Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : AUGUST 19, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

THE RAILROAD TO ST. LOUIS.

The committee appointed by the recent meeting of citizens at Odd Fellows' Hall, assembled on yesterday, and after a thorough examination of the charter of the Company, granted by the Legislature of Arkansas, and authorizing the construction of a railroad from Memphis to the northern limits of that State, determined at once to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock. A subscription of $100,000 is requisite to secure the liberal grants and immunities conferred by the charter.

Books for subscription will be opened in this city, and in Hopefield, Arkansas, as appears in our advertising columns.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Since the election of our friend Col. R. G. Payne, his name has been freely mentioned both in this and other portions of the State in connection with the Presidency of the Senate. His capacity eminently fits him for the place, and the suggestions coming, as they do, privately from many sources, are highly complimentary to Col. Payne, and while we should be highly pleased to see him elevated to the position, we should dislike very much to lose his service as a working member of the body.

OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Columbus, O., August 16.—The Convention of the Clergymen of Ohio assembled to-day, and organized permanently by the choice of A. A. Guthrie, of Zanesville, as President, and ten Vice-Presidents. All parts of the State are well represented. A committee was appointed to report resolutions in opposition to slavery, and an address to the people of the State and nation. After the submission of a series of resolutions, the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

We find the foregoing dispatch in the *New York Tribune*. The clergymen alluded to—these humble followers of the meek and lowly Jesus,—commissioned to "preach Christ and him crucified," might well find better employment. They have transcended their high mission, and instead of preaching "peace on earth," they have dedicated themselves to the ignoble office of engendering strife and contention.

Whether such conduct is calculated to promote the cause of christianity, or to elevate the character of the clergy, is a question well worthy of consideration.

A STRINGENT LAW AGAINST FREE NEGROES IN LOUISIANA.

As the effort of the Abolitionists of the North, says the St. Louis *Republican*, are extended from time to time to lessen the safety and the value of slave property in the slave States, the duty becomes more imperative upon the Legislatures to guard against the approach of free negroes into those States. Some years ago a very stringent law was passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, in regard to the visitation of free negroes to that State at all. It was done as a matter of self-protection. How far it succeeded, is not necessary now to know; it is presumed that it was unavailing, as, at the last session of the Louisiana Legislature, a new law was enacted, the principal provisions of which are detailed in the following synopsis. As it concerns more than the free negroes—the masters and owners of steamboats—it is highly important that all should know it. Arkansas has passed a law which drives all the free negroes out of that State; they are making arrangements to go to Kansas. This law will put a stop to the employment of free negroes on boats in communication with Orleans. What will become of them?

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACTS OF AN EMINENT LAW FIRM IN NEW ORLEANS.

GENTLEMEN: At the request of Captain Sellers, of the *W. M. Morrison*, we proceed to address you relative to the bringing of free persons of color into this State from other States, on steamboats, etc., and as to what are the duties and liabilities of the masters of such vessels in such cases.

The act of our Legislature, approved May 15, 1859, introduced things into the law which existed before that date, and the law is now very stringent. By the first section of the act of 1859, any free person of color, coming into this State on board a steamer, plying out of the limits of the State, is to be lodged in jail immediately on the arrival of the steamer in port, and is to remain there until she leaves. This lodging in jail is to be done by the police authorities.

The second section provides that the captain may take any such person out of jail by giving a bond with a penalty of five hundred dollars, conditioned that the steamer will leave the port within twenty-four hours, and that the free person of color shall not be allowed to go on shore.

The third section provides that on taking said person out of jail the master shall pay twenty cents per day, he shall have been in jail, and no other charges.

The seventh section provides that the Harbor Masters of the port of New Orleans shall require from the master of any steamer plying without the State, a written statement on oath of the number, name and place of residence of every free person of color by him brought into the State on board his vessel that trip; the master of the steamer is also bound, immediately on his arrival in New Orleans, to send to the office of the Chief of Police a like statement on oath. And in case such master neglects to furnish the Harbor Master with such statement, when called upon, or neglects to transmit the same immediately on his arrival to the office of the Chief of Police, he shall be condemned to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, recoverable with privilege on the steamer.

The ninth section provides that the act shall take effect from and after the 1st day of September, 1859.

The other provisions of the act do not affect the vessel, and relate merely to the free persons of color themselves. There is no mode of evading this law, and strict compliance is necessary. The fact that the act gives the informer one-half of the fines collected, and makes him a competent witness, will keep the police and others active.

POSITION OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL OF KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Courier* states that Col. Humphrey Marshall has declared that if he was in Congress, with parties organized as at present, he would vote for the Democratic candidate for Speaker; and that if the next election of president was thrown in the House and he was a member of it, he would vote for the Democratic candidate.

