DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING,.....JULY 4, 1858.

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

Reading Matter on Every Page.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The failure of the Citizens' Bank, in consequence of the heavy losses it has entailed upon the community at large, has caused many to think deeply upon the subject and policy of banking. The enemies of the system have not hesitated to denounce all banking institutions as swindling concerns, and experience is fast fixing this conviction upon the public mind. While we are not prepared to go to this extreme, we yet think that the people have abundant cause for their opposition. We have never yet been enabled to perceive what advantage banks afford to the community. They make nothing, they produce nothing, and yet they make fortunes for their stockholders. Of whom do they make these fortunes? Of course they make them off of the people. The people have annually a heavy tribute to pay for the privilege of using and circulating paper dollars in the place of gold and silver dollars. We have used our talent and our columns for years past to convince the people of the folly of this practice, but they have given us no heed. Experience—sad experience—may probably teach them a lesson which our doctrines never could. We will revert to this subject again hereafter.

FAILURE OF THE CITIZENS' BANK

It has been truly remarked, in connection with the late failure of the Citizens' Bank, that the banks of Tennessee themselves are furnishing the strongest and most convincing argument to their opponents, and enforcing them in the most practical and palpable manner possible, by their frequent failures and the heavy and wholesale losses they are entailing upon the community. This remark will strike every mind as forcible just now, when we take into consideration the failure after failure which we have been called upon to bear within the past few months. But all the losses are considerable upon and petty when compared to that occasioned the business community by the failure of the Citizens' Bank, and the abandonment of it and its noteholders to their fate by its late President, Captain TURNER. The card of Captain TURNER forces an issue between himself and its former owners which is the subject of general comment, and which the community are curious to unravel. After having extended a generous confidence to the notes of this Bank, which gave them a wide circulation and an undoubted credit, it is but fair, it is but decent, that a more explicit development of its affairs, business, operations and assets, than has been furnished by Captain TURNER, should be made. Such an exposé is demanded alike by the reputation of this community and the future security of the people.

The conviction is growing in the public mind that the whole banking system of the State is radically wrong and essentially corrupt; confidence of the people in all banking institutions is well nigh destroyed. Up to the very day of the departure of Capt. TURNER for Huntsville, and his announcement of his abandonment of the bank to its fate, and its return to its former owners, the best banks of this city were receiving the notes of the Citizens' Bank on deposit. This gave thorough confidence in the public mind as to the solvency of the institution, quieted all fears and relieved all suspicions and rumors.

The publication of Capt. TURNER's card startled the banks, the mercantile community, the general public, and, in brief, everybody. Verily, anti-bank arguments are multiplying thick and strong, and a loud cry begins to be heard from all parties for the extirpation of the banking system of Tennessee.

Presidential Speculations.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Republican*, writing from Washington under a late date, thus speculates about the next Presidency:

Although it is early in the day for President making, yet there are those here looking about them to see who is the strong man to fix upon as the next candidate for the Presidency. It is generally understood that "the old man national" does not aspire to a second term; being President of our Republic once is glory enough for him. Cobb, of the Treasury; Brown of the Post Office, and our noble young Vice President, Breckinridge, all have their advocates for the succession among the Democracy. Breckinridge, I think, is a decided favorite at my residence. Buchanan will continue to have, the heart of Young America. Stephen A. Douglas is out of the ring. There was a time when it looked like no earthly power could have prevented the "Little Giant" from getting the Democratic nomination at Charleston for President in 1860, nor deprive him of an election; but like the early cloud and morning dew, the hopes of his friends have died; his unfortunate anti-Lecompton shute has forever destroyed the hopes of his most ardent friends. No delegate from the South or National Democratic delegate from the North, will vote for Stephen A. Douglas at the Charleston Convention.

Just now the opposition to the Democracy appear to be most exercised about a candidate for the Presidency. Federalists, National Republicans, Whiggery, Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism having faded away before the strength and truth of Democracy, all the fag-ends and old fossils of these corrupt parties are about to unite in a so-called *People's Party*, that they hope will be able to rally into their support and enable them to break down and crush out Democracy. But the people wont be deceived; the rascality of the leaders of this party is too transparent. A party having for its leaders such men as Crittenden, Tom. Corwin, Colfaxer, Thad. Stevens and *Henry Winter Davis*, who are noted for their Sam and Samboism, can never deceive *the people* and cause them to think that they are the true friends of the masses.

I am acquainted with the leading politicians in various sections of the country, and cannot find among all the names I have seen engaged in this new movement to deceive "the people" a single Democrat. All are known for their abiding opposition to Democracy. That political gambler, John J. Crittenden, is the man of this new party. It is said that its origin was concocted here by the friends of Crittenden, who are to form the cabinet and get the other rat places in the front of his election.

