DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING,.....JULY 3, 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 one copy *gratis* for one year. Old clubs may be renewed from year to year on the foregoing terms.

Address McCLANAHAN, TAOUSDALE & DILL, Memphis, Tennessee.

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

SUPREME JUDGE—HON. ARCHIBALD WRIGHT.

Judge WRIGHT, the Governor's appointee, announces himself as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, at the ensuing special election on the first Thursday in September. Judge WRIGHT is undoubtedly one of the ripest lawyers in the State. He has been urged by large numbers of his professional brethren to assume the position of a candidate, and will be warmly supported in every portion of the State by the bar and people. Not only is he fitted by juridical learning, long practice, and a sound legal mind for this high position, but the purity of his life and his unblemished character for uprightness and integrity render him peculiarly the proper man to adorn the bench, and give lustre and authority to its decisions.

In selecting such men for judicial station the people do honor to themselves, and confer the highest benefit upon the cause of justice and good order.

The probability is that there will be no opposition to the election of Judge WRIGHT, so unanimous is the conviction of his high capacity and fitness for the position.

CROPS.

We call the following particulars respecting the crops from our exchanges:

INDIANA.—In Henry county a two-third crop of corn is expected. Early wheat pretty good, late wheat not worth cutting; there is immense damage from rust. Oats late and short. In Madison there is a prospect of an average crop of wheat; corn will be a one-fourth crop. In Jennings county wheat will be an average crop; corn will get one plowing before harvest and may turn out an average crop. In Jefferson county prospects are brighter, wheat on rolling land will be near the average, in level lands scarcely worth cutting; there is some rust. Corn will be a fair crop only on dry, rolling land.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of the 30th, says the tones of their country exchanges has much improved during the last two weeks. Instead of "no corn, and ruined wheat," we now hear of "tolerable crops," "two-thirds of a crop," "crop looks pretty well," touching the corn, and even quite extravagant promises for the wheat. Northern Indiana seems most hopeful, and asserts better prospects than other portions of the State; but in the east, except fears of rust, and in the south, except in the low grounds, a fair yield is anticipated. But along the Wabash, there is still a cry of ruin, and we fear that this great cornfield of the Union is to suffer far more in proportion than any other section. In Northern Indiana the prospect is very good, "corn coming up finely," "wheat crop cannot be surpassed," "oats and grass look well," are the encouraging terms we meet with.

OHIO.—In the Hocking and Scioto valleys wheat is good except in the low lands. The corn is small but healthy and is growing briskly. Considerable corn was planted during the last week of June, and with warm sunny weather a good crop may be looked for. In Clermont county the wheat is about the same as last year, as regards the quality and yield, but there seems to have been at least one-fifth more sown last fall than the one previous. The corn, although it sustained some injury from the spring rains, is now fully restored, and looks exceedingly well. Oats as a general thing, look rather ordinary, and will not be so good as last year. Judging from extended observations, there will be about one-half crop of rye. Potatoes look very promising.

ILLINOIS.—MacDonough county, grass is an excellent crop. The wheat and corn crops will be much shorter than in former years. West of Rushville the wheat is injured by rust and a short crop. Corn generally looks well. Near Quincy the wheat is suffering from the army worm. Near Cairo the winter wheat never was more promising, the spring corn is injured by heavy rains and hot sun. The Chester *Herald* reports that the largest crop of wheat is expected ever raised in Randolph county; some small damage was suffered from smut. In timber lands the corn was fine, in the prairies the rains had hindered working. Hay unusually good, oats fine. In the counties of Kent, Fulton, and Peoria the wheat, oats, and barley, look fine; grass never was better; corn is backward but looks remarkably well. In Logan county wheat is an average crop. With three months favorable weather the corn crop will be a good one. Near Hillsboro' wheat was a good crop; a good corn crop cannot be counted upon. In Agle and neighboring counties the corn will be good if there is a late fall; wheat promises to be a better crop than last year's; oats and potatoes very good. The Lebanon *Herald* reports the oat crop a total failure; the corn looks well and promises a heavy yield. In central Illinois the hot sun succeeding the heavy rains have caused the wheat to run into stalk and rust is committing great ravages. We notice that Southern Illinois papers represent corn planting and wheat cutting as going on simultaneously.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

THE STEAMER GALENA BURNED—LOSS OF LIFE.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, July 6.]

The St. Paul and Galena packet *Galena* was burned on the Upper Mississippi, at Red Wing, last Thursday. The Red Wing *Republican* has the following account of the affair:

This morning, at about one o'clock, as the U. S. mail packet *Galena*, landed at our levee, a fire broke out about her smoke stacks, which soon spread and resulted in her total destruction. The origin of the fire is not satisfactorily ascertain, though it is supposed it was communicated to where it was first discovered from the furnaces of the boilers below. None but an eye-witness can realize the scene.

