Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY,::::::MAY 25, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT,

WM. T. AVERY

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SHELBY COUNTY,

J. P. FARRELLY & W. T. FARLEY

THE APPEAL—Is regularly discontinued at the end of the time paid for, unless renewed in advance.

THE CANVASS.

We have the most gratifying verbal accounts from the speaking at Somerville last Monday, between the candidates for Governor. We know of no canvass in the State, since our first observation of political contests, in which the advantage so entirely predominated in favor of Democracy. The issues made by Gov. HARRIS are not only strong but unanswerable, and urged with a force and ability rarely equaled. Col. NETHERLAND, on the contrary, dwells upon immaterial points, and seems more desirous of gaining a reputation for strategy than one of force and power. We predict for HARRIS a gain of not less than five thousand votes in the State.

COL. NETHERLAND'S RECORD—HIS PRESENT AND FUTURE POLICY.

There is an evident determination on the part of Col. NETHERLAND and his political friends, to withdraw or detach the present canvass so far as possible from all connection with national politics, and confine it to matters of State policy and other minor matters. As evidence of this, Col. NETHERLAND makes a most feeble defense of the grave charges preferred against the southern wing of the Opposition, relative to a disposition and determination to coalesce with the Republicans of the North in order to defeat the Democracy. He argues that the slavery question is settled, and can no longer be made an issue, and that it is a humbug. This is a singular position for a southern man to take, when he must know that Black-Republicanism was never more formidable, nor more resolutely bent upon mischief, than at the present time. But we shall refer to these points at some future time. Our purpose for the present is merely to ask the attention of our readers to the following article from the Nashville *Union*, which has exclusive reference to Col. NETHERLAND's State policy:

GRAVE QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.—Among the most pertinent questions of State policy connected with this canvass are, first, the policy of our exemption laws; secondly, the policy of our revenue laws; thirdly, the character of appropriations which the Legislature should make from the public treasury; and fourthly, the policy that should be adopted relative to banks.

These are grave questions for consideration. They immediately concern the pocket-nerve of every man in the State. The respective positions of the candidates for Governor and for the Legislature on these subjects, should be clearly defined and well understood by the people.

It will be the young constitutional duty of Col. NETHERLAND, if elected, to make recommendations to the Legislature upon each of these questions. We are gratified, therefore, that his position upon them is clearly defined; not in his recent speeches, but in his record as a legislator.

First; to the policy of exemption laws—that is, of securing to the head of a family, against all contingencies, those articles which are absolutely necessary as a means of subsistence to the mothers and children of the country—Col. NETHERLAND, judging by his public record, *stands opposed*. As a member of the Legislature of 1829 he took his stand upon this question and labored to defeat the law passed at that session, exempting from execution the last hoe, the last plow, the last wedge, the last horse or mule of the husband-man; and the last set of tools belonging to the mechanic. There were but few, at that time who agreed with Col. NETHERLAND in his illiberal policy toward the laboring classes; but he did not change his course on this, as has been his custom on other questions. His views seem to have been matured and his policy fixed; for, while a member of a subsequent legislature, a bill was introduced to repeal so much of the exemption law as related to the mechanics, and he voted for such repeal. The journals of the legislature do not give us the arguments upon those measures; but we are sure they would fail to convince the public of his wisdom as a legislator in this particular. There is nothing more firmly fixed upon our statute books than the exemption laws, and however deep-seated may be Col. NETHERLAND's prejudices toward them, he dare not declare his policy and advocate it upon the stump.

