Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, . . . AUGUST 20, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860.

We commented, a few days ago, says the Richmond *Examiner*, upon the heavy popular majorities polled for the Democratic candidates for Governor in the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, etc., as indicating the strength of our party in those States, and as decisive indications of our triumph in those States in 1860.

Whilst the Democracy have more than held their grounds in these States, so far as the popular vote is concerned, the Opposition have gained largely in the election of members of Congress, and these gains will have a most important bearing upon the result of the Presidential election, should a triangular contest throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the vote is cast by States. The recent elections may produce a tie vote in several of the Southern States, and others may be lost to us, although they are overwhelmingly Democratic, as the late popular vote fully demonstrates.

Take North Carolina, for instance—a State as decidedly and unchangably Democratic as Virginia. There local jealousies and personal aspirations have enabled the Opposition to return four out of a delegation of eight members of Congress, a tie which may deprive the Democracy of the vote of that State, if the election of President shall go to the House.

In Tennessee, the Congressional delegation entirely misrepresents the political sentiments of the State. In that State, Harris, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a popular majority of six or eight thousand; yet the Opposition in that State gained four members of Congress, and have a majority of four in the delegation. Should the election of President go to the House of Representatives, the vote of this State, in palpable violation of the will of the popular majority, would be given against the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Kentucky elected the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by very large majorities, and will have a majority of twenty or thirty in the next Legislature of that State; yet the Opposition, out of a Congressional delegation of ten, elected four; and, the vote in one district being a tie vote, will, according to the constitution of that State, have to be decided by lot, and should the Opposition candidate succeed, the delegation from that State will, like that of North Carolina, be a tie, and the Democracy, should the election of President devolve upon the House, would lose that State. And, in addition to these States, it is rumored that the Congressional vote of Texas would also be a tie in the event of the election of President going to the House.

Nothing, therefore, could be more disastrous to the Democracy and the South than the election of President going to the House. It would strip us of four or five votes—a most important portion of the vote of the States, when we remember that where a Presidential election is thrown into the House of Representatives, the votes of Delaware and Rhode Island count precisely as do those of New York and Pennsylvania. The law with reference to the election by the House, provides that where the people fail to elect, the names of the three highest candidates are sent to the House, and that body elect in the manner heretofore alluded to.

The Black-Republicans and the Opposition have nothing to lose, but, on the other hand, everything to gain by the election going to the House. The Democracy would lose North Carolina, and possibly Kentucky and Texas; while the Opposition, with Tennessee and Maryland, would hold the balance of power. From the combinations and coalitions between the enemies of the Democracy, should the election be thrown into the House, we have everything to fear.

If the nominee of the Charleston Convention is not elected by the people, from what makes denominated, it will be seen that there will be little or no hope for him in the House of Representatives. All of the efforts of the party should be directed to the great and important object of securing the election of our candidate by the people. We cannot afford to lose the immense aggregate vote of Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

The exigencies of the party, at this time, demand that our party should give the nominee of the Charleston Convention a candid, united and enthusiastic support. There never was an occasion when the most vital interests of the South appealed more strongly to the Democracy of the Union, in behalf of concession and harmony, than the present. The greatest enemy of the South is he who, at this time, counsels the rupture of the State Rights Democracy.

MONUMENT TO THE PILGRIMS.

On the second day of this month the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers was laid at Plymouth. The pedestal is to be of Quincy granite, thirty feet in diameter, eighty feet high, and octagonal in form. This pedestal is to be open at the sides, and within it is to be enclosed the "Forefathers' Rock," which has been already shaped three feet with this design. On the top of the pedestal is to erected a colossal statue of Faith, seventy feet high, making the light entire from the ground one hundred and fifty feet. Around the statue of Faith, in the center, are to be grouped four other figures, representing Morality, Education, Law and Liberty. These figures will occupy a sitting posture, and will be forty feet in height. The statues are to be sculptured out of porphyry, serpentine and marble, and the statue of Faith is to rest her right foot on the "Forefathers' Rock," with the open Bible in her left hand and her right hand pointing to heaven.

