DAILY APPEAL.
MEMPHIS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 30, 1858.

Largest Circulation in the City.

TERMS REDUCED.

The Cheapest Paper in the South!

In consideration of the increased and still increasing patronage of the MEMPHIS APPEAL, under the cash system, the proprietors have determined upon the reduction of the subscription price of their WEEKLY paper.

For clubs under ten, or single subscribers, the WEEKLY APPEAL will hereafter be furnished at $2 50 for each copy.

To clubs of ten and upwards it will be furnished at $2 for each copy.

When we consider the mammoth size of our weekly impression and the vast amount and variety of the reading matter it contains, it may justly be claimed that, at these rates, it is the cheapest newspaper published in the South.

Clubs may be made up in neighborhoods without respect to post office.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, at the foregoing rates, will be entitled to receive a copy gratis for one year. Old clubs may be renewed from year to year on the foregoing terms.

Address McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL, Memphis, Tennessee.

Our country exchanges will do us a favor by giving this notice one or two insertions.

HELENA UNDER WATER.

A friend has kindly permitted us to make the following extract from a letter written to him from Helena on the 23d inst. It may be proper to say that the writer is a resident of Helena, a gentleman of high standing, and that his statements are entitled to the fullest credence. It is no affectation to say that we sorely regret the misfortune which has overtaken our neighboring city, and trust that it will not be long before she is "high and dry again."

"You wish me to say something about the flood. There is great difficulty in doing this, owing to the diversity of opinion in regard to the character and extent of the damage done. There are hardly two persons who agree as to the extent of the injury. The river is rising at this point as rapidly as at any time during the freshet; that is, from two to four inches in twenty-four hours. But let me tell you what I have seen, and what is now before my eyes: It is the town of Helena fast filling up with water. I will commence by giving you the location of Helena. It is at the terminus of what is known as Crowley's Ridge. There is about three hundred yards of bottom land between the bluff of the Ridge and the river on which the town is built. There is a cypress glen running through the bottom near the bluff, and the principal part of the town is between the river and the glen. One mile above town a levee was built running up to the bluff which crossed the cypress glen, and connecting with the river, and thence passing through the town and down to the river. This levee is a very good one, (from four to six feet high,) and has protected the town for many years. But in the last few days it was found that the water was fast encroaching on the town, and must, if not arrested, soon be over the levee. So all hands have been engaged, night and days, in raising it higher and strengthening the weak places.

"On Saturday last, about 1 o'clock P. M., the levee gave way one rule below Helena, and in a short time the crevasse was 100 yards wide. I went down to see it, as I had heard so much about 'crevasses,' and the devastation produced by them. It was a fearful sight to behold—a torrent of water one hundred yards wide, bounding over a fall of five or six feet, tearing everything before it; the waves caused by it, six feet in hight, and the whole volume of water spreading up and down through the green corn. This looks like destruction, indeed. But this is not all. Now comes the tug of war. The water forced itself up the glen, and by sunset the back streets of the city began to be covered with water, and the water rising at the rate of from four to six inches an hour. Now everybody is on the look-out. Those persons whose houses are on the lowest places are compelled to move out to the hills, or transfer their property to the upper stories of their houses, where there happens to be more than one story. The night was beautifully lighted by the moon, so that it was most favorable for a retreat. The whole town appeared astir, and the streets, through one of the most picturesque portions of Virginia. The Roanoke valley, the richest agricultural district in the State, extends up for 100 miles. At night, if the traveler is weary, he can lie over at the Montgomery White Sulphur, the Alleghany, or the Yellow Sulphur Springs, which are in close proximity to the road, one of them (the Montgomery) having a branch road of a mile running to its door. At Wytheville we take supper also o'clock at night, and a supper, too, exceeded by none of the city hotels in the United States. I do not even do your famed hotel, the Gayoso House, any injustice when I compare the supper at Wytheville to that served up by that establishment. We arrived at Bristol, Tennessee, about 1 o'clock A. M. Sunday morning, and taking the cars of the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, we proceeded to Knoxville, taking breakfast on the way, and a good breakfast at that, at the hotel in Greeneville. We left Knoxville about 12 o'clock, by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and arrived at Dalton about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, dining on the way at Athens, Tennessee.

