Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, : : : : AUGUST 16, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

The Official Journal of the City.

THE GALLANT TENTH.

While there have been defections elsewhere, interrupting the tide of Democratic victory, the Democracy of the Tenth District, laboring under quite as many disadvantages as have been encountered anywhere in the State, have yet brilliantly triumphed over all obstacles, and are successful in every part of the field. Avery had to contend against one of the most popular and able members of the Opposition party, and had besides running against him a gentleman who had been justly endeared to the Democracy for his past services. His district was one of those laid off in 1852-3 as a Whig district, and it had always been close, except in 1855, when it elected Gen. Rivers (K. N.) by 700 majority. Not only has Avery been elected, but a delegation of Democrats, unbroken save by the Senator and Representative from Madison, has been chosen; thus securing Democratic majorities in both branches of the Legislature. For all this, in the name of the Democracy of Tennessee, we thank the Democracy of the Tenth District. They have covered themselves all over with glory.—*Nashville Union.*

TEXAS ELECTION.

As far as heard from, the news from Texas indicates the election of Gen. Sam. Houston Governor, over Mr. RUNNELS, the regular Democratic candidate. This result, if it shall prove true, will take the greater part of the country by surprise.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The vote for Governor, says the Nashville *Union*, will be some four thousand larger than the vote for President in 1856, and at least thirteen thousand larger than the vote for Governor two years ago. The majority for Governor Harris is about a thousand larger than the majority for Buchanan, and some three thousand less than his majority two years ago, say in the neighborhood of 8,500. His vote is the largest ever received by any candidate for any office in Tennessee. The vote of the Opposition, dormant in the last two elections, was larger than we had anticipated, so that, while the vote for Governor Harris is quite as large as we calculated it, his majority is somewhat less. It is enough, however, that he has heavily increased his vote of two years ago, and that nobody but himself, in the last quarter of a century, has beaten the majority by which he is elected. Enough, too, that Tennessee has proved herself a Democratic State by eight thousand and five hundred majority, and buried John Bell forever.

COST OF PLEASURE AND FASHION.

The New *York Herald* of the 11th instant, has a very readable article on the subject of "Expenditure at the Fashionable Watering Places." For the especial edification and satisfaction of all members of the "Cast-Off-Away Club," we transfer the figures and speculations of the *Herald* to our columns. It says:

One of the expenses which render living so costly in this country is the annual trip or summer excursion which it has become the habit of people of all classes to make. If the sums spent in this way were calculated, it would probably be found that they odd something like a fourth to the expenditure of families. It is all very well to say that their limit is fixed by the amount disbursed at the hotels, but every poor fellow knows that the hotel bills form but a small proportion of them. Going to the country necessitates a vast amount of expensive preparation, beginning—curiously enough—with doctors' prescriptions, it being a common idea that the summer cruise for health requires previous dosing and purification, just as in Catholic discipline we find the renunciation of old sins deemed by some an indispensable preliminary to the obtainment of the privilege to commit new ones. Then come the dressmakers' and milliners' bills, which, in the necessities imposed upon people by watering place habits, form truly formidable items. Among fashionable aspirants of doubtful position, it is now an established rule to calculate their outlays so as to indicate which their calculations to such places by the number of days that they intend remaining there. To wear the same dress or coiffure twice would be giving their aristocratic rivals an advantage to which no woman of spirit, as spirit is now-a-days measured, would be disposed to submit. When the routine prescribed for the stock of finery on hand expires, the only resource left is the transference of its brilliant effects to some other sphere. Then recommence fresh expenses, and probably fresh orders to town tradesmen; for gauze and feathers are but perishable materials, and cannot stand the wear and tear of a long campaign.

It is, of course, impossible to form any near estimate of the amount which these annual carnival extravagances add to the expenditure of our American families. We have hazarded a guess at one-fourth of their annual income; but in many instances we have no doubt that it considerably exceeds that proportion. One thing is certain, that in no other country is this folly pushed to such extremes as with us. On the contrary, in Europe the rule seems to be that when people seek the repose and relaxation that are to be found in rural life, they shall discard as far as possible the ostentation and artificial restraints which the habits of large cities impose. Fashionable women generally fix upon this period of retirement to use up the faded glories of their worn finery.

