Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : JULY 29, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ISHAM G. HARRIS.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT,
WM. T. AVERY

FOR SENATE, FROM FAYETTE AND SHELBY,
R. G. PAYNE, of Shelby.

FOR FLOATER, FAYETTE, TIPTON AND SHELBY,
C. H. WHITMORE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SHELBY COUNTY,
J. P. FARRELLY & W. T. FARLEY

BARBECUE AND SPEAKING.

The Democracy will give a Barbecue at Bluff's Tan Yard, nine miles east of Somerville, Fayette county, on Tuesday, the 21 day of August. Several distinguished speakers will be present and deliver addresses on the political topics of the day. JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS, Hon. W. T. AVERY, Col. R. G. PAYNE, C. H. WHITMORE, Esq., Gen. P. B. GLENN, Gen. JOHN D. GOODALL, and others, are expected to be there. There is a probability also that Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON will be present. All parties are invited. A sumptuous barbecue will be prepared. Come out and see how the Democratic yeomanry do things up.

NEWS BEFORE THE ELECTION.

The *Bulletin*, of Wednesday last, published an article from the *Opposition*, a campaign paper, published at Nashville, and whose character is sufficiently designated by its name, in which some two score letters from various counties in Middle and East Tennessee are introduced, to cheer the faithful *before* the election, and produce biennial rejoicing, which our opponents always indulge previous to the great bolt. The most remarkable feature in these letters is the fact that they do not specify the counties from which they were written, yet, in every case, they claim large gains in the nameless county, where the imagination of the reader is supposed to suppose they were manufactured, for the Opposition. Whatever may be the character of these letters, by whom written, or how far it may be expected they will be credited, they draw largely upon the gullibility of even that class of Opposition men who are always most sanguine in advance of an election. We cannot see how it is expected they will enlighten the reader, when he is not told at what points the immense gains are expected to be made. It is true they are supposed to be some where in East and Middle Tennessee. But should the calculations of the very sanguine writers prove incorrect, their names and residence will forever be shrouded in a secrecy as impenetrable as the as hirship of the Junius letters, and the charge of false prophecy can never be located at their doors.

Such "news" as this may animate some very confident persons—it may even betray them into loud notes of exultation—but it can certainly not terrify the Democracy. We do not say it should terrify, because, when our foes boasts ought to inspire our friends to fidelity the calculations by the renewed vigor with which they shall work to establish a glorious victory, and to prove that our joy and exultation are felt and demonstrated at that more fitting time—after the election is over and the battle is lost and won.

A FEW WORDS TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The following summary of facts, which we clip from the Nashville *Union*, will address itself with force to every naturalized citizen:

"The times change, and men change with the times." On the 25th of July, 1855, Know-Nothingism was rampant. In almost every civil district of Tennessee there was a secret council. Nothing in history so much resembles that organization as the Jacobin Clubs which ruled France during the reign of Terror. The Jacobin Club marked the Guillotine from morning till night. The best blood of France was poured out to appease the maddened passions of these infuriated conspirators. The Know-Nothing organization was a direct offshoot of the Jacobin Club. They desired to crush the Democratic party, and they wished to ostracize our naturalized fellow-citizens, because, faithful to their past instincts, they had been steadfast in their support of the Democratic party. In midnight council they plotted against the constitutional rights of the foreign-born citizen. Their object was to place a ban upon him and drive him ignominiously from the polls. They wanted to tear down and desecrate the altars at which he worshiped. They desired him the right of worshiping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. They went even further; they swore to ignore him in the "secret" circle. He was not to be recognized. He was to suffer in his business. This was in July, 1855. Well, the idea of August came. The mark was torn from the immaculate 'Sam' and Mahomet-like he stood before the world in all his hideous deformity. Once more the Democracy swept the State and another glorious victory was written upon her banner. The Bagle of Know-Nothingism, flashed and skulked when Sunbeams and sleep had settled upon the world, trailed the ground, and was covered with the dust of disaster and defeat. The councils were broken up and the dark lanterns were extinguished forever. Who will forget the fierce denunciations which the journals and the public speakers hurled at the countrymen of DEKALB and LAFAYETTE? This country was to be made too "hot" for them. Through the streets of Nashville was carried a banner on which was painted a foreigner suffering the death of a felon on the gallows, to which fate which could be devised was offered. At Louisville an infuriated mob drove them from the polls, butchered them in cold blood and burned their houses to the ground. In Baltimore the same scenes were enacted. But times have changed! These same men, now, would not only protect the foreigner in his rights here, but they would cross the seas and make war for him! Fellow-citizens of foreign birth, do you believe them sincere? Will you forget that great party who in the hour of danger stood by your side and stoutly maintained your right? The Democracy have heretofore protected and sustained you in your just rights. They will be as true to you in the future as they have been in the past. If they have been true to you, will you not be true to them? You are deeply grateful. It was because the Constitution guaranteed you civil and religious rights; be cause they had not forgotten LAFAYETTE poured out his blood at Brandywine, and the heroic DEKALB fell bleeding on the field of Camden, that Democracy stood by your side. And it is because they did stand by your side in the hour of calamity, when your enemies would have wrested from you these glorious rights, that you now will be faithful to your friends."