Our readers will recollect that Mr. Marshall was one of the leaders of the Know-Nothing party. We hope his admirers and former followers in the South will imitate his example They must do it sooner or later. Opposition politicians and editors may endeavor to disguise the fact, but the next Presidential battle is to be fought between Democracy and Republicanism! Choose ye between them!

RUDERED INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—From letters received here yesterday, says the St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 10th inst., it appears that the Indians are giving some trouble to the settlers of Douglas county. It is stated, that a race the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Abercrombie, the Indians have become bold and lawless, stealing and carrying off the property of settlers, and driving off their cattle. Mr. Gregory and other settlers at Alexandria had a quantity of supplies stolen from them, and six head of cattle were driven off and killed within three miles of the town. It is also stated that the bridge beyond Alexandria, built by the settlers and the Minnesota Stage Company, has been burned.

THE PILGRIMS MONUMENT.—It is the intention of the New England Society, which wishes to perpetuate the memory of the landing the Pilgrims, to construct a monument of great beauty and magnitude. It will be erected on one of the lofty hills that skirt the village of Plymouth, and will be a monument which, whether for the grandeur of its outline or the symmetry of its proportions, shall be worthy of the great event which it commemorates. And to address to this national memorial, it is designed to place over the Plymouth Rock, a sheltering ornamental canopy. This canopy, it is stated, will cover and enclose a square.

Vote For Attorney-General.

RUTHERFORD.—Official—Head 311, Shackelford 225, Reese 40, Haynes 17, Broderick 20, Freeman 11, Turney 1.

BRADLEY.—Shackelford 356, Head 286, Haynes 91, Freeman 8, Broderick 1.

MONTGOMERY.—At Clarksville, Shackelford 348.

KNOXVILLE.—Reese 350, Milligan 185.

GALLATIN.—Head 317, Shackelford 50.

JEFFERSON.—Three precincts, Reese 386, Milligan 80.

GRAINGER.—Three precincts, Reese 285, Milligan 30.

GIBSON.—Freeman 602, Reese 600, Shackelford 49.

BEDFORD.—One precinct, Reese 69, Milligan 12.

BROWNSVILLE.—Freeman 140, Reese 82.

WILLIAMSON.—Three precincts, Shackelford 396, Head 130, Reese 15.

☞ On a pier at a certain fashionable watering place a notice runs thus: "Found, a pin, supposed to belong to a lady made of gold."

PRIZE REPORT ON MANURES.

We publish below a very valuable paper, says the Nashville *Union*, being a report on the relative value of stable manure, gas lime, and green sand (marl), as manures, as tested by Col. John Pope, an eminent and highly successful agriculturist of Shelby county, in this State. This paper was contributed to the Shelby County Fair, in 1858, and received the premium at that Fair. It has not heretofore been published:

Report on the Relative Value of Stable Manure, Gas Lime, and Green Sand, as Tested by Experiment on an Acre of Land each, planted in Cotton and Corn.

The acre of land selected for cotton was table upland that had been cultivated twenty years alternately in cotton and corn, though much more frequently in the former.

The preparation for cultivation was commenced in the month of February, by hauling ten cart loads of well rotted stable manure and scattered broadcast on one-third of an acre, and in like manner spreading ten bushels of gas lime on the adjoining third portion, and ten bushels of green sand on the remaining third of the acre. The land was then plowed with a sub-soil and turning plow. Soon after the cotton beds were made, by bedding in a deep sub-soil furrow, with a two-horse turning plow—the beds three and a-half feet apart. On the 15th day of April the cotton was planted, of my golden seed variety (about three bushels,) well rolled in ashes, sowed in a narrow shallow drill, and covered with a heavy block. So soon as a good stand was obtained, it was gradually thinned out in the usual way until it was reduced to the range of a single stalk standing twelve inches apart. With the alternate use of the broad shears and the turning plow in its cultivation, it soon became apparent that the portion manured with stable manure was getting rapidly the start, and continued to outgrow and surpass the two other portions in all its productive indications during the whole season. There was scarcely a perceptible difference in the progressive growth of the other two portions, the difference, if any, being in favor of the gas lime. The stable manure portion exhibited a decided advantage in the size and early maturity of the bolls, and the product when ultimately gathered, was found to be 679 pounds of seed cotton from the third manured by stable manure; 470 pounds from the third of gas lime, and 467 pounds from the third of green sand—the total product being 1616 pounds, manifesting a very trifling difference in favor of the fertilizing virtues of stable manure.