At Dalton we took the Western and Atlantic Railroad and supped at Chattanooga, where we changed to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to Stephenson, and thence by your great Charleston and Memphis Railroad to Memphis, breakfasting at Decatur, Alabama, and dining at Corinth, reaching Memphis at 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, having come through from Washington to Memphis, and that too leisurely, not being hurried the least, in seventy hours and a half. The roads are all of the best character with the most approved rails, subjecting the traveler to no fear of snake-heads or accidents of any kind. The scenery is beautiful. That on the Chattanooga and Nashville road, though seen by me by moonlight is well worth a trip to enjoy. On the Memphis and Charleston road the traveler has a view of the garden spot of Alabama, passing through Huntsville, the most beautiful town of North Alabama.

But the hotel fare is the thing of most interest to the traveler. Who has not dreaded a long travel on the railroad, more on account of the miserable, mean cooked, dirty provender with which he is fed at the meal stations? On this line he need not dread anything of that kind. An inviting repast meets him everywhere that the bell announces that dinner, or breakfast, or supper is there to be served. Instead of forcing down a few mouthfuls to prevent insanity, and not because he has a disposition to eat, he is met with a spread out which sharpens his appetite and causes him to indulge in an invigorator for the body which enables him to travel without fatigue.

The distance by this road to Washington City, is near eleven hundred miles. Within a year it will be considerably shortened. The Lynchburg extension of the Orange and Alexandria railroad will be finished, which will avoid the travel now made on three different lines of road in Virginia—the Central, the Danville, and the South-Side roads. It will substitute sixty miles of travel for what is now about two hundred miles. Then the elbow made in going via Dalton, will be obviated by the road from Cleveland on the East Tennessee and Georgia to the Nashville and Chattanooga roads. When we look at the advantages to travel resulting from the present arrangement, what will it not be under the new one? The trip to Washington will be but a short pleasure trip, and the whole of the travel to that city and the cities of the North will form a great part of the South, and the whole of the Southwest will pour into this line. In addition to this, many Northwest of Memphis and in Kentucky, which now seek other transits will turn their travel this way. When we look at the increase of business already noticeable upon this line, the most extravagant anticipations of the future promise a realization.

The effect upon Northern sentiment will be great. The insecurity of slave property traveling with its owners through Cincinnati to Washington and other points, of itself, constituted one of the necessities of a Southern line of travel possessing equal advantages with the Northern route. The withdrawal of Southern patronage from those lines running through free territory, can not but force a change in policy from its effect upon capital, on the part of the Free States to the citizens of the South. I would not, looking at it in this view, be surprised if a reaction of Southern patronage on these roads was not shortly invited by an offer of security for the safety of slaves traveling with their owners thereon. But we of the South are now independent of them. Those of us living off of other Southern transits, and who have been forced to travel on those lines passing at some points through free-soil territory, have now a road of our own upon which we can travel with our slaves with perfect security.

I cannot close this roughly written collection of scattered ideas without paying a tribute to the Gayoso House, where I am sojourning; though a stranger to it, my experience in it thus far enables me to express the opinion, that nowhere in the United States has it a superior. It has some rivals; but no superior.

MEMPHIS AND GRENADA MAIL.

It seems that no arrangement has been made by the Post Office Department with the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company for carrying the mail between this city and Grenada, and in consequence the Company will cease carrying the mails after to-day. This will cause great inconvenience, and will prove an extreme hardship to the people heretofore served by the road, and we sincerely hope that an understanding may soon be had, by which the mails may continue to be carried regularly, as heretofore.