Crittenden himself started the ball the other day at Covington, over the way from Cincinnati, where the mongrel friends of Sambo and Sam, (the great mass being from Cincinnati) got up a demonstration, at which Mr. Crittenden attacked the administration of James Buchanan, charging it with extravagance and corruption.

The Crittenden People's Movement.

In a spirit of prophecy our neighbor of the Whig ventures this most improbable prediction:

"But, Democratic editors and politicians may as well be quiet in reference to the great movement in behalf of Mr. Crittenden. It is, we take it, altogether irresistible, and there is no use in wasting breath in trying to stop it. It is essentially the people's movement, with which politicians have had nothing to do; and as such, it is destined to be gloriously triumphant."

So we hit the nail on the head. There is, then, "a movement in behalf of Mr. Crittenden!"—and besides, it's "essentially the people's movement." Did we not say as much? Did we not attribute the paternity of the people's party to Crittenden's supernaturated loins? Did we not stigmatize the "demonstrations" at Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and Covington, as the theatrical exhibitions of an artificial enthusiasm? We thank the *Whig* for its admission, and in gratitude for its testimony to the truth of our representation, will abstain from a profane smile at its solemn valetudinarian.

Mr. Crittenden is now nearly seventy-five years old, of which forty have been spent in the Senate, and it is a little singular that the Senate should not sooner discover his extraordinary merits. The very party who are clamorous for his apotheosis have once ruthlessly set his side for a Harrison, a Taylor and a Scott. How is this? Has the sterility of a life-time suddenly gone forth into a harvest of richest fruitage? Is the octogenarian capable of discoveries which were far above his powers when in the vigor of lusty manhood? Or were the to the sight of long departed generations of the Past insensible to discoveries to which posterity must render the tribute of an almost posthumous acknowledgment?—*Sun.*

☞ A citizen of Hollowell has taken a patent on the head of a dog that howls in his sleep, and offers a reward of five dollars for a fight of the body above the body.

[illegible] C. CLEAVLAND,
Memphis, July 2, 1858. WILLIAM F. VADEN,
jy2-dw2w

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

It seems useless to attempt the task of keeping thoroughly informed with regard to the ups and downs of all the pretenders to power in Mexico. At all events, he who undertakes this formidable task will find little time for attention to other matters, and, we suspect, learn in the end that he has been engaged in a profitless business. This much, however, we do know, that that country seems fast sinking into an abyss from which none of its own citizens can extricate it. Whether Zulonga, Juarez, Vidaurri, Alvarez, La Lave, or some other of the score of pretenders now struggling for the mastery, shall next have possession of the capital, is of no material importance, for possession of the capital by no means implies control of the government, and power to administer its affairs, either wisely or at all. On the contrary, there does not seem to be any man in Mexico equal to the emergency of restoring the government to vigor and force sufficient to control all its parts; and we see no prospect of the accomplishment of so necessary a movement, if the country is to continue intact for any considerable period of time.

Those who are best informed on the subject, and who have the best opportunities of judging, believe that the existence of Mexico as a confederated, concentrated government, is at an end, or nearly so, and that the Mexican territory must pass under the jurisdiction of some other power, or remain in a state of civil discord and strife for an indefinite period. Such a conclusion seems to be warranted by the existing facts, and as the party most interested in the subject, the government and people of the United States, naturally inquire what is their duty in such an emergency. We have advocated the adoption by the City of Mexico, as long as she is able to stand alone—a policy most in keeping with the course which this Government has ever pursued towards the inferior powers on this continent—and we see no reason to depart from it at this time. But if the time shall arrive, as present circumstances indicate, when the jurisdiction over Mexican territory must pass to some power outside of that country, a question will be presented for our consideration quite different from any which has yet arisen in our relations with the Mexican people. We cannot consent that any European power shall exercise dominion over Mexico, and it therefore follows, almost of necessity, that we shall be compelled to accept it, sooner or later, ourselves. To have the whole of Mexico thrown upon our hands at once would be a public misfortune. We cannot spare the emigrants to infuse the American element into it sufficiently for adapting it to our system of government, and we do not desire to add to our territory at the expense of the spirit of our Government as a mere dependency. Our territory should be settled and controlled by a people breathing the spirit of our institutions.