The greatest terror seems to have seized upon the passengers, and the utmost confusion immediately followed the alarm of fire. Men, women and children rushed down the gangway and overboard from all sides of the boat, many of them with nothing but their night clothes about them. The rush was so great that the stage plank could not be launched, and but for the remarkable coolness and prompt action upon the part of the officers of the boat, more lives would have been lost. A strong breeze was blowing down the stream, which soon spread the flames to all parts of the cabin.

The loss of the boat is complete; little or no baggage was saved, and the freight and mails, with the exception of a portion of the latter, destined for Red Wing, wholly consumed. The passengers, many of them, are in a destitute condition, having lost their all, even to their last garment. No effort will be spared upon the part of our citizens to alleviate their condition. The expression of the passengers is universal that Captain Laughton and the officers of the boat did all that could be done to save the passengers; and particular credit is awarded to the pilot, for the heroic manner in which he maintained his post, until driven away by the flames.

Most providential was it that the fire did not break out before. Had the boat been half a mile below, or even a few feet from a good landing, the loss of life must have been great indeed; as it is, five human beings were hurried from existence, leaving among the survivors many friends to mourn their loss.

The loss of the boat is estimated at 50,000 dollars; no insurance. The cargo was small, and not particularly valuable; uninsured. A small sum of money was saved from the safe.

The *Galena* was bound for St. Paul, and had on board a small amount of freight for Prescott, Hastings, St. Paul, and points above. The register of the boat was lost, but it is supposed she had on board from sixty to seventy-five passengers.

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As to most cheaper gray hairs and bald heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and undoubted means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Prof. a new testimonial.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Sold by all Druggists.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

The career of the Democratic party, from the foundation of the Government up to the present time, has been one of triumph and glory. Other parties have had their origin, maturity and decay, at different periods of our country's history; have been thrust into existence, and then passed away "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind;" but the glorious old Democratic party has stood the test of time, and now stands "proudly eminent" before the country, the defender of the Constitution and the vindicator of the rights of the States. Though denounced and calumniated by its foes, and vilified by those who professed to have been its friends and supporters, it still pursues the "even tenor of its way," unscathed amid the mutation of parties and the destruction of organizations.

If I were asked what the Democratic party has done for the country, I would point to the history of this Republic, and tell the inquirer to behold its glorious deeds, as they are written in characters of living light by the impartial pen of the historian. I would point to the brilliant administrations of a Jefferson and a Madison; to the acquisition of a splendid empire by the former, and the defense of an invaded country under the guidance of the latter. I would point to the purchase of Florida and the annexation of TEXAS. In a word, I would point to the prosperous condition of our common country, its extended commerce, its flourishing manufactures and its productive agriculture,—all of which is due to the enlightened policy of the Democratic party. Under its rule, and through its instrumentality, this Republic has reached a height of prosperity and greatness, almost unexampled in the history of nations. Whatever may be its fate in the great struggle it will have to encounter for the supremacy of the Constitution and the prosperity of the Union; for the upholdment of the rights of States and the preservation of liberty and equality in the affairs of this Confederacy; whatever may be the result of this great contest, the Democratic party is the only hope of the country, and its triumph will be the triumph of truth, of right and justice, and its defeat will be the defeat of the only constitutional party in extreme within the broad limits of this Republic. Then I say that this party should be sustained by the *people* of the North and the South, of the East and the West. It should be sustained by the *patriots* of the land, no matter what their political affinities may have been in times past. If I were asked why it should be sustained, I must confess that I would not know what reason to give first,—*there being so many reasons why this great national party should be sustained and supported by the American people.*

I would say that it should be sustained because it is the only *true* "People's party" that has had an existence since the organization of the Government; because it has always carried "the flag and kept step to the music of the Union;" because its banner has inscribed upon its ample folds, a motto, broad as the destiny of the Republic and as enduring as the glory of the nation. That motto is in substance, one platform of principles—one Constitution—one Union—one common country. I would say that this party should be sustained, because of its unflinching and unfaltering devotion to the Union; because of its defense and vindication of the Constitution; because of its enlightened policy, which it has engrafted upon our system of government, and because of its eminent capability to protect the interests of the whole country. I would say that it should be sustained because of its *nationality*; because of its *oneness* in principle all over the country.

From the sparkling lakes of the North to the green savannahs of the South; from the surf-beaten shores of the Atlantic to the golden sands of the Pacific; throughout the wide extent of this confederated Republic, the Democratic party is the party of the Constitution—the party of the Union—the party of the equal rights of the States.

