DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING,.....JULY 2, 1858.

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Address McCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL, Memphis, Tennessee.

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

FIRST PAGE.—Mississippi Intelligence; The Northwest—Its Growth in Political Power; First Blood Shed for Liberty; Wonders of the Bee Hive; Remedy for Freshets in the Mississippi Valley; Sunday in St. Louis; The Mormons, &c., &c.

FOURTH PAGE.—A Lady Singing; A Curious Marriage and Divorce; New Method of Extracting Teeth Without Pain.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d inst., says that the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals "has lately decided the most important case to the institution of negro slavery that has been adjudicated since the times of LORD MANSFIELD." "It is," the *Enquirer* says, "the Dred Scott decision applied to slaves," and settles the question whether they have "civil or social rights," by determining their *status* to be not that of *persons* but of *things*.

The case in which the decision was given was that of BARLY vs. POINDEXTER'S Executor. JAMES L. POINDEXTER, by his will, gave his slaves "the choice of being emancipated or sold publicly." The executor filed a bill in a Circuit Court, asking the Court to construe the will upon several points, but more especially on the question whether the emancipation was absolute; and if not absolute, but conditional, whether the slaves, previous to their actual emancipation, had the legal capacity to make the necessary election. The judge of the circuit decided in favor of the slaves; that is to say, that by the terms and operation of the will they were absolutely emancipated. From this decision the residuary legatees appealed to the supreme judicial tribunal of the State, where the decision of the circuit was reversed—that court holding that the emancipation under the will was not absolute, but conditioned upon a choice to be made by the slaves, which choice they were legally incapable of making. They, therefore, receive no benefit from their master's will, but become the property of his residuary legatees.

THE BULLETIN AND FEDERALISM.

Our neighbor of the *Bulletin* seems to think we have not done him justice in our comments on his article of Sunday last. Having no disposition to place him in a false position before the country, we transfer his article entire to our columns, so that all may read and comment for themselves:

"FEDERALISM"—POLITICAL COURAGE.—The old federal party committed a few very great blunders, and was overthrown. The Republican party which succeeded it, avoiding those errors, struck the popular heart, and were carried triumphantly into power. Federal to popular favor. The Federal party became odious, and in its utter discomfiture "federalism" became a by-word and a reproach. And yet it is undeniable and demonstrable, that in the principles and policy of the old Federal party, there was much that was most noble, wise, patriotic and expedient to have been maintained. Its history is identified with the early glory of the Republic, when the first flush of the great radiance of the rising patriotism encircled its brow. Many of its principles and much of its policy are most noble, wise, patriotic and expedient to be maintained, now.

But,—steeped as the country has been, in the vilest demagogueism—accustomed as the people have been, to have their prejudices and passions appealed to, instead of their reason and their judgments—to call those principles and this policy "federal" doctrines, is to damn them. The smallest and most brainless politician can shout "federalism!" as loudly as the most profound thinker. The coarsest and most unscrupulous of demagogues can thunder anathemas upon "blue lights" and "black cockades," as lustily as he who knows to what these epithets allude; just as, the most penniless loafer, who never worked a day in his life, and who has not a stiver at stake, may damn all banks and hurrah for "hard money," as glibly as he who hides away his ingots in the earth.

Nevertheless, it is an indubitable truth, that the salvation of this Republic—the peace, security and tranquility of municipal organization—the prosperity of labor and the protection of property, which is, to this *free land*, but labor-earned and labor-protected property—of a recurrence, in a very considerable degree, to these very so-called federal doctrines. Our elections are too frequent, and suffrage is too widely and unqualifiedly extended. The one must be put farther apart, and the other more judiciously guarded, if we would avoid the purifying process of intermittent physical revolution. The existing ultra-democratic system is a practical Oligarchy of the bold, the bad, licentious and the violent. Locality for us, *here*, and generally throughout Tennessee, it has not yet worked out the results exhibited elsewhere. But, as "like begets like," we have no reason to hope for continued exemption; and it therefore behooves every one who would leave to his children after him the inheritance of a peaceful, stable, and just order of political organizations, to behink himself in time, and assert rather than hope to remedy the evil which has grown so huge in other communities.

The subject addresses itself to patriotic men of all parties. For ourselves we raise the imperatorial cry of Federalism, which the whispers of party politics are accustomed to regard as a conclusive response to every an welcome argument, at not a pin's worth. From the bottom of our souls, we loathe and execrate the political cowardice, the immorality of our minds we feel pity and contempt for the statesman, who has not the political courage to stand up for and to abide by *the Truth and Right*, no matter by what name it may be called.

HEAR THOMAS JEFFERSON.

