Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

THE RESULT OF THE GATE FORAY.

The late foray of Abolitionists into Virginia and their murderous and treasonable movements are calculated to teach an important lesson to the anti-slavery preachers and agitationists of the North. They see from the mad crusade of Brown the direct tendency of their crazy teachings. Do they mean war upon the institutions of the Southern States? If they do, let them follow the example of their bold and reckless partizan. Have they been deluded? Then let them cease their agitations, acknowledge their error and forever hereafter hold their peace. The tendency of their raving is to alienate one section of the Union from another, to destroy all harmony of sentiment and affection, and to divide what God and nature have joined together. If they persist, however, they must inevitably bring about a collision which must terminate in the ruin of those who attempt the crusade against the rights of the South. We fear nothing for the ultimate safety of the South in such a contest. She is confident of her strength, whenever the issue may come, if come it must.

But we are satisfied that the great masses of the North will never enter into such a contest. The foray of Brown, insignificant as it is in its immediate consequences, must bring forcibly to mind the duties which a certain class of our northern brethren owe to the Constitution and the Union, and must convince them that they cannot tamper with the question of slavery without producing practical results which they never designed, unless they intend to be traitors to the Government. It is hoped that the "sober second thought" will prevail, in contemplating this murderous insurrection, which, we trust, will "give pause" to the sentiment of a portion of the northern people and bring about a more conservative tone of opinion. The logical consequences of the teachings of SEWARD and GARRISON are to antagonize the two sections. An "irrepressible conflict" naturally begets a burning hostility and ultimate war. Let that war come, if such is the leading sentiment of the northern people. But we believe it is not so, and that a demonstration must soon be made which will prove what we have here asserted.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

In this number, says the *Mississippian*, will be found the official vote for State officers complete, except in the Governor's election. From a number of counties no returns were made to the Secretary of State, of the result in the Gubernatorial election, the returns from them he did under seal to the Governor to be broken open and counted by the Legislature. We will attempt to supply the omission hereafter. By these return it will be seen that the foremost candidate on the Democratic ticket leads the foremost Oppositionist 25,100 votes.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

If ever good wishes should be offered up for the success of any enterprise, generous indeed ought to be our gratitude to those who are stirring to shorten voyages by sea, and solve the problem of whether a vessel six times larger than any ship yet built, could be run without a subsidy, and steady enough to drive away all dread of sea-sickness. As regards speed, the trip round to Weymouth from the Nore, proved that the Great Eastern was a very fast steamer, but the terrible explosion on board prevented a fair trial of the full power of the screw and paddle-wheels. The true test will be the excursion trip into the broad swelling waves of the Atlantic ocean. Short chopped seas will not affect her steady motion, when under command of the helm. So far this nautical query has been settled, but vessels of 3000 tons go through the small choppy waves of the narrow part of the British Channel with equal ease. That the Great Eastern will span the crests of two long rolling seas of mid ocean, without straining candidates, is another point to be set at rest. In ordinary weather she may sit on three waves, and if she does so, pleasant indeed will be the voyage with the wind ahead, astern, or even a point or two abaft the beam. But if ever she crosses the ocean with a side wind and heavy swell, in falling into the hollow she will, if it likely she may heel over till brought up with the sponsons and paddle-wheels. The roll of such a ship, when she is "rolled by the billows," will be disagreeable in the extreme. Like all error weeds, she however, a dead weight along the floor of her ... which, acting like the lead in a China junk, would prevent her immobility, besides which, her masts and yards, though light for so huge a monster, are solid enough to help the motion of rolling.

Again her draught of water, though sufficient for in-shore navigation, is disproportioned to her bulk in the sea, for her length is eight times her breadth, and she draws but a trifle more than 120 gun-line-of-battle-ships of one-sixth her tonage. Her iron build will make a great difference in her favor, as compared with wooden ships, yet, if she goes, for such a tremendous hull, it is doubted whether her hold in the water, as contrasted with her light and superincumbent weight, is sufficient to give her the required solidity to do away with all motion or a straying or pitching nature. She is flat where there should be a keel; and as it is intended to make her more than vessels of this build generally roll more than others with a keel, this may yet prove a defect. It has been taken for granted that a leviathan like the Great Eastern is independent of the common appendage to a ship's bottom, and one which improves its weatherly qualities. Should this turn out correct, and the force of her paddles show on that high velocity coupled with magnitude can defy winds and waves, a triumph will have been gained. But on the other hand, should her commander wish to take advantage of a fair wind, and spread her thousands of yards of canvas, and the ship make less way, then the old system of keel may come into fashion again. The Great Eastern, it must be remembered, is a full-rigged, six-masted ship.