Then let it be sustained, and the Constitution will be maintained in its pristine purity; the Union will be preserved and its integrity vindicated; the nation will continue to move on in the highway of prosperity and greatness, until all its hidden resources shall be developed.

Every American patriot—every lover of his country's greatness, and glory and renown—every freeman,

"Who thinks his country dearer than himself,"

should rally to the standard of this party, and assist it in defeating the wild fanatics of the North, whose success would be a virtual dissolution of the Union.

Then come what will, let us nobly bear it out, and either gain a generous victory, or, if defeated, have the proud consciousness of knowing that we battled manfully under the glorious banner of Truth and Right.

W. P. T.

What is the Difference?

The New York *Tribune* is in favor of making the Lecompton constitution the test in the next elections. The *Tribune* is willing to support any man who opposed the Administration on that important question. The Louisville *Journal* is willing to do the same thing. The *Tribune* says the principles on which the opposition to the admission of Kansas rested, are dear to every Republican heart. Those principles are equally dear to the hearts of the anti-Lecompton Know-Nothings of the South. The Black Republicans, with Horace Greeley at their head, endorse the course of Messrs. Bell and Crittenden, and invite them to participate with them in public dinners given in honor of their patriotic position in the last Congress. The Nashville *Patriot* eulogizes these Senators as "distinguished statesmen;" "whose patriotism is as pure and comprehensive as the boundaries of the Republic." In what respect then do the opposition organs of the South differ from the Black Republican papers of the North?

The pro-slavery members of the Know-Nothing party will be somewhat startled when they perceive that their organs and Representatives are leading them into the toils which Greeley and Raymond have prepared for them. Yet such is the fact. These abolition leaders are claiming the Southern Know-Nothing members, who voted against the admission of Kansas, as allies and brethren. The organs of the American party at the South still cling to them with fraternal fondness. Greeley & Co. denounce the Administration because it recognized the principle that a slave State was entitled to admission into the Union; a majority of the Know-Nothing press echo their denunciations. The Black Republicans invite them into a grand coalition for the purpose of defeating the national Democracy. The Know-Nothing leaders rush eagerly into their embraces, and endorse their purposes as wise and patriotic, and unite with them in eulogizing the men whom they have chosen as their standard bearers. We are anxious to see whether the honest masses of the party will be hoodwinked and blindly led into an affiliation with the enemies of the South—whether they will suffer Horace Greely to dictate their candidates and frame their platform, and then permit themselves to be driven into their support. The Cincinnati *Times*—a freesoil Know-Nothing paper—nominates Mr. Crittenden for the Presidency. Burlingame of Massachusetts is eloquent in his praise. Wade and Wilson give him the hand of fellowship. Greeley, Raymond and Truman Smith express the highest admiration for him. The Black Republican Know-Nothings of Cincinnati welcome him with public demonstrations of their favor. Immediately, the Know-Nothing press at the South sent to work to create a popular sentiment in his favor. The Louisville *Journal* leads off and the "small fry" all follow. They all fill their columns with accounts of the enthusiasm which his arrival in Cincinnati and Covington created. They exhaust the vocabulary of praise in their fulsome eulogies of his personal and political merits. They call upon the world to bow down and worship this new idol of their idolatry. They even copy the very words which Burlingame used in commendation of Messrs. Crittenden and Bell, (without acknowledging the source from which they derive them, however,) and ask their Southern readers to endorse them. They adopt Greeley's candidate as well as his principles and insist that their party shall adopt them also. We beg conservative men to pause before they consent to follow such leadership. Let them inquire when they see this harmony of sentiment and union of action between the Black Republicans at the North and their own leaders at the South, what is the difference between them? and finding that they are laboring for the same objects, let them consider, whether they can expect those objects which Horace Greeley and John Bell agree in commending as highly praise-worthy and patriotic?—*Nashville Union.*

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The government has received a letter from Major Benjamin McCullough, dated Camp Scott, in which he states his belief that one of the reasons why the Mormons deserted their habitation was to guard their wives from the apprehended excessive gallantry of our soldiery. Besides the leaders resorted to this exodus to keep the people together and prevent the disaffected saints from throwing themselves on the army for protection. The Mormons do not believe that the army has orders or authority to pursue them, and hence congratulate themselves that they are out of harm's way from that source. Maj. McCullough says there is a small force of Mormons still in Salt Lake City ready to fire it on the event of the approach of the army. He thinks a great mistake was made in permitting the Mormons to gather their crops, as this, while it strengthens them, has diminished relatively the power of the military forces. It is still reported that the Mormons are going to Sonora, but upon this full reliance cannot be placed. The belief is, that a place of refuge has long ago been selected. Major McCullough and the other Peace Commissioner Governor Powell, were going at once to Salt Lake, but not with the army. Their powers are superior to either those of Gov. Cumming or Gen. Johnston.