If it be difficult to arrive at an approximative idea of the amount annually squandered by our people in this way, we can at least form some notion of the profits made each season by the hotel keepers in the different watering places. Let us just take Saratoga as a starting point, and see how the calculation will work out in the aggregate.

There are at that fashionable resort at the present moment, divided between the different hotels and boarding houses, about five thousand visitors. Allotting to the United States Hotel, Congress Hall, and Congress Hall, their relative proportions of this number, we may set down their profit at the end of the season as follows:

United States	$20,000
Congress Hall	20,000
Congress Hall	18,000

—giving a total of $58,000 between these three establishments. At Newport the number of visitors is probably a thousand less than that of Saratoga, and at Cape May it does not exceed three thousand. The profits of the principal hotels will, however, be in the same proportion as at Saratoga; and if we estimate the total amount of the gains that will be made by the whole of the hotels at these three places at half a million of dollars, we think that we should be within, rather than over the mark.

There are certainly not less than two hundred watering places and fashionable summer resorts, large and small, throughout the Union, and if we set down the average gains of their hotels and boarding houses, this season, at $10,000 for each locality, it will be admitted that the calculation is a moderate one. It will nevertheless give a total of $2,000,000 of profits made by the country hotel keepers in the course of a single season. When we add to this the large sums spent in dress, traveling expenses, carriage hire, and petty items of expenditure, it will be seen that our summer enjoyments swell enormously the general cost of living, and necessitate us to provide for it at that overstraining of the mental and bodily faculties which is deteriorating so rapidly the physical condition of our people.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

THE VOTE OF KENTUCKY.—We have returns officially from twenty-eight counties, which come up as for Governor as follows:

Beriah Magoffin	15,005
Joshua F. Bell	10,675
Magoffin's majority	4,330

In the same counties the vote for Lieutenant Governor is as follows:

Linn Boyd	12,400
Alfred Allen	10,310
Boyd's majority	2,090

The counties of Johnson, Breathitt, Harlan, Jackson, Perry and Letcher are yet to be heard from officially, which will probably increase the Democratic majority 1,000.

In our statement of the majority for Magoffin, in yesterday's issue, there was a typographical error, which places his majority at 1,600 less than it really was. Errors are sometimes unavoidable, but we think the statement we publish this morning is entirely accurate. The State ticket is elected by a majority of about 8,000, with the exception of Grant Green, the candidate for Auditor, whose majority will probably not be so large. The Legislature is largely Democratic in both branches, there being a majority of about 30 on joint ballot.—*Louisville Courier.*

Kentucky and Tennessee are again neck and neck in the race. In 1856, Buchanan's majority in Kentucky was 7246; in Tennessee, 7866. In 1857, the State Democratic ticket in Kentucky had 12,096 majority; in Tennessee 11,672. In 1858, the majority in both States will be about the same: something over 8,000.

VOTE OF THE NINTH DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.—We learn that the official vote of all the counties comprising the Ninth Congressional District, with the exception of Lauderdale, has been received at Nashville, which shows the majority for EDMONDSON to be EIGHT, taking his reported majority in Lauderdale as correct, which is 48.

LETTER FROM THE WEST.

DOAKSVILLE, Choctaw Nation,
August 1, 1859.

EDITORS APPEAL: Since the date of my respects from Marshall, no item has occurred on my route in Texas worth relating. The people are generally canvassing for the election, which comes off to-day. Crops are good, and a spirit of improvement is every where manifest.

Leaving Clarksville for the Indian country, the traveler finds the same character of soil and timber that pertains to Eastern Texas, till he reaches the mouth of the river Kiamitia, where a ferry acts him over into the Choctaw Nation. Here Arkansas sticks out plainly with her rocky gravelly roads, and peculiar characteristics of soil, etc.

Reaching the ferry crossing on Red River, some Indian "symptoms" developed themselves; a queer looking boat was anchored near the Texas side of the stream—a skiff rowed by an Indian appeared to be doing a brisk business bringing over customers from the Choctaw side to the boat. Curiosity prompted me to call on the trader; I found it an Indian "arrangement" to sell fire water, and to evade the law, which is very strict and rigidly enforced against those who introduce it into the Nation. The boat's assortment of merchandise consisted of three pistols and four tumblers. No whisky was in sight, but a separate apartment was devoted to the safe keeping of the article, which seemed to be well padlocked, to prevent its being absorbed during some "storm party."