Secondly: As to the proper policy of our revenue system for the support of the State Government, Col. NETHERLAND's position is equally well defined, notwithstanding he may seek to avoid its discussion in this canvass. There is no matter about which the people feel a deeper concern than the subject of taxation. It was the unequal and unjust taxation of the mother country that drove our forefathers to revolution, and which made them so particular in the establishment of our Federal and State governments, to make the burdens of taxation fall equally upon the people, consistently with that sense of justice which is the very soul of our republican system. The history of all governments up to that time had been a history of wrongs and oppressions. The strong had tyrannized over the weak. The power of concentrated capital had relieved itself of all the burdens of government, and placed them upon the shoulders of labor. The fruits of the toiling husbandman and mechanic were taken to uphold institutions, the chief benefits of which were enjoyed by the wealthy nobility. The tendency of capital had always been the same. It was the general equality of our forefathers, and the oppression to which they had been subjected, that enabled them to establish a free government and equal laws upon the continent. But in the times of the revolution, and ever since, wealth has been unfriendly to liberty, because liberty brought with it greater equality, and exemption to labor from that unjust and oppressive taxation which the power of capital had always levied upon it. There has ever been a party in the country representing these unjust demands of capital. There has always been a party resisting such demands and upholding the rights and equality of labor; and these parties, let names change as they may, will continue to exist so long as avarice and selfishness are traits in the human character. Col. NETHERLAND believes in a system of taxation which will throw the burdens of government upon labor to the exemption of capital and wealth. His record upon this subject, brief as it is, is clear and well defined. As a member of the Legislature, in arranging the revenue of the State—notwithstanding he was unwilling to exempt from execution the last hoe, the last plow, and the last horse or mule, of the husbandman, and the last tools in the hands of the mechanic—he endeavored to impose upon these classes the main burdens of government, and *sought to exempt from taxation all capital above five hundred dollars in the hands of the shaver*. He voted, furthermore, to exempt from taxation all pleasure carriages used for the display and ease of wealth. Singular as may seem these charges, they are proven by the public records, and are not controverted by Col. NETHERLAND's friends. Upon this policy, also, the people must pass in the ensuing election. If they agree with Col. NETHERLAND that the revenue of the State should be collected off of labor to the exemption of capital, then they should elect him and his party.

Thirdly as in the character of appropriations that should be made from the public treasury, Colonel NETHERLAND's position is equally well defined. The amount of taxes imposed upon the people for purposes of government necessarily depends upon the number and character of appropriations made by the Legislature from the Treasury of the State. If the Legislature objects strictly legitimate the amount of revenue required from the people will be necessarily less than if the appropriations are extended to purposes of an unconstitutional or even doubtful character. Since 1845, the last time the Democratic party had control of the Legislature, up to 1857, the taxes of the State had enormously increased, and it remains for the people to say whether they shall continue in the same ratio, or be reduced to an economical standard. If they elect Col. NETHERLAND and his party, and inaugurate the policy touching appropriations to which he is committed, the taxes of the State must continue to increase. We base this assertion upon the fact that he introduced and endeavored to pass through the Legislature of 1857-8, a bill appropriating $10,000 of bonds of the State to an Odd Fellows' Lodge. If it is legitimate to appropriate the bonds of the State, which the people have to redeem, to our private association, it is equally legitimate to appropriate them to other associations, and not to do so would make the Legislature but the more partial in its character. He also advocated the policy of appropriating from the treasury of the State, money to be used in cleaning out creeks, that only serve a neighborhood or two, and are no more for the general good than would be the opening of a neighborhood road, or the construction of a merchant mill. He also voted to take from the public treasury money for the endowment of Colleges for the education of the professional classes—money collected by revenue officers from the very men in whose hands he had refused to exempt from execution the last hoe, the last plow, and the last hammer. This question of appropriations will also come before the next, as it has before every preceding Legislature, and it becomes a matter for the people to determine whether they approve or condemn the policy of Col. Netherland and his party.

Fourthly: The policy to be adopted relative to banks, has awakened general interest, and, while professing great frankness on the subject, Col. Netherland and his party would like to conceal the real position to which he stands committed by the promptings of his federal nature. He chooses to place himself before the people as the candidate of existing banks. The restrictions thrown around them by the last Legislature were opposed by the representatives of his party. In what respect they would reform the present system if left solely to them, the public are only informed so far as they can gather it from the position taken by Col. Netherland when in the Legislature eight years ago. He favored them, by his votes, the policy of exempting the stockholders of banks from "individual liabilities" for the redemption of their notes, which are generally found circulating among the laboring people, and of making them individually liable to depositors, who are generally found in the cities and towns among the commercial classes. While concurring with him as to the propriety of this security to depositors, we are unable to see what claim they have to security that cannot be urged with ten-fold force by the innocent and unprotected note holders. The merchant who makes his deposits with a particular bank acts from no compulsion. It is a mere private convenience, and a transaction to which the State is in no way a party. He does it upon his own responsibility and upon his own judgment.