It is well for us occasionally to look back upon our former history, and to peruse the words of wisdom which fell from the sages of the Republic in its earlier days. Mr. JEFFERSON, the father of Democracy in this country, expressed some sound thoughts upon Cuba annexation in an able letter to JAMES MADISON, and equally sound sentiments upon European aggression in a letter to JAMES MONROE, from which we make the following extracts. They cannot be too carefully read or too faithfully remembered:

"But, although with difficulty he (Bonaparte) will consent to our receiving Cuba into our Union to prevent our aid to Mexico and the other provinces. That would be a price, and I would immediately erect a column on the southernmost limit of Cuba and inscribe on it a *ne plus ultra* to us in that direction. We should then have only to include the North in our confederacy, which would be of course in the first war, and we would have such an empire for liberty as she never surveyed since the creation; and I am persuaded that no Constitution was ever so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government.

"It will be objected to our receiving Cuba, that no limit can be drawn to our future acquisitions. Cuba can be defended by us without a navy, and this developes the principle which ought to limit our views. Nothing should ever be accepted, which would require a navy to defend it."—*To James Madison, President U. S., April* 27, 1809.

"Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-atlantic affairs.

"I candidly confess, that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida point, this island would give us on the Gulf of Mexico, and the countries and isthmus bordering on it, would fill up the measure of our political well being."—*To James Monroe, President U. S.*, 1823.

THE WHITE SLAVES OF ENGLAND.—The London *Times* says that young milliners and dressmakers of that city are condemned to sixteen, seventeen or eighteen hours of toil out of the twenty-four, in each day and night. Their work is carried on in crowded, unventilated rooms, where there frames are kept bent at their labor until their eyes ache and their limbs refuse to perform their duty. They have a short, painful life and an early grave. In a recent speech, Lord SHAFTESBURY said that many of these young women had been trained gently and tenderly, in delicate and happy homes, possessing all the virtues and tenderness that belong to the female sex, and rendered by those very characteristics more obedient, more unmurmuring, more slavishly subject to the authority and tyranny of those who are put over them. His lordship adds that they have no alternative between submission and the street door, and then asks, "Is the condition of such a young woman one whit better than the most wretched slave in the Southern States of America?"

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—FEARS FOR AN INVASION OF ENGLAND—THE THUNDERER RINGS THE ALARM BELL.

From the London Times, (12th.)

For what purpose, or in what quarrel, against whom or for whom, we know not. France is undoubtedly arming on a scale, with a method, a system, and a deliberation, truly formidable to all her neighbors—whether, like ourselves, they have the good fortune to be sheltered from the impending storm under the submarginous branches of an *entente cordiale*—whether, like Belgium, Piedmont and Spain in the consciousness of her own inability to resist, they listen with no unreasonable trepidation for the first howl of the coming tempest, or like Austria, they know not how soon they may be compelled to fight for their dominions against a brave and well disciplined enemy. France is certainly arming, and arming both by land and sea. Her army, already large, is undergoing considerable increase. She is just on the point of completing a railway which connects all her military stations with the fortifications of Cherbourg, a port constructed at enormous pains and at vast expense, and possessing every faculty that skill can devise for the simultaneous embarkation of very large bodies of troops. France is, besides, engaged in the construction of a great steam fleet, armed and propelled on the very best and newest principles at present developed by the art of war. She is gathering up her colossal strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some great enterprise, in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost. Not only is the military element studiously strengthened and increased, but it is beginning to assert a predominance over civilians which shows itself more and more every day, and naturally makes us anxious about our relations with a country in which the balance is so completely pressed down by the superior weight of the military class.

It is in vain that we seek for anything in the present condition of France which can account for the remarkable proceedings to which we most unwillingly allude. The finances of the country are in a state that must render any naval or military expenditure not absolutely called for by necessity or honor, peculiarly inexpedient. The people of England have no wish nearer their hearts than to remain on the very best terms with their formidable and warlike neighbor, and we are sure that there is no country in Europe which would regard a rupture with France with any other feelings than those of the most genuine abhorrence and dismay. We cannot believe for a moment that the enormous preparations which France is making are intended for defensive warfare, for there is not the slightest symptom of a wish in any quarter to attack her. Her form of government agrees entirely with the notions entertained by the governments of the greater part of Europe, and we in England have long learned to renounce the Quixotic notion of forcing our own ideas upon other nations. If France is happy, we are content she should be so in her own way, and desire nothing but to see her great, peaceful and prosperous. Why, then, is France arming?