Doaksville was formerly the seat of gov ro ment of the Choctaws—now located at Bogg's Depot, but there is a general determination to bring it here again, as it is the most central point in the thickly settled districts.

The system of government inaugurated some two years since, does not seem to give satisfaction. A large majority did not vote for the convention that formed the constitution, thinking that the election would go by default, but the United States government decided that the election was legal and regular, and Tandy Walker was duly ins alled Governor.

An election is just at hand for national officers. Bazil LeDore, (brother of Greenwood Ledore, of Carroll county, Miss.,) seems to be the favorite candidate for Governor, and it is to be hoped that the action of the Legislature, the members of which are now to be elected, will afford a solution of existing complications." Under the present constitution, there are too many officers, and as there is little revenue the Nation has already become involved.

The Mission School under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury here, is quite prosperous. He has been a missionary among the Choctaws for forty years, and has lived to see the whole tribe converted to nominal Christianity. He now has a fine church (Presbyterian) here, with one of the most orderly congregations, and though nearly eighty years old, appears quite vigorous, and, I might say, enthusiastic.

The scenery from the site of old Fort Towson, one mile off, is beautiful, almost beyond description. The fact is, these Indians have a great country, susceptible of vast improvement, but they are not civilized enough quite yet to be admitted into the Union.

Mercantilely speaking, this is a most excellent point for business in a small way. There are two large establishments here—Jones & Thebo, and Kingsbury & Folsom. Jones is an Indian; he has three large plantations on Red River, and owns large property in New Orleans, where he is engaged in the cotton factorage business, under the style of Jones & Phelps.

Kingsbury is a son of the missionary, and his partner is the highly respected Chickasaw delegate, Simon Folsom.

Numbers of Indians were at the trading posts (as they are termed) last evening, dressed in all manner of costume, and some with most elegant toilet, heeks painted, feathers from roosters' tails stuck in their hats and hunting shirts of as many hues as the rainbow.

So much for the indians and Indian country.

Au revoir, MUSTANG, Jr.

EXTENSION OF THE CITY LIMITS.

EDITORS APPEAL: An article in Sunday's issue captioned "Extension of Corporate Limits," in which the author seemed more enthusiastic than philosophical, and from the wildness of manner almost alarm the most tranquil minded. He thinks everything is depending on the further extention of railroads, and the city of Memphis should pay for them. It is the opinion of your author and many others that Memphis is suffering from over taxation, not so much the property owners as property renters, I question whether rents are as exorbitant in any other city in the United States as they are in Memphis. So much so as to make mechanics wages quite as unreasonable and also demands larger profits on merchandize. Everything is to extreme lights here and caused by over taxing for railroad purposes. I do not think it good policy for a little city to grasp too much. In regard to extending the corporation, as a property owner of Chelsey, we take exceptions to the present organization of Memphis, and would prefer an organization of our own, by which the citizens would be more equally benefited by her taxes. We think Memphis could dispense with the City Recorder by imposing that duty upon the Mayor, and, also, the Captain of the Day and Night Police, by imposing their offices upon the City Marshal, whose present duty should be divided with the Street Commissioner. I think Memphis pays much more than her support upon taxable digesty. We, in Chelsey, wish a corporation of our own for the present, and do, and will, protest against any connection with any city, even Memphis. FIDO.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

YALOBUSHA.—C. G. Armistead and P. L. Williams have been nominated by the Democracy of Yalobusha for the Legislature.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.—The Democracy of Choctaw, at their late convention, nominated Col Gilbert Coffee, Hon. I. P. Trotter, and Col. Jackson Martin, as their candidates for the Legislature.