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

The impression prevails with many persons that a residence of one year in the State is necessary to constitute a legal voter. Such is not the case. A residence in the county, where the vote may be offered, *six months previous to the day of election*, is all that is required. The following is the provision of the Constitution on this subject:

"Every free white man, of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State whether he may offer his vote, six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly, and other civil officers for the county or district in which he resides."

The same qualifications are requisite in an election for Governor or Congressman.

The following decision has been made by the Supreme Court:

The words "citizen of a county," as used in the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution of this State, means a member of the body politic, entitled to the ordinary rights of citizenship. A person born within the limits of the United States, who has resided in this county six months next preceding any election therein, is entitled to vote at said election if he has attained the age of twenty-one years. But a person of foreign birth is not a citizen, and is not naturalized, and he cannot, therefore, vote in any election in this State unless he has resided in the county where he offers to vote for six months after his naturalization next preceding such election.

This decision of the court makes a very material change in the rule heretofore acted upon in our elections, and directs the attention of all naturalized citizens whose final papers shall not be six months old on the fourth day of August next. Such persons will not be entitled to vote.

CURE FOR THE NEURALGIA.—The *Alta California* gives the following recipe for the cure of neuralgia: Half a drachm of sal ammoniac in an ounce of camphor water. Let it be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated at intervals of five minutes, if the pain is not relieved at once. This is believed to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this most painful malady.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Going Ahead!

DEVALL'S BLUFF, Ark., July 24, 1859.

EDITORS APPEAL: The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad is now permanently located from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff, on White river, and the largest part of the line is now under contract for grading, and the work commenced. Thus you see the heretofore vexed question about the permanent location of the road is settled, and the work is now progressing.

The third division, from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff, on White river, will be of vast importance to the planters of Prairie and Pulaski counties. It will enable them at all times to get their cotton and other products to markets either to Memphis or New Orleans, by the way of White river, which is navigable at all seasons of the year to the Mississippi river. The merchants of Little Rock and the whole Western country will have by White river and this road a quick and safe conveyance of their goods to Little Rock. Not only this, it will cause the country to settle up, land will improve in value, towns and villages will spring up all through the country, and those already in existence will thrive and grow. The Brownsville *Echo* of the 20th inst., after speaking of the future prospects of their town, says: "The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad is now being built, which, when completed, although it will run some two and a half miles south of here, will add to the prosperity of our town, and give it an impetus forward which will stop nothing short of the second town in the State; for, although a new depot may be built some few miles from here on the railroad, and houses erected in the vicinity, the town will remain at Brownsville, and all the business be done there too."

The location of the road being completed, the engineers has already laid off the depot on White river, at Devall's Bluff, and the owners of the Bluff have caused a number of business and resident lots to be laid off around and adjoining said depot. It now presents a rare chance to merchants and business men to locate there.

There is a great want of mills on and in the vicinity of this road; there is not more than one or two saw or grist mills in twenty miles of the railroad line. There can be no better location for a saw and grist mill than on White river at the terminus of the road. W.

MEXICO.

It would appear as if a glimpse of the true principles of free government was drawing on the long darkened minds of the leading spirits in Mexico. President Juarez has issued an address to the people of Mexico in which he announces radical changes in church and State. A new policy of government for the State, the church and the army is announced, and a portion of the decrees necessary for establishing it have been issued. The chief points of this policy may be summed up as follows: Complete separation of church and State, and the supremacy of the civil tribunals over the clergy and the military; the suppression of all monasteries, brotherhoods, and other ecclesiastical societies; the appropriation in behalf of the nation of the possessions of the church; the establishment of an equality of religious worship before the law; the application of the church property to the extinction of the national debt and the vast pension list of the country; the codification of the laws; trial by jury; the extinction of all class privileges; the establishment of a system of common schools; the abolition of taxes on transfers of property—those on the transit of merchandise and on the produce of the mines; the permanent establishment, and a radical change in the fiscal system of the government.