In this view of the question, the policy of acquiring by purchase portions of Mexican territory finds favor among conservative men. They do not covet their neighbors' property, they do not even desire an extension of our boundaries for the sake of extending our power merely, but they do not see the necessity which is imposed upon us of absorbing so much of this continent as seems destined to fall under our control. But they accept the responsibility which seems to be inseparable from the workings of our system, and while refraining religiously from any spirit of conquest, or the desire of absorption, yet, in view of the necessities of the case, prefer that the change shall be made in the mode best calculated to promote the public weal. Exercising, therefore, a wise foresight, in view of the inevitable destiny of the Mexican States, it seems to be the part of sound statesmanship to secure by gradual concessions, and for a fair equivalent, such portions of the territory contiguous to our own as they may be willing to spare, and thus fabricate it under our own laws and accustom its population to our institutions. This is better than violent changes such as the transfer of the whole of Mexico at once to our jurisdiction, better even than a protectorate, such as has been proposed by General Houston and advocated by a portion of the American press.

It would be difficult to say precisely what is the present state of our relations with Mexico. It was announced that Mr. Forsyth had demanded and received his passports, on account of what he considered an unwarranted proceeding on the part of the Mexican government. Later advices seem to show that he has simply suspended diplomatic intercourse, and still remains in the country awaiting the instructions of his own Government. Whether the Mexican government will sustain the step which he has taken, or not, remains to be seen. There are conflicting opinions in Mexico, considering the "contributor question, one party [illegible] Mexico, in the nature of a tion," as it is termed by [illegible] citizens, (and this a forced loan from America, [illegible] of the case,) supports the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth, [illegible] it comes while others think it possible the [illegible] vation, within that "customary and lawful" [illegible] which every government, according to writers on International law, has a right to levy upon its own and the subjects of other nations residing within its territory. It is probable that the views of the Administration will be due time be made public, together with the instructions to our Minister at the Mexican capital.

Independence Day at Sea—Speech of Senator Davis.

From the Boston Post, July 7.]

The fine ship *Joseph Whitney*, from Baltimore, Capt. S. Howes, was making for this port, on the day of the celebration of our nation's birth, and among an unusually brilliant party of passengers from different parts of the country, was the distinguished Senator, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. The patriotic suggestion of the Captain, to celebrate the day in a manner befitting the great anniversary, met with a hearty response from the company, among whom were zealous Republicans, Democrats and Americans. A committee was appointed to invite the Senator to make an address, and he consented.

First, the Declaration of Independence was read by Sebastian F. Streeter, Esq., of Baltimore; when Senator Davis made an address of singular felicity of diction and impassioned eloquence, and of such a character as to command the admiration of those who listened to it. He commenced by happy allusions to the array of beauty and intelligence that stood before him from all parts of our common country; he then passed in review the condition of the feeble and separate colonies of 1776, and contrasted with it the country now—the only proper republic on earth, as it stood before the world in the wonderful progress in arts, and agriculture, and commerce, and all the elements that constitute a great nation. When thus sailing on the Atlantic, looking to the coast of the United States, he was reminded of those bold refugees from British and French oppression who crossed these waters to found a home in what was then a wilderness. The memory, too, arose of the many sorrowing hearts and oppressed spirits since borne over these waves to that refuge from political oppression which our fathers founded as the home of liberty and the asylum of mankind. Her territory, which now stretches from ocean to ocean, contains a vast interior yet unpeopled; and with a destiny of still further and continued expansion of area, why should the gate of the temple be now shut upon the stranger seeking a home? Rather let it be that the gate be forever open, and an emblematic flag, hereafter as heretofore, wave a welcome to all to come to the modern Abdella—fugitives from political oppression.

Senator Davis dwelt at some length on the right of search question, on the insulting claim which Great Britain made to a peace right to visit our ships. Under the pretense of stopping the slave trade—a trade against which the United States was the first nation to declare its whole and unconditional war—she employed a lucrative commerce we had enjoyed in ivory and other products, on the coast of Africa. The late outrages in the Gulf Sound us, as a people, with domestic quarrels on our hands, but if this power counted on existing divisions and on making them wider, she would shortly know great was her error. The insult was resented by a united people; the Senate, as one man, leaped up against the British pretensions; while England, as suddenly, astonished, withdrew her pretensions. The claim she so long preferred is given up—entirely abandoned. The same spirit which resented insult in the past will resent it in the future. I stand, said the Senator, substantially on the deck of an American vessel; it is American soil; the American flag floats over it; it right to consider the open pathway is perfect. When the blue firmament reflected its own color in the sea, it was the unappropriated property of mankind; and it was arrogant and idle for any nation to deny to the United States her full enjoyment of this common property. It was for the full and undisturbed enjoyment of the rights our fathers, when much less prepared for war than we are now, engaged in the conflict of 1812; and for this right we were ready to strike in 1858. Let a foreign power, under any pretense whatever, insult the American flag, and it will find that we are not a divided people, but that a mighty arm will be raised to smite down the insulters.