It being a conceded fact that ammon acal fertilizers are more stimulating than all others, we can readily account for the superabounding virtue of stable manure in the result of this experiment. Its neutralize quality is always promptly developed during the growing crop, and there is no plant that needs the aid of ammoniacal fertilizers applied (as I have habitually tested for years) than that of the cotton crop. Without any accurate analysis of the specific component virtues of gas lime or green sand, I am satisfied that their fertilizing action is slow in development, and requires a long exposure to the disintegrating influence of the atmosphere to produce any marked benefit, the first year of their application to land. The report of our Shelby correspondent, I believe the opinion is expressed that as a fossil manure, it imparts a more durable fertility to land than a protracted use, and cites an illustrative case in which a table of twenty lords of green sand to two hundred of good stable manure applied to an acre of land in timothy and clover, giving a result in favor of the green sand. There is no great disparity in the ratio of dressing in the example cited and in my own experiment, yet with different results in the production of cotton and corn, with the superiority of the fertilizing properties of pot-ash and carbonate of lime combined in green sand. I cannot but feel disappointed that nothing but time was wanting to have developed its fertilizing power more satisfactorily. For potash, carbonate of lime and silica are the most essential elements that our lands in the District need to stimulate them to the highest point of production in cotton, corn and wheat. The influence that this valuable marl, so abundant in our State, has exerted in awakening and foster a wonderful agricultural improvement in other States, should encourage us to persevere vigorously in testing the value of this native manure.

Without going into any further detail as to the acre planted in corn, suffice it to say, that the same ratio in the application of the several manures was observed, with pretty much the same relative results. JNO. POPE.

ELECTION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(From the Trenton Journal.)

On last Saturday the people of Tennessee were called upon to elect an Attorney-General to succeed Mr. Sneed, who, it will be remembered, resigned the position last spring to become the Opposition candidate for Congressman in the 10th district against the Hon. Wm. T. Avery. There were some half dozen or more candidates in the field for the position, each version of the State being well represented in this respect. Such being the case, it was thought that political prejudices would have no influence upon the election, that the claims of each section would be overpowered by the regardless of party consideration. But, as in the case of the election of a Supreme Judge, about a year ago, a secret emissary was at work to kill off the Middle Tennessee candidate, if possible, for the election of a regular Know-Nothing candida's. Letters were doubtless secretly circulated over West Tennessee and East Tennessee, to know how each State calling upon the faithful followers of Sam. to vote for Mr. Reese as their candidate.

These secret circulars or letters were sent abroad in the Supreme Judge's election, in behalf of Judge Walker, who no one had heard of as a candidate; and from the result of the present election, we have every reason to believe, was practiced again. Hence the strong vote which Mr. Reese received in this section of the State where he was an entire stranger. Even in Middle Tennessee, Mr. Freeman, formerly, the whole machinery of the secret party was brought to bear against him and every one which Mr. Reese received can be traced to this source. The Know-Nothingism, adhering to all its impurity and depravity, and the vilest schemes which '54 and '55 ever witnessed are still practiced.

The policy of lugging politics into every election that transpires, for constable or anything above it, was inaugurated by them, and when we see it so continually practiced by them even to the present day for a Supreme Judge or Attorney-General, the Democracy cannot possibly be blamed for taking the matter in hand, and making a party contest in every case with them. All fair and honorable fair and open fight, no skulking behind the bush or in the dark, as was the case in the Attorney-General's election, but in future whether it be for district attorney or a road overseer, they should be made to show their hands.

We know that to some of the Opposition who are honorable high minded men and degrees it can match no, but their party will operate unjustly, but their party has inaugurated it and by their conduct still seek to keep it up. Self preservation we are taught is the first law of nature, and if the Democracy are willing for all the civil and judicial offices in the State and county to pass from their hands, they must submit blindly and it will most assuredly be done. We are a party of right, they wish to enjoy an equal and fair participation of the offices, they must not only labor to suppress this partisan spirit that still reams rampant over the land and which only lacks the strength to make it defiant and insulting, but they must meet it boldly and crush it with their own mighty power. When in 1855, Know-Nothingism, confident of its own strength, sought to appropriate all the offices to themselves, and even went so far as to nominate candidates for county offices from partisan spirit, so unfortunately introduced by them as a new feature in the county canvass could only be crushed by the people of a determined and united effort. Let the same be done now, and those noble spirited members of the Opposition who wish to see it overthrown and banished from the land, must join in the contest with the Democracy and it will be done. Let the tocsin be sounded then, that there are others besides those intensified Know-Nothings who are capable of filling the offices of office in the country and let us meet them upon every battle-field, if so they will it. They have thrown the glove at our feet secretly and in the dark it is true, let us take it up and let them show in every combat. Remember their watchword, "none but *Know-Nothings* shall be placed on guard," and let us dispute the issue with them upon every inch of ground. The Constitution is secretly at work and the heads of Democrats are continually paying forfeit for their want of vigilance and activity. Democrats arouse and be wide-awake and let the manifestos of this worse than partisan despotism to grind you in the dust, when you have the power and strength to meet it and crush it from your sight.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1859.—It is stated that during the late term of the United States Circuit Court in Alabama, held by Justice Nelson and Judge Campbell, two persons were found under the law of 1818, which prescribes fines and imprisonment for engaging in, or aiding and abetting, the importation of Africans into the territorial limits of the United States. As the law of 1820 (which makes the offence piracy, to be visited by death,) does not in express language, repeal the former statute, a grand jury in Mississippi, investigating the question whether there can be a choice between the above-mentioned punishments; for, while public sentiment at the South is against the present, juries have, in some instances, refused to render verdicts carrying with them the less severe punishment. The opinion is entertained here, among distinguished gentlemen, that in case of all the three grand divisions of the established rules of interpreting the statutes, the question will probably be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision.