Not so with the people, scattered over the country, who have received the issue of the banks, created by the State, as so much value for their labor. They are compelled to receive such currency as is found in circulation and authorized by the laws. They are at the mercy of the banks, and when a failure, defalcation or suspension occurs, they are the last to receive the intelligence, and, consequently, the least protected of its creditors. And yet the policy of Col. Netherland is to give a security to depositors which he denies to the holders of the notes. Col. Netherland further insists that the banks shall have "vested rights," and that the Legislature shall not retain the power to alter or repeal their charters when, by mismanagement or otherwise, they fail to subserve the public good, and have become a public evil. He is not afraid to trust the people to the tender mercies of the banks, but he is unwilling to trust the banks within reach of the people. He is not afraid that the banks, in their charity, will wrong the people; but he is afraid that the people, in their injustice, will wrong the banks. It becomes well to inquire, therefore, if Col. Netherland is elected Governor, will it be as the champion of the banks or the champion of the people; and regarding the banks as more honest than the people, whose interest will be most secure, the banks or the champion of the people; and regarding the banks as more honest than the people, whose interest will be most secure, those in the banks or the people? These are grave questions to be considered. They concern the pocket-nerve of every man in the State. The respective positions of the candidates for Governor and for the Legislature on these subjects, should be clearly defined and well understood by the people.

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ISTHMUS, MEXICAN AND CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The United States mail steamship *Costaricaolous* reached New Orleans on Friday morning last, bringing two weeks later intelligence from the Isthmus and the Mexican Pacific side, one week later from the Gulf slope and coast, and the regular semi-monthly California and Pacific mails, from San Francisco, the 5th instant.

The British sloop-of-war *Alert*, with two million five hundred thousand dollars of Mexican specie on board, arrived at Acapulco on the 12th, from Mazatlan and San Blas, and left for Panama the same day.

The first rains of the wet season have already begun to fall on the Isthmus, though yet only in detached showers. These, however, have sensibly affected the river, the navigation of which had scarcely improved. The last trip the iron steamer *Sachil* was able to go up to near Brewers, within eighteen miles of the town of Sachil.

An American citizen, name unknown, was shot at Tehuantepec last week by the native guard—whether by design, or accidentally, is not stated.

An American wedding was celebrated on board the steamship *Costaricaolous*, while in the port of Minatitlan. Capt. Wilson kindly substituted the use of his spacious saloon for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. A. C. Allen, U. S. Consul, the Padre refusing, on account of both parties being American and Protestants. The ceremony was graced by the presence of the Hon. Robert M. McLane, U. S. Minister to Mexico, who also witnessed the signing of the marriage contract.

The United States Minister to Mexico, Hon. Robert M. McLane, had been at Tampico and Minatitlan for the purpose of communicating with the *Costaricaolous*, which brought official dispatches for the Native Minister. He left Minatitlan on his return to Vera Cruz on the 16th, and would again communicate with the Government by the *Tennessee*.

Advices from Vera Cruz are to the 14th inst. No event of much importance had occurred.

Gen. Robles was still at Jalapa, which he was fortifying, and both roads leading to the capital were likewise in the hands of the Church party. Anjudis was still also in the interior, watching Roble's movements, but from the scarcity of provisions was compelled to hold his men in detached squadrons, and was consequently incapable, for the present, of any effective movement on Jalapa. The troops which were sent from Vera Cruz to reinforce him, had proceeded only as far as the National Bridge, (Puente Nacional) when they heard of his destitute condition. There they halted, they themselves being deficient in supplies, and the main body still remained there at last accounts, though many have returned to the city.

Degollado was still at Morelia, whence he had issued a proclamation to the Liberal army throughout the Republic, commanding the immediate execution of every "officer" taken in arms against the Constitutional Government, in retaliation of the atrocities committed by Miramon, Marquez and Mejia at Tacubaya.

The civil war, however, makes but little progress. The whole country is more or less destitute of provisions, and money everywhere wanting. Neither party had other means than their credit for carrying on the war, and on that no money could be raised. Both saw better prospects for the future. On account of the war audits, periodical vavapes, and the consequent uncertainty of property, there was no inducement to cultivate the soil, and in all parts of the Republic the richest haciendas were lying idle.