It may be that the peculiar form of government in which France has seen fit to indulge necessitates some increase of the army for purposes of domestic repression, and we would much rather believe it is so than suppose she is marshalling her forces for some foreign war; but, if we grant that the army is increased for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquility, on what ground are we to account for the corresponding and contemporaneous augmentation of her fleet? The navy has always been a favorite force in England, because, among other reasons, it is a force which cannot readily be used for the purpose of coercing the people. In France the same principle must apply, and we are at a loss to know for what specific purpose a large steam navy is being prepared. France has but few colonies, and those of inconsiderable extent. She has no large foreign commerce to protect, no refractory India to recognize and recognize to obey. She has nothing to fear from a descent on her coasts from any foreign power. Why, then, is France arming and augmenting her navy?

We have a right to ask the question; for, whatever be the enemy against whom the thunderbolt is forged, there is no doubt that these warlike preparations in a time of profound peace tend to inflict upon us, in common with the rest of our neighbors, many of the calamities and miseries of war. If France will insist on increasing her armies and her navies, she forces us, her neighbors and allies to do the same. We have too much at stake within this little island of ours to be content to exist by the permission and on the sufferance of ally, however faithful—of any foreign prince, however magnanimous. History warns us against incurring the fate of those nations who have trusted the power of the sword in other hands than those in which they were content to trust their freedom. If France is determined to arm we must either be content to lie at her mercy or prepare to arm too. If she increases her regular army we can hardly do less than call out and embody our militia. If she insists upon increasing her navy, she forces us most unwillingly, from the barest considerations of prudence, to undergo the expense of a channel fleet.

We would then, take the liberty respectfully to submit to the Emperor Napoleon that it is the sincere wish of this country to be his good friend and neighbor. But to this end we have made many sacrifices, and are prepared to make many more, but he asks too much of us if he expects that he is at once to enjoy whatever power, support, or influence his alliance with England gives him, and at the same time to inflict upon us by his vast military and naval preparations a war expenditure which we are most unwilling to incur, and which costs us more than many of the fruits of a state of actual hostilities. In politics many things apparently discordant may be made compatible, but it is impossible that two powerful and neighboring nations can at the same time be arming against each other and united in close alliance and cordial friendship.

Eloping from Home Love to Free-Love—A Young Wife Ruined.

The Detroit *Free Press* relates the following astonishing and disgusting story. The disclosures of the Cleveland *Herald*, or those of the New York *Times*, are cast far into the shade. *Free love*sm up in Cocaseolom is certainly one of the modern infamies:

A couple of weeks since a married man, who occupies a respectable and intelligent position in community, applied to Justice Purdy for assistance and advice in finding some trace of his wife, a young and lovely woman, who had disappeared a day or two before without warning or obvious reason. The husband loved his wife devotedly, and could not account for her abrupt manner of leaving him, as no family differences had ever existed to originate domestic troubles, or cause her to wish to leave a happy home. Every assistance was rendered him in finding his wife, but the efforts of officers, who scoured the city, were unavailing, and he was informed that she was not in the city, or, being in the city, was so safely hidden that search was ineffectual. He was further advised to keep quiet and wait for chance to reveal her dwelling place. He followed this advice, and, as the event proved, successfully; for in a few days after, he again appeared in Justice Purdy's office, and informed him that he had learned the whereabouts of his wife through the medium of a relation of her family. With sorrow he disclosed her place of abode, which was a notorious resort of Free-Lovers, called Berlin Hill, in the northern part of Ohio. This place is inhabited by a colony of persons who live in the enjoyment of promiscuous intercourse among the sexes, giving free loose to their natural sensuality and delusion, and claiming to cure all bodily and spiritual ills by what they call "love-cure." What the process of treatment is, Heaven only knows. The wronged husband desiring to reclaim his young wife, he was advised by Justice Purdy to go after her at once, which he did, with the determination of tearing her from the vile associations by which she was surrounded, even if compelled, in doing so, to shed the blood of her seducers.

He succeeded in finding her at the institution in question, and immediately brought her home, without any demur on her part, she stating—undoubtedly with truth—that she was disgusted with the scenes enacted in that abode of wickedness. Her tale, as it represents things there, is an extraordinary one. She says that she was induced to go there by a false relative, who is a believer in the doctrine, and who, after a long effort, succeeded in instilling into her mind the poison which proved her ruin. Together they absconded and went to Berlin Hill, where she soon found the marvelous "love-cure" but another name for all that is degrading and loathsome to a virtuous and high minded woman. Low-bred familiarities with vulgar, fanatical men; companionship with women who have deemed themselves elevated above humanity in becoming the victim of their own and their companions' lusts, and a close familiarity with a brutish, criminal enjoyment, which was the highest sphere aimed at in this delectable community—were what she was obliged to submit to. This was more than womanhood could endure, and, in her secret trouble, she applied to a relative, not daring to disclose her situation to her injured and much-love husband. Through this relative the husband found her, and, notwithstanding her moral and physical contamination, he took her again to his heart, a shame stricken but wiser wife than she was before. We are, of course, permitted to give no names, and should not do so had we the liberty, as the comfort and happiness of a family depend upon the publicity or silence maintained in so gross an affair.

