Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, : : : : : : JUNE 9, 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.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We wish to call attention to the fact that the Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Senator from Fayette and Shelby, and a joint Representative from Fayette, Shelby, and Tipton counties, assembles at Somerville on Tuesday, 14th inst. We hope to see each of the counties fully represented.

"AN ALLIANCE—NOT A JUMBLE."

HORACE GREELEY, in his Kansas speech, says that he is ready, willing, and waiting to form a union with the Southern Opposition, in order to defeat the "foul" Democracy; but he further says that this union of the two factions must be framed upon the principle of "alliance, and not as a jumble," or admixture. There must be no fusion, no concession of principle on either side, but a mere alliance, in which each of the high contracting parties agree to come together at the ballot box, and cast their votes conjointly against the "foul" Democracy. We ask our neighbors of the *Bulletin* and *Enquirer* to put this idea in their pipes and smoke it. HORACE GREELEY, the Prince and high priest of the "Black-Republican" party, disdains a union with them on any other principle than a mere alliance, offensive and defensive.

As a bribe to the Southern Opposition, however, Mr. GREELEY holds out the idea that the Republican party would be willing to take the next Opposition candidate for the Presidency from the South. This is the bait the Southern Opposition are asked to bite at, in order that they may be caught on a Black-Republican hook. But upon what conditions is Mr. GREELEY willing to take the candidate from the South? Let him speak for himself. He says:

But what of the union of the Opposition? I am asked shall we refuse to unite on equal terms with other opponents of the National Democracy to drive that foul party from power? Most certainly we will unite as proposed. I am most willing and even anxious to do so. But if there is to be such a union, it must be an alliance, not a jumble—not a melting of existing parties to form an entirely new and distinct party. If there be to be a union, the Republicans will go into it as Republicans—not asking pardon for what we have been and promising for the future to be something else. We join battle with the common adversary under our own proud banner, under which we have already marched to victory in nearly every free State of the Confederacy. No new watchwords, no strange device will serve our turn. Our cardinal principles of slavery restrictions we cannot, most not surrender; we seek our allies to surrender none of theirs to conflict with this. If we concede candidates we do not thereby abandon our principles, but do our best to advance them. For instance, I, as one Republican, speaking for myself and disclaiming any authority to speak for others, should be entirely willing to see the Opposition candidate for President chosen from the rather slave-free wing, provided it should be distinctly understood that the power thus conferred mainly by Republican votes would be used to defeat but to secure the cardinal objects of our movement, our organization. If this is refused, then—a union, save on a Republican for President, is possible. The party will speak for itself; it has spoken in the past through its chosen delegates; but I shall be willing and ready to support such a man as John Bell, or John M. Botts, or (better still) Millard Fillmore, for next President, upon a distinct and open understanding that he wield the power with which he may thus be entrusted to defend and fortify slavery, but to mitigate and restrict it to the States whereby it is still chrished. Except on this basis no union on any but a Republican for next President is possible, or should be tendered or accepted.

After this, the Opposition in the South cannot misunderstand their friends and co-laborers in the North. The Black-Republicans are willing to take the candidate from the South, provided it is understood that that candidate, if elected, will use his power and influence to carry forward the principles and objects of the Republican organization. They—the Republicans—guys Mr. GREELEY, surrender no principle and lower their black banner not one single inch. Here is a hope for our neighbors of the *Bulletin* and *Enquirer* to grab upon. The first—the *Bulletin*—gives the idea of a fusion ticket the Black-Republican party, while the *Enquirer* is advancing on the supposition that if the compactness of the Democratic party at the South can be broken up, it will have the effect of breaking up the Black-Republican party. We hope both our cotemporaries will take a lesson from the teachings and declarations of their co-laborer in the Opposition corner—HORACE GREELY.

THE "EAGLE" AND THE "WOODPECKER."

The *Enquirer* denies the parallel between the case of Mr. LETCHER, who, about twelve years since, favored the emancipation of slaves in Western Virginia, and that of Mr. CLAY, who favored emancipation in Kentucky. There is just this difference: that LETCHER was convinced that he was wrong, and has changed his sentiments, while Mr. CLAY never did. Now, unless the *Enquirer* has sufficient logic to prove that what was wrong in Mr. LETCHER is right in Mr. CLAY, and that it is wrong to change from the wrong side to the right, then our neighbor's sophistry is so patent that he had better not, for his own reputation, attempt to continue such a point again.