The *New York Herald* says upon this subject: "These are weighty changes in the policy of that so long misgoverned country, and involve, in fact, its true revolution, which has never been effected, although it caused to be a colony nearly forty years since, and has experienced many political changes during that time. We are informed that this address is the production of Senor Lerdo de Tejeda, the present Minister of Finance for Mexico, and forms his plan for the regeneration of his country. He is on his way here to seek the means to carry it out, and is probably now in Washington in confer with our Government on the subject. That Mexico contains abundant elements for the construction of a great and prosperous country, under the rule of liberal ideas and enlightened and skillful government, there can be no doubt. But for the establishment of these, and to overcome the reactionary forces that exist within herself, she requires aid from abroad. The non-foreign here on which such government can rely for its permanence, until the necessary reforms can be established and produce fruit. Whether Senor Lerdo can pre ent to our capitalists combinations that will command their confidence remains to be seen.

"Our letters from our correspondents at Vera Cruz and Monterey show how little unity of action there is in the struggle now going on in Mexico. The northern States of that republic seem to be entirely independent of any central government, and are each at parting different ways. Thus, Vidaurri is sending his secretary here to buy arms and seek for help; Pesquiera, the Governor of Sonora, and who has just conquered Sinaloa for himself, has sent an agent to San Francisco on a like mission. General Degollado, shortly before giving up the command-in-chief of the army, sent a negotiator here, who, we believe, is still in this vicinity.

"Mexico is now undergoing a crisis in her fate, and the result of the negotiations in this country will determine whether she will be recognized by the Government, or whether she is to be given over to worse anarchy than any she has yet experienced, destroying her existing society and material interests, and, perhaps, also the elements necessary for their reconstruction."

VENEZUELA.

By the arrival of the *Roncesvalles* we have news from the Republic of Venezuela up to July 10. Important changes had been taking place there. Gen. Castro had resumed the Presidency *ad interim*, and was coquetting with the revolutionary or Monagas party, declaring a general amnesty to the insurgents. The latter were determined, however, to form a federal government. The negroes had resulted in Puerto Cabello, and murdered several of the white residents. Business was at a standstill. Several families had left altogether, and some had taken refuge on board the vessels in that port.

Gen. Paez, who, it will be recollected, had been recalled from exile and had returned to his country amid great demonstrations of welcome, had again departed for exile. The venerable soldier and statesman returned by the *Roncesvalles*, and is now in Philadelphia. He was accompanied by Senors Rojas and Camacho, and others of his closest friends and adherents. He issued a farewell address to his countrymen, in which he said, "My words and my example, my conciliating conduct, the respect I ale ys paid to the government, and my cordial anxiety for your peace, have been of no avail for the benefit of the country. Political passions and the hatred of parties speak louder than my humble voice, and I am condemned to witness your misfortunes, unable to remedy them.

A Venezuelan paper, *El Comercio*, uses the following language respecting his withdrawal from the country: "General Paez cannot stay to-day in Venezuela. Let him go to spend tranquility in the hospitable land of the immortal Washington the days that remain to him of existence. There he will meet the numerous sympathies which he knew how to acquire, and if Providence has so willed that his sepulchre shall be beside that of the immortal Washington, we believe that the non-foreign of the American people will not disdain to the ashes of their beloved guest the last proof of their friendship for him. The day will arrive when Venezuela, doing justice to that representative man of all the virtues, will reclaim his precious relics to deposit them in the same urn that guards those of the great Bolivar. Then there will be sought but praise for his memory, for envy will be silent, and truth will step forward to confound the calumniators.

The Late Rufus Choate.

The following letter from the President of the United States in relation to the death of the Hon. Rufus Choate, was received in Boston on Tuesday night, having been written by the President on Monday, before leaving Washington for Belfast:

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I deeply regret the death of Mr. Choate. I cannot have been long at the present time to be a great public misfortune. He was an unselfish patriot, devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and the moral influence of his precepts and his example would have contributed much to restore the ancient peace and harmony among the different members of the confederacy.

In him the "elements were so combined" that all his acquaintances became his devoted friends. So far as I know, even party malevolence spared him. He was pure and uncorruptible, and in all our intercourse I have never known him to utter or insinuate a sentiment respecting public affairs which was not of a high tone and elevated character.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. JOHN CLARK.

Within the past month freights have been raised on nearly all the Western roads; the Michigan roads, for instance, will get ten per cent. more on their freights than they did last fall. The trunk lines to the West are about increasing their freight tariffs also.

MURDER BY A COTTON MERCHANT.

On Saturday afternoon last, a southern cotton merchant, Robert C. McDonald, cotton shipper of New Orleans, shot his Mistress, Virginia Stewart, on the stairs entering the Brandreth House, corner of Broadway and Canal streets, New York, wounding her fatally in the head. The occurrence took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the streets in the neighborhood were crowded with people.