☞ Springing says he always travels with a "sulky"—that is, he always goes with his wife, who contributes to her obstinate and out of humor from the time they leave home till they get where they are going to. The only time she ever smiled, he says, was when he broke his ankle.

NEWS ITEMS.

DEAR.—At Sailor diggings, Frazer river, flour sells at $100 a barrel.

HOO CHOLERA.—This strange disease is raging in Gibson county, Ia. No cure has been found for it.

SWILL MILK.—The majority of the swill milk committee of the New York council indorsed the swill article as good for food.

LICENSE.—On Frazer river each miner has to pay five dollars a month for a license; the same is done in Australia.

INDIANS.—The Indians on Frazer river show a bad feeling towards Americans; they will shoot a Chinese with as little remorse as they will a deer, but negroes they show especial favor to. So says a correspondent in the San Francisco *Bits.*

A SPREAD TURK.—The Press, Pulpit and the Petticoat—the first spreads the news, the second, religion, and the last spreads all over the pavement.

SUICIDE.—Suicides are becoming epidemic. There have been, perhaps, more cases of self-destruction in the last six months in St. Louis than in any city of the United States. So says the St. Louis *Republican.*

KIDNAPPING.—Jas. B. Finlay, a minor, plead guilty at New York to a charge of kidnapping a colored girl, with the intent to sell her into slavery, and was sent, on account of his youth and previous good character, to the penitentiary for only two years.

SURVEYORS.—The New York papers of Monday afternoon record no less than twenty-four cases of sunstroke in that city on Sunday, of which number sixteen were fatal. The *Post* says besides those twenty-four cases there were no less than a dozen that did not reach the reporters.

INTERNAL ROUTE.—The N. Y. *Tribune* says: M. Felix Belly and his French gasconade on the one hand, and the old Transit company with its new treaty on the other, have been completely out-generaled by Commodore Vanderbilt, who has made a personal Treaty with Nicaragua, backing it with a loan of $100,000 from his own pocket, and has thereby secured to himself a monopoly of the Transit route for a term of years.

AFRICA.—Already, British capital has been invested in the production of cotton in Central Africa, and several thousand bales have been shipped to England. Large numbers of cottongins have been sent out, and a regular traffic has commenced. There is a company forming in England which will have six large steamers plying to Central Africa, touching at the various ports; and smaller steamers will be engaged for the ascent of the rivers, and for coast services.

VITAL.—Dr. Brown Sequard, a savant of the first order, has just concluded, before the London Royal College of Surgeons, a course of lectures on the physiology and pathology of the central nervous system. In one of the recent lectures he stated that he found a spot in the brain—the point of the "pen" of the calamus scriptorius—that upon being touch the least it pay, which, if touched, is sudden death, as instant as lightning.

Power of the United States.

A Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald*, referring to the late difficulties between Great Britain and the United States, says:

No little alarm has been excited in the commercial world by the threatened difficulty between America and England, which, however, is allayed by the conviction that John Bull will knock under and not suffer the quarrel to proceed to extremities. What a curious spectacle it is to see on the one side the United States, without fleets, without armies, without fortresses or arsenals, and on the other the monarchial nations of Europe, armed to the teeth, their shores bristling with cannon, and their resources lavished on enormous military and naval establishments, and yet whenever a dispute arrises with the young giant of the West, they all turn pale, back out of the fray as quick as possible, and leave Jonathan master of the field. He seems perfectly defenceless, open on every side to attack, and without a single friend to take his part, and yet they stand in such awe of him that even English diplomatists, usually so imperious and over bearing in their transactions with foreign nations, are as gentle and forbearing towards him as any member of the Peace society, and submit to insult with the most lamb-like patience. Is it because John Bull, who crows so loud on his own dunghill, finds that Jonathan can crow still louder than he?—or is it the secret power of republican institutions that inspire their possessors with a confidence and dignity which strikes terror to the hearts of their enemies, and makes them hesitate to arouse the spirit of a people whose bold attitude appears the more formidable and mysterious from the paucity of the means employed to support their intentions? I believe the explanation has been given by the English historian Alison who says that although the superior military and naval strength of Great Britain would enable her to inflict the most serious blow upon America at the commencement of the war, "the extraordinary vigor of the American people and their native courage" would be sure to render them successful in the end.

The chief reason of the reluctance of foreign nations to go to war with the United States, is their dependence upon this country for cotton, bread, and for luxuries which habit has made almost necessities. Moreover, a wide ocean rolls between and supplies the place of expensive fortifications. No power but our own can ever make enormous military establishments necessary, and deprive us of the ability to remain in continual peace beneath our own vine and fig tree.