But the *Enquirer* says that Mr. CLAY was an "eagle," and Mr. LETCHER is only a common "woodpecker." That may, or may not be so. We shall not stop to inquire, because it has no regard at present to the issue. Yet, as a logical propositon, we wish the *Enquirer* to state if it really believes that an "eagle" is any more excusable for advocating emancipation, as a matter of economy, than a "woodpecker?" And if the one is to be therefor characterized as an "Abolitionist," and even all who sympathize with the woodpecker's good luck, in being elected chief of his tribe, are to come under the ban of our highly virtuous neighbor, even after he has satisfied his sympathizers that he has abandoned his obnoxious sentiments, then ought not the eagle and his sympathizers too to share in the same odium, even if the bird of liberty does roost on an "empyrean eyrie?" Let our contemporary condescend to quit the clouds and come down to a plain, common-sense view of the case.

TAX TITLES.

SUPREME COURT, CLERK'S OFFICE, JACKSON, June 7, 1859.

EDITORS APPEAL:—To prevent the necessity of frequent inquiries, and for the benefit of the public, I incline to you for publication the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered at the April term, 1859, in the case of the Farmers' Bank of Tennessee and others vs. Miles White and others, in reference to tax titles.

M. D. WELCH.

By the Court: 1. The deeds executed by the Planters Bank and others, conveying the title to the Giffings, being made while the lot of land was in the adverse possession of White, were inoperative, and left the title in the bank. 2. The tax sales relied on are void. The act of 1844, ch. 198, sec. 3, requires that "the owner's name be correctly given" in the report and advertisement of the sale, and repeals the provision on this subject, contained in the act of 1844, ch. 92, sec. 2, this act having passed January 18, 1844, and the former, or repealing act, January 29, 1844. Here the advertisement is White's name—not the true owner—and the objection may be taken on the authority of Henderson vs. Stertit, 4 Sneed R., 470.

Affirm the Judgment: TOTTEN, Special Judge

Attest: M. D. WELCH.

VOTE OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Some erroneous ideas have gone abroad with reference to Mr. AVERY's majority in this district. We give the following statement of the vote:

Avery's majority in Hardeman county	707	
" " Hardin county	268	
" " Haywood county	1,154	
Everhart's majority in McNairy county	1,129	
" " Fayette county	70—	59
Avery's majority in the district		409

☞ There is no probability that the Kansas speech of HORACE GREELEY, which we published yesterday, will ever see the light through the columns of the *Enquirer* and *Bulletin*. A number of our friends have suggested to us that the Democrats make up a purse and pay for its insertion in three papers as an advertisement. The suggestion is a good one and fully meets our approbation. The document ought to be published in every paper and laid before every voter in the South.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—The agent of the Associated Press at Louisville would do well to bear in mind that Memphis papers pay for and are entitled to whatever news is telegraphed South or West from that point. Several instances have recently occurred in which the press of this city has been shamefully neglected in this respect, and wherein news has been delivered here twenty-four hours after its transmission to our cotemporaries of northern, western and southern cities. As instances in point we may mention the details of the *Africa's* advices, published in Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans papers of the 28th ult., and not received here until the day after; the murder and mob demonstration of St. Louis on Friday last, full accounts of which were published in the Louisville and Cincinnati papers of Saturday, but in regard to which Memphis papers and their readers were left in almost profound ignorance; the recent disastrous fire at Galena, also telegraphed to the above cities, and to the papers of which we were compelled to look for information, instead of through the medium of the telegraph. Similar omissions have been complained of heretofore, and being, as without doubt they are, the result of wanton *Jerrilism* of duty on the part of the Louisville reporter, his short-comings are recommended to immediate and especial attention from headquarters. Memphis papers have ever accorded the association a liberal patronage, and if a continuance of the same is desired, that corporation must scrutinize more closely to future the business conduct of its employees. We trust it will not be necessary for us to refer to this subject again.

The above is from the *Bulletin* of yesterday; it calls attention to an evil to which the press of this city has long and too patiently submitted. The reply to complaints hitherto made has been that the tariff of charges is higher at this place than in those where a larger amount of matter is given. While admitting that such is the fact, we utterly deny the conclusion practically drawn from it. If the tariff is, say one third higher than at St. Louis or Cincinnati, a reduction of one-third in the number of words sent, or words look reasonable, but we get less than one-half the amount of telegraphic matter sent to those places. If, however, the gouging case is small, the quality might so well be good as bad, or indifferent. We have frequently matters of the utmost indifference sent to us by telegraph, when things of the utmost interest, such as are mentioned by the *Bulletin*, are passed over. If we are to have but little matter, and that at a very high price, condensed, gentlemen of the telegraph, let that little be good.

ARIZONA.