Such, says the Louisville *Courier*, is the magnificent design of the monument to the memory of the Pilgrims. It has taken nine years to get up the design, and to lay the corner-stone. At the same rate of progress it will take many years to complete it, though the heading spirits say it shall be finished by the 22d of August, 1860. To accomplish what they have undertaken, much money will have to be raised, so much, indeed, that the architect has not given to the public the sum, so far as we have seen. And we all know from the history of the Bunker's Hill monument, how hard it is to raise money for such purposes.

Indeed, it may be fairly questioned whether the taste of our people runs in the monument line. They are very patriotic in all that does not touch their purse. It, however, you allow a Yankee's patriotism to be measured by his purse, the necessary article will be found to be none too abundant.

And so far as the Pilgrim Fathers themselves are concerned, it may be questioned whether they would lend a much delight from the realms of the blessed to admire this monument of their memory. In the beautiful language of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Winthrop, Mather, Hutchinson and Sandish would say, let that monument alone and "look over our broad and happy country; its expanding fields are now ripening with a harvest that might feed the world; its commerce, whitening the waters of every clime; its population, being now in debt, is not able to commence and complete their water-works, so much required for the safety and convenience of the city. I would say that Memphis had better suspend for the present gravelling the streets and excavations on the bluff, and at the landing, between Union and Real. The most needed work ought to be done first. T. L.

EDITORS APPEAL: Your correspondent, X, makes sensible suggestions in to-day's paper, and ask; a pertinent question, viz. why the most thronged part of Main street, should remain flat and in such a state as that it will certainly become boggy this winter? Our very "Regent" street has never been thoroughly graded and has had very trifling attention between Court Square and Gayoso streets for ten or twelve years. I wish to add my voice to that of X., why is not this important matter attended to now, while it is seasonable? I will add one other suggestion which I am satisfied is an important one here in this model, dusty town, which is so muddy and so dusty as to be felt as a reproach by every good citizen, it is this: Let the corporation try the experiment on a limited scale, until found useful, whether the streets are in that peculiar sloppy state; hitch two mules to a heavy agricultural roller and cross the streets from side to side, the weight of the roller, about 2000 pounds, will drive the soft mud off to the sides, where the chain-gang can shovel it into piles to remain until dry, at which time the market gardeners would be glad to obtain it at from five to twenty cents per load. The roller would be found to catch and press the gravel into the earth while the superfluous muddy fill would be passed easily off, and once on the grief of the neighborhood, take my word for it, it will not soon find its way back to give us a succession of clouds and bogs.

Messrs. Editors, do you remember the but of excitement and gaiety created on our streets by a pleasure party of ladies and gentlemen that came aboard the Southern from Louisville last season, if so, you cannot fail to remember the dash of shame which mantled the cheek of every good citizen on observing the utter astonishment they exhibited at the sight of our thoroughfares for vehicles. Let us hope, therefore, that some practical man of sense in the Board of Aldermen, like Street, Kortright or Elder, will judge of the importance of this little experiment, which need not at the worst to cost but forty or fifty dollars, and then we will know if it works practically.

Our old friend, Charlie Miller, would give it a fair trial if put into his hands, and thus avoid complication, which spoils many a promising scheme when everybody is concerned and no one accountable.

Yours, M.

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"An act concerning sheriffs and constables:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That any sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner or constable, in this State, who has collected, or may hereafter collect any money, by virtue of his office, and shall fail to pay the same to the person entitled thereto for the space of ten days after the same shall have been demanded in writing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months.

"SEC. 2 *Be it enacted*, That this act shall be given in charge to the grand juries by the judges of the circuit and criminal courts, at each term of their courts, and take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

What say you to that gentlemen? It can't hurt an honest man; and a dishonest one ought to be hurt. The extensive jurisdiction of justices of the peace, throwing, as it does, so large an amount of the business of the county into the hands of district officers renders such a law indispensible. Z.

TEXAS.—The following, says the Galveston Civilian, of the 11th, is the postscript of a letter from ex-Gov. Pease:

AUSTIN, August 7.—Returns from 88 counties give Houston 8,426 majority; Clark, 4,116 majority; White, 1,047 majority; Hamilton, 2,010 majority.

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The Hempstead *Courier* says that a contract has been closed for building the Brazos bridge of the Washington county road, and the work is to be undertaken at once.