We append a card from the President of the Company on the subject:

OFFICE MISS. & TENN. R. R. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., JUNE 29, 1858.

For fear there may be misconstruction of the action of the officers of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad in regard to carrying the United States mail, I wish to submit a statement.

In order to get a daily mail established from Memphis to Grenada direct, and advance the mail facilities of the public, our Railroad Company, more than two years ago, agreed with the Post Office Department to carry a daily mail for the pittance of thirty dollars a mile, which is twenty dollars per mile less than the minimum price established by law for such service.

This service the company faithfully performed, although it lost money every trip by the arrangement.

At the expiration of our contract, we put in bids of an hundred dollars a mile, the same amount that was given the Memphis and Charleston Railroad when that road ran no further than ours; and, as I understand, the same amount that is given by the Department to a large majority of local railroads that perform such service.

The Department slight through the intrigue of outside parties, or from some other cause, has not been proper to accede to our proposition, or even to make any proposition to us.

If the mail is carried by the railroad, we are resolved to get a reasonable compensation. We ask for nothing more. We carry not only the mail, but the mail agents free of charge, and devote one half of the car to the exclusive use of the Government, that, perhaps, could be used much more advantageously in carrying passengers.

We have already paid the United States Government about seventy thousand dollars, in the shape of taxation or duties on iron for the privilege of building this railroad, as far as it is completed. And now we only ask a reasonable interest on that amount, as fair compensation for the service we perform.

If the Department fails to give, let the distress of the country in being deprived of their usual mail facilities fall on the party that is responsible. The Government is far more able to pay our company a reasonable compensation for mail service, than we are to perform that service for nothing.

F. M. WHITE, President.

ROUTE FROM WASHINGTON TO MEMPHIS.

GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS, June 29, 1858.

Believing that an account of my trip to this city over the new line of road through Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee will not be uninteresting to your readers, and may be of service to the traveling public, affording, as it will, a truthful account of the advantage in time and comfort incident to this line, I will briefly put it in shape of a letter for publication in the APPEAL.

I left Washington Friday afternoon about half past seven o'clock, via the Alexandria and Orange and Virginia Central Railroad for Richmond, reaching the latter place at half past four o'clock A. M. the next morning and breakfasting there; left at six o'clock, via the Danville and South Side Railroad for Lynchburg, Virginia, where I arrived at quarter before 1 o'clock P. M. of the same day. The accommodations on these roads are very fine. The cars on the Orange and Alexandria and Central Railroad for night travel being of the most approved sleeping character. The traveler goes through in them from Washington to Richmond without change.

At Lynchburg we partook of an excellent dinner, and then at twenty minutes before 2 o'clock P. M. left on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad for Bristol. This is one of the finest railroads in the United States, and is under the supervision of John Robbin McDaniel, its President, and, by the by, one of the most efficient railroad officers in the country. This road passes through one of the most picturesque portions of Virginia. The Roanoke valley, the richest agricultural district in the State, extends up for 100 miles. At night, if the traveler is weary, he can lie over at the Montgomery White Sulphur, the Alleghany, or the Yellow Sulphur Springs, which are in close proximity to the road, one of them (the Montgomery) having a branch road of a mile running to its door. At Wytheville we take supper also o'clock at night, and a supper, too, exceeded by none of the city hotels in the United States. I do not even do your famed hotel, the Gayoso House, any injustice when I compare the supper at Wytheville to that served up by that establishment. We arrived at Bristol, Tennessee, about 1 o'clock A. M. Sunday morning, and taking the cars of the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, we proceeded to Knoxville, taking breakfast on the way, and a good breakfast at that, at the hotel in Greeneville. We left Knoxville about 12 o'clock, by the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, and arrived at Dalton about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, dining on the way at Athens, Tennessee.

