alvin Adams*, who offered free passage to all the sufferers desiring to go up the Ohio; Messrs. ALGEO & Co., and Messrs. MANNING & FLETCHER, of the wharfboat; the former liberally supplied necessaries from their stores, and the latter entertained twenty of the patients gratis; also WARDLOW HOWARD, Esq., who left his bed and spent the night in assiduous attention on the sick on Sunday last.

PROPERTY.—The officers of the *Kate Frisbee* yesterday placed in the hands of the city authorities, to be returned to the family when claimed, a trunk belonging to JOHN V. BETZ, Rainbow Hotel, New Orleans, which came from the *Pennsylvania*. It contained $247 in gold, two gold watches, two portmonnaies and silver chains; also a belt containing $240, the property of G. H. HUMBERT. This latter was placed in the hands of Mr. SPICER and other Masonic friends, who will send it to those who are now the owners.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION.—On Sunday evening, when ten miles below Natchez, the heater of the steamboat *Eclipse* exploded. The steam found its way into the state-room of two passengers, sleeping directly above, and when their door was opened, they were found dead. Two deck passengers were scalded, but not seriously. When the *Eclipse* passed up here, yesterday, she had a temporary escape pit rigged up at her side. The two gentlemen deceased were W. PERRENGAN of St. Louis, and CHAS. VOSBURG, of Vicksburg.

☞ Lost or stolen from one of the schools in the Navy Yard, a Coral and Gold Necklace. Parents are requested, if they see the neck... to return it to Miss Harvey's school-house, in ... yard. 3t

TO MY FRIENDS ... IN THE SECOND WARD.—You have called upon ... twice through the APPEAL, to become a candida... for Alderman. If you want my services, you must do the electioneering, as I cannot spare the time from my business to solicit your votes. Should you see fit to elect me, I will serve you to the best of my ability.

Yours Respectfully,
S. F. KAILMAN.

A CARD.—My position on the subject of extension, has been so often misrepresented, I deem it important to define it in such a way as to leave no mistake on the minds of any one. When called on for my personal views, (while speaking at Exchange Buildings,) I stated that so far as the railroad is concerned, I was in favor of its going to the river. I say the same thing now—that as a measure for the road, I am in favor of it, but as a measure for the interest of the city, I am against it. This was one of the reasons why I opposed and vetoed the resolutions giving the Railroad Company the right-of way through the city to the river. I have never made an argument favoring the extension of the road to the river, but have, invariably, in conversation declared my opposition to the measure.

JUNE, 15, 1858. R. D. RAUGH.

Railroad Extension, &c.

(For the Memphis