SPEAKING AT RIPLEY.—The Hon. J. J. Pettus, Democratic candidate for Governor, and the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Democratic candidate for Congress, address their fellow-citizens of Tippah county, at Ripley, on Thursday next, the 18th inst. The candidate for Governor has but one appointment for that county.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—We learn from the Panola Star, that track laying has been completed on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, for miles below Panola, and the work is pushed on as fast as possible. The bridges across Long Creek and Yockona river are ready to receive the rails.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We learn, says the Vicksburg Sun of the 12th inst., that the Hon. Franklin Smith shot and wounded Mr. Van Vaeter, editor of the Canton *Commonwealth*, the other day, in that town. The difficulty arose from politics. Mr. Van Vaeter's wound, though severe, is not dangerous. We hope soon to have the pleasure of chronicling his entire recovery.

GEN. REUBEN DAVIS' VIEWS.—A few days since, says the *Sunny South*, C. H. Williams, Esq., of Okolona, addressed Gen. Davis a letter, inquiring after the truth of certain reports relative to his views on the question of re-opening the African slave trade. Gen. Davis replies as follows:

ABERDEEN, July 4 1859.

MR. C. H. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of the 24 inst., I have this moment received. I reply instantly, but briefly. You say "the Opposition are active in circulating the report that you (1) are in favor of repealing the African slave trade laws, and of supplying our farms with Africans instead of native negroes; and that you (2) are decrying that the question shall constitute an essential element in the canvass." In all this, I have been misrepresented. I have expressed no opinion in reference to the repeal of the laws. I have constantly said, that, in my opinion, it would be extremely imprudent for the South to initiate this new element into the political issues of the day, which, if once fairly started, would produce discord at home and irritation abroad, and disturb the settlement of the grave questions now pending between the North and the South, and being brought to a close in such a manner, I hope, as will restore harmony to the Union. I have and do regretate it as an issue in the canvass.

I have the pleasure to be your friend,
REUBEN DAVIS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The energetic contractors are progressing with this road rapidly, considering the many disadvantages they labor under. The trestle work and bridge at Grenada will soon be completed, and before the commencement of September the cars will be running into Grenada. After that the work will progress rapidly from both ends of the road, and we may expect, almost beyond a peradventure, to see this great road in full connection with the Mississippi by or before Christmas.—*Holly Springs Herald.*

ALABAMA CONGRESSIONAL DELUCATION.—Sufficient returns have already been received to make it certain that the following named gentlemen have been elected to Congress from Alabama. They are all said to be what is known as "National Democrats." First District, J. A. Stallworth; Second District, Jas. L. Pugh; Third District, David Clopton; Fourth District, Sydenham Moore; Fifth District, Geo. S. Houston; Sixth District, W. R. W. Cobb; Seventh District, Jabez L. M. Curry. All of them, excepting Messrs. Pugh and Clopton, were also members of the last Congress.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN TEXAS.—The re-opening of the African slave trade does not seem to have much popularity even in Texas. The Henderson (TEXAS) *Southern Banner*, the editor of which was a candidate for the Legislature, says:

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[From the Nashville Union.]

FIRST.—We have official returns from all the counties in the first district except Hawkins, which is reported to have given Haynes a majority of 174. If this be correct, Nelson's majority will be 106.

SECOND.—The returns from the second district are incomplete, but indicate the re-election of Maynard by about 1500 majority.

THIRD.—The returns from the third district are official, except from the counties of Monroe, McMinn and Polk, and show a majority for Brabson of 59. Smith received 126 votes in the new county of Sequatchie, and Brabson 179, which are included in the returns from Hamilton county.

The returns from the fourth, (except White county,) fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth districts are official.

NINTH.—The returns from all the counties in the ninth district are official, except Lauderdale. If the report we have from that county be correct, Etheridge's majority is 8.