GOV. WISE FOR CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes.

"It is expected that Gov. Wise will run for Congress from his (the Accomac) district at the close of his gubernatorial term, and will make as an issue the course he pursued on the Lecompton question. He denounces the English compromise as worse even than the pure Lecompton bill. The opposition he meets from Senators Mason and Hunter, will only make him the more earnest.

THE BRIDAL SKIRT.—The spread of the skirt business has become so extensive that novelties in this line can hardly be expected. Yet we have a novelty in the "Extension Bridal skirt." Its peculiar advantage consists in its construction. Instead of being formed of continuous bars of hoops, so objectionable to the wearer, it is looped throughout, or we might say joined, so that it operates with the same facility as if joined with as many hinges The use of the old skirt, to be gracefully, requires a sort of apprenticeship in learning to raise it when sitting down, &c. All this is obviated by the Bridal Skirt. It is attended an adjustable skirt, with an adjustable bustle, perfectly simple, light and airy. It preserves the wearers *en bon point* while walking, and in a *tête-a-tête* allows an admirer to approach within a pleasing distance.—*Utica (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

What a perfect love of a skirt to be sure!

☞ A pair of sweet lips, a pressure or two of delicate hands, and a pink waist ribbon, will do as much to unhinge a man as three fevers, the measels, a large-sized whooping cough, a pair of lockjaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the Boston Post.]

The last London *Times* received, has a characteristic and significant article on the anti-slave trade squadrons. "Are we really to go on" forever with them?" are the opening words; and it says that this question must be answered, for everything goes on until there is a stop or smash.

After enumerating the things that have gone on "too long" for years, the *Times* comes to the conclusion that it is time with the anti-slavery crusade, and it introduces America, in connection with this crusade, as follows:

"It is necessary to add to what we have said before on the obvious necessity that this anti-slavery crusade must come to an end. It might 'go on' for this year, or the next year, or for ten or twenty years, but any one who thinks for a moment on the character of the power with which we have principally to deal, must see not only that the end will come at some time or other, but that the longer that end is staved off, the worse it will be. It is the fast growing son, or younger brother, rather liberally we may please think at present, very saucy, self-willed, and more free for physical developments than bound by moral ties. Let us not quarrel over much with this disagreeable state of existence, for it belongs to the youth of men and of nations. But this same power must one day have fifty times our territory and ten times our people. Besides receiving year by year from the old world the population of its English counterpart, it is more thrifty of its born citizens than we are. It has no armies in India, no fifty colonies to be garrisoned, no immense navy in commission—scarcely even the pretence of an anti-slave trade squadron. The time must come when, invincible as we may be on our own soil, our own seas, and anywhere on equal terms, we should have to contend with the United States on very unequal terms, on their soil, their shores, their seas, and generally in the new world."

This has a vein of common sense. It next proceeds to consider the peculiarities of our political considerations, and this portion has a peculiar interest for us. But the article concludes in the following remarkable strain:

"But what is now to be done, and what is the danger that presses? It is simply the danger of that official *vis inertiæ* which 'goes on' with whatever it has begun. Great as is the power of office 'not to do' a thing, its power to 'go on' doing it is still greater. At this very moment, it would seem, from the answer given the other night in the Commons, a mischief is operating, ripening, coming to a head, and producing, rightly or not, a serious grievance across the Atlantic, without a word of communication with the British Government, and without any knowledge of the matter, except through the American papers. Will our Government wait till the grievance has festered to the virulent sorceress? Will it do nothing till, in the course of a month or two, there arrive simultaneously a dry report of operations from the squadron and the angry demand for damages from the America Government? Something might be done now with grace and dignity. Six months hence we may find the two Governments irretrievably engaged in a correspondence which, after producing the angriest feelings on both sides, will end in a sulky permission to our saucy young cousin to do what he pleases on the other side of the Atlantic. We wish to act with better foresight than that. What is Government doing? It had best at once intimate to the American Government its readiness to take any proper steps for obviating future disagreement without sacrificing those principles of humanity recognized by governments. As, too, it is not prepared to say that the cruisers have been acting according to orders, it ought to express a readiness to inquire whether they have done so or not. But the worst is to be feared when Government knows nothing, when the grievance goes on, and nothing is done to stop or soften it."

The steps that will obviate "future disagreements," are very simple and obvious; and are only those that move onward towards the great and precious principle of the freedom of the seas, and the consequent abandonment on the part of Great Britain, in time, of her old claims to be the high constable on the ocean. In other words, it is simply for her to recognize that each nation has a coeval right to the space it occupies by its ships from frontis to the ocean. This, nothing short of this, will settle the question.