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Equal Rights to all—Exclusive Privileges to None.

EDITORS APPEAL: I notice in your issue of the 17th inst., a petition addressed to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis, by J. Saffarrans, asking them to grant him the exclusive privilege of erecting water works in this city. I have no acquaintance with the petitioner, but Sirs, I am opposed to the city granting to Mr. Saffarrans, or Mr. Anybody, the rights and privileges granted to the city of Memphis by the Legislature of Tennessee, in their charter; but more especially that privilege to construct and carry on a system of water-works for the public good. I think it bad policy for the city to surrender to individuals any of those rights. Mr. S. wishes to charter for fifty years, and what does he propose to pay for it? Why, just nothing at all. True, the city may have water for free, by paying for it. This, I do not think, is any favor to the city.

Our City Fathers seem to be getting very generous in their old age; they have disposed of nearly all their privileges and stocks already, and I imagine they will cap the climax by surrendering the right to construct water-works. Years ago they disposed of their privilege to erect gas works; still better, they have sold their stock in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and I can hear, the next thing we hear of will be an offer, by them, to "let out" the fine frequented streets and alleys in and around Memphis, and whatever other stuff they now claim. Surely it is coming to a pretty pass, that Memphis, so prosperous as she is, is obliged to give, or sell, for a mere song, her privileges, as it were, her birthright, her interest in her public works.

The next thing which will be offered to the catalogue of sales, will, perhaps, be Court Square, with all its shrubbery and beauty, and that, too, likely to some individual to establish a soap factory, or caster oil manufactory.

The Mayor or Aldermen, I conceive, say, have no right to dispose of such valuable rights and privileges of this city. There are many reasons why they should not dispose of their water-work privileges: 1st. The city is deeply in debt, and needs all her resources to free her from embarrassment and lessen her liabilities. 2d. If an individual can make it profitable to construct water-works, and thereby accumulate wealth, it would, doubtless, prove profitable for Memphis likewise.

I think, sirs, that our city authorities had better stop disposing of things which really do not belong to them, and reform in this particular.

We absolutely need water-works constructed here, and must have them; then, let the city build these works, and receive the profits herself. There are not few public works more profitable to a corporation than a well constructed system of water-works, and as to doing without them longer, we cannot. It is far better and wiser to protect that which we have already built, than to erect other superstructures subject and liable to be destroyed by the devouring flame. All other cities are protected, in this particular, by their admirable water facilities. St. Louis is well supplied with pure water, Philadelphia has her Fairmount water-works; New York has her Croton water-works, and all cities of any note have their own water-works, then, why not Memphis, sirs? Z.

Let the city government purchase from two to four acres of ground in some eligible place, and erect a great reservoir therein, walled with brick, laid in cement; then employ an iron pipe, 15 to 20 inches in diameter, through which the water from the Mississippi river may be propelled by the force of stationary steam power, located at the landing; then smaller leaden pipes, leading from this reservoir to the premises of the citizens; and then fire-plugs, situated at proper places on our sidewalks, and we shall then have no more great conflagrations, such as we had about two weeks since, on Second, between Union and Gayoso streets.

I hope, Editors APPEAL, that the subject matter of this article will occupy the minds and attention of those in authority, until the evil is removed and our citizens shall be supplied with an abundance of good water. It may be urged by the old fogies that the city, being now in debt, is not able to commence and complete their water-works, so much required for the safety and convenience of the city. I would say that Memphis had better suspend for the present gravelling the streets and excavations on the bluff, and at the landing, between Union and Real. The most needed work ought to be done first. T. L.

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Slavery in the Territories—The Bostonians and Tintonmetrical Arguments—Senator Douglas and Senator Iverson.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, of 1st.