Cotton and Sugar.

From the Feliciana *Democrat*, of Oct. 15th, we learn that the fine weather which has prevailed so long has duly been taken advantage of by the planters, and cotton has been gathered, baled and sent to market with much more despatch than we usually hear of, trusting the full capacity of the railroad to carry it off. Within the last few days, rain, which has been so much desired, has at length fallen, and we can now relieve all the anxiety of that that has caused so much inconvenience and annoyance. The sugar grinding, which has commenced, seems in every strength to the idea of a short crop. From all quarters of the sugar region the complaints of the want of saccharine richness in the cane are heard. The following gives the same or similar remarks in other exchanges. It is from the *Magnolia*:

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OHIO ARTESIAN WELL.—A Columbus (Ohio) paper says:

The artesian well has reached the depth of two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight feet, and the indications are favorable for again striking a sandstone stratum, but this advantageous feature cannot be pushed to a realization of everybody's wish, for the appropriation is exhausted, and the work will stop Saturday night, until the meeting of the Legislature, when more funds can be provided. This is unfortunate, for a stoppage of the work is dangerous to the ultimate success of the undertaking, making the well liable to fill up, or other casualties may occur.

This well is now the deepest in the United States, and, with but one exception, the deepest in the world. The following are the depths of the four principal holes in the ground:

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A VISIT TO THE NAVY YARD.—Lord Lyons, her Britannic Majesty's representative at Washington, visited the Washington Navy Yard recently, and was received with a salute of seventeen guns. The distinguished gentleman and his suite, escorted by Commandant Dahlgren, visited the numerous objects of interest about the yard, and were afterward hospitably entertained at the quarters of the commandant.

The work of laying gas pipes, prior to the introduction of gas, has been commenced at Bloomfield. The pipes were nearly all laid in King street.

THREATENED DISRUPTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

EDITORS APPEAL: I know not that I can say anything to calm the troubled waters of Democracy, but it should be the object and aim of every Democratic journal, writer, or public speaker, to encourage harmony, unanimity and forbearance toward most South, and not to seize on every abstract issue that may be made, when the difference does not amount to the abandonment of the leading and cardinal principals of the party—i. e. we should not as Democrats suffer ourselves to become the dupes of sectional or personal prejudice on account of the misrepresentation of designing demagogues, whose motives and designs are only prompted by a spirit of envy, jealousy and self-aggrandizement. We have just grounds to believe that we have those among us who seem to take a pride in fanning the flames of discord; some doubtless do it through mistaken views, being misled, and some through sinister motives. This has been verified in our own county election (DeSoto.) An undue prejudice was gotten up against one of the nominees, doubtless through a spirit of envy and jealousy, and the Opposition seeing a favorable opportunity to use this personal prejudice to advance their own cause, made use of it, to the defeat of one of the Democratic nominees for the legislature. And by whose vote was this effected? by the votes of Democrats; and even for governor, the Democracy voted for the Opposition candidate, many of them; and wherfore? Because of some personal prejudice, or, forsooth, because some designing Oppositionist, or disaffected renegade, made them believe that the convention system was anti-republican. I know men who profess to be Democrats who voted for the Opposition, and one told me that he did it through personal motives, and I know numbers who did the same thing. This man said he always voted for men, and not measures. This is the kind of Democracy we have to contend with frequently. Now I consider it the duty of all good and true Democrats to stand firm to principle, and as the convention system has been practiced with success to the party, we should not repudiate the nominee from light or personal considerations, knowing that a division would result in our defeat, and nothing but union and harmony can insure success. We should treat all disorganizers as enemies, and no professions of love for Democracy should be looked on as sincere, that did not conform to and acquiesce in the nomination, and give it a hearty support. A Democrat who will bolt his party, on account of his personal feeling, prejudice, or envy, when great national principles are in jeopardy, I look on as unworthy and untworthy of trust; and in order to insure success, we should use caution, moderation, prudence, and a free and untrammeled will. Men not unfrequently act hastily and to their own injury and that of the public good, by becoming excited and in forming hasty opinions, either in politics or religion; and in such cases a kind of false pride urges them on, and so, even when convinced of their error, to their injury, and the injury of their friends, and the cause they espouse, notwithstanding their own better judgment teaches them that it is more honorable to retract an error, when convinced, than to persist in it. Yet how few act in accordance with wisdom when goaded on by false friends or personal or political pique. No, they cannot bear the thought of receding or acknowledging their error, and it is now with them a matter of life or death. Sink or swim, rule or ruin, this thing of crawfishing is very much against human nature; hence the propriety of certain politicians waiting for the wagon before they set out for their political Jordan, for they will find it a hard road to travel, at best, and they had better not set out in too great haste.