If Great Britain is desirous to preserve peace with the United States, if she desires to cement closer the commercial bonds that bind the people of both so closely together, if she would restore the lost ground of friendly feeling, why will she keep on paper the claims so arrogantly set up by Lord Aberdeen in 1841, even as an abstraction? What earthly good does it do her to have this lie quiet from year to year, as a non-user? If it be useless, is it not better to discard it? Is it not better to put it away forever, just as the old doctrine of commercial monopoly for the mother country, as touching colonies, and the omnipotence of parliament, are forever discarded? Let Great Britain, by treaty, abandon this bogus claim of visit—which this country will never agree to—and on this subject at least "future disagreements" will cease, and new bonds of union at once be created.

To show that sensible British journals take the view, that Great Britain has no right to visit or search our vessels in time of peace, for any purpose whatever, we cite the following from that able journal, the *Shipping Gazette*:

"Surely, knowing as they do that the United States do not and never will permit to any foreign power the right of search, our Government could not have been so stupid or so wilful as to direct our cruisers to insist upon the exercise of that right in all cases where they might come across vessels suspected of carrying slaves. It is quite true, nay, it is a notorious fact, that many of the slavers employed in the trade between Africa and Cuba have been built and fitted out in ports of the Union. If the American authorities choose to permit such practices, and to place themselves in an unworthy or a false position, they are at liberty to do so. They have a perfect right to make what use they choose of their own. But, and to lend it to protect any commerce under the sun. The Spanish Government is bound, not only by treaty, but in consideration of some millions advanced by this country, to discontinue the slave trade. We have, therefore, a right to see that the Cuban authorities afford neither protection nor encouragement to that system. But the United States have incurred no such obligation to us, and, therefore, we have no right whatever to insist upon searching vessels covered by the American flag."

NEWS ITEMS.

ICE WATER.—Henry Frisby died at Wheeling, on Tuesday from drinking ice water while overheated.

ORDINANCE.—An ordinance is before the city council of Richmond, Va., to organize a paid fire department.

SUN STRUCK.—At Indianpolis, Ia., on Saturday the thermometer stood at 97 in the shade; four persons were sun struck, of whom two died.

DEAD.—A coffee house keeper in Louisville, named Diesbach, and his wife, both died of mania a potu in the same night at Louisville last week.

DELEGATION.—A delegation of the Canadian Parliament, numbering sixty members, visited Detroit last Saturday, and were hospitably entertained by the city government.

WRECKED.—On Friday afternoon, the steamer Rover was wrecked and almost literally torn to pieces in attempting to run over the dam at the locks on the Wabash. All on board were saved.

WANTED.—The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more exercise in the parlor; more leg exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mockmodesty; more breakfast and less bustle.

ISRAELITES.—The Cincinnati *Israelite* states that there are in the United States 150,000 Jews and from 70 to 80 Synagogues. At New York, 21 Synagogues, Philadelphia 6, Baltimore 6, Boston 2, Charleston 2, Richmond 2, New Orleans 4, Mobile 2, Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 2, Chicago 2, Milwaukie 2, San Francisco 3, New Haven 2, and numerous towns and cities one each.

CAIRO WASHED.—The Cairo *Times* says of that city: We will be *better* than new, and astonish the natives with our good looks and substantial improvements. A little water don't hurt anybody, and the "little fresh" we are having was needed to lay the dust and wash out our streets. As Toots says, "it's no consequence;" we don't mind it a particle.

KILLED.—A school-teacher named Gogerty was killed in Middlesex county, Va., on the 17th inst., by a boy named Bristow, aged 18 years. It appears that Gogerty chastised a pupil, who was a brother of Bristow, and that the father of the boy and Gogerty had an altercation in consequence, when the elder son interfered, and, it is alleged, inflicted the mortal wound with a knife. He then made his escape.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ACCEPTABLE.—We had a very acceptable shower yesterday, which completely laid the dust. The weather is very oppressive.

EARLY.—Captain MASON, of the *Kate Frisbee*, had cotton blooms on his farm, seven miles out, on Sunday last.

THANKS.—For St. Louis papers we thank W. M. WELLING, of the *Lucas*, and for New York papers of Monday, McKEEVER, of Adams' Express Company.

PICNIC.—The German Rifle Company of this city will have a grand picnic at Fort Pickring on the Fourth. Omnibusses will run from the city during the day.

APPOINTMENTS.—It will be observed that Council did not fill all the appointments in its gift, yesterday; a swarm of applicants are left to the misery of another week's anxiety.