TENTH.—The returns from the tenth district are official, except from Shelby county, which we copy from the Memphis papers, where it is given as the "official" vote. It will be seen that Avery beats both his competitors by 70 votes.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	1857. Taylor	1857. Haskins	1858. Haskins	1858. Rudner
Carter	1,774	39	1,841	812
Cocke	949	737	967	845
Greene	1,731	171	1,848	1,007
Hancock	637	236	641	307
Hawkins	1,364	325	174 (typ'l error)	
Jefferson	1,244	1,240	828	1,002
Johnson	540	420	218	547
Sevier	1,300	110	261	1,008
Sullivan	1,891	686	1,959	649
Washington	1,166	824	1,185	896
	12,645	5,471	7,922	7,352
	7,174			7,352
Haskins' maj.	174		Rudner's maj.	158

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Wilson.	Maynard.	Rowan.	Maynard.
Anderson	350	691	344	838
Campbell	323	894	340	451
Claiborne	206	439	676	772
Fentress	473	150		
Grainger	798	1,060	714	1,206
Knox	812	1,806	944	2,803
Morgan	256	176	305	248
Overton	1,264	282	1,421	304
Scott	179	258		
	5,260	5,565		
		5,260		
Maynard's majority		305		
	2,365	2,365	3,904	3,904
Rudner's majority	907			29

THIRD DISTRICT

	Savage.	Pickett.	Savage.	Stokes.
Bledsoe	372	496	420	490
Bradley	876	1,672	723	1,172
Hamilton	1,065	939	1,020	780
Hamilton	830	329	1,006	1,413
Marion	367	227	425	481
Meigs	321	490	417	160
Monroe	1,200	912	1,400	1,000
Polk	600	1,187	683	1,000
Rhea	1,000	442	441	849
Roane	840	825	823	1,044
	7,881	6,919	6,212	8,371
	2,365			8,371
Savage's majority	962	Stokes' majority		2,159

FOURTH DISTRICT

	Savage.	Pickett.	Savage.	Stokes.
Coffee	562	378	580	457
DeKalb	792	850	722	952
Grundy	406	88	450	86
Jackson	1,139	1,334	1,043	1,426
Macon	1,000	811	1,043	826
Smith	719	1,479	674	1,520
Van Buren	300	80	168	158
Warren	1,000	811	1,043	826
White	679	810	760	1,024
	6,435	6,231	6,160	6,573
	6,231			6,160
Savage's maj.	1,203		Stokes' majority	413

FIFTH DISTRICT

	Ready.	Gaines.	Ready.	Hutton.
Cannon	486	332	600	320
Cumberland	1,000	1,643	1,200	1,400
Sumner	713	1,412	1,043	910
Warren	1,000	867	1,200	1,000
Wilson	1,509	1,345	1,600	1,400
	4,708	6,601	5,644	4,710
	1,893			5,644
Ready's majority	506	Hutton's majority		872

SIXTH DISTRICT

	Jones.	Nelson.	Gentry.	Thomas.	Strong.
Bedford	1,504			1,450	
Franklin	1,400			1,212	
Lincoln	2,421			2,000	
Marshall	1,336			1,400	
Maury	1,776			2,100	
	8,246			8,162	
	8,246			8,162	
Majority				1,084	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Wright.	McNairy.	Wright.	Gibbs.
Benton	779	19	862	29
Decatur	1,336	99	1,400	229
Gibbs	1,429	300	1,400	300
Henderson	1,000	750	900	580
Hickman	1,048	9	1,119	60
Jackson	1,244	1,300	1,200	1,300
Lawrence	1,822	100	900	900
Perry	1,000	2	1,000	5
McNairy	1,165	933	1,170	931
Perry	1,000	10	1,000	230
Wayne	1,062	140	1,000	110
	4,939	1,665	9,380	2,711
	1,665		2,711	
Wright's maj.	4,554		6,669	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Quarles.	Ludwick.	Brown.	Quarles.
Davidson	1,800	3,300	2,400	3,200
Dickson	700	370	800	447
Hickman	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,200
Robertson	972	1,400	1,172	1,500
Stewart	700	400	1,000	500
	5,172	6,670	6,372	6,847
		5,172	1,129	1,743
Ludwick's maj.	128	Etheridge's majority		5

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Atkins.	Etheridge.	Atkins.	Etheridge.
Carroll	931	1,456	1,023	1,723
Dyer	500	651	750	1,000
Gibson	1,121	1,250	1,205	1,900
Henry	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,500
Hardeman	700	1,100	700	1,315
Lauderdale	364	316	419	464
Obion	812	851	1,000	850
Tipton	896	410	800	400
Weakley	1,216	1,244	1,100	1,193
	6,542	6,474	8,480	9,437
	6,474			8,480
Atkins's maj.	128	Etheridge's majority		957

TENTH DISTRICT

	Avery.	Malone.	Avery.	Cortez.	Bond.
Fayette	1,900	1,000	900	47	931
Hardeman	1,100	1,000	1,100	11	1,000
Harrison	944	813	900	6	770
Madison	800	1,400	976	10	1,362
Shelby	2,000	1,800	2,100	140	1,800
	6,744	5,713	5,964	214	5,863
	5,713		5,964		
Avery's maj.	290		101		

The Next Census—Timely Suggestion.