THE DEED.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday gives the following particulars:

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a party, consisting of one gentleman and three ladies, entered Taylor's saloon in Broadway, for the purpose of having some refreshments. Daniel Unacke, the head waiter, who observed the party narrowly, describes their proceedings as follows:

A gentleman, whom name is McDonald, and three ladies came into Taylor's saloon this afternoon at four o'clock. The ladies sat at one table, and the gentleman sat at a separate table by himself. The gentleman called for a small bottle of wine, of which the ladies partook. From the time they entered the gentleman never spoke a word to the ladies. Having got through, the ladies came up to the counter to pay their checks, followed by the gentleman; and the gentleman having paid the amount, the ladies were proceeding toward the door, when he went after them, and drawing one of them aside, said something to her. The other two ladies on seeing them speak, went hastily into the street, and were followed in about a minute afterward by Mr. McDonald and the other lady.

After leaving Taylor's saloon, we trace the whole party to the corner of Broadway and Canal street, and what transpired afterward the following statement will unfold:

STATEMENT OF MR. E. VANIANDT.

Three women, one of whom I subsequently ascertained to be Virginia Stewart, were standing on the corner of Canal street and Broadway, about 5 o'clock p. m., when a gentleman, whom name I heard was Robert C. McDonald, came up to them. One of the ladies—Virginia Stewart—made the remark that "she wished he would keep away from her, as she did not want to talk to him." On this McDonald turned partially around and took a large pistol out of the waistband of his pantaloons behind. On seeing this Virginia Stewart started to the Brandreth Hotel steps, McDonald pursued her hotly, and just as she was in the act of ascending the stairs he fired the pistol at her, and she fell senseless on the steps. He then jumped upon him and threw him on the steps, and had him there until officer Roberts and G. S. Lescraft, Health Warden of the Eighth ward, came and arrested him.

It appeared that Mr. McDonald supposed to be fully determined to destroy himself after he had accomplished the bloody deed, as about half a minute prior to his being seized by Mr. Vanrandt he had the pistol pointed at his own head. He begged hard on being arrested for the officers to let him arm at liberty, but they persisted in holding him fast until he was lodged and disarmed in the station house.

SCENE AT THE STATION HOUSE.

On being brought to the station house, a large revolver and a bowie-knife were taken from the prisoner. The revolver had five barrels, four of which remained loaded. On being interrogated, he said he had been on a spree, and that as his victim had been the cause of his barginous he had shot, and did intend to shoot her.

The murderer appeared to be in a very nervous, stupified state in his cell at the station house. He sent for the captain after he had been in about half an hour, and requested him to communicate his position to Colonel Douglas, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The following letter was found in the prisoner's possession by the police, directed to John W. Smith, Mobile, Alabama:

MY DEAR JOHN: I am about to commit that which will astonish you and most of my friends in Mobile. I have left some instructions with Messrs. Sanford Leland & Co., in regard to my body, but have since drawn three hundred dollars of the amount I first wanted, leaving $700 in their hands, which, after defraying my expenses, I will remit to you. Affectionately yours, for ever, "BOB."

My love to Harry and the boys.
ROBERT C. McDONALD.

The following addendum was at the bottom of the letter, in pencil marks:

And to you who feel my body, have my trunk opened and you will have a letter addressed to Messrs Simpson Leland & Co., in regard to a discussion of my remains. Buried with my beard on. Respectfully yours,
ROBERT C. McDONALD.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

MCDONALD'S CONFESSION.

I am from Mobile, and have been living with this woman five or six years; I have been quite intimate with her, and she knows I am guilty of prostitution there; I was so wrapt up in her that I could not shake her off, and I finally quitted Mobile and came to this city for the purpose of settling rid of her; she followed me for the double purpose of meeting me and obtaining funds to bring back with her to Mobile. I have followed the cotton here among men for several years in Mobile and along the Missouri river; I met this woman in Taylor's saloon to-day in company with two other girls; I tried to persuade her to go back with me, but she refused; she had been drinking freely; I have a brother named McDonald, who has been serving as Colonel with Walker in Nicaragua; I am a relation of Col. Zachary Taylor; I have been so completely wrapped up in this woman that I have lost all control over myself in consequence of her actions, and could not carry on my business; suffering from the excitement of rum, I carried a pistol and dirk, which I was aware in the habit of doing in my sober moments; at Taylor's saloon we had some words; she persisted in refusing to come with me, and when we had got as far as the Brandreth Hotel she left.

THE HISTORY OF THE PARTIES.