My readers will doubtless comprehend my meaning. There are but few thinking, reading men who have not imbibed certain prejudices or prepossessions, either sectional or personal, both in men or measures, and the most of us have a bias as to who shall, and ought to be, the nominee of the Democratic convention for the next presidency. Knowing human nature as we do, the stubbornness of the will, and the great difficulty of yielding even to reason, when brought to bear against preconceived opinions and prejudices, we should be very cautious about suffering our prejudices to mislead us; for, if once lead into a spirit of fanticism, we are then subject to become the dupes of designing demagogues, who may lead us to our political ruin, and ere we are aware of it, place ourselves outside of the Democratic party, a thing we did not design in the outset, and had we been warned of such danger, we would have looked on it as an insult; and on the other hand, good and true Democrats are driven out by ingratitude or persecution, literated alone by a spirit of envy or personal piques and have succeeding ingratefuls and unjust to hunt down a man by persecution and misrepresentation, until he is forced to leave his own people and home.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

DESOTO COUNTY, Oct. 20, 1859.

Predicted Downfall of Napoleon.

The "Paris Gossip" of the Liverpool *Journal* predicts the downfall of Napoleon. It appears that the hopes held out to the French press by the Emperor, that some liberty was to be allowed, have been proved delusive by the publication of the recent article in the Moniteur, which, it is feared, so large is the type in which it is printed, seems to share with astonishment at the idea of any such impertinence as that expressed by the bare possibility of a change about to be wrought in the condition of the press. Nothing of the sort was ever intended. "We spread the report from our bed of death, thinking thereby to test the power of which you boast has any foundation; we tried you fairly by the test we use for all things now-a-days—the Bourse. Thus, on the other hand, should her commander wish to take advantage of a fair wind, and spread her thousands of yards of canvas, and the ship make less way, then the old system of keel may come into fashion again. The Great Eastern, it must be remembered, is a full-rigged, six-masted ship.

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Fearful Accident in Switzerland.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Zermatt, August 18, gives the following thrilling narrative:

It appears that on Friday morning, August 12, a Russian gentleman, named Edouard de Grotte, left the Riffelberg Hotel to cross the pass of the Weisthor. He was a very fine, powerful man, about six feet three inches high, and had a somewhat wild and unsettled look on his face. He had no alpenstock (which was indispensable for such an expedition,) and sharply refused an offer on the part of the landlord to supply him with one.

He started with two Zermatt guides, and safely crossed both the Weisthor and Monte Moro passes, arriving in the evening at Matmark, a village in the valley of Saas. He appeared to be very confident in his own physical powers, and to be inclined to despise the difficulties and dangers occasionally met with in the higher regions of the Alps.

On Saturday morning he left Matmark with his two guides, (still without an Alpenstock, and carrying only a walking stick in his hand.) He retraced his steps of the previous day as far as the top of the Weisthor pass; from there, instead of turning to the left and descending by the usual route along the Gorner Glacier, which slopes from the pass directly down into the valley of *Zermatt*, and affords a shorter though much more perilous route to the town than the Gorner Glacier.