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DEATH OF A GOOD CITIZEN.—Col. Jared J. Sample, died at his residence in Huntsville, Tenn. He was a gentleman of high standing, and is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

THE VOTE OF THE STATES.—The admission of Minnesota into the Union has increased the number of electoral votes which are cast by all the States from 296 to 300. Before the election of 1860 comes on, it is probable that this number will be increased by 3 from Oregon and 3 from Kansas, making in all 300 votes, of which 151 will be necessary to a choice.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The electoral vote in 1856 consisted of 296 votes—the admission of Minnesota will increase that number to 300, and should Kansas and Oregon be admitted the entire vote will be 306—requiring 154 for a choice for President. Of this 306 there will be 120 from the slave-holding States, and 186 from the non-slave-holding States. In the Charleston Convention, under the two-third rule, it will require 204 votes to make a nomination. It will require 84 northern votes, even with an united South, to make a nomination.

If the people of the South will look at these facts calmly and dispassionately, with patriotic and not partisan eyes, it will teach them how all important it is to frown down any and all efforts to produce dissensions and create divisions among them. Our united strength will be necessary, to carry us safely through the ordeal of 1860, while divisions among us will prove at once the defeat of Democracy and the triumph of the Black Republicans.

SENTENCE OF A SLAVE STEALER.—The Petersburg *Express* says: Sentence was passed upon Wm. B. Baylis, on the 12th inst. Upon opening of court the prisoner was brought in under the charge of the sergeant and placed in the docket, when, upon being commanded to stand up, he was addressed by Judge Neal, to effect as follows:

Wm. B. Baylis, I have caused you to be brought into this court this morning for the purpose of hearing and receiving that judgment which the law has provided for the offense of which you have been found guilty. I need not tell you that the crime of which you have been convicted is one which strikes at the security and peace of our whole slave population; and which, from its extent and the covert manner in which it has been carried on by vessels trading to our ports, has compelled the Legislature to pass laws upon the subject of the most stringent and rigid character. Yet in the face of these laws, and with a full knowledge of all the consequences of their breach, you have had the rashness and folly to violate them. We have nevertheless given you a fair trial, and you have been convicted not only by the proof in the case, but by your own confession, both in and out of court; and there is too much reason to fear that this is not your first offense, as the interior construction of your vessel would seem to indicate that it had been built for that purpose. The people of our State can not, the opinions of our own Quaker friends, virtuous and patriotic men of the non-slaveholding States who are conscientiously opinionated, seek not to interfere with the rights of their neighbors. But they will denounce the perilous acts of wicked and lawless men, who, coming amongst us under the guise of commerce or social intercourse, undertake to disturb the peace and security of our slave property; still less will they tolerate the wicked acts of those who, from the low and sordid purpose of gain, induce our slaves and hordes from our own soil, under the delusive pretence of bettering their condition. It is your misfortune to have been guilty of this crime, and to have been detected in the act itself, a crime that must subject the heavy penalties which awaits such, and prevent others from the commission of a similar offense.

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REMOVAL OF MR. MONROE'S REMAINS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The proposed transfer of President Monroe's remains from their present resting place in an humble cemetery at New York to the capital of Virginia, is calculated to call forth many reminiscences and to arouse a national interest. Few of the departed statesmen of the country have left a richer legacy of honor than James Monroe, and none have contributed more to placing the Government of the United States upon a commanding position in the council of nations. The chivalric part which he bore in the early history of the political struggle which ended in the foundation of our republican edifice, furnished ample tokens of those qualities of head and heart which are intrinsic elements of true statesmanship.

As a young lieutenant, he served with great intrepidity in the engagement at Harlem Heights and White Plains, and also shared in the disastrous and discouraging retreat through the Jerseys, which almost paralyzed the hearts of the patriots of the Revolution. He was a gallant companion of the Commander-in-Chief, when he crossed the Delaware at Trenton, on the eventful Christmas night of December, '76, and aided conspicuously in the subsequent successful defeat of the Hessians, which turned the turning point in the history of the war. In the study of Thomas Jefferson he afterwards made himself acquainted with those sound principles of international law which his subsequent executive career illustrated. He took a high position as one of the members of the Constitutional Convention which framed the instrument under which we have lived, and under which we have risen to the rank of a first Power in the affairs of the world.