Miss Virginia Stewart is a native of Massachusetts, about thirty years of age, and very good looking. She has had two children by McDonald. McDonald, a wealthy cotton merchant of Mobile, first formed the acquaintance of Miss Stewart at a house of prostitution in Mobile, and was pleased pretty, and withal a very showy and attractive creature, and that became deeply enamored, made her costly presents of jewelry and money, and finally made her his mistress. He subsequently married that they lived together as man and wife she bore two children, both of whom died at an early age. McDonald was wild, dissipated and extravagant, while his mistress, on the contrary, was a shrewd, calculating woman, having an eye to business and the exigencies of the future. The various sums of money he obtained upon her he her lover, she carefully put away, so that at the end of a few years she was enabled to leave the house in which she lived and set up an establishment on her own account. This step on the part of the courtesan led to much bickering and an occasional quarrel with her paramour. When in her, McDonald was as affectionate as ever; but, unfortunately, he was a man of intemperate habits, and when inflamed with liquor often gave vent to his passion in drawing knives and pistols, and shaking his fist in the face of his mistress in a shameful manner. His bouts became increased so fast that he was continually in hot water with his mistress, and on more than one occasion she was obliged to have him locked up in the guard house. Intemperance begat jealousy, and several times during his intimacy with Virginia he threatened to kill her if she did not give up housekeeping and live with him alone. On no consideration, however, would Miss Stewart give up the pleasant relationship of the establishment. She saw that intemperance was working the ruin of her paramour, and fearing he drawn into the vortex herself, she wisely adopted the resolution of managing her own affairs and cutting the acquaintance of her quondam friend as much as possible.

THEIR DEPARTURE FROM MOBILE.

With that object in view, she left Mobile for New York on a visit, hoping in that way to escape the jealousy and violence of her paramour. By a singular coincidence McDonald also left for the North about the same time. Whether he chased her, or she followed him, or whether she actually went in search of her lover, is yet involved in doubt.

Miss Stewart was one of her female acquaintances, positively assert that the women was the fairest and the man her unrelenting purser. On her arrival here, Virginia put up at the Small Beauties House, in Broadway, but subsequently removed to the house of a friend of hers in Morton street, where she resided at the time of the tragedy. McDonald stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was known up to the wildest excesses, and made himself the object of especial remark. The proprietors of the hotel and one or two of his friends cautioned him repeatedly against the consequences of such a riotous course of life, but he paid no attention to their counsel, and became more dissipated from day to day. Unable to discover the whereabouts of his mistress, he left the city for a few days and went to Boston, hoping to meet her there. Failing to discover any clue to her whereabouts, however, he returned to New York, and once more renewed the search.

THE SCENE AT THE HOSPITAL.

We will now conduct our readers to the interior of the New York Hospital, where the dying woman was conveyed immediately after the shooting affair. Upon examination it was found that the ball had entered two inches vertically above the right temple, and had effected a fracture of the skull and a wound large enough to admit the top of the finger, the ball ranging in a direction toward the back of the head. In probing the wound the probe entered two inches into the substance of the brain, but no trace of the bullet could be found. She was perfectly senseless when she was admitted to the hospital, but after a little time she recovered so that she could open her eyes and tell her name.

During the night she appeared to rally somewhat from the shock, and at times appeared quite sensible, but toward morning it was evident that a change had taken place for the worse, and that she was failing rapidly. Yesterday morning she mistook the Doctor for McDonald, and from some remarks she made at the time it was evident that her mind was wandering. No trace of the bullet could be discovered, but the supposition is that it has lodged in the substance of the brain at a point near the back of the right side of the head. During the afternoon the patient slept a great deal and seemed much easier. The physician was unable to say what immediate dissolution might be expected, but he was of opinion that she could not possibly survive more than a few days.

MCDONALD'S REMOVAL TO THE TOMBS.

After an uneasy night spent at the Eighth precinct station house, McDonald was removed to the Tombs. He was committed by Justice Connolly to await the result of the injuries the woman's injuries. He conversed quite freely upon the subject of his incarceration, and would fain make his friends believe that he was "more sinned against than sinning." The prisoner is a fine looking man, about thirty-five years of age, in hight, about five feet eleven inches, well proportioned, and well dressed. He wears a heavy beard, is of dark complexion, and has all the air of a Southerner. He is passionately fond of smoking, and seems to enjoy the solace of a cigar amazingly, for he kept continually puffing from one end of the day to the other. He seems somewhat solicitous about the fate of his mistress, and was frequently heard to inquire after her condition. Still he manifested no remorse for the cruel deed, and appeared to be prompted more by curiosity than anything else in making the inquiries he did.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF MISS STEWART'S COMPANIONS.