THE SUFFERERS.—The tidings last evening, respecting the sufferers, was very favorable. There are now twelve patients remaining under medical aid.

DROWNED.—A yellow boy employed upon the steamer *R. W. Adams* by some means fell from the deck of the boat into the water at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and was drowned.

BILLIGERENT.—A gentleman, with more temper than judgment, got into trouble on the wharf-boat yesterday. He showed his want of temper by getting into a difficulty with the bar-keeper, and his want of judgment by fighting with him, for he got whipped.

What a perfect love of a skirt to be sure!

☞ A pair of sweet lips, a pressure or two of delicate hands, and a pink waist ribbon, will do as much to unhinge a man as three fevers, the measels, a large-sized whooping cough, a pair of lockjaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill.

A SECRET SESSION.—Although secret sessions have been very properly abolished, it is rumored that Council met in secret conclave last night at 8 o'clock, in connection with members of the old Board. As reporters were not admitted, we are unable to state the subjects discussed.

TIPTON COUNTY.—A picnic dinner will be given on the 15th of July at the place to which it is proposed to remove the county seat. Citizens can get a good dinner and decide as to the merits of the location by the day of voting, the 22d. Everybody is invited, especially ladies and editors. Drs. MORTON and WALTON will speak, and a band of music will be in attendance. On the day of election there will be a free barbecue at Esq. SMITH's in the Second District.

CORRECTION.—We much regret an error in the report yesterday of the Criminal Court proceedings. The following is the correct reading: SAMUEL V. HALL, for stealing a mule, the property of Dr. B. R. THOMAS, pleaded guilty to the stealing, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Dr. THOMAS is a gentleman most highly esteemed in this community, and the blunder would be at once detected by all who know him; those who do not, are assured that a man of purer and more honorable character does not exist in Memphis.

FOUGET.—JOHN FOWLER was yesterday fined twenty-five dollars, by Esq. EAST, for fighting. It appears that JOHN and his adversary were at a grocery together, when they quarreled. Each pulled out a pistol, and threats were made of blowing the tops of each others heads off. The time set for the exploit was "less than a minute." Visions of eternity, neither bright nor promising, flashed ahead of the priming, and the couple agreed to take their spite out with their fists. The pistols were laid aside, and FOWLER used his two "bunches of fives" with so powerful an effect, that his adversary was unable to appear before the Recorder to answer for his share of the fight.

NEW LIFE PRESERVER.—We were yesterday shown a new life preserver, invented by Mr. DELANO, of New York, and which is the most complete article of the kind we have ever seen. It is made in connexion with the waistcoat, or is rather a life preserving vest, which is worn constantly as an article of dress. In case of accident, it can be inflated in ten seconds, and holds a person in the water in a perpendicular position, not permitting him to sink as low as the arm pits. Mr. DELANO speaks of making some experiments with it before leaving the city, with the view of convincing the public that it is impossible for any one to drown with this preserver on.

NEW CITY ENGINEER.—It will be seen on referring to our Council report, that our late excellent City Engineer, E. W. RUCKER, declined being again a candidate for the office he has filled with credit to himself and advantage to the city. The Board chose Mr. J. H. HUMPHREYS, late an assistant Engineer on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, as his successor. In a manner somewhat unusual and bordering a little on the ludicrous, after Council had voted for him, they appointed a Committee to ascertain whether he was an eligible person to undertake the responsible duties of the Engineer's office! We understand the reason of this, to be a doubt as to whether he has lived in the city during the last two years, as required by the City Charter. The doubt, we are informed, is in consequence of statements to the effect that his family reside in Brownsville, and that he voted in that place a year ago. The Committee will report at the next meeting of Council.

SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.—The following we copy from the St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday last: "Friday morning a man named JUSTUS, his wife and child, who live two hundred miles west of St. Louis, arrived here from a visit to Memphis on their return home. Wishing to remain in town a few days, they went in search of a boarding house, and JUSTUS inquired of a man whom he met on Chestnut street, where he could find a place to stop. The person inquired of, offered to go and show the stranger, and the latter desired his wife to wait on the pavement for a few minutes, telling her he would presently return. He has not been seen or heard of since. The couple have not been married a great while, and no difference has ever existed between them. JUSTUS had a considerable amount of money with him. His wife is entirely destitute, and depending on the charity of the police office for subsistence. There is scarcely a doubt that her husband, not well acquainted with city tricks and city scoundrels, has been robbed, and it is feared that something even worse has befallen him.

POST OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN.,
JULY 1, 1858.