And this great country will continue united. Trifling politicians in the South, or in the North, or in the West, may continue to talk otherwise, but it will be of no avail. They are like the mosquitoes around the ox—they annoy but they cannot wound, and never kill. There was a common instinct, which brought all the diversified occupations and various products of these sovereign States; there was a common sentiment of nationality which beat in every American bosom; there were common memories sweet to us all, and though cloudy and occasionally darkened our political sky, the good sense and the good feeling of the people had thus far averted any catastrophe destructive of our Constitution and the Union. It was in fraternity and an elevation of principle which rose superior to sectional or individual aggrandisement, that the foundations of our Union were laid; and if we, the present generation, be worthy of our ancestry, we shall not only protect those foundations from destruction, but build higher and wider this temple of liberty, and inscribe perpetuity upon its tablet.

In the course of this beautiful speech, Senator Davis passed a noble eulogium on our mother country; and dwelt on many reasons why the most cordial friendship should be maintained with her; and he concluded by a tribute to the fair sex—the woman—beautiful woman; to the wondrous educational influence, as the mother, which she exercised over the minds of men. It is ever—at all times—felt and operative; upon the dreary waste of ocean, on the lonely prairie, in the troublous conclaves of the national halls. And when the arm is nerved in the deadly conflicts of the battle field, and the foe is vanquished, then the gentle influences instilled by women do their work, and the heart melts into tears of pity and prompts to deeds of mercy.

After this intellectual repast, then succeeded congratulations; the air was made vocal with song; while, through the foresight of the gallant captain, at the evening hour, the sky about the good ship *Joseph Whitney* was brilliant with those various pyrotechnic displays, which must be so grateful to the spirit of patriotic John Adams—of bonfire and illumination memory.

☞ "You have considerable floating population in this village, hav'n't you?" asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississippi. "Well, yes, rather," was the reply; "about half the year the water is up to the second story windows."

[illegible] ly, apply to J. P. SMITH, No. 18 Front row, Memphis, or myself, on steamer TRADE BOAT.
jy2[illegible]-1m M. L. MILLER.

[illegible] and James F. Johnston, A. M., Memphis, Tennessee.
jun2[illegible]-6m

[illegible] cor. Main and Union sts., Memphis, Ten[illegible]
jun2[illegible]-6m

Lord Malmesbury, Cuba and the Administration.

The great objection to the government of republics is the instability of their policy. Instead of a single head to rule, as in a monarchy, with settled views, which can pervade through a course of years, the chief ruler or counsellor of the State is continually changed. Hence fickleness, instability and freebleness is the policy of republics. Temporary rulers are very apt to act with a view to their temporary authority. To get through their term of service with as little trouble as possible, and to avoid difficulties, the responsibility of originating which they may incur, but which they may not have the power to meet and to settle honorably and creditably, is usually their policy. This has certainly been too much the case with respect to the foreign policy of the United States. The war of 1812 ended without securing to us the right for which it originated, and which still exists a subject for controversy to plague our counsels. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the treaty of Washington, in our own day, were both inconclusive, and have brought to subsequent administrations continual difficulty and danger. And on now, we fear, will the case with the present difficulties with Great Britain concerning the right of search and the African slave trade. Great Britain, in our own waters, brings to, under her guns, fifty-two American vessels, and her officers tread their decks, and demand an exhibition of their papers. If United States cruisers had entered the British Channel and had dared to perpetrate such outrages on her coasters, would Great Britain have submitted to it? Would they have not been seized or sunk? And if, after such gross outrages and insults, our cruisers had got safely out of the British Channel, and we had coolly proposed to treat concerning the matters which we used as our pretexts for perpetrating them, would Great Britain have deigned to treat at all? Would she not have said, "We will not treat on the back of insults. You have chosen unjustifiable force to obtain your ends. Use it if you dare. We will not be bullied into doing even what is right, by any power, much less by you. We will stand just where we were, in defiance of your insolence; and you shall approach us in but one way, if you please—by cannon." Now, if such would have been the course of Great Britain—and who doubts it, understanding the feelings of her statesmen towards the United States—shall we pursue a different and humbler course? Suppose the late communication to our Government, sent by Lord Malmesbury, contains a distinct and unequivocal disclaimer of any right either to search or visit American ships under the protection of the American flag—(a fact which we greatly doubt)—why should the United States treat with any power concerning her duties and obligations on land or sea? Is she to put herself under the moral tuition of any nation, and virtually acknowledge herself, by resting on their aid, incompetent to fulfill them? But when the nation to whom she is to surrender her independence over her own rights and duties, is an old enemy—who, at the very time she proposes to treat, declares the fact that for years past her forward and favorite policy of the United States—a policy directly bearing on the very matter about which she proposes to treat—how can treating be possibly consistent with national dignity or honor? Lord Malmesbury, in his late speech in the House of Lords, used the following language:

"I must say that the conduct of Spain towards us on this question has been marked by the greatest ingratitude. We have taken her part on several occasions against those whom she has suspected of designs adverse to her; it has always been the policy of England and of other European countries to support Spain and defend her in the occupation of Cuba against hostile invasions, as well as to present any agreement by which she might be induced to part with it. But if Spain continues to show that utter want of principle, and that utter and base ingratitude which she has displayed towards this country, which has always been her friend, I do not hesitate to say that she must expect that indifference will be exchanged for enmity, and, instead of our taking her part, she must expect us to leave her to whatever consequences may ensue, whether proceeding from her present conduct or not."

Here is a distinct confession that Great Britain has not only pledged herself to Spain to "support and defend her in the occupation of Cuba against hostile invasions," but she has actually interfered "to prevent any agreement by which she might be induced to part with Cuba." Now, it is notorious that the only nation who have proposed to Spain "any agreement by which she might be induced to part with Cuba," is the United States. We have offered her a hundred millions of money for Cuba. Great Britain interferes and defeats our negotiations. Why has she interfered? Not on account of the African slave trade, over which her tender conscience has so tenderly yearns. That would have been put an end to immediately, on Cuba becoming a member of the United States. On the contrary, she chooses that the African slave trade shall continue, as it always has done, with Cuba belonging to Spain, rather than it should be extinguished by Cuba belonging to the United States. Why, therefore, does she thus thrust herself between Spain and the United States, and defeat the United States in acquiring an island which we deem essential to the safety of our coast and navigation—the key of the Gulf—the mouth of the Mississippi, under the guns of whose fortresses one-half of the coasting trade of the Union must pass?

The answer is plain—national rivalry, jealousy and hate! The negro-phobia of Exeter Hall yields to the old British antipathy to America; and now, at the very time that Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs avows, in the British Parliament, this hostile policy towards the United States on the part of Great Britain with respect to Cuba, he professes to believe that the American Minister in London will easily conclude with him a treaty, by which the African slave trade to Cuba will be effectually suppressed by the agency of the United States. He threatens to leave Spain to close with our negotiations to purchase Cuba, if the Cuban slave trade is not suppressed; and then we are to join him in suppressing the trade, and thus defeat our policy of acquiring Cuba, which his intervention alone prevents. What a profound contempt for American diplomacy do such views present! How easily are we to be pushed around the diplomatic table, to be plucked and cuffed as British insolence or interest shall require. Lord Malmesbury may find out that the statesmen now at the head of our affairs may understand the course which the true dignity and interests of the United States alike demand should be pursued. They may say to him, we neither want your tender mercies nor your assistance to perform the duties we owe to other nations; nor shall we listen to any project of friendly co-operation with you for any purpose whatever, until you shall have ceased your impertinent and hostile intervention between us and other nations in the affairs of this continent.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE INCREASED ARMAMENTS OF FRANCE—A NEW DEVELOPMENT.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in his letter of June 17th (by the *Arabia*) writes as follows:

In regard to the assertion of the London *Times* on the increased armaments of France, and the danger of an English invasion, we have a new development which places an entirely different face on the matter. The *Moniteur* has officially and categorically contradicted the statement of the *Times*. It says that the Government is strictly following the budget of 1858. That may be very true; but the budget of 1858 provided for an enormous increase in the naval force of the country, and England has taken alarm at the rapidity and the energy with which the improvements of the budget of 1858 are being carried out. So both the *Times* and *Moniteur* are right.

But a new development has been made, as I commenced to say, in regard to this question, which is of the greatest importance. It is asserted that immediately after the attempt of Orsini, and as the result of the addresses of the French army published in the *Moniteur*, Lord Palmerston was preparing to launch an immense fleet against the shores of France in case the proper apologies were not made. The Premier is said to have boasted of this to Persigny, and it was partly upon this boast that Mr. Disraeli felt authorized to declare, in his Slough speech, that when he came into power, the country was on the eve of a war with France.

It is believed in France that it is a knowledge of that fact, and of the general aggressive tendencies of Lord Palmerston, that the present Cabinet meets such an extraordinary and unexpected support in the House and in the country. France declares therefore that she has the right, even as an ally of Turkey, to put herself on a war footing with England. She declares that it is fear of England that requires her to build up her navy, and not a necessity for invading England, of which she never thought. So it will be seen that there are two sides of the medal, and that the fear is mutual. This is the French view of the question, and I confess that it is quite as rational as the other.

AN ENGLISH LADY AND SLAVERY.—Miss Murray, in her book on America, presents to abolitionists the following poser:

Is there any part of Africa, the West Indies or South America, where three million negroes are to be found as comfortable, intelligent and religious, or as happy, as in the Southern States?