In the ensuing year the eighth census of the United States will have to be taken. No one not practically acquainted with the difficulties of this office can begin to estimate the immense amount of labor which devolves on those who attempt it. These difficulties are manifold, growing in some cases out of misconception of the objects, and often out of the ignorance and perverseness of the people to whom the Census Marshal is compelled to seek for information. Sometimes the officer is bothered no little by reason of the reluctance of the heads of families to give in detail the names and ages of the members; and not unfrequently the law has to be threatened against them before this branch of information can be fully obtained. Not unfrequently it happens when the officer calls at the house in the discharge of his duty he finds the gentleman absent, and the wife is not able to tell the number of acres of land, the number and age of negroes, the number and value of horses and mules, the value of farming implements, the quantity and value of the products of the farm, and many other particulars essential to the performance of the work before him.

Now, what we suggest is that each farmer his fall, as he gathers his crops, shall keep something like an accurate account of the quantity and value of the same; and if he will take the trouble to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family; the number of acres of land—cleared and timbered; the number and ages of his servants; the number and value of his horses and mules; the number of bales of cotton, barrels of corn, bushels of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, etc., and the value of each, and have it in some place where any member of the family who may be at home when the Deputy Marshal shall call can readily get hold of it, it will save time to all concerned, and greatly assist to make the census returns perfect, complete and satisfactory.

We throw out these suggestions for the reason that having been performed the onerous duty of a census taker, and feeling keenly the disadvantages under which an inexperienced person labors in such a vocation, and knowing that every little help will be lighted and its implacability mitigated by a little attention on the part of persons who are equally interested with the United States Marshal in having the work well and accurately performed, we think we are entitled to speak on the subject. We do not expect agents to be engaged in such a work, but we bespeak the kindness and co-operation of the people to, and with those who shall have to perform that duty.—*Nashville News.*

GEN. GARIBALDI.—This officer first heard of he peace news in the Sclvio. The Vienna correcondent of the *Times* says: "Garibaldi first learned from the Austrain captain, Kiese, who went with a flag of truce to Bormio, that he and his master had been 'bought and sold.'"

A letter from Milan, in the *Nord*, says:

I am able to communicate to you the details relative to Garibaldi's and his *corps d'armee*. You may readily imagine that the conclusion of peace had excited some apprehensions as to the conduct which the Garibaldians pursue. I have always thought that the soldiers of Garibaldi would stifle the grief which the separation of Venetia must have excited in their ardent minds, and that they would respect military discipline, which has always been exemplary among them. This, in fact, is the case. On the arrival of the news of peace, Gen. Garibaldi assembled his soldiers, and, after having calmed their excitement by a noble address, he requested them to renew the oath of fidelity to the king, which they did without opposition. This conduct, which reflects honor on all concerned in it, will prove to Europe that the pretended revolutionary elements in Italy fully comprehends the importance of concord. It is worthy of remark that among the volunteers of Garibaldi there are a great number of young men belonging to Venetia.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following notice of this gentleman:

The election of this gentleman to Congress from the Ninth District of Tennessee, shows that an alliance with the Republicans of the North is by no means a political sin in some parts of the South. Mr. Etheridge was in the Congress of 1855 and 1856, and voted constantly with Giddings and other ultra Republicans on all political questions. In a number of instances he separated from his Abolitionist friends to vote with the Republicans. A constituency that will elect a man with such a record as Etheridge, has far to go before it will support an out-and-out Republican. Etheridge's sympathy with the Republicans was notorious at Washington, notorious in Tennessee and notorious in all parts of the country.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[From the Nashville Union.]

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS:

Washington, Sullivan, Carter and Johnson.—George B. McClellan.