EDITORS BULLETIN: At your suggestion, the President of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company called at the Post Office yesterday, and verbally concluded with me a contract to carry the mails from here to Panola, Miss., for one month, at the same *pro rata* compensation the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company transported the daily mails when only running to La Grange, Tenn. Col. White, the President of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company, refused to-day to carry out the contract, or to take the mail, unless he should receive one hundred dollars per mile, and did not notify me that he should do so. Respectfully,

WM. H. CARROLL, P. M.

COUNCIL MEETING.—The new Board of Council met for organization yesterday. Alderman Douglass was called to the chair.

The returns of the Sheriff were read.

The Mayor, R. D. Baugh, was then sworn in by the Register, Mr. Richards, and afterward the Aldermen present.

The election of a chairman was next proceeded with. Alderman Finnie nominated Alderman Hughes. Alderman Copeland nominated Aldermen Douglass. Alderman Jefferson nominated Alderman Elder. The first ballot resulted: Douglass, 6; Hughes, 7; Elder, 2. No election. A second vote resulted in the same way, when Alderman Elder withdrew his name. The third ballot stood: Douglass, 7; Hughes, 7; Copeland, 1. Fourth ballot: Douglass, 7; Hughes, 8.

Alderman Hughes was declared elected. He was conducted to the chair by Alderman Douglass, when he declared he was glad to beat Mr. Douglass, as that gentleman was a much better man for the office than himself. He would devote himself honestly to the duties devolving upon him, and if he failed it would be from ignorance, not from want of intention.

Alderman Douglass, on leaving the chair, found no room at his proper place, the presence of four additional Aldermen from the two new Wards having crowded up the Board. He stated that he was in the condition of Daniel Webster, when read out of the Whig party, and must inquire—"Where shall I go?"

The following were nominated by the Chair as a committee to investigate the credentials of the members elect: Messrs. Douglass, Finnie, Street, Elder, Copeland, Kortrecht and Foote.

Aldermen Norris, who had been absent, now entering, was sworn in, completing the Board, the whole of the sixteen Aldermen being present.

On the return of the committee, Alderman Douglass reported all the gentlemen whose credentials had been presented elected, except Mr. NORRIS, of the Second Ward, who was ineligible, in consequence of not having lived the requisite time in the Ward he was elected to represent. Report accepted.

Mr. Norris explained that he had been unaware that it was necessary to live two years in the Ward in which he was chosen, but he accepted the decision of the committee, and resigned the place.

A motion being made to elect a member in the place of Mr. Norris, Alderman Street said the people of the Ward would like to make the election themselves. The subject was postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

A committee, one from each Ward, was appointed to fix the salaries of such city officers as are appointed by the Board.

The Committee reported as follows: City Engineer $2,500 per annum, Register and Auditor, each $2,500, City Attorney $1000, City Treasurer $900, Lieutenant of Day and Night Police $65 per month, Captain of the chaingang $50, Day Policemen $50, Night Policemen $55. The fixing of the salaries of the City Inspector, Street Commissioner, and City Jailor was postponed until the next meeting of the Board. Report accepted.

The same Committee reported the amount of bonds to be given by each officer, which was the same as on the preceding year. Concurred in.

The election of City Engineer was next entered upon. The Register read the resignation of the late Engineer, Mr. Rucker, that gentleman suffering from ill health, which makes it impossible for him at present to attend to the duties. The Mayor said he had intended to nominate Mr. Rucker. A number of names were given. The vote stood for Wm. Crane 2, for J. H. Humphries 12. Mr. Humphreys was elected, but a doubt being expressed as to his acquaintance with this locality, a Committee was appointed to interrogate him.

Mr. Richards was re-elected Register without opposition.

For City Attorney, Mr. Bankhead withdrew his name as a candidate, and Messrs. C. D. Eldridge, J. M. Gregory and J. C. Jones, were nominated. The two latter names were withdrawn, and Mr. Eldridge was elected by an unanimous vote.

Alderman Kortrecht moved that Messrs. Copeland, Finnie, Jefferson, Street and Forrest, be appointed a committee to inquire into the profits of the Jailor and the expense of maintaining the prisoners. His impression was that too much was paid at present.

The Chair announced that hereafter he would entertain no motion or resolution that was not reduced to writing. (A very excellent determination, which will save much difficulty and uncertainty. A good beginning on the part of Chairman Hughes.)

Alderman Kortrecht wrote out his resolution, which, on vote, was lost.

A resolution, allowing the Jailor $50 a month, was carried.

Council went into an election for Jailor, which resulted in the re-election of the present Jailor, Mr. C. A. Mallory.

The election of City Treasurer was the next business. The candidates were Messrs. E. C. Kirk, the present Treasurer, and W. H. Hunt. The former was re-elected by a vote of 12 to 2.

Further elections were postponed, and the by-laws of the last Council were adopted; also, a resolution that members shall address each other as "the member from —— Ward," naming the Ward the party represents.