The same lady in another place has the following paragraph:

As to the separation of families, I see that great pains are taken to avoid that evil. I believe that it hardly occurs more frequently than in England from other causes.

The factory system of England, and the apprentice system of the North separate more families, by a hundred to one, than the slavery system of the South. There is little or no sympathy felt or expected for the poor white labourer in the regions named—there employees being alone interested in making as much out of their sinews, brains and flesh, as possible; for if they die from the effects of intense labor, nothing is lost; while at the South the contrary rule prevails, and in most of the States stringent laws are in force forbidding the separation of families. It is the interest of the slaveholder to feed, clothe, and treat his negroes well. It is the interest of the Northern foreign employers to grind their employees to the utmost limit of human endurance. Here is the precise difference between the free and slave systems of labor. Which is the best? *New Orleans Crescent.*

A CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.—Vermont has become tired of anti-slavery excitement; she has had too much of the good thing, and is now calling lustily to step negroes from coming. Read the following from the Vermont *Patriot*:

"What is to be done with this class of our population, is the point to which the attention of philanthropists and statesmen should be directed. The entering wedge to all action, is the inauguration of some system by which a certain step will be put to the illegal introduction of colored persons into the free States. In other words, a log must be laid across the track of the underground railroad. This would prevent a large yearly increase of that class of population, which is hanging like a millstone around the neck of our industrial progress. Then this the present population by fostering the colonization plan by all possible means, and the question, what shall we do with the free negroes of the North? is in fair way of receiving a practical solution."

Captain Pope's Artesian Well Expedition—Discovery of Springs.

An official report, bearing the date of June 4, 1858, has been received at the War Department giving information that an exploration party, sent from Captain Pope's camp, on the Pecos river, near the mouth of Delaware creek, has discovered a large number of springs on the summit of the Llano Estacado, fifty miles east of the camp, and about half way between the Pecos and the "Mustang Springs," on the emigrant road. There is a hard, gravelly road along the whole distance, very much shorter than the emigrant route.

The following description of the springs is extracted from Captain Pope's report:

* * * * * * *

"Two hundred of these springs—some of them thirty yards in circumference—have been found extending in a direction north and south over a space of nine miles. Everywhere in the neighborhood of the water are found growths of willow trees thirty feet high, and from four to six inches in diameter."

* * * * * * *

"Commencing about three miles north of the 32d parallel, and continuing for nine miles east of the Pecos at this camp, is a range of abrupt white sand hills, seventy or eighty feet higher than the surface of the plain, which extends in a direction a little east of south for about fifty miles. To the east, west, and north, the country descends rapidly from the summit or back bone of these sand hills, which is the highest line for ten or fifteen miles in any direction. Along the very summit of this ridge issue the springs I have mentioned, bubbling up through beds of loose white sand of indefinite or rather undetermined depth. They are not all affected by surface rains, as there is not the slightest evidence on the banks of their ever rising or falling, and the surface drainage is from them in all directions.

"As I have stated, the line of these springs or pools has been traced for nine miles toward the south, exhibiting in this distance two hundred considerable pools of water. In most cases the pools are from three to four feet in depth, but in some of the larger ones the depth is six feet. The water is perfectly transparent, and free from impurities. There seems to have been originally a considerable stream of running water, resembling Delaware creek in character; that is, a succession of deep pools, connected by a swift running stream some two feet wide and with perpendicular banks about three feet high. The sand seems to have drifted before the violent winds along the course of the stream until it has entirely covered the small narrow stream connecting the ponds. This could have readily been done, as the flags, bulrushes, and cane grew so thick and matted along these narrow threads of water as completely to overlap each other from both sides, so that even along Delaware creek the narrow stream connecting the large pools is altogether invisible from the summit of the bank.

"This seems the only way to account for the peculiar character of these springs, and I am still further confirmed in this opinion from the fact that holes were dug in several places between these springs, into which water rose from a depth of several feet, and overflowing the surface immediately ran off in a small stream into the spring to the south."

* * * * * * *

"The lines of survey heretofore made across the 'Llano Estacado' are only a few miles to the north and south of this line of springs, and certainly there is no evidence of the existence of water in the midst of these bare sand hills until you are directly in the middle of them."

LOCAL MATTERS.

THANKS.—For late papers we thank B. M. Miselles, of the *Resolute*, and the obliging McKeevers, of Adams & Co.'s Express.

☞ General THOMAS RIVERS, of Somerville, and General PETER B. STARKE, of Mississippi, are at the Gayoso House.