The state of affairs in this Territory are very unsatisfactory, there being neither law nor order. In the first place, some Mexican peons employed on a rancho near Tubac, murdered the proprietor, G. Byrd, of Traco, McLennan county, Texas, and crossed the line into Sonora, taking considerable plunder. Thursday, says the *Arizonian* of May 28th, together with the fact that Americans have lately been ordered out of Hermosillo, in Sonora, was the cause of a cruel and unjustifiable attack upon some Mexicans, made on Sunday, the 8th, by a gang of self-constituted regulators, who proceeded up the Sonoitata valley, and with force and arms compelled every Mexican employed upon the different ranches to leave, under penalty of extermination for disobedience. The party, numbering six or seven men, proceeded from ranche to ranche, driving away the Mexican laborers with their families, until they reached a mescal distillery, just below Ake's ranche, near the head of the valley. Here a number of Mexicans and some Yaqui Indians were employed, and as for so we was informed, in a peaceable and legitimate way.

On the approach of the regulators, continues the *Arizonian*, the Mexicans and Indians fled, when they were fired upon, and a fight ensued. The Mexicans and Indians, the *Arizonian* were killed, and one Mexican mortally wounded, while of the attacking party one man was slightly injured by a bruise.

Already the effects of this outrage have been disastrous. Thirty Mexicans left Tubac the day following the receipt of the news, and every farm on the Sonoitata is deserted by laborers, speaking the language, no doubt, highly exaggerated, has gone to Sonora, and it will be a wonder if any American escapes from the country. The excitement in Sonora is said to be great among the Mexican population. Some families have sacrificed much to escape from the country—have abandoned their little effects, and fled for their lives. All this has been occasioned by the murderous conduct of this gang of lawless men who, it is said, actually took authority from the hollow of the poor who fell by their hands.

The effects of this raid upon the Mexicans has been very bad upon the mining companies, which are the chief resources of the country. The Sonoitata valley is full of abandoned mines. The Patagonia is deserted by its laborers, and at the Santa Rita, concern it has required the most earnest efforts to keep the men employed. The Heintzelman Mines are nearly for want of hands, now in the season of corn planting. It is a disastrous event to the entire country.

The indignation at these villainous attacks on the Mexicans was very great among the American settlers in Arizona. The *Arizonian* is loud in its denunciations of the outrage, and its sentiments were indorsed by a meeting of the citizens of Tubac. The commander at Fort Buchanan had ordered out a patrol of troops to assist in dispersing any rioters, or scouting.

Three of the gang had been apprehended, and were in irons at Fort Buchanan. The *Arizonian* adds:

Their names are Page, Bolt, Scott, Wallace, J. Pennington, Sam. Anderson, and a man named Brown; are by trade, I hear, Pennington is a very young man, evidently led into the affair by his elder associates, and should take an active part in the affray, he will probably be required to give his evidence. Ake and Anderson, two notorious rascals, are yet at large, and we believe Brown has not been arrested. Ake is a young man, but has committed several murders. He was one of the ringleaders of the party. Anderson is a constantly drunk and desperate character, and a bad scar across his face. Messrs. Marshall, Graydon and Hall, with a party of soldiers, are pursuing the fugitives, who, it is believed have not left the country. Mr. Marshall and his party, on reaching Tucson, in pursuit of the runaways, received hearty assistance from the citizens, who had very handsomely fresh horses, and there was a general disposition to secure the marauders.

☞ The *Enquirer* has become so exact recently, and wishes to know our opinions touching the banks. We said think that our neighbor has failed to read our reported speech of our views touching the banks, or else that he regards us as a candidate for office. We will, therefore, inform him that we are not a candidate for any office, but we have a particular friend, who is a candidate, with whose views on this subject we substantially agree. We refer him, therefore, to the sentiments expressed by Gen. H. Harris, at his Memphis speech, as mainly those that we have often expressed and long entertained. By this platform, we we understand it, we are prepared to stand or fall; and we claim for it that it will quicken the energies of industry, and give new impetus to commerce and enterprise.

"WE WHIG."—HORACE GREELEY, in his speech in Kansas, which we published yesterday morning, having occasion to use his party nomenclature, says "we Whigs." Our respected neighbor of the *Bulletin* is fond of using the same term. Do he and HORACE GREELEY stand on the same platform, or do they not? Think of the idea in HORACE GREELEY'S "mouth, "We Whigs."

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the Bar of Brownsville at the Court House, on the 6th inst., assembled for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Gen. L. M. Campbell, J. W. Stephens, Esq. was called to the chair, and H. J. Livingston appointed Secretary of the meeting.