THE HAIR OF THE PRESIDENTS.—In the Patent Office at Washington there are many objects of interest connected with the government, and those who administered its affairs in times gone by. While examining some of these objects of curiosity when in Washington, in December last, there was nothing that struck us forcibly as the samples of small locks of hair taken from the heads of the different Chief Magistrates, from President Washington down to President Pierce, secured in a frame, covered with glass. Here is, in fact, a part and parcel of what constituted the living bodies of those illustrious individuals, whose names are as familiar as household words, but who now live only in history and the remembrances of the past.

The hair of Washington is nearly a pure white, fine and smooth in its appearance.

That of John Adams is nearly the same color, though perhaps a little coarser.

The hair of Jefferson is of a different character, being a mixture of white and auburn, or a sandy brown, and rather coarse. In his youth, Mr. Jefferson's hair was remarkable for its bright color.

The hair of Madison is coarse, and of a mixed white and dark.

The hair of Monroe is a handsome, dark auburn, smooth, and free from any admixture whatever. He is the only President excepting Pierce, whose hair has undergone no change in color.

The hair of John Quincy Adams is peculiar, being coarse and yellowish-white in color.

The hair of General Jackson is almost a perfect white, but coarse in its character, as might be supposed by those who have examined the portraits of the old hero.

The hair of Van Buren is white and smooth in appearance.

The hair of General Harrison is fine white, a slight admixture of black.

The hair of John Tyler is a mixture of white and brown.

The hair of James K. Polk is almost a pure white.

The hair of General Taylor is white, with a slight admixture of brown.

The hair of Millard Fillmore is, on the other hand, brown, with a slight admixture of white.

The hair of Franklin Pierce is a dark brown, of which he has a plentiful crop.

THE MANUFACTURE AND USE OF LAGER BEER.—The business of brewing lager beer has become one of great extent in Philadelphia, there being now about forty individuals engaged in its manufacture, and who own extensive vaults for its storage. To give some idea of the extent to which this business is conducted, it is only necessary to state that one vault, Berger's, near Fairmount, will hold about 6,000 barrels, containing 372,000 gallons of lager. The entire amount made in the city during the winter months is estimated at 100,000 barrels, each of which contains about 32 gallons—making a total of 3,200,000 gallons. The lager is drawn off for consumers, principally in quarter casks, holding about eight gallons, or form 90 to 100 glasses, which are sold at from $1,50 to $1,75 per cask. To manufacture this quantity of lager, over 200 000 bushels of malt are required. One of the peculiarities of lager beer is the flavor imparted to it by the casks, previous to use, have their interior completely coated with rosin; this is done by pouring a quantity of melted rosin into the cask while the head is out, and igniting it; after it has been in a blaze for a few minutes the head is put in, which extinguishes the fire, but the rosin still remains hot and liquid. The cask is then rolled about, so as to coat every part of the interior. This rosin imparts a trifle of its pitchy flavor to the beer.

HINTS FOR KEEPING COOL.—To preserve the system in a cool and healthy state during the extreme hot weather of summer, the food should consist as much as possible of fruits, vegetables, and farinaceous food, and the lighter kinds of meats. The fruit should be perfectly ripe and fresh from its parent stem, and should be eaten in the earlier and middle part of the day. Its medicine properties are not very great, but it serves to neutralize the acids in the stomach, and acts as a general corrective to the system. In the warmer climates of South America, Spain and Italy, where fruit abounds, the inhabitants freely partake of it an hour or two before breakfast, and during the middle of the day, but never after; they holding to the Spanish maxim that fresh and ripe fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night. The people of the tropical climates perform very little active labor during the extreme heat of the day, but generally remain inactive and under cover, in habitations constructed with a view to coolness. The best mode of keeping buildings cool and free from flies during the "dog days" is to open all the windows and doors for an hour or two before sun-rise, so as to fill every accessible portion of the building with the cool fresh air of the morning, and then to close them sufficiently to keep out sun and light. The cold air within will serve as a barrier to the entrance of the heat during the day, and the darkness to the entrance of the flies and other insects.—*Scientific American.*

☞ A member of Congress, about to make his first speech, expressed much apprehension that his hearers would think he had hardly sufficient calibre for the subject.

"Pooh!" said a friend, "they will be sure to find you *bore* enough."

LIBERALITY.—The sexton of one of the New York Hebrew synagogues died very suddenly a day or two ago, and, with that liberality so often exhibited by the "chosen people" toward old and faithful servants, the congregation design raising the sum of $10,000 for his widow and children. A portion of this amount was subscribed on the spot.