From one of the wounded woman's companions, who was with her when the fatal shot was fired, the following statement of the meeting at Taylor's and the subsequent shooting occurrence at the Brandreth House has been obtained:

Miss Stewart and myself only recently arrived from Mobile. We have been stopping at No. — Marion street; Mr. Robert McDonald, the man who shot Miss Stewart, is a cotton broker of Mobile, who followed her from that city; he has been boarding, I believe, at the Metropolitan Hotel; he called at the house in Marion street and inquired for Virginia; I told him she had gone to Boston; he went on to Boston, but failed to find her, and to-day entered Taylor's saloon, where he found us together, and upbraided me for deceiving him; Virginia was disposed to get rid of him, and threatened in case he followed her she would call a policeman; he replied "that he could shoot her as quick as she could call an officer;" he followed us up Broadway, and when we turned into Canal street I was looking for a policeman, when I heard the pistol shot; Mr. Vanrandt, who I afterwards ascertained was a policeman, ran to the place, and I saw no more of him; he was somewhat dissipated and inclined to jealousy, she refused further association with him; I have no doubt but that she has paid for her act.

Miss Stewart, late on Monday night, was about the same, having, if any thing, revived a little; her two female friends who were with her at the time of the unfortunate affair are constantly in attendance, and aid in affording her all relief possible.

Prof. Wise Essays Another Aerial Voyage.

FROM THE MOBILE REGISTER.

Mr. Chas. Wise, son of Prof. Wise, arrived in this city yesterday, and will be followed by his father, perhaps to-day. It is Prof. Wise's intention to make another trial trip from St. Louis to the East, as will be seen by the following letter, written to a friend in this city:

LANCASTER, July 29.

MY DEAR FRIEND: To-morrow my son Charles leaves here with our big balloon "Jupiter," which is capable of carrying up four men, with ballast.

With her I intend to feel the air currents, provided with a good "Smithonian" barometer, furnished me by Prof. Joseph Henry.

The "Jupiter" will be accompanied by her consort, the "Gauymede," sailed by my son.

My intention is, if I can make the necessary arrangements, to sail from St. Louis eastward, to some city in Illinois, or north of Indiana, say Terre Haute, Indianapolis or Lafayette; there descend, and, if necessary, replenish with a fresh supply of gas, and reascend to go further eastward and repeat again the infusion. This will show the practicability of stopping and supplying on the way. It will also show that we can occupy the daylight alone, if we choose, by holding up for the night.

I do not say positively that I will succeed in this the first trial, but "I will try." You will have the same patience with it that you have with me when I tried to learn to walk. Give it but a little time and a little experience, and it will learn, and prefer a while go on special errands too. So will the balloon, as soon as it is fully out of its swaddling clothes; only have patience with me while I am weaning it. Others will soon spring up upon these demonstrations to take the youth by the hand, who will be much better masters than any of us now are.

Should I succeed in reaching Indianapolis, or any of the other two places named, from thence the extreme upper currents would serve to sail to Cincinnati or Columbus.

St. Louis is the best point of all other Western cities to make a trial from, because it is West, and has so many cities between it and the Atlantic seaboard and eastern cities. Nothing but a steerable balloon is the systematic aeronaut than the perusal of the map between these two great extremities, some twenty large cities, with three or four rivers intervening, and the ever-varying air currents, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic ocean, New York.

I think this thing can easily be established, and at a cost that may be supplied by the mere small outlay of entrance fee to such demonstrations. At all events, I shall make the effort to positively succeed, I do not succeed fully, I may partially, and in that partial success make the way easier for my successors.

The time seems to have come to do something in this direction, and we are strongly urged. Nature has cast it before us, and we would be remiss of our true destiny were we to let it go by without improving the opportunity. Our country particularly adapted to its development, and St. Louis a good depot to start from.

I will leave here a few days after my son, and hope to be there in about ninety weeks, to have it once more on the great balloon trade.

Yours truly, JOHN WISE.

Trade Between Belgium and the United States.

[Translated from the Brussels Nouvelle Revue, June 24, for the New York Herald.]

Schemes are now elaborating at the same time in Belgium and in the United States to establish on new bases commercial intercourse between the two countries, and to accelerate and give it more extension.

1. Direct importation into Belgium of the cotton, tobacco, etc., from the produce of production in the Southern States.

2. Organization in these same States of fairs of the products of Belgian manufactures appropriate to the consumption of the market and sale of those productions. These are the two principal points that have been recently agitated in the United States by the Association of the Georgia Planters, and in Belgium by a Central Committee, which after several preliminary meetings has been definitely organized.

In its first meetings the committee has especially discussed that part of its programme relative the fairs and sales of the Belgian manufactures in the United States.

A series of resolutions has been adopted, and an exposition of manufactures will be made this year as a trial. Appeal will be made to the manufacturers of the country.

The committee has communicated those resolutions to the government.

The Belgian journals applaud the efforts made for the extension of the Belgian trade and industry. In a general point of view, and without assuming any kind of responsibility as to the operations and their results, the government has answered that the committee can rely on its sympathy and its warm desire to see the success of the enterprise by all the means it may judge practicable. The aid of our agents abroad has also been promised to the committee, and a delegate has been appointed to follow the proceedings of the committee.