On motion a committee of three, Mayo Wm. B. Green, Esq., W. M. Smith, Esq., and Wm. G. Talley, Esq., were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, having retired for that purpose, returned and reported the following to wit:

WHEREAS, L. M. Campbell, who has for many years been a leading and successful member of the bar, has departed from life, at the last term of this court, therefore

Resolved, By the Bar of Brownsville, that we deeply deplore his death, and tender to his afflicted widow and relations, our earnest sympathy in their bereavement. In him they have lost their nearest and dearest friend, and we have lost a talented and skillful member of our profession.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the widow of the deceased, and be published in the Brownsville *Home Journal*, Memphis APPEAL and *West Tennessee Whig*, and that they also be spread upon the minutes of the Circuit Court which is now in session.

Upon motion the foregoing preamble and resolutions were adopted when the meeting adjourned. J. W. STROTHER, Chairman.

H. J. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

Congressmen Elected.

It is now ascertained, says a Virginia paper of late date, that the results in the Congressional districts are as follows:

1st District: John S. Millson, D., re-elected without opposition.

2d District: Muscoe R. Garnett, D., re-elected without opposition.

3d District: Daniel C. Delaraville, independent dem., elected over John S. Caskie, D.

4th District: Wm O. Goode, re-elected over W. C. Flournoy.

5th District: Thos. S. Bocock, D., re-elected—no opposition.

6th District: Shelton F. Leake, independent dem., elected over Paulus Powell D.

7th District: William Smith, D., re-elected over Thomas O and Shackelford, D.

8th District: Alex. R. Boteler, D., re-elected over C. J. Faulkner, D.

9th District: John J. Harris, independent dem., elected over J. H. Skinner, D.

10th Distric: H. A. Edmondson, D., re-elected.

11th District: Sherrad Clemens, D., re-elected.

12th District: Albert G. Jenkins, D., re-elected over Laidley, O.

13th District: Edwin S. Martin, independent Dem., elected over Benj. Rush Floyd, D.

Democratic Meeting in Tunica County, Mississippi.

In pursuance to public notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Tunica county was held on the first Monday of June last, at the court house thereof, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and District conventions; also to nominate a candidate for the Legislature.

On motion E. W. Dale was called to the Chair, and Alex. Bryce appointed Secretary.

On motion of Jno. D. Trotter, a committee of five were appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions to express the sense of this meeting upon the present political topics of the county.

Messrs. Jno. D. Trotter, Jas. C. Nelson, Geo. A. Sykes, R. G. Kelsey and J. S. McPeak were appointed on said committee. The committee retired and soon returned and reported the following resolutions through their chairman, Jno. D. Trotter:

1. *Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting appoint twelve delegates to represent this county in the Democratic State convention, to be held at Jackson on the first Monday in July next, and also twelve to represent us in the District convention to be held at Holly Springs on the second Monday in June next, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

2. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of this county reindorse the Cincinnati Platform and the principles therein enunciated, upon which the present Administration went into power.

3. *Resolved*, That the Territories are the common property of the States, and that the southern people have the constitutional right to take their property into any and all parts of the Union without let or hindrance from this right would be a denial of our equality in the Union, and such a wrong to which a high toned and chivalrous people should not submit.

4. *Resolved*, That in the acquisition of Cuba we add equally to our Union, both commercially and as a military point of view, and we ardently desire to see it attached to our bright constellation of States.

5. *Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress, Jefferson Davis and A. G. Brown, in whom we recognize men of ability and true types of southern chivalry, have by their course in the Senate, proved that they are worthy of the high position they occupy in the affections of their party, and that they deserve the thanks of the whole South for their eloquent defense of our rights upon the floor of the Senate.

6. *Resolved*, That the course of our talented and eloquent Representative in Congress, L. Q. C. Lamar, meets with our hearty approval, and we would be gratified to see him renominated, and our delegates be so instructed.

7. *Resolved*, That our delegates to the State Convention be instructed not to nominate for State officers.

8. *Resolved*, On motion of J. D. Trotter, That these resolutions be published in the Holly Spring *Herald*, Memphis APPEAL and *Mississippian*.

On motion it was

9. *Resolved*, That the chairman be added to both sets of delegates appointed by this convention.

The following are the names of the delegates appointed to the District Convention: John D. Trotter, J. D. Coats, R. H. Byrn, A. W. Jones, I. S. McPeak, James Irwin, E. B. Bridges, A. Sweatingin, J. S. Houck, Thos. Brown, M. G. McMillan and W. P. Savage.

The delegates to the State Convention are as follows: C. Jones, G. A. Sykes, R. G. Kelsey, A. F. Tucker, Thomas Brown, Henry Weatherford, E. B. Bridges, W. M. Peak, Thos. Saunders, J. M. Phillips and Jas. F. Sample.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this convention nominate a candidate for the next State Legislature.