A committee of one from each Ward was appointed to draft an ordinance to assess the city special tax to pay interest.

Alderman Foute moved that the committee report to the next meeting. The tax question in Memphis was too important a question to be decided upon in twenty minutes. Mr. Jefferson supported this view of the case.

Alderman Street urged upon members the strictest economy, a subject on which several members expressed similar views. Alderman Street insisted that no reduction could be made in the city taxes this year, except in the School tax.

The Board adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next.

Dust, Pumps, Water Works.

For the Memphis Appeal:

From the display of wonderfully improved pumps exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851, my heart bounded with joy at the bright prospect that seemed to open on us for ridding ourselves of the pestiferous dust that discourages and disheartens the resident, and drives sojourners away on the wings of steam. Allow me, through the medium of the "APPEAL," to suggest to our corporate authorities and to enterprising men of capital, that proper inquiry in this direction might lead to an enterprise by which we might be cheaply supplied with the element now over-abundant at the foot of our city, and always in ample supply. It seems to me, a casual observer, that an enterprise of this sort, by which much money might be gained, a crying public want supplied, and then the employment so much more dignifying to human nature than that of small usurious banking houses, which seem to be a mania just now, is well worthy of attention.

I do not mean a meager affair, with old fashioned pumps and tubs to hold the water, but with all the modern improvements in pumps on an ample scale, and reservoirs of ample size, which of itself would adorn the city, if tastefully constructed.

The writer hereof participated actively (without salary) in the getting up of our different railroads, the beautiful cemetery, the gas works, the theatre, the Gayoso, and nearly all of the public works. If he could now be instrumental in inaugurating water works on an enlarged and sufficient scale, he would feel satisfied that he was not without being some benefit to his country and his fellow men. The scheme that seems most feasible, is for the authorities to grant to individuals authority to lay pipes, room for the works and reservoirs, reserving for the use of the town water for fires and to keep down the dust. Works of a certain capacity, which thirty years ago would have cost a hundred thousand dollars, could probably now be judiciously constructed for forty or fifty thousand dollars. I make these last remarks as merely speculative, having no particular data to go on. My main idea is to express my confidence that intelligent investigation would develop means by which very profitable works, profitable to all concerned, could be gotten up.

Let me hope, Messrs. Editors, that the moving clouds of dust this summer, will move you to keep this matter before the people, if it strikes you in the important light that it does

TURN.

Port of Memphis.

THURSDAY, June 30, 1858.

RIVER NEWS.

The river fell an inch during the 24 hours preceding last evening. It is now three inches lower than on Sunday morning last, which was the highest point of the season. The only arrival registered since our last report, was the Lucas, from St. Louis.

The Kate Frisbee, the gallant deliverer of the Pennsylvania sufferers, is the boat for Napoleon, this afternoon. Capt. Mason, and Folger and Harmstad, are on hand with their cares and courtesies, and will attend to the comfort of their passengers. The Kate tickets through to ports up the White and Arkansas rivers.

The Southerner has changed her day in consequence of the Moses McLellan being added to the line, hitherto composed of herself and the Alvin Adams; she will leave this port for Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Look out for her to-morrow.

The FAIRY Bullitt is the New Orleans boat to-day, she leaves this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Comet leaves at 6 o'clock to-morrow night for White river.

The R. W. Adams leaves to-morrow night for New Orleans.

The St. Louis *Republican* of June 29th reports: The river at this point has become stationary. It did not vary half an inch in the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last evening. We observed some drift running yesterday, probably from the Missouri, and the stream has lately been affected by a slight rise. The Missouri is falling from St. Joseph down, and is in excellent boating stage. The Upper Mississippi is falling fast with five feet on the Lower Rapids, and the Illinois river is coming down slowly, but still high. The Steam Fire Engines are still at work cleaning off the levee. The business portion of the landing is now in very respectable order, and business among steamboats was tolerably lively yesterday.

Hotel Arrivals.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—G. A. MITCHELL, Proprietor, Jefferson street, between Front Row and Main.

S Wilkes, Tenn.
W C Cavanaugh, do board.
J Allen, Miss.
N D Booth, do board.
Dr R H Miller, Miss.
J W Wright, do
H Y Campbell, Mo.
J H Shannon, do
W Maxwell, Miss.
J Ward, do
T Isbell, Tenn.
T Gibbs, Ala.
C M Thomas, Miss.
J a Henry, Texas.
A H Appleton, Tenn.
T W Glover, Alabama.
J T Lawrence, do
S B Pope, do
Dr C S Blair, Miss.
S J Neal, do
C Friend, do
W K Bennett, do
B W Moss, do