CHINA.—The following is an extract from a letter of an American gentleman, resident at Shanghae, written in April:

On Sunday, February 24, Mr. Oliphant and Visconte G. D. Contades, attaches of the joint embassy of the two belligerent powers (England and France), arrived at Shanghae, being the bearers of a letter for transmission to the Emperor of China. This important dispatch is said to be from the English and French Plenipotentiaries, and to be accompanied by the Plenipos of Russia and the United States of America. It seems that the channel through which this important missive is to be sent is the Governor of this province, Kyang-Su. After having given a preliminary intimation to the authorities of Shanghae of their intention to proceed to the provincial capital, Suchau, the two attaches of the respective embassies, accompanied by the Consuls of England, France, and the United States of America, and the three Consulate Interpreters, left Shanghae on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 24, and proceeded on their way up the river toward the great city of Suchau, the seat of the Lieutenant Governor, His Excellency, Governor Chau; having heard that the barbarian Consuls were really coming to the great city, immediately thought out a plan for their defeat.

He at once posted down the river by boats to the inferior town of Kwung-Shau, and sent a mandarin boat to meet and arrest the expedition, requesting the Consuls to land at Kwung-Shau, as he was waiting there to receive them. But the barbarian Consuls would not be defeated. The interpreters told the mandarin in command of the boat that the Excellency Chau, must at once hasten on to the provincial city of Suchau, as they would see him there and nowhere else, and that if he were not very quick they would be there before him. In a few hours they passed the outer walls of the city of Suchau by the water gates—some dozen boats in all, flying the English and French flags, and the star-spangled banner of America. His Excellency then sent them a letter requesting them to meet him outside the city. But they replied, inside the city at the Government House, and nowhere else. Finding that the stiff-necked barbarians would not be moved from their purpose, he sent down to the boats forty chair-bearers and ten sedan chairs to convey them to the Government House. Forty thousand people turned out to look at the barbarian procession, not knowing but that they had come to take possession of the city.

With open mouths they gazed in mute astonishment, while profound silence was observed. Arrived at the seat of government, they were received with a fifteen-gun salute, and soon had a Chinese feast. His Excellency then pretended to be happy to meet them at Suchau. He was informed that this was but a visit preliminary to more intimate intercourse in these quarters—which was not so well relished as if he had been told, foreigners will come this way no more. Business was dispatched, and Envoys and Attachees took leave, promising to get a reply from Pekin in less than a month. On the next day, Saturday, February 27th, the Envoys and Consul received his Excellency outside the city, where they took leave, and decline to receive military honors on leaving; he, stating that they had come unattended by military display, and would prefer to stay in Suchau if he persisted in sending any escort. His Excellency was again defeated here, for he wished to produce the impression on his own people that he had sent them to Shanghae as prisoners under the military escort. That terminated the first interview between barbarian officers and the Governor Suchau that has ever been held in that city.

COAL BED.—Steubenville, Ohio, stands upon a coal bed. The *Herald* of that place, says a shaft has been sunk in Market street, and coal reached at the depth of 220 feet. The vein is four feet thick and the coal of a superior quality for household, medicinal, manufacturing and gas purposes. About 1,000 bushels are raised daily, and the amount will soon be increased to 3,000 bushels. The *Herald* very aptly winds up its account by hoping that the coal bed will never take fire; if it would Steubenville will have a hot time of it.

☞ The following affecting epitaph may be found, says an exchange, upon a tomb-stone in Connecticut:

"Here lies cut down like unripe fruit,
The wife of Deacon Amos Shute;
She died of drinking too much coffee,
Anno Dominy eighteen forty."

LOCAL MATTERS.

THANKS.—For late papers, we thank W. M. WIERLING, of the *J. H. Lucas.*

☞ Mr. J. C. DAVIS was yesterday elected teller of the Bank of Tennessee at Memphis. He is highly qualified for the position.

ECONOMIZING.—The City Council yesterday ordered the sale of the horse and wagon formerly used by the City Engineer. Alderman COPELAND proposed the measure.

NO ACCOUNT.—It has been decided that ice-water soup, with vegetables and fixins, eaten with a straw spoon, will not prevent sun-stroke, however large a quantity may be taken.

COMMON LAW COURT.—This Court meets on Saturday morning, at the Council Rooms, Exchange Buildings. The Appearance and Reference Dockets will then be called.

CITY INSPECTOR.—This officer received during the last three months $740 61, one-fourth of which, $185 15½, was paid to the corporation, leaving him $555 45¾.

☞ Messrs. G. B. LOCKE & Co., will sell at auction to-day, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, all the furniture in the large boarding house lately occupied by Mrs. KNETTSSON.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—The Recorder during the month of June had 215 cases before him; 177 were found guilty, 38 were discharged, 84 were sent to the chain-gang, and 131 paid fines to the amount of $690 50. During the entire year the number of cases was 2,820 and the amount of fines paid $10,593 45.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.—The amount of street work done in each Ward last month was as follows: First Ward, $129 69; Second, $4 25; Third, $140 10; Fourth, $180 74; Fifth, $30 35; Sixth, $322 24; total, $814 37.