Affairs at the city of Mexico are in statu quo, and the news of the defeat of the reactionists, under Gen. Mejia, is fully confirmed by intelligence there received. The engagement took place on the 6th ult., Mejia being accompanied by Gen. Woll, and they were marching on San Luis Potosi at the time. The Liberal forces were under command of Zuazua and Zaragoza, of the army of the North. The rout was complete, but the General escaped. So soon as this disastrous affair became known, Gen. Marquez, who had left the city on a campaign against Degollado, was recalled, and on his way as far as Toluca, was recalled, and ordered at once to join his forces to those of Mejia.

The correspondent of the *Picayune*, writing from Tehuantepec, says:

What are so many of Walker's men crossing the Isthmus for, now? There is a rumor in Tehuantepec that he is coming down in a steamer from San Francisco, and going to land at Ventosa. Passengers by the Oregon report here that Gen. Walker was on board the Oriziaba with three hundred men. She arrived at Acapulco a day before the Oregon sailed; nobody saw him, but they all assert that he was there. I have myself heard nothing from Colimotz, but it is certain Walker has left San Francisco for some point south. Henf is very sick at the hotel here.

Letters from Oaxaca state the church party have been successful in the whole northern part of Mexico, and that they are expected in the city daily. The party here are on the qui vive day and night, and not a night passes but some unwary traveler is either shot or stabbed at. Wood and myself were shot at while sitting at our own window, and when we expostulated with them, received no satisfaction whatever. I sincerely wish that the other party may get possession of this place; it cannot make matters worse.

There is nothing striking in the California news. The *Delta* says:

Day after day adds additional proof to the gratifying fact that California is perfectly adequate to supply her own wants. Whether we look to the products of agriculture, mines, commerce or manufacture, the result is equally honorable to our own capabilities.

The Marysville correspondent of the Sierra *Democrat*, writing on the 19th of April, gives the following account of the great land slide at Monte Cristo, by which four persons were buried alive:

On Monday evening, at about sundown, the inhabitants of Monte Cristo were startled by a rumbling noise like that of an earthquake. The earth had parted, and a large mass, about twenty-five feet in width, and of great bulk, was precipitated down the mountain side, a distance of about four hundred feet, carrying away three dwelling houses. There was a great consternation among the inhabitants in that part of town. It was soon ascertained that four persons were missing, Mrs. Howe and two of her children, one an infant, and the other a little girl between two and three years of age, and also the little son of Mrs. P. Wright, aged four years. The city turned out immediately after the accident in search of the missing, and recovered the dead bodies of Mrs. Wright's boy and that of Mrs. Howe's infant. That night about 9 o'clock, there was another avalanche, which compelled those in the neighborhood to flee from the threatened danger. Early this morning the search was resumed, when Mrs. Howe's body was found, having a large beam resting upon the neck. She must have been killed almost instantly. The body of Mrs. Howe's little girl not found up to the time our informant left; another child of Mrs. Howe, a bright girl of about seven years, was carried on the top of the avalanche, and was saved, though considerably bruised and scratched.

Business was generally dull and prices low, and the market was overstocked with goods which were selling below the cost of importation. Money matters were exceedingly stringent.

At Frazer river the miners are doing well.

The principal news from British Columbia concerns the mines and mining operations, which the Victoria *Gazette* considers very prosperous. According to that paper, $250,000 in treasure were shipped between March 1st and April 19th. It also says that more than $1,000,000 was received from the Frazer mines, between April 20th, 1858, and April 20th, 1859. The *Enterprise* arrived at Victoria on the 22nd, from Frazer river, bringing $250,000 in dust. Governor Douglas is about going upon the government the necessity of establishing a mint at Vancouver Island.

From the Sandwich Islands advices are to the 16th ult., nineteen days later. The volcanic eruptions continue. The whaling season is about over. The average catch was 2000 barrels sperm and 19,000 whale oil.