It is ascertained from an authentic source that on the 19th of June the United States Deputy Marshal for northern Florida informed the Government of the Department of Justice that a vessel or vessels were expected on the Coast of Florida with slaves from Africa, and made some suggestions as to the best mode of intercepting and arresting them. The Marshal himself, by absent in another part of the State. The Secretary of the Interior, on the reception of this communication, immediately telegraphed to the Deputy Marshal, informing him that a resume cutter had been ordered from Charleston to cruise along the coast of Florida under his direction. The Deputy according to the Secretary of the Interior, on the 20th of June, and reached New Smirna inlet on the 3d of July. Two weeks thereafter he reports that he had boarded various schooners to which suspicion had attached, and had made careful inquiries for many miles along the coast, but there was no information to verify the reports of the landing of Africans. It further appears that Marshal Bickham has well way far behind the times, as he did not inform the interior Department of these rumors until the Deputy had investigated their truth, with the above-mentioned result. These facts are gleaned from official papers.

☞ The *Beaver* reviews the canvass in the Tenth District, and compliments Mr. Sweet We doubt not that he retires to private life, not only "with the respect and esteem of the entire Opposition party," but with that of all the Democratic party also. The Opposition exacted too great a sacrifice from Mr. Sneed, when they required him to give up an honorable office, and one conferred by his talents and habits, for the chance of a seat in Congress. He yielded to the exaction with great reluctance and is defeated.—*Nashville Union.*

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Count Polsky, writing from London, July 29, to the New York *Tribune*, says:

We have now the official statement of Lord John Russel, in confirmation of our views, that the Emperor Napoleon does not intend to take back the Grand Duke of Tuscany to Florence; nay, that he will prevent the Austrians from re-instating him. Under such circumstances, it is only natural that the Grand Duke should at last, as he has done, abdicate in favor of his son; but this step, which in May would have saved the throne, is now of no avail.

The young Archduke, who is now the pretender to Tuscany, has no party among the Tuscans. He had the independence to be present at Solferino, attired in the regimentals of and Austrian General, a fact which he now tries to explain away, by saying that he was only a looker on, and indeed I am disposed to believe that he kept out of danger, and did not stain his hand with Italian blood, a fact which, however, shows only cowardice, not Italian sympathies with constitutional freedom.

With such a being, his promise of governing Tuscany according to the Constitution of 1848 goes for nothing, and notwithstanding his lavish expenditures of money, he has not yet succeeded in creating a disturbance, which alone might induce Napoleon to occupy Tuscany with a military force, and to practice ballotstuffing in favor of the young Archduke. The Duke of Modena, a stiff-necked martinet and officer of Austrian school, has chosen a bolder course. He is putting Austrian soldiers in Modena regiments, calling them volunteers, buying artillery from the Austrians, and preparing an expedition against Modena.

Parma, however, the historian of Italy, is now at the head of affairs in the Duchy—no more as Sardinian commissioner, but as freely elected chief of the Administration, and is collecting troops, arming for action, and preparing to make the most vigorous defense. This, in spite of the basis of peace, we may expect, are an armed conflict on the Po, on which the Austrians and French will be spectators. Lord John Russell gives no positive assurance that such a partial war, on a small scale, would be prevented by these powers.

The most characteristic portion of the official statements was, however, their complete silence in regard to the Duchess of Parma. Nobody seems to care for her, and her ducky fits as exactly into the new boundaries of Sardinia, that it seems quite natural as well as fair to give up one portion of Tuscany, and the remaining portion to Sardinia.

Of course this is still less than the basis of peace agreed upon at Villafranca, but the immediate future will see the development of this idea also.

In the Paris correspondence of the *Morning Star* we find the following: "The assurance given in financial circles of the approaching retirement of the Rothschilds has created a strange sensation. If the rumor proves true, not only Baron James, but both the sons would also withdraw from business, the accounts of the house in Paris be closed, and, in short, it would exist no longer after the month of December.

The deplorable state in which Nathaniel Rothschild still remains, who is the flower of his age and strength has been suddenly struck with paralysis, the uncertainty of financial operations in the present unsettled state of Europe, have decided Baron James to take the step as it is said.