The name of R. H. Byrn was put in nomination by Col. J. A. Sykes, and, upon motion of Col. Jno. D. Trotter, Col. Byrn was nominated by acclamation.

On motion, the convention adjourned sine die.

E. W. DALE, Chairman.

ALEX. BRYCE, Secretary.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

Proclamation of Gov. Cumming—Record Children, Etc.

The Salt Lake mail reached here yesterday, and by it we have advices from the Valley to the 10th ult., from which we learn that the condition of affairs in Utah is daily growing worse, and that reason exists as much as ever before the recent discovery of gold to be quell it. The President's proclamation was received and derided at the time, and, says the *Tim.*, "the only information that can be put upon it is, and in fact the only use it received here is, that it was *forced* upon them." The Government stood in the anomalous condition of holding a pardon for her own citizens, and treating for peace upon her own territories.

Armed parties have been sent out by the Mormons, camps mounted, and when discovered, have been generally prevented from the exercise of their rights to telegraph to their forces in various parts of the Territory, which evinces a spirit antagonistic to the Government. The attempt of the Executive has been called to do, and is assuming to his duties by issuing the following Proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
G. S. T. TERRITORY OF UTAH, May 9, 1859.

WHEREAS, I have this day been informed that certain persons, who are to me unknown, have associated themselves together in a military capacity, near Goshen, and at other points in or near the mountains surrounding Great Salt Lake Valley, in this Territory,

And therefore, having reason to believe that these associations and assemblages are unlawful, and directly tending to interrupt and jeopardize the peace and good order of this Territory,

I hereby order, and command that all persons so associated and assembled together, shall immediately disperse and return to their homes and usual avocations, and that all and every such person who shall refuse immediately to obey this command and injunction, are hereby declared disturbers of the peace of this Territory, and as such shall be dealt with; and such persons shall be arrested and dealt with according to law in the premises.

And I hereby command, authorize and empower John Kay, the Marshal appointed by the Legislature of the Territory of Utah, to enforce, carry out and execute the foregoing command and injunction for the preservation of the public peace of said Territory, and that he make due return to me of the execution thereof.

Given under my hand and seal of the Territory of Utah, at Great Salt Lake City, this ninth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. A. CUMMING,

Governor of Utah Territory.

Upon this the Tea goes off as follows:

This order, in our opinion, should have been directed to a Federal officer to execute, for Governor Cumming, with the history of this Territory before him, and especially the records of the last two months, should not fail to perceive that the last two thunderbolts issued from the Executive department are placed shafts in the hands of Mormon manipulators. The virtuous sages that surround us and those that have preceded us proceeded with caution the utter inability of the United States Courts to do anything in this Territory, stopped at least, in our estimation, have called for a different appointment than that made by the Governor.

We shall await the result of the proclamation with no anxiety whatever, for we have ceased to be anxious about matters here, but at the same time firmly believing, to use the Indian word, that it will prove "Ka wud."

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in a long letter to Kirk Anderson, editor of the *Valley Tan*, distinctly states that the Indians were aided by the whites at the Mountain Meadow massacre. The names of the children that he has succeeded in rescuing are as follows:

John Calvin, now seven or eight years old, does not remember his name; says his family lived at Horse Head, Johnston county, Ark.

Andrew Mirosl, about seven years, and William Tagett, four and a half years, brothers; these also lived in Johnston county.

Prudence Angeline, four years, and Annie, about three years; these two are said to be sisters.

Rebecca, nine years; Louisa, five years, and Sarah, three and a half years from Dunlap.

Betsy, six years, and Annie, three years, said to be sisters; these know nothing of their family or residence.

Charles Frazelier, seven or eight years, and his sister Amelia Frazelier, five years.

Stephenson or Mary Huff, five years, and Elisha W. Huff, four years.

A boy; no account of him. Those among us he lived, called him William.

Francis Hawn or Kern, four and a half years old.

I have gone to the conclusion, after different conversations with these children, that most of them come from Johnston county, Arkansas. Most of them have told me that they have grandfathers and grandmothers in the States.

The Doctor concludes his letter as follows:

I will keep the children under my immediate supervision, until the person appointed to take them to Fort Smith arrives.

The massacre of an entire train, not one remaining to speak of the "drama" but sixteen Fatherless, motherless and parentless children, is probably to be too young to give the affair tangibility, cannot remain long in obscurity.

The cause or reason for the commission of a crime so execrable as that of killing at least 140 persons, must assuredly become a subject of inquiry with the proper legal authorities.

The Piute tribe of Indians have been, and are charged with the above crime. Last August my attention was called to the Mountain Meadow affair officially. Since then I have made diligent inquiry, got the written statements of persons living in the neighborhood, and finally visited the southern country; and now, after full inquiry and examination, I deem it my duty to my respective duty to say that the Indians had material aid and assistance from whites; and in my opinion the Piute Indians would not have perpetrated the terrible massacre without such aid and assistance.