King Kamehameha has addressed a message to the Legislature, advising the following alterations in the Constitution:

1. That the Ministers be allowed to be chosen to the Lower House.

2. That the King be authorized to increase the number of nobles or persons entitled to hold seats in the Upper House.

3. That the number of Representatives be limited to not exceed twenty, instead of twenty-four to forty, as at present.

4. That a property qualification be required of Representatives.

5. That the pay of Representatives be fixed for the session.

Advices from Oregon are to the 20th ult., from Portland. The Democratic State Convention met at Salem on 20th April, and the National Republican State Convention met at the same place next day. Both conventions published their formal "platform." The Democrats nominated Lansing Stout as their candidate for Representative to Congress. The Republicans nominated David Logan.

The Portland Advertiser furnishes the following sad intelligence:

Captains Archer and Fraser, Fort Simcoe, with their companies, have been ordered to take up the line for Okanagan, to arrive there on the 1st of June, to join the Boundary commission. A lieutenant, with fifteen men, will remain in charge of Fort Simcoe, which position, we learn, to be turned over to the Indian Department. Major Hagadorn, with two companies, proceeds direct from Fort Dalles to Fort Colville, and will operate in that region during the ensuing season. It is supposed that his operations will serve as a check upon the Indians. We also learn that several companies will go from Fort Vancouver to Snake river, and up it as far as Fort Boise; it is not reported under whose command.

The following from a letter of the 40th ult., furnishes the latest intelligence of the expedition against the Mojave Indians:

The Colorado expedition, under Col. Hoffman, arrived at the Monument Mountains, 121 miles north of Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, this morning. The chief Chief Chasp Gaston to this point is the hardest that it has ever been my lot to travel, and it is the roughest travelling that the oldest campaigner of the 6th Infantry can recollect of. However, the expedition is progressing rapidly, and in five or six days' march will probably be in the heart of the Mojave country, where it is said the Indians are prepared to meet and fight the expedition, and eat the mules.

HORSE SHOE ROBINSON.—A correspondent of the Anderson (S. C) *Gazette*, in giving a sketch of the romantic scenery of Pickens District, has the following of one of the most beautiful characters of American history:

It was on the banks of the beautiful Chauga that Horse Shoe Robinson lived. Here it was that the Hon. J. P. Kennedy found the old warrior, and gathered the facts for his celebrated tale, which has placed him in the front ranks of the authors of his day. Lind the pleasure of visiting the house in which Horse Shoe Robinson lived, and was told by the proprietor (Mr. Hughes) that the old hero built it with his own hands. The place still bears his name. He has long since been gathered to his fathers, and I've heard that near Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, a rude stone, upon which is a roughly carved horse shoe, marks the resting place of the good old man.

GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

APPOINTMENTS OF GOV. HARRIS AND COL. NETHERLAND FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

NASHVILLE, April 16, 1859.—The undersigned, at the request of Gov. Harris and Col. Netherland, have agreed upon the following times and places for addressing the people in the Gubernatorial Canvass. Gov. Harris is to open on the first day, and then they are to open and close alternately. No other appointments are to be made during the canvass, and they are to speak under the usual rules to division of time in their addresses. ANDREW EWING, NEILL S. BROWN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jackson	Wednesday, May	25
Lexington	Thursday, "	26
Savannah	Friday, "	27
Waynesboro	Saturday, "	28
Lawrenceburg	Monday, "	30
Pulaski	Tuesday, "	31
Columbia	Wednesday, June	1
Cedarville	Thursday, "	2
Lewisburg	Friday, "	3
Franklin	Friday, "	10
Shelbyville	Saturday, "	11
Bedford	Monday, "	13
Shelbyville	Tuesday, "	14
Lewisburg	Wednesday, "	15
Winchester	Thursday, "	16
Manchester	Friday, "	17
McMinnville	Saturday, "	18
Lebanon	Monday, "	20
Carthage	Tuesday, "	21
Gallatin	Thursday, "	23
Hartsville	Friday, "	24
Cross Plains	Saturday, "	25
Springfield	Monday, "	27
Clarksville	Tuesday, "	28
Dickson	Thursday, "	30
Dickson	Saturday, July	2
Alexandria	Monday, "	4
Manchester	Tuesday, "	12
Murfreesboro	Wednesday, "	13
Knoxville	Thursday, "	14
Sevierville	Friday, "	15
Dandridge	Saturday, "	16
Newport	Monday, "	18
Greeneville	Tuesday, "	19
Jonesboro	Wednesday, "	20
Elizabethton	Thursday, "	21
Elizabethton	Friday, "	22
Elizabethton	Saturday, "	23
Kingsport	Monday, "	25
Rogersville	Tuesday, "	26
Rutledge	Wednesday, "	27
Morristown	Thursday, "	28
Morristown	Saturday, "	30
Jefferson	Monday, August	1
Dandridge	Tuesday, "	2