In the speech delivered by him, on the occasion of his public reception by the citizens of New Orleans, on the 5th of December, 1848, Mr. Douglas, in summing up his opinions in relgrance to slavery in the Territories, said:

If the people of a Territory are in favor of slavery, they will make laws to protect it; if opposed to slavery, they will not make those laws, and you cannot compel them to do it. But I will tell you when they will have it, and when slavery will find protection in a Territory. It is when the Territory lies in those latitudes and climates which adapt it to the profitable production of rice and sugar and cotton, and where slave labor will be remunerative. Thus, slavery will exist wherever soil, climate and productions demand it, and nowhere else. Now, if climate and soil, and self-interest will regulate this question, why should we quarrel about it? When you arrive at a certain distance to the north of this line, there cannot be any doubt of the result; and so when you go a certain distance south, the result will be equally certain the other way. But in the great central regions, where there may be some doubt as to the effect of natural causes, who ought to decide the question except the people residing there, who have all their interests here, who have come there to live with their wives and children? Any party which attempts, by a system of coercion, to force any institutions into regions not adapted to them, violates the great principles on which our government is founded.

You now have my views on the subject of slavery in the Territories. Practically, they amount to this: If the people want slavery they will have it; if they do not want it they will not have it, and you cannot force it upon them. If these principles be generally and adhered to, we can live in peace and harmony together; but just as surely as you attempt to force the people to have slavery against their will, in regions to which it is not adapted, fanaticism will take control of the Federal Government.

These were the views which were expressed by the Senator from Illinois, in his speech at New Orleans. They were urged by him before that speech, in his address to the people of Illinois, and afterwards asserted by him on the floor of the Senate of the United States.

In the speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 20th of July, 1848, when the House, in committee of the whole had under consideration the bill to organize a government for the Territory of Oregon, the Hon. Alfred Iverson, of Georgia, in reference to the subject of slavery in the Territories, says:

Now, sir, whether the people, in their territorial capacity, can, constitutionally, or rightfully, exclude slavery, I am willing to leave to the decision of the Supreme Court, which many gentlemen contend is the proper and constitutional tribunal for the decision, or to the consideration and judgment of the people themselves. It is a principle in human nature, as powerful as universal, that political action of communities will be regulated and controlled by the interests of the parties concerned. Hence, therefore, it shall appear that slave labor may be profitably employed in those new Territories of the Union, and the people are left free to act, they will adopt the institution of slavery. If, on the other hand, it shall be found that the climate and soil are not adapted to the profitable employment of slave labor, no slaves will ever find their way into the country, however wide the door may be opened for their admission. All that the South, therefore, can, or ought to ask, is, that the people of the Territories be left to decide this most important question for themselves. If their interest dictates it, slavery will be established in spite of the prejudices, either of Mexican residents, or those who may emigrate from the States of this Government. Experience has shown that the laborer, who moves to, and settles at the South, where slave labor is profitable, is as willing and as ready to own slaves, as, and to task them too, as those who have been born and bred up in their midst. That zeal for human freedom, so fanatically cultivated and proclaimed in their native land, like the courage of Bob Acres "oozes out at their fingers' ends, as soon as they come under the genial sun of southern slavery. The promptings of ambition and interest soon overcome the prejudices of early education. If slavery, then, cannot be profitably introduced into the country, it will never go there, although you may pass laws recognizing its existence and protecting its property.

If it be profitable, depend upon it, the people will have it in spite of prejudice, if you do not prohibit it by Congressional Legislation. Let, therefore, this exciting, distracting, disturbing subject, be left to the judgment and decision of those who will be most deeply interested in it and affected by it. There it will be coolly considered and properly decided and, as a northern man, I am willing to trust the decision and abide the result. Let it be kept out of the Halls of Congress, for here, and here only, will the agitation of this dangerous and disputed power, put this experiment of a Federal Union to the severest test.

Let our readers compare these two extracts from speeches of Senator Douglas and Senator Iverson, and judge for themselves if there is any difference in the opinions they express. In reference to the influence which will control the determination of the question of slavery in a territory. The only difference which we can see, is that the Georgia Senator is more elaborate and more decided, than the Illinois Senator, in the expression of the same views. Both assert that the people of the territories will, and ought to determine the question of slavery for themselves—according to their interests—that if they want slaves they will have them, if they do not, they will not have them, and there is no power which can force the institution of slavery upon them. But Mr. Iverson is explicit in declaring that slavery will not go into a territory where it cannot be profitably employed, and where, consequently, the people do not want it, even if Congress passes laws "recognizing its existence and protecting its property." Why then does the Southern Rights party insist that the South should demand from Congress, protection to slave property in the territories, by federal laws, and make the refusal to grant it, a cause for the dissolution of the Union?