The three were fastened together by a rope, the travellers being in the middle. The rope was tied round his body, but not, as it should have been, tied round the guides' also; it was only hitched on the left arm of each by a large loop. In this way they passed safely over the greater part of the glacier, and were within a few minutes of leaving it altogether, when they came to a large patch of snow, which the guides, according to their own account, proposed to pass round, but which the traveler insisted on crossing. Accordingly, the first guide crossed it in safety. The traveler then followed him, but when he had reached the middle, the snow gave way under his feet, and he sank into a hidden crevasse. Having no alpenstock, he could not break his fall in the usual way, by holding it across the chasm, and so his whole weight was thrown with a sudden jerk upon the rope, which broke instantly, on both sides of the crevasse, down which the unfortunate man consequently fell. His voice was soon heard calling for assistance, which the guides were not skillful enough to render; the crevasse was a peculiar one, being narrow at the top, and widening downward for some distance, after which it narrowed again till its sides met at a depth of about two hundred feet.

This circumstance rendered it impossible to reach him without a rope; he appeared to be about sixty feet from the top, wedged between the sides of the crevasse; and they had no rope excepting the two ends that had broken off. The guides, of about a yard each, so they determined that one of them should go to the nearest chalet—a two hours' walk—for ropes. The idea of trying to make a rope, by cutting their coats and shirts, and especially their leathern knapsacks, seems most unaccountably never to have occurred to them. Thus the unfortunate M. de Grotte was left without assistance for four hours, during which he frequently spoke to the guide above; he was, he said, in a stooping position, and was afraid that his feet, and with his right arm free, but he was constantly sinking lower. After three hours the flow of blood to his head and the intense cold had very much weakened him; he spoke seldom, saying that he was being drawn to death.

At last, after four hours, the guide returned from the Finsthen chalet with assistance; the rope was lowered, but was found to be twelve feet too short to reach him. Now, it will scarcely be credited, but it is a fact, that when the rope was found to be too short nothing more was done, but men were sent for more ropes to Zermatt, a distance of four hours, so that the unhappy man was condemned by the helpless flows above him to pass eight hours more in his icy prison. He had endured the most dreadful agony, for at first the warmth of his body dissolving the ice next to him caused him to sink lower; but as the vital heat departed the cold gradually regained its superiority, so that he was frozen in tightly between the walls of ice, which, as their wetted surfaces congealed and slightly expanded toward each other, crushed him between them with irresistible force.

About the end of the fifth hour the poor man died. He had fallen in between noon and one p. m., and died about five p. m. At midnight, more ropes came from Zermatt, and the corpse was pulled up; it was found at the depth of seventy-two feet. It was handed over to the authorities, by whom an inquest was held on Tuesday last, and an examination instituted.

The Jews in the United States—The Year 5619.

From the *Rosenmuler, Berlin*:

Let us examine the record of the past year—let us see what we have done. It will not require a very great amount of time to recount our history for 5619. It does not demand a very thick volume to recapitulate all that we have done for the advancement of Judaism during the twelve months just brought to a close. Let us only glance at what we have been remiss, in order that we may endeavor to compensate for our slothfulness by increased vigor and activity during the coming year.

Since the last year our consistorial heads have been established in the following places: Elizabeth, N. J.; Victoria, V. I.; Portland, Oregon; Placerville, Cal.; Portsmouth, O.; Wheeling, Va.; Columbus, Ga.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Sacramento, California; Houston, Texas; Shewsport, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.; Iowa City, Iowa; and two at New York, making eighteen in all—about the usual average. There are at the present moment probably one hundred and seventy regularly organized Israelitish congregations in the United States and Canada. New synagogues have already been erected, or are in process of erecting, for the congregations Shearith Israel and Bnai Israel, New York city; Mikveh Israel, Philadelphia; Ach-doth Israel, St. Louis; also at Washington, Hartford, Montreal, Fort Wayne, Ind., and at Baltimore.

Benevolent societies have been organized at Nashville, Tenn.; Victoria, V. I.; Mobile, Ala.; Wheeling, Va., and New York city, and but one literary society—at Boston. The two principal charitable societies of this city—the Hebrew Benevolent and German Hebrew Benevolent Associations—have amalgamated. The ameliorations of the "Jews' Hospital," H. B. and G. H. B. Societies, Fuel Society, etc., in this city, the benevolent societies in New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore, etc.; Widows' and Orphans' Home in New Orleans, Foster Home in Philadelphia, etc., have been celebrated with more than usual spirit and good feeling.