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. John V. Wright will address his fellow-citizens of the Seventh Congressional District as follows:

Purdy, McNairy county, Monday, June 6th.
Joe Anderson's, McNairy county, Saturday, June 18th.
Hernando, Desoto county, Monday, June 20th.
Delaware, Benton county, Monday, June 27th.
Hickory Flat, Benton county, Wednesday, June 29th.
Wallace's, Hardin county, Thursday, July 1st.
Camden, Benton county, Friday, June 24th.
Waverly, Humphreys county, Saturday, June 25th.
Clarksville, Humphreys county, Monday, June 27th.
Dr. Spence's, Hickman county, Tuesday, June 28.
Centerville, Hickman county, Saturday, June 30th.
Beaver Dam Springs, Hickman county, Thursday, June 30th.
Hickman, Fulton county, Friday, July 1st.
Union, Perry county, Saturday, July 2d.
Newburg, Perry county, Monday, July 4th.
Cypress Grove, Perry county, Wednesday, July 6th.
Pilsack, Giles county, Thursday, July 7th.
Lawrence, Lawrence county, Friday, July 8th.
Lawrenceburg, Lawrence county, Saturday, July 9th.
Shoal Creek, Lawrence county, Monday, July 11th.
Athens, Wayne county, Wednesday, July 13th.
Waynesboro, Wayne county, Thursday, July 14th.
Beech Grove, Bedford county, Friday, July 15th.
Shelbyville, Bedford county, Saturday, July 16th.
Rebecca Tan Yard, Bedford county, Tuesday, July 19.
Tyree Springs, Davidson county, Wednesday, July 20.
Wade's Place, Hardeman county, Thursday, July 21.
Bolivar, Hardeman county, Friday, July 22.
Sandersville, Hardeman county, Saturday, July 23.
Somerville, Fayette county, Monday, July 11.
Moscow, Fayette county, Tuesday, July 12.
Oakland, Fayette county, Wednesday, July 13.
Mulberry Grove, Fayette county, Thursday, July 14.
Collierville, Tipton county, Friday, July 15.
Drummond Flat, Shelby county, Saturday, July 16.
Fort Pickering, Shelby county, Monday, July 18.
Raleigh, Shelby county, Tuesday, July 19.
Germantown, Shelby county, Wednesday, July 20.
Memphis, Exchange Building, Thursday, July 21.
Memphis, Court House, Friday, July 22.
The discussion is to begin at 11 o'clock A. M. each day. DAVID M. CURRIN,
JNO. L. T. SNEED,
WM. T. AVERY.

APPOINTMENTS.

The undersigned, candidates for Congress, will address the people at the following times and places:

Germantown, Shelby county, Monday, June 13.
Collierville, Shelby county, Tuesday, June 14.
Somerville, Fayette county, Wednesday, June 15.
Grand Junction, Hardeman county, Thursday, June 16.
Bolivar, Hardeman county, Friday, June 17.
Medon, near Clumpkin's, Madison county, Gen. M. was accompanied by Gen. Woll, and they were marching on San Luis Potosi at the time. The Liberal forces were under command of Zuazua and Zaragoza, of the army of the North. The rout was complete, but the General escaped. So soon as this disastrous affair became known, Gen. Marquez, who had left the city on a campaign against Degollado, was recalled, and on his way as far as Toluca, was recalled, and ordered at once to join his forces to those of Mejia.

The correspondent of the *Picayune*, writing from Tehuantepec, says:

What are so many of Walker's men crossing the Isthmus for, now? There is a rumor in Tehuantepec that he is coming down in a steamer from San Francisco, and going to land at Ventosa. Passengers by the Oregon report here that Gen. Walker was on board the Oriziaba with three hundred men. She arrived at Acapulco a day before the Oregon sailed; nobody saw him, but they all assert that he was there. I have myself heard nothing from Colimotz, but it is certain Walker has left San Francisco for some point south. Henf is very sick at the hotel here.