The Disarrangement of France.

From the London Times of July 29.]

The *Moniteur* of yesterday, contains the most welcome announcement that could come to English ears from a foreign land. The French Emperor has issued his orders to disarm with the least possible delay. The army and navy of France are to be restored to their peace establishment. The people of England reading these glad tidings, will raise a simultaneous breath, such as a man takes when a crisis of apprehension is past. They will congratulate each other that the peril they dreaded has drifted away, and that they may turn back to the peaceful and pleasant paths of human existence. It was not in panic fear, but in grave and deliberate, that we in this island, regarded the bearing of the recent preparations of France, which loomed upon the near horizon. We felt that it must burst or must disperse, and if it burst, we had small chance in our conjectures as to where only the bolt must fall.

Napoleon III has done perhaps less than he might have intended to do for Italy, but he has done all that he has chosen to attempt. We will not now stop to discuss the shortcomings, or to anticipate what may be the ultimate of the new system that must be there established. Having, however, determined to close the chapter of his history, the Emperor has most wisely consulted the financial exigencies and the material advantages of his kingdom, in stopping the heavy expenditure of men and money, and in giving France, as we hope, a long respite from the unspeakable toil of war. We have said, upon former occasions, that for a war to be popular in France, it must be short and decisive. The war which has just closed and fulfilled its three conditions. We recognize in this disarrangement the sagacity of the Emperor in gauging the temper of his people, for our own part we rejoice that we may now return to serenity and peace. We should of course, in due time follow the example of our neighbors, etc.

WE SEE, however, much behind him in the completeness of our police establishment. There are many specks of rust yet to be rubbed away, and many smoldering works yet to be repaired; but these are merely the ordinary matters of defense. Having no fits of aggression, and being too careless of vessels of rubbishes, we have for many things run into disarrangement. We should have paper and papers periodically, and we have been benefited by recent events to survey our premises, and make good the dilapidations. Happily, there is now no fear of the work that is to be done in haste. We have handed the consideration of these matters over to a commission who is about to decide what is the permanent, defensive establishment which these times require in times of peace, and as the basis whence, upon an emergency, a full war establishment might be quickly drawn up. By-and-by, we hope, the commission we shall be guided, and we congratulate ourselves and our readers that we may hereafter deal with these questions. Explanatorily, we may say that we have no fear of a war with France, and without fear that the fatal time which England, like all other powers, must necessarily keep up, are in danger of being, at an early day, tested by an enemy.

The Duty of Democrats.

The Opposition have the control of the next House of Representatives. If the election of President is thrown into the House, the Opposition will elect its man, whether he is Seward, Botts, Bell, Chase, Banks. Let no Democrat vary the flattering unction in his soul, that the Opposition will not unite. They'll do so in Congress, even on Seward if necessary to defeat the Democracy. What is the duty, manifest and imperative, of all good Democrats who wish to succeed and save the country? It is to resolve on harmony, union and concert of action. To make the old and tried platform the basis of union—to discard platitudes, new tests, abstract and undefinable propositions and abstract questions. To make a nomination, after full and free American consultation, and then to rally all over the land to the support of the nominees. Where the standard bearers are made known—when the old flag is again spread to the breeze, let the shout ring through the land, *Rally Democrats! Rally!* Rally to save the Union, the Union and the South from the Opposition North and South. Let such be the case, and victory will be half won, and easily secured. Give to the nominees, and let there be heard no whisper of a disaffected Democratic candidate like Sanford in this State—be seen no attempt to defeat the nominees and elect the Black-Republicans, by dividing the Democracy. N.—No. There will be union—there will be a spontaneous mighty upheaval of the popular manner to the support of the Democracy. With tarred sticks and frosted spades the people will march to an assured victory. We is inspiring but sacred reflections who then will seek to divert the Democratic mass from the discharge of their high duty—the defeat of the Black-Republicans.—*Southern (Ala.) Advocate.*

QUID NUNC-ISMS.