The weather had been chilly, and a slight frost was seen on the 5th, but it did no damage to vegetables.

The Eastern mail got in four days ahead of time, though the carriers had a hard time getting it through the snow.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We were pained to learn that on Saturday last, as Mr. Shores Hardy, of this county, was returning home, in company with several other citizens, his horse threw him off, crushing his head and killing him instantly. Such sad accidents throw a gloom over the community around.—*Madison Gaz. Fluvanna, Va.*

The same paper says of the upward tendency of Madison:

Several new buildings are now in progress in our town, and good ones, too. There seems to be a general disposition to improve. The great draw back to our town is, want of houses. Why does not some of those who will soon, need on their lumber and have some houses built for rent or sale. It would pay well, besides helping the town. By-the-by, would it not be a good plan for the owners of lots to have the timber cut off, except what they want for shade trees. It would set our lots to dry off quicker, and would improve the appearance as well as the health of our town.

CLIPPINGS.

M. Groux, the man with the visible heart, has bequeathed his body, should he die on this continent, to the medical fraternity of America. Rufus Choate drew up the deed.

"The care of most people is how to get good husbands for their daughters; but my care is to fit my daughters how to be good wives, and then let God provide for them."—*Old writer.*

A wild African recently brought to Boston by a merchant, begged for an old gun which he saw. When asked what he wanted of it he replied, "to buy a wife and have pickaninnies to sell."

In the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, during the past year, the number of corner stones laid was 5; ordainments, 27; churches consecrated, 11; confirmations, 1,978.

Mr. Sanders, an American Republican, has been elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island by the Legislature of that State, there being no choice by the people at the State election. This settles the momentous question as to which party is the strongest in that State, the American Republicans or Republican Americans. The former have it.

A bill is pending in one of our western Legislatures to empower women to make contracts. They should by all means be authorized to contract—they have been expanding too much.

The Sardinians are preparing a magnificent reception for the Emperor Napoleon on his arrival at Genoa.—*Telegraph.*

Francis Joseph is also preparing to give Louis Napoleon a succession of balls and fire works.

A western editor thinks Hiram Powers, the sculptor, is a swindler, because he dissled his Proteomatic Greek girl out of a block of marble.

Napoleon seems to be enjoying himself at Geneo. He has been twice to the Teatro Carlo Felice. An actress took his fancy on the last visit, and she was presented at his quarters next day—merely to hear him speak his applause.

A correspondent of the Washington *States* says that it is a remarkable and fitting token of regard, that annually on the first day of the new year, both houses of the Tennessee Legislature formally adjourn, and proceed in a body to pay their respects to Mrs. Polk.

A Turin letter of May 5th states very positively that King Victor Emanuel, in consequence of the spoliation of his towns and villages by Austrian troops, has written autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, asking him whether he means to make war as a general or as a brigadier-general.

The Six Nations Texas says that General Twiggs is still very sick, but it is believed that his disease is assuming a more favorable character.

The members of the Dubuque Bar have subscribed $20,000 for the purpose of establishing the largest law library in the State, and in character with similar library associations in large cities.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "We regret to observe that Mr. Murphy's health is delicate, and fear his brain is overworked; though strictly temperate and regular in his habits, the responsibility of his office is too much for one so young and comparatively fragile. He should now repose awhile upon his laurels.

In allusion to the popular rumor that Queen Victoria is jealous of her husband, Hiram Fuller, who recently saw her Majesty and suite at the opera says: I noticed when the Prince chattered and laughed with the Hourpaille, he by not speaking, looked very beautiful, a Maid who sat beside him, his wife invariably leaned toward him, to catch the joke and join in the laugh.

A Paris journal says that the Pope on receiving the Duke of Grammont a few days ago, as the bearer of a letter from the Emperor Napoleon promising him protection, his Holiness, holding up his crucifix, exclaimed, "Behold my only support."

The following is the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to the Collectors of the Customs: "Inform the owners of our merchant vessels at sea from seizure, search, detention or visit, in time of peace, by vessels of war of any foreign nation, being now subject to the indemnity provided for by the act of the world, it is very desirable that the flag of the United States, the proper indication of the nationality of our vessels, should not be lowered, or the ensign in the presence of a ship of war. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed by the President to instruct the Collectors of Customs to inform the owners of our merchant marine, at their respective ports, always to display their colors as promptly as possible, whenever they meet upon the ocean an armed cruiser of any nation.