Letters from Oaxaca state the church party have been successful in the whole northern part of Mexico, and that they are expected in the city daily. The party here are on the qui vive day and night, and not a night passes but some unwary traveler is either shot or stabbed at. Wood and myself were shot at while sitting at our own window, and when we expostulated with them, received no satisfaction whatever. I sincerely wish that the other party may get possession of this place; it cannot make matters worse.

There is nothing striking in the California news. The *Delta* says:

Day after day adds additional proof to the gratifying fact that California is perfectly adequate to supply her own wants. Whether we look to the products of agriculture, mines, commerce or manufacture, the result is equally honorable to our own capabilities.

The Marysville correspondent of the Sierra *Democrat*, writing on the 19th of April, gives the following account of the great land slide at Monte Cristo, by which four persons were buried alive:

On Monday evening, at about sundown, the inhabitants of Monte Cristo were startled by a rumbling noise like that of an earthquake. The earth had parted, and a large mass, about twenty-five feet in width, and of great bulk, was precipitated down the mountain side, a distance of about four hundred feet, carrying away three dwelling houses. There was a great consternation among the inhabitants in that part of town. It was soon ascertained that four persons were missing, Mrs. Howe and two of her children, one an infant, and the other a little girl between two and three years of age, and also the little son of Mrs. P. Wright, aged four years. The city turned out immediately after the accident in search of the missing, and recovered the dead bodies of Mrs. Wright's boy and that of Mrs. Howe's infant. That night about 9 o'clock, there was another avalanche, which compelled those in the neighborhood to flee from the threatened danger. Early this morning the search was renewed, when Mrs. Howe's body was found, having a large beam resting upon the neck. She must have been killed almost instantly. The body of Mrs. Howe's little girl not found up to the time our informant left; another child of Mrs. Howe, a bright girl of about seven years, was carried on the top of the avalanche, and was saved, though considerably bruised and scratched.

Business was generally dull and prices low, and the market was overstocked with goods which were selling below the cost of importation. Money matters were exceedingly stringent.

At Frazer river the miners are doing well.

The principal news from British Columbia concerns the mines and mining operations, which the Victoria *Gazette* considers very prosperous. According to that paper, $250,000 in treasure were shipped between March 1st and April 19th. It also says that more than $1,000,000 was received from the Frazer mines, between April 20th, 1858, and April 20th, 1859. The *Enterprise* arrived at Victoria on the 22nd, from Frazer river, bringing $250,000 in dust. Governor Douglas is about going upon the government the necessity of establishing a mint at Vancouver Island.

From the Sandwich Islands advices are to the 16th ult., nineteen days later. The volcanic eruptions continue. The whaling season is about over. The average catch was 2000 barrels sperm and 19,000 whale oil.

King Kamehameha has addressed a message to the Legislature, advising the following alterations in the Constitution:

1. That the Ministers be allowed to be chosen to the Lower House.

2. That the King be authorized to increase the number of nobles or persons entitled to hold seats in the Upper House.

3. That the number of Representatives be limited to not exceed twenty, instead of twenty-four to forty, as at present.

4. That a property qualification be required of Representatives.

5. That the pay of Representatives be fixed for the session.

Advices from Oregon are to the 20th ult., from Portland. The Democratic State Convention met at Salem on 20th April, and the National Republican State Convention met at the same place next day. Both conventions published their formal "platform." The Democrats nominated Lansing Stout as their candidate for Representative to Congress. The Republicans nominated David Logan.

The Portland Advertiser furnishes the following sad intelligence:

Captains Archer and Fraser, Fort Simcoe, with their companies, have been ordered to take up the line for Okanagan, to arrive there on the 1st of June, to join the Boundary commission. A lieutenant, with fifteen men, will remain in charge of Fort Simcoe, which position, we learn, to be turned over to the Indian Department. Major Hagadorn, with two companies, proceeds direct from Fort Dalles to Fort Colville, and will operate in that region during the ensuing season. It is supposed that his operations will serve as a check upon the Indians. We also learn that several companies will go from Fort Vancouver to Snake river, and up it as far as Fort Boise; it is not reported under whose command.