Recovery of Fugitive Slaves.

At different times within the past eighteen months, three negro men belonging to Gen. D. M. Frost, of this city, becoming dissatisfied with having little to do and plenty to eat, determined to leave Portsmouth, Virginia, for Canada, and in a state of freedom. Accordingly, they effected their escape into Illinois, but the expense incurred in their capture, and their subsequent sale, was not at all satisfactory. A short time ago, Gen. Frost, having been informed that the negroes were in Chicago, proceeded to that city of philanthropic notoriety and by the exercise of energy and money, after some little management, he succeeded in obtaining an interview with the negroes, all of whom he found well dressed, and on more than one occasion she was obliged to have him locked up in the guard house. Intemperance begat jealousy, and several times during his intimacy with Virginia he threatened to kill her if she did not give up housekeeping and live with him alone. On no consideration, however, would Miss Stewart give up the pleasant relationship of the establishment. She saw that intemperance was working the ruin of her paramour, and fearing he drawn into the vortex herself, she wisely adopted the resolution of managing her own affairs and cutting the acquaintance of her quondam friend as much as possible.

THEIR DEPARTURE FROM MOBILE.

With that object in view, she left Mobile for New York on a visit, hoping in that way to escape the jealousy and violence of her paramour. By a singular coincidence McDonald also left for the North about the same time. Whether he chased her, or she followed him, or whether she actually went in search of her lover, is yet involved in doubt.

Miss Stewart was one of her female acquaintances, positively assert that the women was the fairest and the man her unrelenting purser. On her arrival here, Virginia put up at the Small Beauties House, in Broadway, but subsequently removed to the house of a friend of hers in Morton street, where she resided at the time of the tragedy. McDonald stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was known up to the wildest excesses, and made himself the object of especial remark. The proprietors of the hotel and one or two of his friends cautioned him repeatedly against the consequences of such a riotous course of life, but he paid no attention to their counsel, and became more dissipated from day to day. Unable to discover the whereabouts of his mistress, he left the city for a few days and went to Boston, hoping to meet her there. Failing to discover any clue to her whereabouts, however, he returned to New York, and once more renewed the search.

THE SCENE AT THE HOSPITAL.

We will now conduct our readers to the interior of the New York Hospital, where the dying woman was conveyed immediately after the shooting affair. Upon examination it was found that the ball had entered two inches vertically above the right temple, and had effected a fracture of the skull and a wound large enough to admit the top of the finger, the ball ranging in a direction toward the back of the head. In probing the wound the probe entered two inches into the substance of the brain, but no trace of the bullet could be found. She was perfectly senseless when she was admitted to the hospital, but after a little time she recovered so that she could open her eyes and tell her name.

During the night she appeared to rally somewhat from the shock, and at times appeared quite sensible, but toward morning it was evident that a change had taken place for the worse, and that she was failing rapidly. Yesterday morning she mistook the Doctor for McDonald, and from some remarks she made at the time it was evident that her mind was wandering. No trace of the bullet could be discovered, but the supposition is that it has lodged in the substance of the brain at a point near the back of the right side of the head. During the afternoon the patient slept a great deal and seemed much easier. The physician was unable to say what immediate dissolution might be expected, but he was of opinion that she could not possibly survive more than a few days.

MCDONALD'S REMOVAL TO THE TOMBS.

After an uneasy night spent at the Eighth precinct station house, McDonald was removed to the Tombs. He was committed by Justice Connolly to await the result of the injuries the woman's injuries. He conversed quite freely upon the subject of his incarceration, and would fain make his friends believe that he was "more sinned against than sinning." The prisoner is a fine looking man, about thirty-five years of age, in hight, about five feet eleven inches, well proportioned, and well dressed. He wears a heavy beard, is of dark complexion, and has all the air of a Southerner. He is passionately fond of smoking, and seems to enjoy the solace of a cigar amazingly, for he kept continually puffing from one end of the day to the other. He seems somewhat solicitous about the fate of his mistress, and was frequently heard to inquire after her condition. Still he manifested no remorse for the cruel

NATURALIZED CITIZENS, YOUR ATTENTION FOR A MOMENT!

The Know-Nothing party which, in 1855 and 1856, organized secret societies to oppress you and deprive you of your rights, and, by horrible and disgusting oaths, swore to proscribe you; which denounced you as "paupers and criminals," which, in many cities of the Union, organized mobs to shoot you down like dogs if you ventured to vote; which denounced your religion, and which labored, as one of its cardinal principles, to extend the period of naturalization to twenty-one years, is now trying, by one of the grossest frauds ever attempted to be practiced on intelligent men, to secure your votes for their party, and to induce you to abandon the Democratic party, which, as you well know, staked its whole fortunes in your defense at the time when your rights were thus assailed by the Know-Nothings.

These Know-Nothings take you for an ignorant herd, whom they can deceive and fool at their pleasure. They think they can make you forget the insults to you in 1855 and 1856, and make you believe that they have really always been your good friends, while the Democrats are your enemies. We address you, on the other hand, as men of sense and intelligence, as men of an insult to your understanding second only to the insults to your persons, to your religion, and to your patriotism, which were so common, as you well remember, from the same quarter three and four years ago.

Here are the facts, which no Know-Nothing dare contradict, relative to this Know-Nothing trick.

A Mr. LeClerk, of Memphis, a native of France but a naturalized citizen of the United States, addressed a letter to General Cass, asking him if he could safely return to his native country during the present war. General Cass, in reply said:

"I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim if you should voluntarily repair thither."

This letter simply states *the French claim*. It is notorious that the French Government does set up this claim. "Can I safely return to France," asked Mr. LeClerk. "It is understood that France claims military service from all natives of France, and naturalization will not exempt you from *that claim*," said General Cass. It is evident that General Cass simply stated what France claimed, as being a sufficient answer to a gentleman whose only object in asking the question apparently was for information which would enable him to keep out of the way of annoyances.

Yet it is out of this simple answer to a question that the Know-Nothings are trying to make capital for their cause! They declare that it is a refusal to protect a naturalized citizen; *which declaration is utterly untrue* as every man with a grain of sense can see; and they also *decided the question against the naturalized citizen. Case did not.*

Again: Edward Everett, one of the great lights of the Know-Nothing party, was Secretary of State under Millard Fillmore, when the White Secretary, after the death of Webster, in 1852. He answered such a question as was put to General Cass—and answered, thus, by direction of Mr. Fillmore, the author of the Know-Nothing candidate for President—as follows:

"If, then, a Prussian subject, born and living under this state of law, chooses to emigrate to a foreign country without obtaining the certificate which can alone discharge him from the obligation of military service, he takes that step at his own risk. He elects to go abroad under the burden of a duty which he owes to his government. His departure is of the nature of a flagrant offense; and if, at any subsequent period, he is indiscreet enough to return to his native country, he cannot complain if he be treated as a deserter and a criminal. His case resembles that of a soldier or sailor enlisted by conscription or other process in the army and navy. If he should desert the service of his country, and thereby render himself amenable to military law, no one would expect that he could return to his native land and claim protection from the laws, in the meantime he might have become a naturalized citizen of a foreign State."

Here the very head of the Know-Nothing party, the author of the law which attempts to compel a naturalized American citizen to perform forced service in the Prussian army, in the Prussian Navy, if he returns to Prussia, who voted for Fillmore and against Everett, never found a word of fault with, but were ready to swear by it, until, by misrepresenting General Cass, they were able to make out his doctrine to be the same which they had defended and sustained in Webster, Everett and Fillmore!

What is your opinion, naturalized citizens of Tennessee, of men who would try to impose upon you by such tricks?

Having thus shown up the insincerity of the Know-Nothings in fawning upon naturalized citizens, and the misrepresentations of the facts of history of which these Know-Nothings are guilty, we now invite your attention to the letters of Tennessee the following official document, being *the first decision of our Administration* on the question of the rights of our *France and Prussia*, and placing naturalized citizens, at home and abroad, exactly in the condition of native-born citizens. General Cass, in reply to the Know-Nothings, have expressed so much hypocritical indignation, only said what France would claim. The powers of the old world are now, for the first time, what the United States, when its Democratic hands, will do when such a claim is made.

NATURALIZED AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

Military Service in Germany—A Naturalized Native Prussian Claimed as a Military Deserter—Remonstrances of the United States Government.

A naturalized citizen of the United States, who is a native of the Kingdom of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army, nor had been drafted to serve in it, recently received a visit, when he was at home, immediately deprived of his liberty and compelled to do military duty. The intervention of our Government thus became necessary, the whole subject of the rights of our naturalized citizens here the received the renewed and careful consideration of the President, and his views, as well as those of his entire cabinet, upon this important subject, will be found in the following extract which the Washington Constitution has been permitted to make from the official dispatches to the Prussian Minister the Department of State to our Minister at Berlin, in relation to the case referred to:

Extract of dispatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States, at Berlin, dated July 8, 1859.

The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or questioned. Nearly all the ideas has been repudiated ever since the origin of our government that a man is bound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has not right to exercise his free will and choose for himself a new home. Nothing is now more. The most eminent writers on public law recognize the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those who, in the nineteenth century, are still devoted to the ancient feudal law, with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarous times, and is entirely inconsistent with the spirit of Christendom during the last century.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to