"Malakoff" writes as follows to the New York *Times*, from Geneva:

There can be no doubt that Victor Emanuel is far from being satisfied with the result of the war. Not that he is not grateful to Napoleon for the immense sacrifice he has made in driving the Austrians out of Lombardy, but he has fixed his heart on more than this; he believed that the future interests of the country demanded more, and he had promised his people still better things. The King, it is said, does not for a moment believe that the affairs of Italy are settled on a solid basis, and he has already given orders to commence organizing his army for future contingencies. With the aid of the Lombards, now his subjects, and an organized revolution in the States comprising the new confederation, he hopes to be able to finish the work commenced by Napoleon. In reference to Napoleon, "Malakoff" thinks he full understands the position of things and some *coup d' état* is in preparation. There is a rumor which I do not understand, from Milan to Genoa, we had with us one hundred American prisoners, on their way to Algiers to work on the French fortifications. If there is any probability that the final details of the treaty are soon to be concluded, where is the necessity of going to the expense of conveying these men to such a long distance, and then bringing them directly back again? The French night hope, certainly, to retain them in Algeria as colonists, but they are still solid in the Austrian army, and should be left to return to their ranks to serve their time out, and it will be serious, indeed, if Austria will relinquish her right to them.

Street Railroads.

In most of the leading cities of the union omnibuses and hacks are being superseded to a great extent by street railroads. The city of St. Louis has recently embarked in this species of improvement, and we find in the *News* of that city an interesting article on the subje t, which we copy below:

Our street railroads are being pushed ahead with a speed and vigor that will, in a few weeks materially add to our facilities for locomotion, and make St. Louis the street railroad city of the West. The engineers, teamsters, hackmen and drivers of other vehicles, grumble a good deal, it is true, at having the principal thoroughfares rendered almost impassable by the heavy cars and piles of timber and stone used in the construction of the new roads; but this is a temporary evil, and, with the vigorous efforts being made to push the work to completion, we hope to see the nuisance, ere long, disappear. There are fourteen miles of road, and as the work on the several lines was begun only a few weeks ago, it has been found difficult to get the rails and other materials for them laid down. This has occasioned a delay but for which five or six miles of road would have been in operation at this time.

On Olive and Market streets, the cars are running regularly, though the track on neither street has been extended to Grand avenue. *Ex passeu*, we understand that one of our largest property holders contemplates petitioning the Olive street line from Grand avenue to the King's Highway, at his own expense, with a view to bringing into market as dwelling lots a considerable body of land which he owns on the Olive street road.

The Franklin avenue and Morgan street track is laid, and, we believe, only awaits the arrival of the cars to be put in operation. The cars on this line will come in Franklin avenue cross along Fourth street to Morgan, and out Morgan to Garrison avenue, without subjecting the Fair Grounds railroad will be a prolongation of the Franklin avenue track.

Laborers are now busily engaged in preparing the rail for the road on Fourth street. The line extending from Brenton down Broadway, Fifth and Carondelet avenue, is in an advanced state, and will soon be completed. It is a magnificent stretch, being nearly five miles in length; and as it is to have a double track, and be staunchly built, it will be one of the most complete roads in the country.

All these roads, we assume, will be finished in a month, and if the rolling stock can be supplied, will be in active operation by that time. There will be employment for them all, for we shall witness a general movement of persons of limited means from the center of the city where rents are high, to the suburbs where rents ought to be low. There are not enough of small houses yet in the suburbs to accommodate those who will desire to move, but they will soon be built, and our population instead of being crowded and congested around the heart of the city will be distributed over a wider space.

Wealthy persons too, merchants and business men, whose labor ends at 4 o'clock, will join in this suburban movement, being prompted, however by different motives, and going in a different direction. They will seek the lofty sights just west of the city, where ample grounds, shelled walks, shady trees and flower gardens may revive the chafed spirit and jaded faculties that have been "cabined, cribbed and confined" within the narrow circuit limits of the counting-room and office. On the whole, both rich and poor will be benefited by the street railroads, and the whole city will derive incalculable advantage from them.

Pursuit and Arrest of Three Notorious Counterfeiters.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Five or six weeks since, Detective Bleaks observed a young man named Ira Johnson, whom he knew to be the son of John Johnson, of Rising Sun, Indiana, a notorious counterfeiter, cross the Ohio river, at the foot of Western Row, twice the same day, and go on board a flatboat called the *Blue Bird*.

Suspecting something of the kind, Bleaks himself went over to the boat, and found that Johnson had purchased it of its owner for the ostensible purpose of trading down the river; and he had employed its original hands for a different purpose, returned and made Chief of Police Wilson and Detective Keany acquainted with what he had seen. They learned that the boat were to leave Rising Sun at a fixed time, and, in the meantime kept watch, through various parties, of her movements.