Hamilton, Bradley, Marion and Bledsoe.—John A. Minnis.

Lincoln and Franklin.—T. W. Newman.

Maury, Dickson and Hickman.—Thos. McNeily.

Bedford and Marshall.—James M. Johnson.

Warren, Cannon, Coffee, Grundy and Van Buren.—E. J. Wood.

Giles, Lawrence and Wayne.—H. W. Hunter.

Sumner and Smith.—Thompson.

Fayette and Shelby.—R. G. Payne.

Polk, McMinn, Monroe and Meigs.—James Lane.

Overton, Fentress, Morgan and Scott.—R. T. Hildreath.

Hardin, McNairy and Hardeman.—George B. Peters.

Benton, Humphreys, Henderson, Perry and Decatur.—J. E. Mickley.

[The Henry district has elected a Democrat; the above, give us fourteen Senators—a majority of three.]

OPPOSITION SENATORS.

Knox and Roane.—James S. Boyd.

Greene, Cocke, Sevier and Blount.——

Sickeley.

Wilson and DeKalb.—Jordon Stokes.

Davidson.—John Trimble.

Rutherford and Williamson.—John W. Richardson.

Robertson, Montgomery and Stewart.—Judson Horne.

Jackson, White and Macon.—S. S. Stanton.

Gibson, Carroll and Dyer.—V. S. Allen.

Madison, Haywood, Tipton and Lauderdale.——Bumpass.

[The Claiborne district, and the Jefferson district have each elected Opposition Senators—making eleven in all.]

DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

Campbell and Anderson.—Kincaid.

Polk, McMinn and Meigs.—Mayfield.

Rutherford.—John Woods.

Rutherford and Bedford.—William B. Doak.

Warren.—Smith.

Franklin.—Williams.

Sumner.—R. A. Bennett.

Maury.—George Gantt.

Lawrence.—J. M. Sowell.

Bradley.—Richard R. Harris.

Giles.—J. J. Beaty.

Dickson.—White.

Haywood.—Lee.

Fayette.—R. M. Ingram.

Hawkins.—Philip Critz.

Washington.—W. M. Bayless.

Greene.—James Britton.

Stewart.—Lockhart.

Shelby.—Forrelly and Farley

DeKalb.—Ford.

Greene, Jefferson, Hawkins and Hancock.—Robert Johnson.

Shelby, Tipton and Fayette.—C. H. Whitmore.

Cannon.—McCabe.

Overton.—Jones.

Coffee.—J. M. Shoit.

Monroe.—A. J. Vaughn.

Hickman.—J. J. Williams.

Maury, Williamson and Lewis.—W. C. Whitthorne.

Lincoln, Marshall and Giles.—T. J. Kennedy.

Sumner, Smith and Macon.—Barksdale.

Lincoln.—G. T. Hebb.

Marshall.—H. N. Cowden.

Sullivan.—Trivitt.

Benton and Humphreys.—Davidson.

Perry and Decatur.—W. A. Baker.

Hardin.—David A. Roberts.

Hardeman.—Guy.

Obion.—Nall.

[Weakly and Henry have each elected a Democratic Representative, which, with the above, will give us 41—a majority of seven.]

OPPOSITION REPRESENTATIVES.

Davidson.—J. B. White and E. H. East.

Davidson, Robertson and Montgomery.—R. B. Cheatham.

Montgomery.—N. B. Dudley.

Robertson.—John Woodward.

Hamilton.—Daniel C. Trewhitt.

Bedford.—W. H. Wisener.

McNairy.—T. L. Morphies.

Claiborne.—Kincaid.

Carter and Johnson.—Alfred M. C. Taylor.

Wilson.—W. L. Martin and John R. Davis.

Knox.—John Williams.

McMinn.—Alfred Caldwell.

Knox and Sevier.—T. H. Armstrong.

Smith.—Joseph G. Pickett.

Wayne.—J. Morris.

Williamson.—William Eaton.

Carroll, Madison, Gibson and Henry.—James D. Porter.

Henderson.—A. G. Shrewsbury.

Jackson.—Greene.

Jackson.—Kenner.

White.—Russell.