During his career as Envoy Extraordinary to France, a post for which he was selected by Jefferson, he arranged in connection with our resident minister at the Court of St. Cloud, Mr. Livingston, the cession of Louisiana—an act of public policy which in fact added more substantial power to the Federal Government than any acquisition of territory ever made by her. It was securing to the United States the commanding control over the great channel of interior communication—the Mississippi, without which our internal commerce, now vastly exceeding that to foreign ports, would have been effectually prevented from expansion, and would virtually have been denied access to the tide-waters of the Gulf. The treaty formed for the purchase of Louisiana, under Monroe's diplomacy, was the starting point in our national career. The hold which Monroe gained upon public confidence during his first Presidential term, is strikingly illustrated in the compliment paid him at the time of his election for the second term. He received, in 1821, every electoral vote but one, which, in fact, was given by New Hampshire to John Quincy Adams. During his administration the final cession of Florida by Spain was concluded—a measure which gave a definite boundary to our own territory, and terminated conclusively foreign occupation of soil necessary to our independence as a nation. By the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, the Gulf of Mexico became the natural southern limit of the Confederacy.

But the peculiar feature of public policy which has added special lustre to the diplomatic fame of Monroe was the fearless independence with which he maintained the integrity of our own territory, and the dignified defiance which he gave to foreign interference on the American Continent. It was during his Presidential career that the South American Republics, which had long been struggling with Spanish and Portuguese despotism, succeeded in bursting asunder the chains which had to be fastened by distant and despotic rulers. Before the patriots in the momentous struggle had succeeded in giving permanency to new institutions, President Monroe, acting for our Government, promptly acknowledged the independence of South American republics. When it was apprehended that the European powers were about to interfere with the internal concerns of the new States, President Monroe, in his message to Congress, declared to the world that this country could not be a silent spectator of the scene.

In December, 1819, President Monroe, in allusion to the struggle between Spain and her revolted colonies, used the memorable language:

"This contest has been interesting to other powers, and to none more so than the United States. A virtuous people may, and will, confine themselves within the limits of a strict neutrality, but it is not in their power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbors without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case."

And, in his message to a succeeding Congress, in December, 1824, he spoke the following still more significant language:

"Separated as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of European Governments, nor in the causes which produce them. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every Power, on fair conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But, in regard to our neighbors, our situation is different. *It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those situated so near us, without in fact, or does such interference in the present state of our rights between the parties, would appear to be equally applicable to us.*"

The doctrine in the above extracts—which has passed into history as the "Monroe doctrine"—was avowed without presumption or arrogance, but with a calm force of dignity which enforced instant respect. After such a concise exposition of the ground which our Government intended to maintain, there was nothing further heard of the interference of the Holy Alliance in the affairs of the South American Republics. This was the first distinct evidence of the weight which the country had acquired in the balance of national power.

The brief review we have given of the striking points of Mr. Monroe's public career has been suggested by the funeral ceremonies shortly to take place in the removal of the ashes of the departed statesman to the land of his birth. Mr. Monroe was a resident of New York, where he had married daughter living at the time of his death, which event occurred, by a remarkable co-incidence, on the 4th of July, 1831, just five years exactly after the death of his distinguished predecessors in the Presidential office, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, whose almost simultaneous decease on the national anniversary had formed the fruitful theme of a nation's grief.