Thinking the time ripe, Detectives Bleaks and Keany, with Lieutenant Dodge, Chief Wilson and officer Gudgeon, last Monday visited Rising Sun, and searched Johnson's house, but found nothing. They left Wilson and Gudgeon there, and returned to Marshal, Illinois, to Madison. They there saw the sheriff of Jefferson county, and having unfolded their plans, he promised them his fullest co-operation in arresting the counterfeiters. The proposed trip was kept profoundly secret throughout the West and South as the shrewdest and boldest of counterfeiters.

Knowing that the *Blue Bird* was floating down the river, a few miles below, they divided their forces, part going in a wagon and part in a skiff to a point not far below Madison, where they descended to surprise the boat. They met the wagon party on the road, and learned to find that the boat was not there, nor anywhere to be seen.

Convinced that the *Blue Bird* had not taken wings, however, they knew they could overtake her, and therefore proceeded to New London, ten miles below Madison.

The sheriff of Jefferson county was here compelled to return, on account of his business, but the remainder of the party now numbering six or seven persons, continued on to Marshfield, thirty-eight miles above Louisville, where they expected to, and did, find a little steamer called the *Charm*, running as a regular packet between those points. From the clerk of the *Charm* they learned that the *Blue Bird* had been seen at the foot of Six-mile Island, five miles above Jeffersonville, and they pushed on to the latter city, and had a conference with the Marshal on Tuesday, respecting the object of their mission. He promised to aid did aid them all he could.

The pursuers divided off as before, and proceeded to Six Mile Island, but much to their surprise discovered no trace of the *Blue Bird*. Greatly chagrined, they returned to Jeffersonville, and heard from the pilot of the steamer *Firestone*, that the craft of which they were in search was lying at the mouth of Fourteen Mile Creek, fourteen miles above Louisville.

Again they took passage on the *Charm*, and when they reached the point designated, perceived the *Blue Bird* out in the stream, floating leisurely along with the current.

The posse concealed themselves on the *Charm* and watched the movements of the flat boat until they observed old Johnson and his sons on board working at the oars. They induced the officers to land, and part of the pursuers got on the Indiana shore and the others took a skiff and rowed leisurely out into the river, as carefully watching the *Blue Bird*, in the meantime, as if they had been hawks.

A high wind soon arose, and not only prevented the flatboat from making any headway down stream, but blew it into the Indiana shore. The officers in the skiff then rowed quietly toward the *Bird*, and saw the old man Johnson on the boat and the two sons on shore tying the boat. Meanwhile the land party were creeping and running through mud, creeks and cornfields, keeping pace with those in the skiff.

The policemen in the skiff rowed leisurely toward the boat, and hailing old Johnson, asked him if he had any whisky, as they were all devilish dry, and believed he was the sort of old cock that would have the right stuff." This threw Johnson off his guard, if he had any suspicion before, and he told them he guessed he could hunt up a little. The skiff here touched *Blue Bird*, and in an instant the officers were on board, and in another had taken the astonished counterfeiter.

At the same moment the land party rushed from the cornfields upon the sons, and handcuffed them before they could realize their capture.

The *Blue Bird* was then searched, and a large black trunk found in the rear cabin, full of counterfeit notes, nearly all of which were $1 bills on the Bank of Kentucky, of Bowling Green, and $5's on the Southern Bank of Kentucky at Russellville.

The officers did not count the money, so large was the amount, but they think there cannot be less than $15,000 to $20,000 on the two heads. On further examination, they discovered engravers' presses, engraving tools, a full set of dies, and quantities of implements for making colored backs to notes, and a lot of bank note paper.

They then engaged a wood-wagon, and with this conveyance carried their prisoners over the roughest roads to Jeffersonville, and placed them in jail.

The parties expect to find all the plates before long, and several of the posses are still at Jeffersonville for that purpose.

John Johnson is fifty years of age, an engraver by profession, and has served one term in the Indiana Penitentiary for counterfeiting. He has been so cunning of late as to escape detection, and is generally regarded as one of the most skillful of his profession.

His son Ira, twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, and his son Jacob and Elijah, the second son, aged nineteen, also lends his valuable services. They are a capital trio, and presented a painful moral spectacle, the father and two sons, as they proceeded to prison side by side, hand-cuffed, and haggard with the fear of certain conviction.

The people of all the places where the officers stopped were highly pleased with the success with which the officers had met, and certainly our policemen deserve credit for the coolness, cunning, and the courage they displayed under circumstances so trying and adverse.

American Volunteers in Mexico.

(Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.)

VERA CRUZ, July 28, 1859.