The *Quid Nunc*, printed at Grand Junction, is a racy paper, a sound paper, and an unobtrusitable paper. Whenever we see it, we feel like drawing upon its contents. We copy the following extracts from the last number:

DAVID M. CURRIN.—Now that the election is over, and Mr. Avery re-elected to Congress by a majority so very complimentary to himself over his opponent, we hear the question so frequently asked—How does Curtin now feel?" We are constrained to say we suppose he feels rather gloomy as to his own future, and very sorry as to Mr. Seed's present.

We never doubted for a moment Mr. Currin's true position—the beginning and end of his object in becoming a candidate for Congress at the time he did. Nor did the Democracy of the 10th district misunderstand him. Mr. Seed's defeat was a signal overthrow of D. M. Currin. No Democrat we have yet seen rejoices over Seed's defeat—it is all over Curtin; and well now must Curtin understand his weakness—his utter inability to control the Democracy of this congressional district. No man, we suppose, was ever more disappointed than Mr. C. has been by Mr. Avery's election, for he was encouraged by his political friends than Mr. C. is at this moment. In fact, such is the extent of feeling aroused in the minds of some against him, that they are daily swearing they will never vote for C. under any circumstances. For one, we will take this opportunity, in the absence of the editor of this paper, to say we will never vote for Mr. C. again while we live, and we think the vote throughout Hardeman county, so far as we have heard an expression of sentiment. Farewell, Mr. Currin! "Shake not thy gory locks at me—thou can'st not say I did it."

JOHN. L. T. SEED.—Immediately upon the reception of the news of Mr. Seed's defeat for Congress, it was suggested that he ought to come out and run for Attorney-General, to fill the unexpired term. The response was by several Democrats present, that they would vote for him with a hearty good will. They did not rejoice at his defeat for Congress, but regretted that he was induced, (rather seduced) to resign the office he then held. John L. T. Seed is a clever gentleman, and displayed, toward the close of the canvass, more zeal and ability than we thought he was endowed with. If Mr. Seed will just be a man, like our friend Avery was three years ago, and come out of more Opposition, the Democracy will yet show him a bee-line to the temple of fame.

Now, friend Seed, just acknowledge the corn; just know the Democracy are the true defenders and protectors of the South and southern interest, and, our word for it, we will take you up and put you throughs. We know we will strike if you are of right—we come along and let us go hand in hand and thrash out the coalition next year. We expect to need you, and flatter ourselves we shall have your aid and assistance in our time of need.

Memphis and West Tennessee can truly boast of having two of the best Democratic papers in the United States—the APPEAL and the *Avalanche*. Both contain a full share of original and well selected reading matter. Our friend Gallaway, of the *Avalanche*, gets a little too sarcastic, now and then, to please all parties very much, but we must remember that we have some very strong and unflinching Democrats in this section, and that the *Avalanche* is but an exponent and representative of this class of people. Some of us, generally true to the faith, suffer ourselves to compromise a little too far with the enemy. We can't get along without an APPEAL, nor turn a wheel without an *Avalanche*.

THE CROPS.

The farmers in this county seem to be spirits. Rain has visited their crops in plentiful showers of late, and the prospects for a large yield are most flattering indeed. A farmer told us yesterday that he would make more than usual. The cotton crop is beautiful to behold, and has been cleared from the worms with the least possible delay. The army and navy of France are to be restored to their peace establishment. The people of England reading these glad tidings, will raise a simultaneous breath, such as a man takes when a crisis of apprehension is past. They will congratulate each other that the peril they dreaded has drifted away, and that they may turn back to the peaceful and pleasant paths of human existence. It was not in panic fear, but in grave and deliberate, that we in this island, regarded the bearing of the recent preparations of France, which loomed upon the near horizon. We felt that it must burst or must disperse, and if it burst, we had small chance in our conjectures as to where only the bolt must fall.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 16th says: Returns have been received at the office of the Secretary of State from 102 counties, which sum up as follows:

For Governor—Beriah Magoffin	78,802
Joshua F. Bell	67,678
Maj. Gen. Buckner's majority	7,964
Johnson and Letcher counties are yet to be heard from; they will, united, probably give Magoffin 500 majority, which will make his majority 8,000.	
For Lieutenant-Governor—Lina Reed	72,764
Alfred Allen	64,969
Reed's majority	4,795

The returns from the Fourth District elect Anderson (Opp.) by a majority of three votes. The Louisville *Courier* of the 16th says:

We have been informed upon what we consider reliable authority, that the vote of Christian was cast by the Democrats generally. It is put down at 522 for Anderson; 298 for Christian, thereby giving Anderson a majority of 224. There is in this report a mistake of 2 votes in favor of Anderson, and against Christian.