In regard to the arrangements made with regard to the intended transfer, we learn that Gov. Wise has appointed Geo. W. Munford and O. Jennings Wise a Committee to proceed to New York, to superintend the exhumation and removal of the remains. The disinterment will take place on the 4d inst., when the Seventh, Eighth and Scott regiments of New York volunteers have all proffered their services as a guard of honor to accompany the remains to Virginia. The owners of the *Roanoke* and *Jamestown* have offered the use of either of those steamers for the purpose of conveying the relics of the honored statesman. The Council of New York have appropriated $2,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable demonstration on the disinterment, and preparations are making to invest the scene with the imposing solemnities befitting it. Gov. Wise has under consideration the style of monument to be reared over the last resting-place of the departed patriot. The reinterment will take place on Monday, the 5th, in Hollywood Cemetery, and will doubtless attract many visitors to Richmond.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

From the Nashville Union.

A correspondent of the Richmond *South*, who claimed to have opposed Senator Douglas in his recent course upon the Kansas admission question, makes an appeal in the gentleman's behalf, and urges that he shall not be visited by any of the ranks of the Democratic party in consideration of past services, and in view of the fact that the issue raised is a "past one," that cannot come up again. The following extract embodies the whole idea of this communication:

"We understand that that gentleman (Mr. Douglas,) is desirous to act with the Democratic party, this last regards the Kansas issue as a settled one, and that, if we are willing to receive it, we shall have the aid of him and his friends in the conflict of 1860."

We don't know what others may have to say to this overture. As for ourselves, we have but one answer. We shall treat Judge Douglas just as we would any other Democrat who, in an emergency, abandoned his principles and made common cause with the enemy against his own party, regardless of the aid of him and his friends in the conflict of 1860." We will look upon him as a truant, and as having wantonly forfeited that high position which he had attained in the Democratic ranks, and when we have evidence that he is sincerely and honestly repentant, we can forgive, not forget the act. If Judge Douglas and his friends choose to act with the Democratic party, we presume no one will object, as no one would have a right to. The terms to be sought are with the Democratic party. One nod stop does not justify another, but rather increases the reasons why he should be more circumspect in the future. But if these gentlemen desire to exact terms of the Democratic party, they only give now little evidence of it. Politicians may grant terms but, fortunately for the country, it is the people, and not professional politicians who compose and govern that party. One of its chief excellencies has always been that it was superior to its supposed leaders, and put its foot upon its greatest men with as much impunity as it crushed its smallest ones whenever they prove fa se to the great principles which it represents, and the maintenance of which is the chief object of its organization. Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton, and hundreds of others of illustrious examples, can attest to this.

For one, we have no unkind feeling for Judge Douglas, as much as we disapprove his course. We have in times past, esteemed him one of the great men of our party. The writer of this paragraph would have preferred his nomination for the Presidency, by the last National Convention, to that of any other man. He had observed with pride his ability on the stump and in the Senate. We had felt the influence of his remarkable energy and enthusiasm. We loved the earnestness and zeal with which he adhered to personal friends. We feel no regret at having done so. It was due to him. He had not then proven himself unable to resist temptation, and to make sacrifice of all personal ambition to the altar of truth, justice, and principle. If the same hard test was applied, there are probably hundreds of others of leading men in our ranks, whose uncertain political integrity would be readily give way to the pressure; we have had evidence of it; but until the test is made, they are entitled to their present standing in the party.

Much has been said about "rending men out of the Democratic party." This is a misnomer of language. There is no such thing.

Democracy is the profession, and practice of certain political principles. Right and Justice are their basis—the Federal Constitution their chart; they are the common property of the American people. Those who receive and support them constitute the Democratic party. There is no test of membership. It makes no difference where he was born, or what his religion. There is no high priest to *swear* him in, and no absolution is necessary to let him out. The man, therefore, is a Democrat so long as he acts as such, and when he ceases to act as such, *he thereby rends himself out of the party*, and others can only chronicle the fact. He may just as easily rend himself back, and no one can complain, but all may exercise their judgment as to what degree of confidence should be given to the act, and how far he should be looked upon in the future, as entitled to special influence and consideration. This is so far as we have ever gone, and we hold ourselves subject to the same scrutiny and criticism from others.