The following from a letter of the 40th ult., furnishes the latest intelligence of the expedition against the Mojave Indians:

The Colorado expedition, under Col. Hoffman, arrived at the Monument Mountains, 121 miles north of Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, this morning. The chief Chief Chasp Gaston to this point is the hardest that it has ever been my lot to travel, and it is the roughest travelling that the oldest campaigner of the 6th Infantry can recollect of. However, the expedition is progressing rapidly, and in five or six days' march will probably be in the heart of the Mojave country, where it is said the Indians are prepared to meet and fight the expedition, and eat the mules.

HORSE SHOE ROBINSON.—A correspondent of the Anderson (S. C) *Gazette*, in giving a sketch of the romantic scenery of Pickens District, has the following of one of the most beautiful characters of American history:

It was on the banks of the beautiful Chauga that Horse Shoe Robinson lived. Here it was that the Hon. J. P. Kennedy found the old warrior, and gathered the facts for his celebrated tale, which has placed him in the front ranks of the authors of his day. Lind the pleasure of visiting the house in which Horse Shoe Robinson lived, and was told by the proprietor (Mr. Hughes) that the old hero built it with his own hands. The place still bears his name. He has long since been gathered to his fathers, and I've heard that near Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, a rude stone, upon which is a roughly carved horse shoe, marks the resting place of the good old man.

The Proclamation of the King of Sardinia.

The following proclamation has been addressed by Victor Emmanuel to his troops:

Soldiers! Austria, who is increasing her armies on our frontier, and continues to invade our territory because here liberty reigns with order; because not might, but custom and affection between the people and the sovereign have govern the State; because the groans of oppressed Italy here find an echo, Austria dares to ask us, who are only armed in self-defense, to lay down our arms and submit to her clemency.

That insulting demand received the reply it deserved. I rejected it with contempt. Soldiers, I tell it to you, convinced that you will take an insult to your King and to your nation as an insult to yourselves. The announcement I make to you is the announcement of war! Soldiers, to arms!

You will have to face an enemy not new to you. But, if brave and disciplined, you need not fear the comparison, and you may speak with pride, like battles of Goito, Pastrengo, Santa Lucia, Somma-Compagna, and even Custozza, where four brigades alone struggled for three days against five corps of armies, and will lead you. We have made each other's acquaintance before this, on more than one occasion in the heat of battle, where, fighting by the side of my magnanimous father, I had opportunity to admire your courage.

I am sure that on the field of honor and of glory you will maintain, even add to, your reputation for bravery. You will have for companions those intrepid soldiers of France, conquerors in so many noted battles, who were your brethren-in-arms on the Tchernaya, and whose Napoleon III., who is always to be found where there is a just cause to defend or civilization to promote, sends generously to our assistance a numerous battalion.

March, then, confident in victory, and twine new laurels round your flag, that tri-color under the folds of which the life of the youth of Italy is collected, and which indicates to you that the task before you is the independence of Italy—that just and holy work which will be your battle cry.

TURIN, April 27. VICTOR EMMANUEL.

SARDINIAN CIRCULAR TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

In addition to the proclamation addressed to the army, the King of Sardinia has issued a proclamation, countersigned by Count Cavour, to Italy. The substance is as follows:

Austria, who boasts of her love for peace, attacks us by refusing to submit to a European Congress, which violates the promises made to England; she asks us to reduce our army, and to abandon those brave volunteers who have hastened from every part of Italy to defend the sacred flag of Italian independence. I intrust the cares of government to my well-loved cousin and draw my sword.

Side by side with our soldiers will fight for liberty and justice those valiant troops of the Emperor Napoleon, my generous ally. People of Italy! Austria attacks Piedmont because she matured the cause of our common country in the councils of Europe, and because she was not insensible to your groans of agony. Austria now publicly tears to pieces treaties which she signed at Vienna. Henceforth, by right, the Italian nation is free, and I may conscientiously fulfill the oath I took upon my father's tomb.

Let us place confidence in Providence, in our union, in the bravery of Italian soldiers, in the alliance of the French nation, and we may trust in public opinion. I have no other ambition than to be the first soldier of Italian independence. Long live Italy.

Money Market.

An advance of one per cent. in the rate of discount was resolved upon by the Bank Court yesterday, and the change of the amount which took place last Thursday. The charge, therefore, is now four and a half per cent.

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