I have already written to you the altered disposition of the Mexicans in this city in relation to the reception of aid, volunteers from the United States. It had always been my belief, and I formed my opinion from long experience and observation of Mexicans, (I have lived nearly ten years among them,) that the landing of such allies would be sufficient to make the different factions forget their differences and unite against the common foe, whom they believe nothing but what is disgraceful. Imagine, therefore, my surprise when I found in a little country paper, published in the State of Jalapa, called the *Democrata*, the following article:

In a letter received from Puebla, dated the 23th of June, it is said that in Vera Cruz people still better thoughts. The letter, it is said, does not for a moment believe that the affairs of Italy are settled on a solid basis, and he has already given orders to commence organizing his army for future contingencies. With the aid of the Lombards, now his subjects, and an organized revolution in the States comprising the new confederation, he hopes to be able to finish the work commenced by Napoleon. In reference to Napoleon, "Malakoff" thinks he full understands the position of things and some *coup d' état* is in preparation. There is a rumor which I do not understand, from Milan to Genoa, we had with us one hundred American prisoners, on their way to Algiers to work on the French fortifications. If there is any probability that the final details of the treaty are soon to be concluded, where is the necessity of going to the expense of conveying these men to such a long distance, and then bringing them directly back again? The French might hope, certainly, to retain them in Algeria as colonists, but they are still solid in the Austrian army, and should be left to return to their ranks to serve their time out, and it will be serious, indeed, if Austria will relinquish her right to them.

THE GOLD REGION.

Meeting of Constitutional Convention—Organization of Convention—The Latest News from the Mines—Favorable Reports.

(Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.)

AUSARIA, August 2, 1859.—The Constitutional Convention assembled in Denver City yesterday. Judge S. W. Wagoner was chosen President, and Thomas Gibson, clerk. The Convention being called to order, and after an opening prayer by Elder Goode, a committee on credentials was appointed, and reported one hundred and sixty-three delegates, who took their seats. The President and clerk then tendered their resignation, and a committee to report officers for the meeting was appointed. A motion was introduced, that the convention adjourn to meet in Auraria this morning, which was carried by a vote of forty-seven to twenty-one, which seemed to put a very serious damper on the spirits of the Denver City delegates.

The Convention assembled this morning at Auraria, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisher, the committee on permanent officers reported for President, Capt. Garrison; Vice Presidents, Messrs. Wood, Stout, and Richard Rogers; Chief Clerk, Thos. Gibson; Assistant Clerk, Thos. McAfee, all of whom were elected by the Convention. Elder Goode was elected Chaplain. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, several resolutions were offered in reference to asking Congress for a Territorial organization, instead of forming a State Constitution, and the following offered by Mr. D. D. Williams, is now before the Convention:

"WHEREAS, At the last session of this Convention, a resolution was adopted, that the business of this Convention be strictly confined to the organization of a State Government, giving the boundaries, etc., and it now appears that the sentiment of the Convention that the subject of a Territorial Organization, should also be considered by this Convention in connection with said State Organization, and the question determined at once, whether this Convention proceed to form a State Constitution or memorialize Congress for a Territorial Organization. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each precinct be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report to the Convention which is the proper course for the Convention to pursue in reference to this subject."

After considerable debate, the committee was appointed, with instructions to report to-morrow, at 9 A. M. The Convention then adjourned.

THE GOLD MINES

Are prospering still, and, with one or two exceptions, the old claims are paying as well as ever. Some new ones are being made daily, and extending north and south through the mountains. Great excitement has prevailed within the last few days, in regard to reports from the Platte and Cache la Poudre rivers, that miners are making a pound of gold a day to the man. Several hundred men, we believe, have gone to test the matter; no one has returned to seen know the truth. The quartz in some of the leads opened in Gregory's diggings has been tested, and proved very rich. A committee that were appointed to test the quartz taken out of the mammoth lead, report the lowest grade twenty-five cents of gold to the pound of quartz, and the highest eighty cents to the pound, and the lead from three to six feet in width.

Thousands and rich things being developed in the Rocky Mountain mines.

Yours, etc.,

The Abolition Finger-Board.

"I will employ the bayonet, so help me God!"

DENNISON.

The Hamilton (Butler county) *Telegraph*, some days ago, declared that Mr. Dennison, the candidate of the Abolitionists for Governor of Ohio, while at Middletown, during the encampment of the Guthrie Grays, in conversation with old Democrat of Butler county, thus expressed himself in regard to surrendering fugitives from service under the provision of the Constitution:

"If I am elected Governor of Ohio—and I expect to be—I will not let any fugitive be returned to Kentucky, or any other Slave State; and if I cannot prevent it in any other way, I will employ the bayonet of the military of the State, I will employ the bayonet, so help me God."