These are our views upon the subject of political offenders like Judge Douglas, and we believe they are the sentiments of the masses of the Democratic party. It is essential to our good that they should be recognized, in justice and in safety to true principles throughout the country.

ANOTHER LARGE CREVASSE.—The disagreeable task is again assigned us, says the Lake providence *Herald* of the 19th inst., of chronicling another crevasse break in the levee in this vicinity. At a very early hour on Thursday morning last, an outer levee, connecting with an inner levee in front of Mr. Hagerman's place, about one mile below this town, gave way and admitted the water with a force against the inner levee, as to cause a large break also in the latter, which sent the water pouring over the back lands and ruining only scattering such crops of cotton and corn as stood in its track.

Shortly after the alarm was given, a very large force from the adjacent plantations, together with numbers of our citizens, hastened to the scene of the disaster, but were unable to put forth any successful effort to stop either of the breaks. Large quantities of brush heaps were at once placed at each end of the inner break to prevent the earth from sloughing off, but with only partial effect. Up to yesterday afternoon, there seemed to be no hope of stopping the breaks, which were gradually widening. The water from this crevasse meets with that from the Point Lookout crevasse, and as the latter had fallen about a foot, it is thought the Hagerman crevasse will, by filling up the other, cause it to back up once more upon those places which it had been leaving, and create still further damage, where it was hoped the damage has measurably ceased.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement in another column, headed found, between $25 and $100.

TRAVEL.—For the past few days the cars of the Charleston railroad have been crowded with passengers.

THANKS.—For late papers we thank LEVY and CARROLL, clerks of the *Pacific*, H. C. LANDRUM, of the *Newsom*, and our ever courteous friend McKEEVER of Adams & Co's Express.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The case of WM. TRICE, for attempting to pass counterfeit money, occupied the Court during yesterday. When we left the Court the case had not been given to the jury.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Esq. EAST had seven cases before him yesterday, two of them were Irishmen charged with whipping their wives. They were fined ten dollars each—to whip a man, moderately, costs five dollars.

THE SUFFERERS.—The report last night was that the sufferers are all doing well, only one case at the present time presenting any serious appearances, the patient is, however, considered out of danger.

THE STREETS.—Dust has now full possession of the streets. Some slight attempt at watering is made, but the feeble supply is drank up by the thirsty ground long before the powdered earth is saturated.

JACKSON GUARDS.—This young corps meet this evening at the hall of No. 1 Fire Company, at 8 o'clock. All young men in favor of the organization of a military company are invited to attend.

☞ The last and closing sale of pictures will be made to-day, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms of G. B. LOCKE & Co., No. 262 Main street. They also sell to the trade a large lot of tobacco, on 60 days time. Also, a lot of Furniture. Attend if you want bargains.

BUSINESS DULL.—The city business partakes of the dullness that reigns in the commercial world. Capt. STEINBACH informs us last evening, that the city laborers under his orders at present amounted to one little tailor, who is built of material so unsubstantial that he would disappear by a process of ethereialization if taken out into the sunshine.

THE LAST MEETING.—It will be seen by our Council report that Council last night adjourned for the last time, and that to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the new Board enters on its duties. The session was quite a business one, and some sharp discussion occurred, especially with respect to Court Square.

JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq.—It is understood that this gentleman, now a resident of St. Louis, but formerly a citizen of Memphis, intends to return among his old friends and acquaintances here. Not without distinction as as a lawyer, he is confessedly one of the ripest scholars in the country. He will be welcome in Memphis.

☞ Among the visitors at present in our city, are Hon. J. D. C. ATKINS, member of Congress from the Ninth District, and our young friend M. W. CLEMENT, Postmaster of the House of Representatives. We extend to each of them a cordial welcome, and hope their stay may be made as agreeable as the warm weather and dusty streets will permit.

INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION.—By a letter from the Steamboat