J. B. SHARPE & Co.—Attention is called to the card of these gentlemen who have been for some time past doing a Wholesale Tobacco business. They have recently changed their location to No. 12, Front Row, where they are anxious to serve their friends.

EXTRA MEETINGS.—A portion of the city press send reporters to Council at their regular meetings, and print the proceedings at greater or less length, without expense to the city. Would it not be courteous in Council, when extra meetings are held, to have the press informed of the fact at the same time the members are notified?

NEGRO SHOT.—On the plantation of JAS. DICKINSON, Esq., near Salisbury, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the overseer, R. P. CRAWFORD, had a difficulty on Monday with a negro, who refused to submit to be whipped, when he drew a pistol and shot him. The ball penetrated the back of the negro's head, who died in twenty-four hours.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.—This document was not sent to our office until about twelve o'clock last night, so that we found it not only inconvenient, but almost impossible to set it for this morning's paper. If it be desired that such papers should appear in the APPEAL we consider it altogether reasonable that they should be sent to us at an earlier hour.

THE SUFFERERS.—ABNER MARTIN, first mate of the *Pennsylvania*, left on the *Lucas* last evening for St. Louis. GEO. SANDS will leave to-day, he has got some employment in the city. WM. HOWARD is troubled with erysipelas and has the typhoid fever very bad, he is not expected to recover. The others will be removed, probably to the hospital, in a day or two.

THE DAMAGES.—The Council committee estimate the damages done to city property by the late storm at $5,000. The bridges at Auction, Court, Vance, Madison and Union streets and Brown's avenue will have to be repaired; the plank on Madison street to be replaced. A new bridge will have to be built at Second street on the Raleigh road. Filling and replacing will be required at the Jefferson and Poplar street bridges.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—Some weeks ago several liquor sellers tendered their money for license to retail but refused to take the oath to close at 9 o'clock. A license was not granted and the parties went on selling without. Yesterday some half dozen of them were ordered to attend this morning at the Recorder's Court to answer for selling without a license, the City Attorney will be in attendance and Ald. Foute will plead the case for the defendants. The question is one of great interest to liquor dealers.

NEW FIRM.—R. A. PARKER & SON, as will be seen, have become the successors of the old house of PARKER, ELDER & DAVIS. The senior member of the firm has been too long and well known to the public at large, to need a word of commendation from us. The acquisition of his son, who is himself a thorough business man, will give additional energy and dispatch to business. We ask public attention to their card in the proper column.

GOOD SALE.—The bale of cotton which took the premium at the October fair of Fayette county was sold yesterday by Dr. J. L. VERNON for 17 cents per pound. The cotton was raised by J. D. CLEAVES, Esq., of Fayette, and has been sold for the highest figures of the season. We will now ask the attention of our planting friends to the card of Dr. VERNON, which will be found in the APPEAL of this morning. He is one of our most worthy and reliable commission merchants, and will do full justice by all of his customers.

A FINE TRIP.—Dr. BEALE will commence his trip to Mammoth Cave, Niagara and the Crystal Palace, this evening: excursionists will be received at Odd-Fellows' Hall, and put on their travels at 8 o'clock.

MECHANICS' PROTECTIVE UNION.—The first regular meeting of the Mechanics' Protective Union of Memphis, will be held in Apollo Hall, at early candle-light this evening. The main object of this meeting, we understand, is to adopt a Constitution and By-Laws, and also for the purpose of electing permanent officers for the ensuing year. It is desirable that this meeting be generally attended, as the business to be transacted is important.

TWO MURDERERS.—The Sheriff of Tipton county passed through the city yesterday with two men, who were condemned to be hanged for having brutally murdered a wood chopper. Their trial was confirmed by the Supreme Court. The Governor commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. The Sheriff was conducting them to Nashville to undergo the penalty of the law.

CRIMINAL COURT.—At this Court yesterday RAFAELLI MARCELLI was charged with the murder of N. P. SANDERS late mail agent in this city, six jurors were selected and the case continued until this morning. ED. LAMBERT accused of larceny was acquitted. The Grand Jury brought in true bills against WILLIAM R. HUNT for killing THOMAS MULL, THOMAS HOGAN for forgery, C. J ROBERTS for obtaining money on false pretences, and P. K. LYNCH for larceny.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The friends of Capt. REUBEN BAKER, master of the schooner *Thomas C. Anton*, of South Yarmouth, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, learning that he was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer *Pennsylvania*, and that he perished in the explosion, are anxious to get any information with reference to the circumstances, that may be known. Any information communicated to this office, will be thankfully received by his family and friends. New Orleans and St. Louis papers will confer a favor by copying this notice.