The ice export has grown up within the last few years, employing in the counting trade two hundred and fifty-eight ships, barks, and schooners, and for foreign export ninety-five vessels principally of a large class. The first cargo ever taken from the United States was shipped from Boston in 1805 by Frederick Tudor, a citizen of that city, who had dispatched an agent to the West Indies for information touching the enterprise. Up to 1852 the business was conducted to the exclusive benefit of this one individual. At that period others embarked extensively in it; and in 1855 Tudor extended his operations to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The entire statistics of the ice trade are highly interesting, not only as evidence of the magnitude it has assumed as an item of commerce, but as showing its rapid growth from a mere fancy sketch, to a business of the civilized world. Ice has not become an essential, if not a common article of trade.

A bridge is contemplated to connect Galveston Island with the main land, at Point Bolivar, and to bring the trains of the Houston Railroad into Galveston. The bridge commences on the island at Eagle Grove, five miles from the city of Galveston. The whole length will be 9,000 feet. About one third of the work is completed from the island side, and about two hundred feet of it from Virginia Point. The bridge will be completed, it is thought, by October next, when Galveston will be connected with Houston by a railroad over fifty miles long, and its importance as a port will be again to be more widely felt than ever in Texas.

A San Francisco letter says "it does one good to see how rapidly the Chinamen are becoming civilized under the tuition of Young America here. Last year its effects have come home from a death cut on the road yesterday, behind a pair of fast horses, all very drunk, smoking cigars and giving other evidences of progress. The one that was driving made a bilious fist of it—he persisted in standing up in the carriage and pitching one fool on the dashboard. A Chinaman behind was hanging half out of the carriage, and the driver, when he was in a high state of enjoyment, going at a 2:40 gait."

A Paris correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that the Empress Eugenie, as Regent, is said to have given a great cause of uneasiness by her behavior at the Council. She broke forth into an opinion of Austria, which astonished them all. She declared the war to be unjust and wicked, expressed her conviction that it would never come to a prosperous end; and in the midst of astonished exclamations, betraying her intimacy with sundry appeals and passionate entreaties, that all these ideas had been lodged in her beautiful head by no less a personage than the Archbishop of Paris, worked into a fit of mild, moist hysterics, and, sinking back in her chair, covered her face with her handkerchief, and spoke no more.

The Contests in the Fourth District.

EDITORS UNION AND AMERICAN: Supposing you would like to know how politics are progressing up here, I'll give you a short sketch of the discussion between Col. Sneed and Col. Stokes. On the 28th inst., they spoke at the Red Springs to a large and intelligent audience. The discussion was opened by Col. Sneed in a speech of one hour and a half. He made plain the present position of parties, showing conclusively that the Opposition faction South were willing to vote with the Black Republicans North; that the faction South could do nothing for itself; but the Democrats could roll in fat offices if they could but succeed in their attempt to give the Abolitionists the secondary.

Col. Stokes then followed with the old song of corruption and extravagance, but it would not win. The remembrance of Know-Nothingism was too vivid upon their minds to be again duped by the same party, though acting under different colors. Col. Stokes was much opposed to Col. Sneed's vote for the organization bill, and also to one John Bell, (who the Opposition talk of running for the Presidency,) for the (Stokes) would not support the John Bell. How will the Bell boys swallow this, coming as it does from one of their candidates for Congress?

While speaking of this the South county convention which recommended Col. Stokes, also recommended John Bell. Here is a wide difference, but not so wide as to keep the Opposition from supporting their man, as it is common with them to have such differences.

My opinion and the opinion of several Opposition men here is, that Col. Stokes is badly tied up. Democracy is all right here.

☞ Our minister at London, Paris, and Madrid have sent dispatches to Washington relative to European warlike movements. Mr. Dallas, it is referred, states that in England throughout all the various departments, warlike preparations of immense magnitude are being prosecuted with vigor and urgency. Never, he says, were such preparations made by any power as are now going on. Unparalleled activity prevails in all the English dockyards; indeed, it is the opinion of leading statesmen that, should the war continue, England will not long remain neutral. She fears France, and looks upon the Emperor with jealous eye. Mr. Mason says that the Emperor has a stronger hold upon the affections of the people of France than he ever had before, and they evince a determination to stand by him at all hazards, and prosecute the war to the bitter end. Mr. Mason states that considerable feeling was manifest at Madrid, growing out of the belligerent aspect of affairs throughout Europe. The sympathies of the people were with Sardinia, and the Emperor's course meets the hearty approval of the people.

AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.—A young gentleman of this city, who is not a clerk, although his name is within one letter of it, has been paying his addresses in the pasture of love with a fair young Miss of sweet sixteen. In other words, they met and her affections were his, but her daddy regarded her lover with no favorable eye. To circumvent his designs, the little lady was missing from the paternal roof, and, it is said, found a place of refuge in the dwelling of her father by the lovelorn swain. A few days on Wednesday, accompanied by friends, they left there together, and, crossing the river, (requesting the ferryman to keep secret,) they arrived at the port of Charlestown, Indiana, where they were made "bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh." So far delightful and pleasant—but never a rose without a thorn.

On their journey homeward they were met by a brother and other friends of the lady, who, we are told, attacked the bridal party, and in the melee carriages were discharged. The bride, it is said, received a ball through his hat, and if he had worn a moustache these would have been, by the passage of bullets, a forlorn hope for the bridegroom. A close salute for a bridegroom, truly, and a narrow, yet fortunate escape. But worse. He was dragged from his buggy and cast into the road, and the bride, it is reported himself by the bride, and drove away to parts unknown. The young gentleman has returned, but up to last evening, could not tell where to find his wife.—*Louisville Courier.*

We have on hand and for Sale,

A SECOND-HAND TWENTY HORSE ENGINE, with a tire flue boiler. This Engine was only used about a year, and is equal to new. Also, one PORTABLE SAW MILL, which is then belonged.

We have in working order and on exhibition, a TWELVE HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE, superior make, suitable for ginning purposes, which they intend will prove self and sell cotton.

We have McCORMICK'S LABOR SAVING COTTON PRESSES, prepared to shipment, all ready for circulars, which are guaranteed.

We have also, McCORMICK'S IRON TIES ready for shipment, warranted locally, and less than all objections in New Orleans in lieu. Ties are done away, we expect to see all our former customers, and many more, making use of their interests, and thereby suggesting economy. Any information desired in reference to the above articles, will be cheerfully imparted on application to

DAVID McCONNA & CO.,
Commission Merchants, 313 Main street,
Opposite north of Washington, Memphis, Tenn.

New Advertisements.

COURT STREET LOT!

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, at 10 o'clock,

26 FEET on Court street by 140 in an alley. This and is in one of the most elegant and desirable locations in the city.

TERMS—LIBERAL.

—ALSO—

Immediately after the above we will sell

125,000 Feet

of assorted

LUMBER,

In lots of 10,000 feet. The Lumber joins the point above the Navy Yard.

TERMS—Four and six months, notes to be satisfactory indorsed.

MONSARRAT, BUTLER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT

TO THE LADIES.

We are in want of Money!

In consequence thereof, we will sell

The balance of our Splendid Stock

—OF—

DRESS GOODS,

MILLINERY, Etc.

PART OF WHICH WE HAVE RECEIVED LATELY,

AT VERY LOW PRICES

For the balance of the Season.

COME AND GET GOOD BARGAINS

AT

E. BARINDS & CO'S.,

BAZAAR OF FASHION.

A. WHIPPLE.....H. A. MONTGOMERY.

WHIPPLE & MONTGOMERY.

PLANING MILL,

BUILDING MATERIAL

AND

LUMBER YARD.

ALWAYS on hand, a general assortment of Lumber, such as Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Pickets, Shingles, Weather boards, Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc. Also—Lath, Lime, Hair, etc.

WHIPPLE & MONTGOMERY,
PLANING MILL,
Near the Depot on Madison street.

New Advertisements.

All Advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

All transient advertisements must be charged for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

All Advertisements published in the Weekly Appeal are charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

Postponement.

THE sale of the Owen Property which was to come off on the 15th inst., is unavoidable postponed, to indefinitely postponed.

BEARD & HEDRICK.

Royal Havana Lottery.

THE next Ordinary Drawing in the Royal Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Queen's Regent, of Cuba, will take place at Havana, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, 1859.

$336,000!

SORTEO NUMERO 619 ORDINARIO.

Capital Prize $100,000.

1 Prize of ..... $100,000 | 4 Prizes of $5,000
1 Prize of ..... 50,000 | 10 Prizes of 1,000
1 Prize of ..... 20,000 | 100 Prizes of 500
1 Prize of ..... 10,000 | 142 Prizes of 300
1 Prize of ..... 10,000 | 20 Approximations $300

A approximation to the 100,000 of $300 each; 4 of $200 is $20,000; 4 of $100 is $20,000; 4 of $300 is $12,000; 4 of $200 is $12,000.

☞ Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. Discount.

Info of the Notary Public lands issue on application.

A drawing will be forwarded to each by the Tickets become known.

Communications addressed to DON RODRIGUES, Care of the City Post, Charleston, S. C., until the 20th of June, will be attended to.

Wanted,

A COMFORTABLE furnished Room, with Board for a Gentleman and Lady