Madison.—Hart.

Gibson.—J. L. Williamson.

Obion.—German

Blount.—W. T. Bicknell.

Jefferson.—Bazzelton.

Roane, Blount and Hamilton.—J. W. Gillespie.

Scott, Morgan and Fentress.—Bledsoe.

Carroll.—Norman.

Dyer and Lauderdale.—S. Richardson.

[Grainger and Marion, to be heard from, have no doubt, each elected an Opposition member—making 34 in all.]

The Goodwood Races and the Late Performance on the Eclipse Course.

SPORTS OF THE TURF IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[From the New York Herald.]

Two interesting events have just occurred almost simultaneously, that are calculated to set up considerable excitement in sporting circles and to give a great impetus and ecat to movements on the turf. We allude, of course, to the New York Jockey Club and to the trotting match of Tuesday last on the Eclipse course, Long Island. Our national vanity is somewhat tickled at learning that the Americans have taken the lead of the three mile heats against a field of seventeen competitors, and that for the great Goodwood Cup, another American horse, Princess, came in third. But we know that these incidents are still more interested in the results of the last Eclipse trotting match between the two celebrated horses Flora Temple and Princess, where the time made was equal to three of the mile heats in the unprecedentedly quick time of two minutes and twenty-two seconds, and in each of the other two in a second and a half more. These two events have caused quite a sensation in sporting circles; and the match that is to come off next Tuesday, on the Eclipse course, between the same two celebrated two mile heats, the best of three—will help to increase that sensation. The success of American horses on the English turf is not to be wondered at if the education of our Virginia and Kentucky horse breeders, who challenge competition from all the rest of the world. We have heard of an offer to run American horses against English, for any sale hours, for stakes to the amount of $100,000. This challenge was made some time ago, and has not been accepted. True, for a short run of a mile, or two miles, the English may still outstrip American horses, for the effort among breeders in England has been to attain speed at the expense of bottom, whereas our Virginia and Kentucky horses have both qualities. But, as the true test of yachting is an ocean stretch, so that of horses is a long course where their powers both of speed with endurance are put to the test. American breeders claim that they are ahead of their English cousins in combining speed with endurance, and offer to put their claims to the test, in races of four-mile heats; but up to the present time, the offer has not been taken.

It has been erroneously supposed that the performance of Mr. Ten Broeck's horses on the English turf for the last two or three years ought to set at rest our pretensions to superiority in racing horses. The success of these two very valid reasons. The horses which that gentleman introduced into England were not considered first class horses here. They were selected from the refuse of our Ohio. And, besides, Mr. Ten Broeck went not into the thing—as Commodore Stevens did with his yacht America—for the sake of winning a national triumph, but for that other purpose, which is much more in vogue with gentlemen of the turf, of putting money in his purse. The means of succeeding in this latter speculation are very different from those which lead us to feelle all attempts to reason on the philosophy of this or that move. The moves on the race courses are as combined and intricate as are those in a game of chess, and the best player can succeed in checkmating his opponent by skillfully sacrificing a bishop here and a knight there, or even sacrificing a castle for the king. And so it is exactly with sporting men, who can afford to let a horse be beaten here, and another there, if the can thus succeed in making fool of the field where they find it convenient to go in and win.

It is said that there are dozens of horses in this country that can beat any in England for a long distance, and Fashion, Lexington, Boston, Nicholas I, Tor Rive, Fanny Washington, Ropes, Eliza Logan, Minnehaha and Calvert. These are all racers. In regard to trotting horses we are far ahead of all other countries, for, while in England the taste has been, and is, for saddle horses, our taste has inclined to the encouragement and development of the most useful quality of speed and endurance in harness.

This is particularly the case in the Northern State; and it is owing to this cause the ratio in which the speed of trotting horses has been increased by judicious breeding and training. Forty years ago, on the Newmarket course, Long Island, the time made in two three minutes was attained for the first time. Twenty years ago a mile was done for the first time in two minutes and thirty seconds. Last Tuesday Flora Temple, in her race with Princess, performed a mile in two minutes and twenty-two seconds: and her driver confidently asserted that if she had been pushed she would have done a mile in two minutes and twenty-one seconds: and he