RECORDER'S COURT.—At this court yesterday there were fourteen cases examined, they were all of the usual stamp, offering no topic of especial interest; whisky was, of course, at the bottom of most of the mischief.

MEMPHIS CLUB.—We are requested by the Secretary of this club to call a meeting of the members at their rooms this evening at 8 o'clock; a full attendance is requested, as there will be business of importance brought before the meeting.

THE NEW ROUTE.—The *Philadelphia* left last night with a quantity of cotton, to go east by the St. Louis route. Our merchants are determined to give this experiment a fair trial, and the projectors of it are confident of success.

WANTED.—A temporary foot bridge is much wanted over the bayou at Market street, by which pedestrians will be able to pass to and fro until the bridge lately carried off is restored. We are requested to call the attention of the city officers to this subject.

CRIMINAL COURT.—At this court yesterday the jury in the case of MARCELLI, charged with the killing of N. B. SANDERS were discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict. In the case of WINTERS for shooting TORPEY nine jurors had been obtained at the time the court adjourned.

SPRINKLING.—The steam engine down at the levee, we are glad to state, has escaped serious injury though so long beneath the water, it was at work yesterday, and now the work of street sprinkling, says our friend TUCKER, will go on regularly. The crystal drops will be welcome. "Down with the dust" is our motto.

DEAD.—Esq. HORNE was called upon as Coroner, yesterday, to attend an inquest over the body of a negro at Mrs. STARK's, near Morning Sun. It was stated that three days ago the overseer whipped the negro with great severity, and on Monday night he died. The parties who called upon the Coroner stated that on learning the negroe's death the overseer went off.

FAST DRIVING.—This practice has become very prevalent in this city, and will, one of these days, lead to some deplorable occurrence. Day by day we see buggys and horses driven through the streets in the most reckless manner. It is true the police have a drayman up about once a month for this offense, but they never arrest one of the "respectable" violators of the law; we hope the new police will not be remiss in this.

INQUEST.—Coroner HORNE yesterday held an inquest over the body of JOHN J. WALSH, who died in jail. This man has been immured in prison, with a brief interval, since the latter end of January last. The crime for which he has been compelled to pine in a dungeon and herd among outcasts was *insanity!* God had smitten him with misfortune and man treated him as a criminal; literally they "numbered him with transgressors." He was relieved by death from his sufferings yesterday. There is another insane man remaining in jail, and the Jail Committee of the Council will, we presume, be led by this occurrence to take immediate steps for his removal to the Asylum.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—We are pleased to learn that there is an effort being made to organize the "Cadets of Temperance" in our city. A meeting will be held for this purpose at the counting room of G. B. LOCKE & CO., on Friday night next, at 7½ o'clock, where it is to be hoped a goodly number of our youths over the age of 12 years will attend. This is a laudable enterprise, and parents should look to it and afford their sons the necessary *material aid*, and persuade them to join it, for it is truly said "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." If youths are temperate, and learn to appreciate the benefits of temperance until they are of age, there will be but few drunkards among them after that period.

HARDIN SPRINGS.—A friend, writing to this office from Hardin Springs, gives the following pleasant account of the company assembled there:

"This pleasant place is gradually filling up, and there are now visitors here from Texas, New Orleans, Deer Creek, and other parts of Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia. Large accessions from Memphis and the neighboring counties in Tennessee and Mississippi are looked for next week. We have every conceivable adjunct here to make the hours fly on halcyon wings. Those who may desire to get away from the heat and dust of the city, and to realize the delights of "a lodge in some vast wilderness—some boundless contiguity of shade," with all the modern appliances of comfort and luxury thrown in, should come here as quickly as possible.

CITIZENS' BANK.—The card of Captain TURNER, published yesterday, announcing the separation of his connection with the Citizens' Bank, stated: "W. A. JONES will be in the Bank and pay all depositors." This announcement brought together at the Bank, early in the morning, a large crowd of citizens, all anxious to have an interview with the respected gentleman mentioned in the card. After lingering about for from two to three hours, discussing the past and speculating on the future of the institution, the crowd gradually melted away in consequence of the Bank remaining closed, and the gentleman whose presence was so much desired not appearing for the performance of the part allotted to him in the card of Captain TURNER. Throughout the day individuals from time to time approached the Bank, but finding that the doors and shutters continued unopened, they retired, with disappointed looks and expressions that were indictive neither of resignation to Providence nor attachment to the banking arrangements of the State of Tennessee.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW YORK.—Considerable anxiety has been awakened by the arrival at the New York Quarantine, within the last few days, of several vessels from Cuban ports, with cases of yellow fever on board, in its most virulent form. Two of the vessels—the American ship *Grotto*, of Bath, bound to Scotland, and the British ship *Susanne*, bound to Liverpool—were obliged to make New York, on account of having lost portions of their crews, and the remainder being down with the fever, so as to be unable to work the ship. The captain of the *Susanne* (Robert BEVERIDGE) died on the third day out of Matanzas; two of the crew soon followed him, and five others were taken down with the disease. The ship *Grotto*, Capt. Dunlevy, which sailed from Sagua la Grande on the 25th of June, lost two of her crew shortly after leaving port. The captain was also taken sick, and, finding he would not be able to continue his voyage, ordered the vessel into New York. He died on Monday morning, an hour after his ship had been fallen in with by the steam-tug *Hunter*. The ship *Greenland* also arrived on Tuesday from Havana, the former captain (BATES, of Augusta, Me.,) having lost his wife and only son by yellow fever. Capt. VARNUM, formerly first mate of the barque *Ocean Home*, brought the ship to New York, and was landed at Quarantine, very sick with the fever.