FUNERAL OF A PRINTER.—The members of the Typographical Union of this city yesterday attended the funeral of ED. T. CALLAN, a respected member of that body, who was from St. Albans, Vermont. Mr. CALLAN had been employed at the APPEAL office, where his quiet demeanor and amiable manners won for him universal esteem. His complaint was consumption. The Typographical Union attended to him with the kindest care during his sickness, and buried him in their lot in Elmwood Cemetery. This is the fourth instance, during the present year, in which the Union have shown similar attentions to members dying in this city.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Maj. EAST had before him yesterday eight cases. THOS. O. MAHONY and WM. CROSBY were charged with racing their drays yesterday morning on Madison street, for which they were fined five dollars each. JOHN BROWN was seen yesterday morning by the Recorder streached out insensible on Front Row, he could not be aroused and was taken to the calaboose on a dray. When taken to the Recorder's court and put in the lock-up there to await a little settlement, he and the two draymen mentioned above contrived to pull out an iron bar from the window, John, being a thin fellow, got out and escaped; the draymen were of stouter proportions and had to abide the sentence of the law. Capt. STAINBACK had a race after the BROWN offender, but, being so thin, the latter cut through the air with such deetness that the Captain lost a hand he coveted to have among his volunteers

CITY COUNCIL.—This body held an extra meeting yesterday, at which the new member for the Second Ward, Alderman MORGAN, appeared, took the oath and his seat.

The committee charged with the subject of repairing the damages on the Bayou by the storm of Sunday, reported in favor of the Street Commissioner proceeding at once to make the necessary repairs. Report adopted.

The same committee reported in favor of the chain-gang being employed to round up and repair the city streets. Adopted.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to receive bids for doing the city printing: Messrs. COPELAND, ROBINSON and FORREST.

The Sheriff reported that at the late election sixty-one votes were cast in favor of paying a salary to the Aldermen and ten against. Report received. This fixes the salary at $100 as before.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Mayor to issue a proclamation calling upon all citizens to cleanse and purify their premises. The Mayor was also directed to have the streets and alleys thoroughly cleansed.

A resolution was adopted requiring each policeman to give bond in $500 for the faithful performance of his duties. Adjourned.

Port of Memphis.

Arrivals and Departures.

MEMPHIS, SUNDAY, July 3, 1858.

McLellan, Louisville to Memphis.
Diana, Louisville to Memphis.
J. H. Lucas, St. Louis to Memphis.

River News.

The Kate Frisbee is the boat for Napoleon this afternoon; she will connect with the White river boat Fortune. Travelers down the river take notice. Capt. Mason, and the clever clerks, Folger and Harmstad, are on hand with their accustomed civilities.

The Ben Franklin leaves to-morrow evening for New Orleans.

The Hiawatha leaves to-day for St. Louis. For White river, the Comet leaves at 7 to-morrow evening.

The Scutherner is the Louisville boat to-morrow.

At noon to-day the Pacific leaves for Louisville.

The St. Louis *News*, of Tuesday, says:

The river at this point is about a foot lower since mid-day of Saturday. It made a slight rise on the 4th instant, from the effects of the Missouri river, but has since been going down slowly. The rise from the Upper Missouri has pretty much run out, and at St. Joseph the river is again falling. The Mississippi and Illinois are also both falling.

☞ By reference to advertisement in another column, it will be seen that our friend WORSHAM offers for sale his magnificent Hotel, situated on the corner of Main and Adams streets. In taking this step, Mr. WORSHAM is actuated purely by a desire to close up and change his business. The house has, ever since its establishment, been a money making Hotel, and is now in a better state of repair than ever heretofore, and any person or company desiring to enter into the business, will find this a good opportunity for a paying investment.

Hotel Arrivals.

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

B B Lee, Ala.
W S Coward, Tenn.
N A Sport, do
W D Miller, Mis.
J Bell, do
S A Manning, do
R C Fourney, City.
S B Heath, do
E P Etheridge, Ky.
S B Tindl, do
P Tindl, Tennessee.
Jno T Douglass, do
Jno T P Goris, do
H J Mairy, do
W W Freeman, do
N A Harman, Ark.
J J Baker, City.
Jno R Steel, Tenn.
Jno Steel, do
J Van Horn, do
N A Jones, Miss.
T P Chambers, do
W H Poindexter, U S M st
Wm Rorer, Ga.
Wm Rorer, do
P Nicholas, Mis.
W F Bailey, Tenn.
Chas S Rice,