The statement of the *Telegraph* created, very naturally, considerable consternation among those of the Opposition who do not think a conflict between the State and General Governments, on account of runaway negroes, very desirable. Accordingly, it has been deemed advisable on the part of some Opposition weaklings, who cannot stomach the strong food administered by Chase, Giddings & Co., to denounce as unauthorized the statement of the *Telegraph*. That paper responds to these denials by saying:

"When we reported Mr. Dennison's remarks we made sure that we were not mistaken. We have gone over the matter in all its bearings, to produce the sworn statement of several witnesses that Mr. Dennison did make use of just the language we reported, word for word, and if the correspondent of the *Intelligencer*, who hides himself behind a fictitious name, will appear over his real signature, we will prove him to be a liar, as he has charged us. The statement from which we received the statement is well known in this county, and his reputation is far above the reach of such a despicable puppy as 'Spectator,' who never he spoke a lie. As for ourselves, we are able to take care of No. 1. We are prepared to prove all that we said, and as the gentleman has stated that he would be ready to prove us to be false, we call for the proof—we dare him to produce it. Let him make his word good. Give us the sworn testimony of any man that Mr. Dennison did not use the language stated. We wish no backing down. We are prepared to make our word good."

We have no doubt Mr. Dennison said just what the Democratic reports he did say. After that gentleman's letter to the Oberlin saints, sympathizing with them in their jail afflictions, brought about by a violation of law, we consider him prepared to take any desperate step to secure the support of the Abolitionists. We do not hear with surprise, then, that he is ready to plunge the country in civil war before he will allow a runaway slave to be returned to his owner. He will, as Commander-in-Chief of the military of the State, employ the bayonet to prevent the United States law being enforced in Ohio. Are the people prepared to second him in that? A grave question to the patriot and the citizen, and to every one who thinks more of the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union than he does for the blacks, free or slave.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The *New York Herald* of the 19th says:

Business has not become generally active as yet, for several reasons. In several branches of trade the demand for goods is much less than usual, and there was less left to be done in August. So far as the West is concerned, too, there is reason to believe that Western merchants have purchased much less than usual to one season, but will continue them throughout the year. The principal reason, however, for the moderate revival of business is the unfavorable accounts from the cotton ports of importations. Six weeks ago we pointed out to the importers that they were overdoing the business, and that unless the rush of foreign goods ceased, and many articles of foreign merchandise would rule low this fall. Western and Southern buyers are naturally waiting to learn the extent of the crop. If, as we are assured by parties who ought to know, the imports fall off after next week, the importers and jobbers will soon have as much to do as they can manage.

The reports from the South with regard to the cotton crop continue very favorable, and even the most careful writers now begin to predict a yield of one million of bales more than the largest crop ever grown, provided the picking season prove favorable. Considering the product, and the high price at which cotton ruled last year, it must be admitted that the market is well sustained. Some European dealers speak of the demand being brisk enough to cause a rise, but this is not for the necessities of weak holders. The receipts at the port for the week were 60,000 bales, against 11,000 bales same week last week, and 3,000 bales same week in 1857, making the total receipts to date 3,000,000 bales, against 3,002,000 bales to same date in 1858, and 2,890,000 bales to same date in 1857. The exports to date are 2,300,000 bales against 2,325,000 bales to same date in 1858, and 2,232,000 bales to same date in 1857.

The wheat harvest continues to proceed under very favorable circumstances. Many expect what has come to market which has elicited universal admiration. There is every prospect that we shall have a large supply of good flour and wheat. We have seen some samples of some wheat, that we shall be able to supply it at a profit. Most of the flour now sold in the market and quoted in market reports at $4 a $5 per barrel, is of very inferior quality. The reports from Europe with regard to the crop are conflicting. In France it is certain that the yield will be less than an average; there which last position to be ascertained. In the south of England a large proportion of the wheat was laid by the heavy storms of July, and farmers, write from there that the crop will be much less than an average. In the north, where the grain was not so far advanced, little or no injury was done. In Ireland the potato is said, by most writers, to be in a promising condition, a few cases only to entertain fears of blight. In this market breadstuffs will probably decline gradually for some time to come.

General merchandise is quiet. The tea auctions on the 10th and 12th went off with moderate spirit; blacks are rather dull. Coffee continues to show steadiness since, sold largely at the decline, and is now firmly held for it. Sugar is quiet. Hides are dull, and to effect sales concessions would be expected by buyers.

THE WHEAT CROP.—From conversation held with farmers from nearly every portion of our county, we learn that the yield of the wheat crop will be a good deal less than anticipated during harvest. At cutting time the wheat was universally slat ed to be the best crops ever seeded in this county, but upon being threshed the yield is very far from being satisfactory. We hear of one field where the owner refused to put in his machine, as the yield would not be three bushels to the acre, not enough to pay for cutting and threshing. Other fields we hear of only yield five to seven bushels to the acre, and twelve bushels is now thought a large yield.

In Macoupin county there will not be an average of five bushels to the acre, and many large fields have not been cut, because they would not pay the cost, and would be obliged to expend. The report from most of the northern counties say that but a small portion of their wheat has been threshed, and that has been of a very poor quality. Farmers are much deceived in appearances, and find that after threshing, the kernels are not well filled, or so shrivelled as not to yield one-half the amount expected. The corn crop north has improved very much since the last rain, and there is a prospect now that it will be a full average yield. From "Egypt" we hear that the farmers are saving their corn