SUICIDED.—The subsidence of the back water at the lower end of the bayou, has relieved the gardens and houses of many citizens there from the presence of water, but a legacy has been left behind in the shape of a plentiful deposit of mud; the hot sun acting upon this, is producing a stench by no means either agreeable or healthful. At the flatboat landing several boats are stranded, and the effluvia arising from decomposing filth remaining in them is extremely offensive. The Wharfmaster, Mr. WOLFE, will adopt stringent measures with respect to these nuisances, unless the owners of the boats instantly remove them.

LADIES' AUCTION.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, all the ladies of Memphis should attend the ladies' auction advertised by GEORGE W. HANNA, at 233 Main street. The selection comprises every description of dress goods, and as *hard times* are upon us, it behooves heads of families to economize. By a special order, none but ladies will be admitted to attend the sale. It

☞ 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.

PROFESSOR BYRD.—We were gratified to meet, on yesterday, Professor BYRD, of the Commercial College. He has been on a business trip to Louisville and Cincinnati, disposing of his celebrated copying presses and cards. He will remain at his College, 262 Main street, where he is prepared to teach writing and bookkeeping upon his improved method. jy11-1w

TENNESSEE BANK MONEY.—Messrs. FORE & BROTHERS will sell goods at cost for Tennessee bank money at par. jly10-1m

Port of Memphis.

Arrivals and Departures.

TUESDAY, July 13, 1858.

Woodford, Louisville to New Orleans.
Lacey, St. Louis to New Orleans.

The river is beginning to assume somewhat of its accustomed appearance, and a large addition to our stock of dry land is made daily. From Monday evening to last evening the fall was 34 inches.

The Langley, Sam. Woods, clerk, leaves at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Napoleon; she is a nice boat and unfailing to her time. Passengers for Napoleon will find the Langley a good boat to travel on

The Resolute, Bagher master, will leave at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Cincinnati. Persons bound up the Ohio will find on the Resolute every convenience and attention.

The Powell is taking in cotton for New Orleans, and will leave for that port this evening on the arrival of the cars.

Hotel Arrivals.

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

J. L. Thrippe, city.
J. Robbins, "
P Leonard, Ark.
H S Clark, Mo
J W Gaston, Tenn.
Miss Linda Baugh, H S, Miss
R D Baugh, city.
R Smith, "
A D Gwynne, "
Jesse Neil, Tenn.
P H Thompson, Miss.
Jas B Tyler, M & T R R.
R N Williams, Tenn.
J H Prentiss, city.
H A Jones, "
Robt Jones, "
Wm A Cravens, Ky.
R W Mentor, "
John Applebee, city.
S C Hutchison, Tenn.
N R Cox, Miss.
J P Hobgood, "
Wm M Moody, Tenn.
D G Reed, "
O Rivers, "
A Jackson, Hermitage, Tenn.
J W Ratcliff, "
John Fisher, Ala.
Mrs Boulding, "
F Lewis, city.
Miss Adams, Tenn.
B R Campbell, "
Sarah Campbell, "
Master Campbell, "
I H Bryan, "
T A Simmons, "
T L Lewis, "
T Newsome, Miss.
Mrs Newsome, "
Col S K Thornton, Ga.
Geo W Trotter, returned.
J C Brown, Miss.
Geo Brown, Ala.
J C Brown, Miss.
R A Sturrus, "
D W Mackys, Miss.
J P Hasson, Ark.
R S Spillman, city.
W G Day, Tenn
J M Webb, "
D Adams, city.
H L Bolford, "
Jas A Johnson, Tenn.
Sam'l W Foster, "
Miss Foote, "
H P Handy, "
Robt Knox, "
Mrs Knox, "
Miss Knox, "
G Crane, "
W H Craft, Ga.
F W Bell, Miss.
Mrs Smith, Ky.
J P