The majority of Anderson in Cumberland is only 276. Such being the fact, Christian is entitled to his seat. We hope, therefore, that the commissioners at Frankfort will not issue the certificate to Anderson, until this mistake is rectified, otherwise, Christian will be cheated out of a portion of the time, by the operations of the Opposition in forcing the election, which is a very expensive, troublesome and laborious undertaking.

The Louisville *Democrat* of the same date, referring to this error, says:

The question is, how will the error be corrected, or will the commissioners at Frankfort give the certificate to Anderson, knowing the error to exist. We expect, of course, they will correct the error, inasmuch as they have done so in the past, if we recollect right. At any rate, Congress will correct it, if there be a contest at all. It will hardly be conceded that a candidate shall be defeated by an error in counting up the votes cast for him.

An Important Discovery.

The question how to increase the power of locomotive engines without adding to their weight has been solved by Mr. Edward W. Serrell. The invention has been announced at the recent meeting of the American Scientific Association, and is one of the few directly practical and valuable things brought before the scientific world. We do not, of course, intend to depreciate the investigations of those who read papers before the society, but we say that the labors of scientific men are valuable in proportion as they will result in something practical. Now, if they would deal more with facts than with those theories which they seem often to enunciate rather more for the purpose of astonishing than of convincing their associates.

Mr. Serrell, like many a bold inventor before him, was told that it was utterly impracticable to attempt to gain anything by engineering the force of the locomotive engines. He was ridiculed for his thought—but he persevered till he obtained far better results than he anticipated, as is usually the case with his class of men, when the laws and forces of nature, directed with the skill that belongs to the mind of man, when that great engine is pressed into service. He has obtained an adhesive power equal to one-third more per centum by his ingenious idea. The lower segment of the wheel is surrounded by a helix of copper wire through which the wheel revolves. The part of the wheel exactly in contact is where the wheel meets the rail, contrary to all theory on the subject. On a very slippery rail, sixteen pounds of steam per inch slipped the wheels without the helix, and under the same conditions thirty-five pounds of steam were required to slip them when they were magnetized.

This, indeed, a very important discovery—one that is calculated to be of great value to the railroad interests of the country, as light locomotives can now be used and the injury to rails and bridges lessened. Independent of this consideration, the invention may be important in other applications. We have had no intimation that the discovery may be extended to other uses, but we can conceive of its being done. We take pleasure, therefore, in noticing the discovery, as one of an uncommon character, and one that will be of great advantage—even if it be confined to the service that has suggested its application.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Latest from the Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, August 16.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned from the first Monday in June to the first Monday in August, not to reassemble, however, as at first, but shortly afterward adjourned to August 1st, for a short session, and considerable opposition among the delegates, a constitution for the State of Jefferson, was then concluded to be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. The adjournment took place on Saturday evening, and the affair wound up in a general glorification.

Captain Gardner, U. S. Commissary during the Mexican war, was President of the Convention.

The heavy rains in the mountains had ceased, and the Pikes Peakers again worked. The health of the miners, which had been precarious in consequence of the immense fall of water, was improving. Not less than twenty prospectors had been killed by accidents caused by the continued rains. In an effort that took place on the evening of the 6th, in front of the Denver House, Col. Johnson, of Leavenworth City, stated that Sheriff of Arapahoe county, the half pinned through the latter's hat, Wildstrock Capt. Jeffery, a looker-on, former editor of the *Express*, in the left shoulder, shattering the bones and making amputation almost unavoidable.