Public meetings have been held in Boston and Baltimore to commemorate the admission of Jews into the British parliament; at Boston, Mobile, St. Louis, and other places, to render aid to our brethren in New Orleans at the time the yellow fever made such fearful ravages, at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, New York, New Orleans, Mobile, Rochester, San Francisco, and other cities, to express our indignation at the outrage on human rights perpetrated at Bologna by the Papal officers.

The Hon. T. J. Moses, of South Carolina, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate of that State in December. Israel I. Jones, Esq., was re-elected a common councilman of Mobile, D. Block, Esq., Councilman of Leavenworth, Kansas; Edgar M. Johnson, Esq., district attorney of Cincinnati; Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Grand Master of the Free Masons of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, re-elected to the United States Senate. Messrs. Harris, of Maryland, in the United States House of Representatives, and O. B. Wheeler, of the New York Senate, endeavored to secure the interference of our Government in the Mortara case. Hon. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, made an effort to settle the Swiss treaty, and Mr. Dancy, of North Carolina, tried to remove the Jewish disabilities in this State.

In regard to the Mortara case, the press throughout the country, with the exception of one or two ultra Catholic journals, maintained a bold stand in favor of the rights of man against aggression. The American Protestant Association of this State, in particular, gave expression to a firm remonstrance against the tyranny manifested toward our unfortunate co-religionist. The President and Secretary Cass addressed several communications on the subject, giving a decided private opinion, but maintaining the impropriety of governmental interference.

One of the most important movements during the year has been the effort—and we feel confident it will prove successful—to establish a board of representatives. Several meetings have been held in this city for the purpose of speedily organizing an institution, and when 5621 comes round, we hope to be able to chronicle the successful operation. Strong exertions have likewise been made to establish in this city a foster home, but thus far no decided result has been attained.

In a literary point of view we are no better off now than we were a year ago. The Jewish press of America now consists of the *Occident*, a weekly published at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Isaac Leeser; the *Israelite and Deborah*, also weeklies, published at Cincinnati, by the Rev. Drs. Wise and Lilienthal; the *Weekly Gleaner*, at San Francisco, by the Rev. Julius Eckman; the *Star*, a monthly, published at Baltimore, by the Rev. Dr. Emborn, and the *Jewish Messenger*. The community generally do not take the interest in literature that they should. When we consider that wherever our people have entered our collegiate institutions, it has resulted in proving beyond question their superior ability, it is surprising that we are called upon to chronicle such a continued indifference in regard to literary matters. The only item we have to record in this particular is the graduation of Messrs. Tinsner and Wolff at the New York Free Academy, and of Mr. M. S. Isaacs at the University, each with high honors. None of our so-called literary societies have achieved anything very remarkable during the past year.

One redeeming feature, however, has been the appearance, in a greater number than ever before, of our ministry in the field of literature. We are happy to record the circumstance that the most noteworthy improvement in the respect has been in the case of our own paper, wherein have appeared valued contributions from the pens of the Rev. Drs. Raphall and Fischoff, of this city; Rev. H. S. Jacobs, of Charleston; Rev. S. Morais, of Philadelphia; Rev. S Jacobs, of New Orleans; Rev. A. De Sola, of Montreal, as well as articles by Messrs. R. J. De Cordova, S. Newman, "Hebraicus," and many other writers of ability. We trust a still further advancement in this respect will be perceptible during the year 5620.

In a religious point of view we have apparently taken a great stride—eighteen new congregations and five or six charitable associations have been organized. But this improvement is only on the surface; we cannot conscientiously affirm that we have, as a body, made any true progress in religious activity. The lessons of the last New Year and Day of Atonement have not, we greatly fear, made the impression that they ought. The Sabbath is not more generally regarded, the dietary regulations more carefully attended to, the Law of God is not observed with any more sincerity or unanimity, than at the close of 5618. In regard to our position among our fellow-citizens, it is our opinion that we stand as highly as we did, if not more. We have been benefited more together, the New York Israelites have joined more closely with their brethren in other cities than before—a union soon, we hope, to be consummated by the establishment of a board of representatives. As regards literary progress we cannot claim much credit to ourselves, still we have made some improvement which we hope is the harbinger of a still better state of things, when, upon the return of the New Year, we shall be called upon to perform a task similar to the present—a review of what Israel in America has accomplished during the year 5620, upon which we are now to enter.

GALLEY SLAVES AT TOULON.

It is not to be expected that one can speak of Toulon without saying a word of the galley slaves, or *forcats*. There are in the arsenal and yard four thousand five hundred who do all the heavy work. They drag the materials about, and some are employed in sawing timber. The worst are attached in couples by heavy chains passing round the ancles and waists and linked together. The better behaved are allowed to go singly, irons on the same way, with the exception of the connecting chain. They are clothed in coarse canvas trowsers and shirt, branded with their numbers, and a woolen jacket. Those who are condemned for life wear a long green woollen nightcap, something like a nightcap with the top cut off, and made square. On the front of the cap is a tin plate with the number of the wearer punched out. The convicts who are condemned for a term of years are distinguished from the others by red caps, and those who have been more than once to the Bangs by yellow sleeves to their jackets. Their faces, close shaven, bronzed by exposure to the sun, and brutalized by crime, are fearful to behold, and their repulsive appearance is hightened by their hair being notched short in lines running round the head, in order to facilitate their recapitation should they escape.

At night they lie down on inclined lengths of plashing, without mattress or covering, in twenties or thirties, and an iron rod is run through the leg chains of each, so that no one can move without the rest. Their food consists of brown bread, not all wheaten flour, soup, and *haricots al ferir*, beans. No wine or tobacco is allowed, but the convicts are permitted to drink water. Their allowance is 10f. a month from their friends, with which they may purchase any eatable they please. The greatest and most degrading punishment, which must also be the greatest obstacle to reformation, is chaining the men in couples. Youths over sixteen may be seen chained to old men tainted with every vice. Walking or sleeping the companions of chalnes are never separated until freedom or death removes one of them. In spite of the hideous costume and revolting appearance of the *forcats*, there were some who still exhibited traces of their former position, whence gentility, so to speak, pierced through their convict garb. One to particular, standing nearly six feet high, and who intently watched the arrival of wounded French soldiers from Italy, struck me as evincing a bearing far superior to the place which he moved, bowing to the guardians passing by, although his actions were accompanied by the horrid clanking of his chains.

At the time of my visit I was told that there were then among the *forcats* Colonel de Coucy, who commanded a regiment at Marseilles in 1848, who was charged with the murder of the *coup d'etat* in this town, and who was subsequently convicted of *escroquerie*; Captain Dumesn, *Chef d'las bureau Arab*, convicted of having embezzled the money of his tribe; Lieutenant de Mercy, convicted of having unfairly and with premeditation slain another officer, whom (spoiling for a duel) he chief army accountant (*chef comptable*,) who was sent to the Crimea; the two managers of the Bank of Toulon and six abbes (and these are more than enough to bring the cloth into disfavor, etc.) An eminent painter is chained to a distinguished member of the Paris bar, and between them they keep the accounts of one department of the prison, while of lawyers and notaries there is no end. Among the *forcats* are men of all nations, as of all ranks in society. We accompanied the governor, Ben Rahman, who was arrested at Calais, with forged checks in his possession, and who, there is every reason to believe, was guiltless of any criminal intention. He has recently been brought to Toulon from Rochefort; is consumptive, and not allowed to wear flannel, although permitted to have a feather bed. There is also a hazy rumor of a British Peer of the Realm being among the *forcats*, but, as no one has ever seen him, it may be dismissed as a myth.

To the present government of France is due the merit of endeavoring to deal with the great social evil, the Bagnes, where vice stagnates and grows more hideous, to be again let loose on society. Penal settlements have been formed in Africa and French Guiana, to which some of the convicts have been removed. Toulon is now the only Bagne; those of Rochefort and Brest have been abolished; but still the work goes on very slowly. Three cargoes of five hundred each have been shipped off, yet their places are nearly all filled up by new arrivals. Moreover, it would appear that the *forcats* cannot be hastily compelled to go unless they choose. Many were condemned to hard labor in the dock yards and arsenals of the State, and not to transportation.

To coax them to go abroad, they are promised that on arrival they shall be relieved of their chains, and allowed the free use of their limbs. But so great is the dread of Lambessa and Cayenne, and the craven fear of death, that they prefer to wear out and bore the Bagne at Toulon to comparative independence at these two French colonies. As one of their guardians characterized them, *Tous ces canaiss ont volonteers peur de leur cul pour demourir.*"—*Times' Correspondent.*

EFFECTS OF SMOKING.

The remarkable research made by M. Boussion upon the danger of smoking has attracted the notice of the Academy, and has been rewarded with high praise. The horrors hitherto unknown, or unacknowledged, with which smokers are threatened, say more, convicted by M. Boussion, are sufficient to induce legislation to ruin the revenue and the pipemakers also. Cancer in the mouth, M. Boussion declares to be the crown so frequent from the use of tobacco that it now forms one of the most dreadful diseases in the hospitals, and at Montpelier, where M. Boussion resides, the operation of the extirpation of the cancer is the principal practice of the surgeons there.

In a short period of time, from 1846 to 1859, M. Boussion himself performed sixty-eight operations for cancer in the lips and in the hospital Saint Eloi. The writers on cancer previous to our day mention the rare occurrence of the disease in the lips, and it has therefore become evident that it is a disease of modern date, for years in proportion with the smoking of tobacco. M. Boussion proves this fact by the relative importance before Cuit attained by the British tax, which, according to Dr. Seymour, amounts to a fabulous sum, in a country where every smoke from 5 o'clock in the afternoon till 3 o'clock in the morning, and others children of 6 years old are known to consume as many as forty cigars in a day!"

The use of tobacco, however, produces a lip cancer in youth. Almost all Egmont's patients had passed the age of forty. In individuals of the humbler classes, who smoke short pipes and tobacco of an inferior quality, the disease is more frequent than with the rich, who smoke cigars and long pipes. It becomes evident, therefore, that it is owing more to the constant application of heat to the lips than to the inhaling of nicotine that the disease is gendered. With the Orientals, who are careful to maintain the coolness of the mouthpiece by the transmission of the smoke through perfumed water, the disease is unknown. M. Boussion, whose earnestness in the cause does him the utmost credit, advises a general crusade to be preached by the doctors of every country against the immoderate use of tobacco, as being the only means of exterminating the habit; because, although the most powerful sovereigns have been powerless to prevent it, although Sultan Amurath threatened in vain to cut off the noses of those who smoked, and Peter the Great vowed direct vengeance against all smokers, and even the thunders of the Vatican have been hurled against them in vain, there is one thing thoffenaunde holde in more horror than a noseless face or an excommunicated soul—and that is a stinking breath. Let the young men be once impressed with the truth of this, and the "art of smoking," which one of our best authors has lately extolled as the finest of the fine arts, will soon be set aside and forgotten.—*Lyden paper.*

CLIPPINGS.

Barrow, the Chinese traveler, computes that there is more material in the great wall of China than in all the houses of England and Scotland combined.

Late arrivals from Africa give news of Dr. Livingstone's expedition into Africa. Mr. Kirk, the Doctor's companion, gives an interesting account of a trip to a lake considerably elevated above the Zambezi.

On the authority of the Boston *Evening Gazette*, usually well posted in things theatrical, it is announced that Edwin Booth is about to lead to the hymenial altar the talented and beautiful Miss Mary Devlin, an actress of great celebrity in the North and West.

At Honolulu, the volcano at Mauna Loa was not so active as at last account. The lava stream has cooled so that horses cross and recross without difficulty. A lone point has been formed, reaching into the sea at Kilauea, with a depth of water at the outer edge of sixty-three fathoms, and the liquid rock is still dropping out seaward.

Col. Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire, England, died on the 19th ult., suddenly. The deceased was the intimate friend of the late Lord Byron, and purchased the ancestral estate (Newstead Abbey) where Lord Byron spent much of his time during the period he was a minor, for £90,000

A single government arsenal of Great Britain covers 200 acres of land, and is divided into the gun, carriage and laboratory departments, employing at times 12,000 men. During the late war, 10,000 shells were made and passed out of the laboratory. A large building is now being erected with machinery and other conveniencies expressly for the manufacturing of the Armstrong gun.

PALMERSTON ON RAILWAYS.—Lord Palmerston's recent speech on railways is considered by the Liverpool *Journal* a happy condensation of all that could be said on the subject. He recognized with gladness the social revolution they had accomplished, and now with clearness that, as well as the people of England are fearly in a condition to appreciate the vast results of this rapid means of transit. His observations, contrasted with those of Mr. Macaulay, will be a pleasant contrast on the history of these great works; for his lordship cannot have forgotten that, when first proposed, they excited the anxiety, the rebellion of the prejudices of the landed interests of the country. The opposition of the aristocracy was overcome with great difficulty, and it was the politics of the other and more palpable means where it was calculating. The Earls of Derby and Sefton have had their rent-roll augmented some fifty per cent., yet when Geo. Stephenson attempted to survey the line from Liverpool to Manchester, these noblemen drove him off the ground, and announced that they would shoot any one entering upon their lands armed with that formidable instrument—a theodolite. Their children, however, rejoice that science was too potent for the enmity of their sires."

☞ Professor B——, the eminent literatteur, was travelling lately in the cars, when a man came and sat down beside him. "Who are you?" said B——. "My name is Wood, and I am the conductor." "Oh," said the Professor, very quietly, that can't be, for wood is a non-conductor."

SENSIBLE ADVICE ON HEALTH.

An industrious sociologist has estimated that there are about twenty-four hundred disorders incident to the human race! When we think of this, and of the quackery which has come to the assistance of these disorders—many of them doubtless of its own creation—is it not surprising that the entire human race was not long since swept from the globe? That any of us are still alive is proof of the vitality of the race, and that after all, life is invincible.

Yet it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to our families, and to society, to "take precious care of our precious health," as poor Tom Hood has it. And the writer we have now in hand against is that of drawing too largely upon it. Men of the strongest constitutions have not unlimited credit at the bank of Nature. If extravagant drafts are made upon it, there will come a day when they will be returned with the ominous words, "no assets." While in possession of health we think only of expending it, using it up, making the most of it, or rather we think not at all of health, and wholly of business or pleasure. Some souls consider it their duty to overwork themselves, there is so much effort needed to reclaim the world, but God never made it the duty of any man to destroy his health. As Locke has it, "He tha sinks his vessel by overloading it, though it be with gold and silver and precious stones, will give his owner but an ill account of his voyage."

But if few people know how to preserve health, the number is smaller still of those who know how to kill it. It is a school in which none care to take lessons, but which all must enter. In the first place, then, don't fret. Remember that disease is self-limited, that it will run its course, which in nineteen out of twenty is beyond recovery. Take it easy, therefore. Perhaps it is hard to be struck down in the midst of your busy schemes, to be laid aside from the life while you have so much to call you to activity—but let it all go. Fretting only retards recovery. Accept your sickness, and start fair in the world. Perhaps it is just what you need to recall you to a knowledge of yourself. At all events, the very fact of your illness is proof positive that you have done enough for the present—business can have no claims upon you now—you owe all to yourself. Lie still, and think of nothing but the certainty of getting well, if you only give your attention to it.

Don't be frightened. Though there may be twenty-four hundred disorders incident to the human frame, but few of them are deadly, and all may be conquered by a resolute will. Think of the thousands who live on in spite of them all! When the physician told Douglas Jerrold, in one of his severe fits of sickness, that there was no hope for him, "What!" said the resolute patient, "die and leave my wife and three children! By—, I won't die!" And he didn't—but grew better from that hour. There is always hope when the patient *will* hope.

Be cheerful. Don't allow any old crone to come about you with their dismal croakings. Invite all the cheerful, genial, healthy people you know to visit you, and refuse, so long as you feel disposed, to see all sympathizing invalids, who will entertain you with a history of their own distempers. Montaigne says somewhere that the sight of healthy people cures him of his ailments. Why not others? And why shouldn't health be "catching," as well as disease? At all events, we know that a genial, cheerful spirit is just what you need to give new energy to your exhausted physical powers.

Don't dwell too much upon your disease. The mind, in such cases, through the influence on the body, is apt to aggravate whatever it becomes fixed upon. Charles Lamb gave excellent advice to Bernard Barton, when he wrote to him thus:

"You are too much apprehensive about your complaint. The best way, in these cases, is to keep yourself as ignorant as you can—as ignorant as the world was before Galen—of the entire inner construction of the animal man; not to be conscious of a midriff, to hold kidneys (saving your reverence!) to be an agre