SINGULAR CAVING.—The following letter from a planter of West Baton Rouge to the *Advocate*, describes a singular and remarkable caving of the banks of the Mississippi river in that parish. The writer says:

About three hundred yards below the point known as LeBlanc's, the caving began about sun up, and when I arrived there, at 8 o'clock, had gone in about half way to the depth and was crumbling in rapidly. The noise made by the crumbling of the earth was so continuous that it resembled distant thunder. When I returned at sundown it had taken in the house of the widow Godeau, at least an arpent from the bank, she having but barely time to escape, having saved only half her furniture. It had also taken in a large oak tree behind the house, at least seventy-five feet in light, which had disappeared entirely, and the crack extended back to an old gin some distance in the rear. Upon sounding in a line the next morning, the depth at the mouth was found to be eighty feet; over where the house stood, it was seventy-five feet, and fifty feet as near the bank where it had caved as it was safe to approach. By the known lines of the proprietors in front, it is about 180 to 200 feet wide and 250 steps or 700 feet in depth.

When examining the cave to ascertain its probable causes we found that two springs were issued forth from the middle where it had caved, one of them discharging quickness, until by the abscission of the current the body of it had been reached and discharged into the cavity, thus producing the crumbling of the bank. Another conjecture was that it might be the ancient bed of a stream which had in former years flowed out from the Mississippi at this point.

The house taken was one of the oldest in the parish, and has been standing nearly a half century, and no caving has been known to have taken place at the point of the impression within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

☞ The American mare Prytoon won another race in England on the 8d, beating two other mares.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

BERKELEY SEMINARY, Aug. 13, 1859.

EDITORS NASHVILLE BANNER: The Board of Trustees of the University of the South has just closed another annual meeting, the proceedings of which will soon be published to the world.

There was a large representation in attendance, every Diocese except Texas, being represented, either in the Episcopal order, or by clerical or lay delegates. The session was one of great harmony, and the result of its deliberations calculated to inspire the feeling that the grand enterprise which the Board has taken in hand is now one of no doubtful consequence. Everything points to a successful consummation. God speed the work!

The various committees appointed at the annual meeting rendered reports upon the objects with which they had been charged, except the committee to prepare a Constitution for the government of the University. Two prominent members of that committee, one of whom was the chairman, having been occupied, at the time agreed upon for striking in the important business of collecting the endowment, it was not called together during the year. But the members of that committee have not been idle. In the mean time they have been collecting information from every quarter, and by every available means; and when called together, as they will be, in a few weeks, at farthest, they will be able to enter upon the duty assigned them, with greatly increased facilities for giving proper shape to their plans, and bringing their work to a successful termination.

But as is well known, the principal object of this meeting was to receive the report of the committee appointed to raise the endowment for the University, and to take such action thereupon as the exigencies of the case should demand.

Owing to circumstances beyond their control, the commissioners had been able to devote only a few weeks to the work with which they were charged. Their operations were confined almost entirely to the city of Nashville, in view of having made New Orleans the basis of their operations. Nor did they by any means exhaust even that field. And yet the result was $303,380 in cash, bonds and notes, payable in available periods, and over $115,000, in pledges from entirely reliable sources, to be fulfilled within a short period. This last sum was not included in their report, inasmuch as it had not been actually secured by bonds or notes.

In the opinion of the commissioners, the minimum amount fixed by the Episcopal Convention, in accordance with the fundamental principles, to-wit: $500,000 could have been easily secured by skimming the surface of the associated Dioceses; but in view of the magnitude of the enterprise undertaken, and the very large amount of capital necessary to put it into operation, and to carry it on successfully, they deemed it expedient, if not even a matter of great advantage, such time as they could canvass thoroughly each particular Diocese. From the intelligent appreciation of the enterprise in which they were engaged, and the liberality with which they were universally met, they felt authorized to assure the Board that they regarded the securing of the entire endowment as a thing beyond all question. The commissioners were re-appointed by the Board, and also an Executive Committee appointed, charged with the duty of breaking ground of the University site, when the minimum sum stipulated should be received.

This committee met on the day succeeding the adjournment of the Board, and adopted such measures as will enable them to commence operations vigorously at an early day. The next meeting of the Board will be held in New Orleans, on the second Wednesday in February, 1860.

Everything now looks hopeful and encouraging. What in the beginning looked like romance, is fast assuming the hue and shape of sober reality. Again we say, God speed the glorious work. P.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 16th says: Returns have been received at the office of the Secretary of State from 102 counties, which sum up as follows: