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SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

**DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS---THE MASSES ABOUSED.**

The mass meeting, of which notice was given in this paper a few days since, was held at Madison on yesterday. We learn that the meeting was large and enthusiastic, representing six or seven counties. EDWARD MALLORY, Esq., of St. Francis county, was chosen chairman. Resolutions were passed sustaining the Cincinnati platform. The course of Messrs. FLOURNOY and STEDMAN, delegates to the Charleston convention, who refused to secede with the Yanceyites, was fully approved and sustained, and they were requested to attend the Baltimore convention and renew their efforts to maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union; otherwise they were left without instruction. Gen. THOS. H. BRADLEY, W. M. C. HOOPER, DAVID C. CROSS and GX-GOV. ISARD were appointed delegates. This is such an expression of public sentiment, coming up fresh from the masses, as cannot fail to arrest attention, and place the Democracy of Arkansas properly before the national convention, which reassembles at Baltimore on the 18th inst.

**A STATEMENT WITH A MORAL.**

In an adjacent county, lying within our sister State of Mississippi, resides a gentleman who is noted far and wide as a "fire-eater," and consequently a violent and active anti-DOUGLAS man. He was born in the State of South Carolina—a commonwealth, which has produced some of the purest patriots, ablest statesmen and most heroic warriors of any that belong to the American constellation.

The gentleman to whom we refer has chosen\|g around his name an\|ostral honors won within this glorious commonwealth. But he has become possessed of the idea that the honor, peace and safety of the Southern States are not protected within the precincts of the American Union. Hence he is decidedly in favor of separating the South-ern from the Northern States.

This gentleman has a neighbor, with whom he is on terms of intimate friendship, who is as decided a DOUGLAS man as he himself is opposed to the "Little Giant." With this neighbor he has frequent and bitter controversies, and the latter frequently quotes the Memphis APPEAL to verify his statements with regard to Mr. DOUGLAS' position, referring to Mr. DOUGLAS' own declaration as published in that paper. Now our anti-Douglas friend would consider it sacrilege to see the APPEAL in his house and consequently is entirely ignorant as to the reliability of the statements of his neighbor. He swears by the *Sealsacke* and knows nothing from his own knowledge about the APPEAL. However, he has become considerably puzzled concerning the statements of his neighbor, and we are informed on reliable authority, that after one of these bitter controversies with him, he returned home one evening in company with another neighbor and said to him:

"Mr. A., do you take the APPEAL?"

Mr. A. "Yes sir!"

Mr. F. E. "Well then, A., will you please to send over to my house a few copies of it, that I may see for myself whether the confounded strange statements of my neighbor B., with regard to DOUGLAS' opinions, are well verified. I wish to see and judge for myself."

We should say that our old friend F. E. is in a fair way of conversion to a more moderate view of things. *So mote it be.*

**THE BOLTERS AT RICHMOND.**

It is evident from the tenor of the dispatches which we publish this morning, that the bolters at Richmond are going to Baltimore with the express purpose of creating mischief. They express the desire that they may be excluded from the convention, hoping thereby to arouse the indignation of the southern members of the convention, which will enable them to draw off some three or four more of the South-ern States. They will find themselves foiled in their disorganizing schemes. That they will be refused seats in the convention, there is little room to doubt. Their only desire to go into it, is to gain an opportunity of disorganizing it. This fact is so well known, that even the Richmond delegates themselves do not expect admission to seats.

We regret exceedingly to see such a spirit existing in the South. Its only tendency is to weaken the moral power of the South in the councils of the country, and can result in nothing but evil. We shall watch the course of events at Baltimore with much interest, and shall endeavor to keep our readers fully posted as to the proceedings of the convention.

**HEENAN TO FIGHT AGAIN.**

The London *Sporting Life* says that immediately after the settlement of the matter between Sayers and Heenan, "Bob Brettle, on the part of Sam Hurst, the Staleybridge Infant, challenged Heenan to fich for £200 aside and the champion's belt, and placed £25 in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life*, making in all £50 now down on the "Infant's" behalf. The challenge was at once accepted by Heenan, who covered the money deposited. Articles are to be drawn up immediately, and forwarded to Bob Brettle, at Birmingham, for signature, and the new opponents are to fight within six months. Much curiosity has been created as to the probable destination of the belt, and some uneasiness has been expressed at the idea of its crossing the Atlantic. As our readers are aware, Heenan will have to hold the trophy against all comers for the period of three years; and should the match between him and Hurst not go on, or should the authorities prevent the "mill," the Benicia Boy will be at liberty to take the belt to America on depositing $100, its intrinsic value, in the hands of the public stakeholders, returning to fight in this country."

**DOUGLAS MASS MEETING IN BOSTON.**

The friends of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency rallied in force on Thursday night in Boston at Faneuil Hall, with large crowds outside, where speeches were also made. Ex-Governor Wells, of Maine, presided in the hall, assisted by E. Bailey, and about one hundred other vice-presidents. Addresses were made by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, J. C. Davenaugh, of Minnesota, and the Hon. S. S. Cox of Ohio, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Resolutions were adopted, asserting that the Democracy of Massachusetts favor Douglas for the Presidency, indorsing the Charleston platform, and the non-intervention doctrine; that the Massachusetts delegates are bound by every honorable consideration to cast their votes at Baltimore for Douglas; urging harmony to insure victory; and, after alluding to the fact of Douglas receiving a majority of the votes at Charleston, urged the ignoring of prejudices and unity of action North and South; pointing to the past fidelity of the northern Democracy as a guarantee for the future.

The Boston *Post* publishes the account in full; but we have no room for details.

**PLATFORM OF THE IGNORERS.**

*THE CONSTITUTION, THE UNION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.*

This reminds us of a political axiom announced on a certain occasion by a candidate for office "Fellow-citizens," said he, "in those countries where the people make the laws, the more liberty, the most happiness. I assert to you, fellow-citizens, that in those countries where the people make the laws, the more liberty, the most happiness. Again, fellow-citizens, you will find it to be a fact that in those countries where there are the most men, women and children, the neighborhoods are more densely populated than in those countries where there are not so many men, women and children."

SENATOR BAYARD REPUDIATED.—The following telegraphic dispatch shows that Senator Bayard and his colleague, who seceded from the Charleston convention, have been repudiated at home, and that national men will take their place at Baltimore:

WILMINGTON, Friday, June 8.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Newcastle county was held last night. Abram P. Shannon was chosen chairman. The meeting was addressed by James Montgomery and Samuel Townsend, Esqrs. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the seceders, and appointing James Montgomery and Samuel Townsend delegates to the Baltimore convention.

☞ The Philadelphia correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: "We grant, without grudging, that Mr. Douglas has many friends in Pennsylvania, and in this city troops of them. No one who attended the Douglas meeting on Monday evening, could doubt his having a vast body of friends here. Concert Hall was crowded to overflowing. The speaking was impassioned, and the enthusiasm great. It was altogether an imposing demonstration."

**DIRECT TRADE WITH FRANCE.**

We have received from our distinguished Senator, Col. PAYNE, a letter received by him from MONSIEUR LACOUTURE of Paris, France, upon the subject of a direct trade between the South and France, a translation of which we lay before our readers. It is of considerable interest, and shows that on the side of France those who have been moving in this matter are in good, hearty earnest.

PARIS, April 26, 1860.

*Col. Payne, Superintendent of Railroads for the State of Tennessee:*

SIR—The newspapers of Norfolk, Va., sometime ago made me acquainted with the striking letters written by you to the governor of the State of Tennessee, on the necessity of the Southern States establishing a direct trade with Europe, and especially with France. These letters exhibit great information and a close familiarity with the science of political economy. That you have accurately studied the resources of France is evidenced by the statistical information you give respecting her resources, her canals, rivers, and railroads. The ingenious parallel which you draw between the two Emperors, Napoleon is traced with a master hand; you have with astonishing truth appreciated the policy of the two sovereigns, each of whom, in his own way, sought only the greatness and prosperity of France.

I have had your letters translated and published; they were republished in our principal newspapers, and excited much attention. I send several copies of them to the minister of commerce and they were highly appreciated. I also caused to be translated and printed the proceedings had by the two cities of Memphis and Norfolk upon the subject.

Various documents published to enlighten public opinion in France upon this matter, together with several papers prepared by myself upon the same question, I have been careful to forward to you, and also to our friends in Norfolk. Your very correct position carried conviction to the public mind. Before their publication we did not properly value the resources of the Southern States. It was generally believed in France that New York and the Northern States were the only points where the commerce of France could be profitably carried on. Old notions are so deeply rooted and so difficult to destroy, that it requires powerful efforts to fight and overcome them.

Your writings have been of great assistance to me in struggling against all the obstacles correspondents and partizans of the North have not failed to cast in our way. I was efficiently sustained by the press, and a very warm controversy sprung up with the Havre journals, which place, like New York, desires to retain its privileges and its monopoly. The newspapers of Paris, Bordeaux, Nantes, and St. Quentin flung themselves into the breach and energetically sustained the interests of the South. At length light broke in? St. Nazaire conquered her position, and Norfolk is now properly regarded as the port by which access must be had to the Southern States. The question of transatlantic steamers—lost sight of for a time in the midst of the Italian war, and of the preparations for the Chinese expedition—has assumed a more striking attitude than ever before. The Emperor desires for it a prompt solution, and the legislature, now in session, have before it various projects which must, with little delay, bring the matter to a practical issue. The Emperor, whose sympathies for America are beyond doubt, has just abolished completely the duties on wool and cottons coming into France. All prohibitions are removed, our manufactures will spring forward with an immense impulse, and the treaty of commerce with England is only the prelude to that which will certainly be made with the United States.

The French company enjoying the right of performing trans-Atlantic trips between Havre and New York, and between St. Nazaire and the West Indies, is undergoing some modifications. Formed at first under the auspices of the Orleans company, the patronage of which it continues to preserve, it has been joined by some great contractors from Rive-de-Gier, Bordeaux and Havre, and is prepared to manifest increased activity. The company is now applying to the foreign department of the Government for some changes in its privileges which it will certainly obtain. Among the concessions originally made to it, was one by which the Government engaged not to grant pecuniary assistance to any other company undertaking to perform new services to United States. This clause is capable of being made a very serious obstacle to the erection of a line between St. Nazaire and Norfolk if the Orleans railway company, which made the agreements with Mr. Ballard Preston, had withdrawn from the new arrangement. I took advantage of these circumstances to address a petition to the Minister of Commerce and Finances in order to obtain the suppression of the prohibition clause in exchange for the grant of such changes as the company were seeking. I also laid the matter before the principal members of the company, informing them of the steps I had taken, and engaging them to co-operate with the Orleans company in the formation of the St. Nazaire and Norfolk line, which would be for them an additional argument in endeavoring to obtain the favor they sought from the Government. My suggestions were favorably received, and I have well-founded hopes that in any case the prohibition will be removed.

In the meantime, while awaiting this opening of the line of steamers—which will certainly take place if the South follows the line of conduct you have suggested—we have arrived at the opinion that in view of the striking and energetic manifestations of the sentiments of the cities of Memphis and Norfolk, of the immense resources which you enumerate in your letter to Governor Harris, and of the resolutions taken by the merchants of Richmond and Alexandria to make their importations direct from Europe, that there exists all the elements necessary to commence *from this very day* a line of sailing packets which will be the precursor and pioneer of the line of steamers. With this object we have established at Paris a central committee on Southern interests, under the name of the *Comptoir de Norfolk*, (Norfolk board.) Men of enterprise and intelligence, whom I have succeeded in convincing, are at its head. They have freighted, at their own risk and peril, an American vessel, the *Lone Star*, which sailed on the 31st March, from Bordeaux for Norfolk, with a cargo of wines and brandies, and different specimens of French merchandise intended to make the South acquainted with our products, and to attract orders and purchases from American merchants and consumers. The vessel was engaged for the outward and the return voyage. It was intended by it to afford the southern people an opportunity of showing in what manner they themselves could contribute to the enterprise, by sending to us in return a cargo of American products.

It was necessary to do all this in order to put down pretences and to combat unfriendly predictions. The merchants of Bordeaux have numerous correspondents in New York, all of whom have not failed to declare that no business could be done with the South, and that any attempt to operate there would terminate disastrously. Your letters have supported our courage, and we let the prophets of evil talk on, being persuaded that the South would not fail in her promises and her mission. Now, sir, the vessel has sailed, she will reach Norfolk about the beginning of May; she is consigned to the chamber of commerce in the person of its president, Mr. Kader Biggs. That vessel is laden with our hopes and our wishes; in her hold lies the future of the south!

If, as I doubt not will be the case, she makes a profitable trip, and if her cargo is advantageously disposed of, the line is established and the South escape from the domination of the North.

What would be the consequences of a contrary result? I leave you, sir, to judge. All the unfriendly predictions of northern detractions would be realized. The high hopes we have indulged in would be followed by profound discouragement, and we must renounce forever the hope of establishing a line of steamers. The result of our enterprise is anxiously looked for; its failure would paralize everything; our labors and our efforts would prove fruitless. You know France well, sir. We are generally deficient in perseverance; if we are emboldened by success, we are also cast down by ill fortune; if the attempt now made fails, I could not indulge the hope that another would be made. The phantoms I have conjured up have no hold on the dispositions of the southern people. I have revived the courage of the directors of the board, and they, like myself, are well convinced that Virginia and Tennessee will not fail them.

Accept, sir, the expression of my high consideration. E. LACOUTURE,

No. 25 Rue de la ferme des Maturins, Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—It is stated that Mr. Blair, having now received perfect vindication from the House, and established his legal right, he is willing to resign his seat, and meet Mr. Burnett or any other competitor. His friends strongly protest against such a concession.

**THE INUTILITY OF A SLAVE CODE.**

The sectional fragment of mutineers who were once connected with the Democratic party, owing to their clamorous whinings for a slave code, are subsiding into a fearful and hopeless minority, continuing to "crow small by degrees and beautifully less." The recent political pathetics throughout the Southern States, actuated by the sober second thought of a conservative and prudential policy, have arraigned them before the tribunal of a righteous and indignant public opinion, and placed them under the crushing ban of its reprobation. The oligarchy of extreme radicals who, relying with a little brief authority, have arrogantly obtruded their dictated terms of co-operation upon the party at large, dismembered by their own discordant wranglings, have been ignominiously consigned to the tomb of the Capulets.

The untrammeled discussions of the newspaper press have succeeded admirably in demonstrating the utter inutility of a slave code, could such a chimera be realized, and have exhibited in bold relief the insane folly—yes *the idiotic absurdity*—of a reliance upon a Freesoil legislative body to pass laws for the protection of an institution, a hostile warfare upon which constitutes the only pabulum of their miserable subsistence.

But we are frequently tauntingly interrogated as to why we are opposed to the incorporation of "the new plank" into the Cincinnati platform—a query admitting of an answer which ought to prove sufficiently satisfactory to all save that rule or ruin class of political profligates, whom Mr. Seale has not inappropriately designated as "spurious and douglas-faced politicians."

The following are the palpably sound and sensible reasons in a nutshell which have been assigned by the various shades and hues of its opponents:

1. The power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery, in any manner or form, is of doubtful constitutionality. The clause under which it is derived—viz: to pass all needful rules and regulations regarding the Territories—being inexplicit, vague and indefinite. In all such cases the Democratic party are pledged to the doctrine of *strict construction*, which is consistent with the theory of States' rights, and utterly incompatible with the old federal doctrine of the exercise by Congress of doubtful or unnecessarily incidental powers.

2. Granting, by way of argumentative concession, the constitutionality of the power, its exercise is a work of supererogation, powerless for good, but potent for evil. Its embodiment in our declaration of principles would be an empty plank in the party platform; an honest difference of opinion as to the policy of which would disintegrate and distract the councils of our party, without any more hope of its practical exercise or indorsement by the present Congress than the re-opening of the African slave trade.

3. It would be a gross exhibition of panic faith; so undeniable a breach of party engagements with the northern Democracy; so palpable an ignoring of a settled landmark in Democratic principles; so dishonorable as to brand the party with perfidy for all coming time. The history of the Badger amendment—the Kansas-Nebraska bill fully sustains this assertion, as is evidenced by the consternation and dismay its recent ventilation in the Seattle chamber superinduced among the Red-Republicans. They have virtually been coerced into the humiliating acknowlegment that they have stultified themselves, and attempted to innovate a new and illegitimate principle upon the past policy of the party.

4. Adequate protection for all practical purposes is now *furnished*, without further legislation, to slaves, and all other species of property, by the Federal Government, in the exercise of the powers pertaining to the *executive* and *judicial* departments, together with the existing *slave code* embodied in *the common law*.

With the present governmental facilities for protection to property in the Territories, we can continue to denounce all efforts at disorganization and disunion made under the plausible though paltry, pretext of a regard for southern interests, without the least fear of realizing Mr. Toombs' ominous prediction that the "Union will outlive the Constitution."

H. M. S.

**THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.**

RICHMOND, June 10.—Robert G. Scott, of Alabama, addressed the citizens of Richmond last night, defending the southern movement at Charleston, and decrying that it was a disunion movement, but one to save the Union, by maintaining equal protection to all. He denounced Douglas and squatter sovereignty, in unmeasured terms. If the Richmond convention adjourned to Baltimore, he would insist there upon the Alabama delegation leaving Charleston. If it was refused, he would come back to Richmond.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, also spoke, vindicating his course at Charleston. Nearly all the delegates from Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, have arrived. There is the utmost unanimity of opinion as to the course to pursue, though nearly all are agreed to go to Baltimore to contest the seats of the Douglas claimants before taking final action.

The difficulty is, whether they shall resume their seats, if granted them, unless the platform is recognized. The Louisiana delegates demanded of Virginia that the Virginia schools pledge themselves to withdraw, if the seceders are not admitted to seats, it being contended that if Virginia will join this course, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the rest of Maryland will follow suit, and that Cushing will resign and leave the chair.

The platform of the New York delegates is anxiously discussed. It is contended by some, who have been to New York sounding the delegates, that they are ready to abandon Douglas, while others claim that they are more firmly wedded to Douglas than ever, since the withdrawal of Mr. Seymour, and some of them express the determination to oppose the admission of any delegates who are accredited to the Richmond convention, on the ground that they are disorganizers, and not nations' Democrats.

RICHMOND, June 11.—The convention assembled at noon. Gov. Lubbock, of Texas, was called to the chair and returned thanks. He claimed his selection as a compliment to his State; he trusted they had assembled for a triumph of principles and not for plunder, and that if their principles are repudiated they will go before the country as the true Democratic party, with their principles emblazoned on their banner.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Burwash.

The States were called. New York responded amid immense applause. A list of delegates appointed by the trustees of the national Democratic hall of the State of New York was handed in. The delegate who presented the credentials is Tim. Davis T. Mott, who is here as the alternate of Gideon J. Tucker, who is delayed by serious illness. He said that time did not permit the calling of a State convention, but he was assured by the President that fifteen of sixteen members of the committee approved of the delegation and desired they should represent the State in the Richmond convention.

The presentation created quite a stir and much surprise. It is supposed to be a move in favor of Dickinson. New York members of the press do not understand the movement.

All the seceding States are represented, except Delaware.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State on permanent organization.

At one o'clock the convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Mayor Wood has sent word here that the New York delegation represents nobody, and the impression is here that they will be repudiated by the convention.

There will be little or no discussion in public; everything will be settled in committee, and all differences of opinion accommodated. There is no doubt that the convention will close to-morrow, to await the action at Baltimore.

RICHMOND, June 11.—The delegates from Florida have arrived. They are instructed not to go to Baltimore. There is considerable excitement this evening about the hotels; people are discussing the probable dissolution of the Union. Several of the Virginia delegates to Baltimore assert that they will secede if the Richmond delegates are not admitted. The Alabama delegates will go to Baltimore, hoping that they will not be admitted, believing all the Southern States will join them in case they are excluded, which, with Oregon and California, will give them seventeen States.

We clip the following special dispatch from the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Republican):

RICHMOND, June 11.—The secession convention has effected an informal organization. They have been in session but half an hour, and a bran new delegation from New York has turned up. There are two delegates from Tennessee, and two from Virginia. The Gulf States are fully represented.

There will be an adjournment on Wednesday to Baltimore.

The delegates from the Cotton States say the recent Douglas meetings down there were a mere swindle on the public. Their county meetings were only attended by from four to fifteen men, and not half the counties were represented in their so-called State conventions. Conventions indorsing the seceders were multitudinous.

The fire-eaters say, let the Douglasites expel them at Baltimore if they dare. They will then draw off with them a majority of the delegates from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and north Carolina,—also, the Pacific States. Then they want Douglas' friends to nominate him, as he would be the weakest man they could nominate, and would, they say, carry one Southern State. The charge of disunion is indignantly denied by Yancey, Rhett, and all the rest.

There have already two difficulties turned up, respecting the Baltimore convention. The city Democratic committee at Baltimore, friendly to Douglas, have engaged the Front street theater for the convention, so as to let in all the outside pressure. The State committee, enemies of Douglas, have engaged Market hall, where the outsiders could not operate. Judge Stanley, of the old national committee, is put up by the Douglasites to admit, by ticket, all the Douglas and other State delegates on the floor. Chairman Cushing will admit the regular delegates, and exclude the others. Thus, there is a fight about the hall and about tickets of admission. M. H.

**WAS JEFFERSON THE AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE?**

EDITORS APPEAL: A "Constant Reader," in your issue of the 12th, asks: "If Thomas Jefferson was not the author of the Declaration of Independence?" and asks for information on the subject.

Allow me to inform your "Constant Reader," and all others, that in place of Virginia being entitled to that distinguished honor, the most abused State in the Union—North Carolina—is the State that justly claims and is entitled to that distinction. Thomas Jefferson but elaborated the ideas and sentiments furnished him by the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, adopted at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the 20th of May, 1775—more than a year before the drafting and adoption of the Federal Declaration. By reference to the Mecklenburg Declaration—which is published in the same volume containing the Federal Declaration, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina—it will be observed that the phraseology to express the same idea is identical with that in the Federal, in some instances, and in others with a mere verbal alteration.

Col. Thomas Polk, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, was the principal agent in bringing about the Declaration. He was at the time colonel of the county, and gave and caused notice to be given of the meeting of the convention, and superintended the election for members in each of the militia districts.

When the convention met on the 19th of May, 1775, Abraham Alexander was elected chairman, John McKnitt Alexander appointed secretary. A committee was appointed to draft and embody the sense of the meeting, and after an animated and zealous discussion the convention adjourned to meet the next day. On the 20th, when again convened, Dr. Ephraim Brevard—the chairman of the committee, and author of the Declaration—reported it. Capt. James Jack was deputed to carry the resolves and Declaration to the North Carolina members in Congress, then in session at Philadelphia.

On the 12th of April, 1776, the Congress of North Carolina passed a resolution instructing her representatives at Philadelphia to advocate and vote for her members in declaring independence.

That the identity of idea in the two Declarations may be seen, I extract one or two sections from the Mecklenburg Declaration:

"That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg county, do hereby dissolve the political bands which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

"That we hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God, and the General Government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which Independence, we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JUSTICE.

**LATEST FROM PIKE'S PEAK.**

*Nine Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Dollars in Gold Dust—Rich Mining Intelligence—Arkansas Mines—Clear Creek Mines—Eugene City Mines—Indians—Quartz Mills.*

From the St. Joseph Gazette.]

The C. G. C. and P. P. Express reached this city last evening, bringing dates from Denver to the 30th ult., and $9,770 in treasure. We have our full files of papers, from which we clip all the mining intelligence which is of importance. We are indebted to the Denver City *News* and *Bulletin* for what follows concerning the Arkansas diggings. A correspondent, under date of May 20th, says:

As regards the mines they are opening richer than the most sanguine had hoped for. On the 12th of this month, Earl, Hopkins & Co. washed with one rocker, from 150 buckets of dirt, the sum of $147.20, and on the 8th, from 100 buckets of dirt, $139.50. On the 19th, the McMartin brothers worked with a small rocker about 100 buckets of large nuggets, which are yet in operation, as all lumber has to be "whip sawed." Three dollars per day, is being paid to day laborers, and men are even offering five dollars per day through the season.

Mr. Z. C. Miles, who has been mining for some time past near Spanish bar, gave the *News* some interest from that neighborhood. About forty men are at work on Spanish bar; some of them are barely clearing expenses, while all others are making big wages. Six Mexicans, working a claim together, in one day last week, took out $180, and in half of the succeeding day they obtained $150. They can easily make $100 every day they work, but like all Mexicans, they prefer to be idle at least four or five days each week.

Two Frenchmen on the same bar average $75 per day.

The Pollock lead, which passes near the Spanish bar, has been as yet but imperfectly prospected.

Wire gold has been found in it, and specimens of quartz taken from it make a good show of gold.

On Soda Hill a lead was struck on the 20th inst., that yielded over $11 to two pans of dirt, the first taken out.

The discovery created great excitement, and hundreds rushed to secure claims, but when Mr. M. left, pay dirt had not been found except in the discovery hole. Soda Hill is rich in placer diggings, all over its summit and sides, and probably its source has now been found. The gold obtained is coarse, shot gold, and quite rough.

On the Illinois bar, M. J. Dougherty, the celebrated quartz miner, has taken out $1,000 of $850 per day, working four hands. He has taken out as high as $150 in a single day. He has about ten feet in depth of pay dirt, and very convenient to water.

A writer from Eugene City, under date of the 20th ult., says:

Directly opposite this point is the best pass from the waters of the Platte to those of the Blue, and I firmly believe that here will one day pass the great thoroughfare of Salt Lake to the Pacific States.

These mines are being daily developed. Good diggings extend from here as far up the Platte as it is possible to go for snow.

The *News* says:

Great numbers of Indians have been arriving and establishing themselves in this vicinity for two weeks past. They are the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches and Sioux. We understand it is their design to establish their villages, leave their women, children and old men, and unite in a grand foray upon the Utes.

Quartz mills are arriving daily, and passing on into the mines. Some of them are very large. One thirty-stamp mill is now on the road, and twice that number will be ready to start soon.

All that have arrived so far have gone into the Mountain City neighborhood, and a very short time will enable miners there to realize money from the quartz they have already taken out.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

*Richmond Convention a Fiasco—Exciting Week in Congress—Douglas Meeting in New York—Reverdy Johnson's Speech—Mr. Cox and the Cuvode Committee—Testimony about the Columbus Post Office—Presidents Appointments.*

From the Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Richmond convention is a dead fizzle; the attendance is small and the enthusiasm at zero.

This will be an exciting week in Congress, and many conferences will occur between the House and Senate, especially on the loan and tariff. I don't see how an adjournment can be put on the 18th.

There was a glorious Douglas meeting in New York on Saturday, when Reverdy Johnson made an eloquent speech. I am assured that his eloquent effort had the best effect.

The evidence before the Cuvode committee has entirely relieved Mr. Cox, of your State, of the charges preferred against him.

The following appointments have been made by the President and confirmed by the Senate:

Julian A. Mitchell, of South Carolina, to be secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, to fill a vacancy.

Samuel Ward, of New York, to be secretary and interpreter to the commission on the part of the United States under convention with Paraguay.

Tilten E. Doolittle, of Connecticut, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Connecticut, to fill a vacancy.

Richard A. Eda, of Kansas, to be consul of the United States to Pernambuco.

David N. Carpenter, to be deputy postmaster at Sacramento, California.

The President has recognized Theodore Romps, of St. Paul, as vice-consul of Denmark, for the State of Minnesota.

Secretary Floyd has issued orders for the protection of the pony express route across the plains.

The Republicans have been trying to make a great deal of capital out of the threatened attack on Sumner. The thing is a humbug. Somebody, when a little tight, threatened the life of Brooks on his relatives, and, anxious to become a martyr, made a ridiculous fuss about the matter. He is anxious to be kicked, and would regard another caning as a godsend. CLEVELAND.

**ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.**

*Highly Important from China and Japan—Assassination of the Tycoon of Japan—Thirty People Beheaded—Entire Change in the Japanese Government—Indian Troubles on the Pacific.*

SPRINGFIELD, MO., June 10.—The overland mail coach, with six passengers and San Francisco dates of the 21st of May, being three days later than the pony express, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning.

The San Francisco papers furnish the following highly important news from Japan and China, brought by the schooner Pace, which left the bay of Jeddo, April 23d, and the steamer Virginia from China April 10th. The intelligence is that the Chinese have concluded to pay the English and French governments expenses and accede to all their demands. The ports and the navigation of the rivers are to be free.

The Americans are charged by the China *Chronicle* with having been engaged in the Coolie trade, and a proclamation has been issued by a distinguished Chinese official warning them against the practice of kidnapping.

JAPAN.—The Prince Gottarji, who was at the head of the present Japanese Government, was assassinated on the 10th of March. He was going from his house to the palace with his train, when he was attacked by fourteen Japanese, dressed as travelers. His retinue had six killed and several wounded. One of the assassins who was wounded and could not escape, had his head cut off by his comrades and carried off to prevent their being known.

Two of the assassins were princes of high rank, and had the privilege given them of cutting open their own abdomens with a sword, thereby preventing their property being confiscated, and saving their families from the disgrace which would entail on them had they been beheaded. Thirty people were beheaded on the first of April, having been interested in the affair.

Since the death of the old Tycoon, under whose reign the treaty was made, there has been an entire change in the Government, the present dynasty being opposed to foreign intercourse, throwing every obstacle in the way to interrupt trade and commerce, that they possibly can do without violating the treaty. Their opposition, at the head of which is Prince Meto, is reported as being as strong as the present Government, and an insurrection is momentarily expected. Guard-houses, with stands of arms are numerous, both in the towns and along the roads to the city of Yeddo. All foreigners are requested not to go out after dark, and are advised by their respective consuls to go armed at all times.

**Douglas at Baltimore.**

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* makes the following calculation:

"How the vote will stand on the re-assembling at Baltimore will depend entirely upon the rule the majority may adopt in regard to delegates accredited to Richmond and Baltimore. If such delegates be ruled out, as they should be, we can safely add to the last ballot for Douglas at Charleston the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mississippi (recorded in both) | 7 |
| Louisiana (double vote) | 6 |
| Alabama (double vote) | 9 |
| Georgia (double vote) | 10 |
| North Carolina | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 |
| Arkansas | 3 |
| Ohio | 41 |
| Add former vote | 152½ |
| Total | 230½ |

With South Carolina out, as she has accredited her delegates to the Richmond convention only, it will take 197 votes to nominate under the two-thirds rule, leaving but four votes to be obtained from all the States. Of course any candidate coming within ten, fifteen, or even twenty votes of the requisite number, there would no longer be any opposition to him, and in ordinary times a candidate receiving a bare majority, as Douglas did, would be considered entitled to the nomination. Everything depends upon the question of credentials as to an early nomination. The national committee first pass upon this matter, giving tickets of admission to such as they consider members. At Charleston every delegate thus admitted was afterwards confirmed by the committee on credentials, and were sustained by the convention. We presume the same will be the case at Baltimore. If such it will only delay the nomination of Douglas for a day or two. Nothing can defeat him but the Almighty."

**For Douglas.**

In the last Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* we find an able speech of Colonel L. W. Humphrey, one of the North Carolina delegates to the Baltimore convention, made before his constituents at Richland. After denouncing the course of the seceders he thus alludes to Senator Douglas:

11th The hostility of the seceders, though, was unrelenting and for what? Was it because they desired disunion, and they knew that his nomination would be a declaration of the convention in favor of the Union? Why this unprecedented warfare upon that great statesman? Had they so soon forgotten the history of his whole life as the faithful friend and ally of a States-rights Democracy? Do they remember that he was the friend and advocate of the annexation of Texas, by which three hundred thousand square miles of slave territory was added to the South? Do they remember his advocacy of the compromise of 1850? Have they forgotten the fierce opposition which he encountered from his own people for his advocating the passage of the fugitive slave law? Have they quite forgotten the great and noble triumph of Judge Douglas over an infuriated mob of four thousand people at Chicago, when he so bravely stood up and defended the rights of the South? The recollection of all these services which he had rendered his party and his country came first to my memory, when from the piazza of the Charleston Hotel I heard his name defamed by distinguished gentlemen; and in some adjunction to the star-spangled banner, voices from the crowded street below came back in response, denouncing our noble flag and Stephen A. Douglas!

"Oh, Judament, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason!"

Aye, fellow-citizens, it was an honor great, an honor infinitely great, that the crowd which denounced the American flag should denounce the name of Stephen A. Douglas!

**The Japanese at Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The Japanese are keeping quiet. The reported assassination of the Tycoon was communicated to Capt. Dupont early this morning, but he having doubts of the authenticity of the intelligence, has deemed it proper not to divulge it to the commissioners, preferring to wait instructions from Washington, and the arrival of more definite information. The present programme would doubtless be broken up if the intelligence should be communicated to the members of the embassy, and they believed in its truth. The naval commission suppose if the report is true, they will be detained for a time in the regent who is killed, and not the Tycoon, who is a lad of seventeen years.

U. S. CENSUS—PROSECUTION NOT REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.—U. S Marshal Safford served summonses yesterday against three citizens, two gentlemen and a lady, to appear before the U. S. Circuit court, and answer for refusing to make returns of their property, etc., according to the schedule prepared by the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority of an act of Congress passed May 23d, 1859. By the 15th section of that law, authority is given to the U. S. Marshall to prosecute all persons who refuse to make the returns required of them, the penalty imposed being $30 and cost. The gentlemen to be arraigned are well known citizens. They represent nothing of a mercenary character. The lady refused to answer any questions whatever. Their accusers are Richard C. Rhoner, Robert Jones and Joseph Seale, assistant U. S. Marshals.—*Cincinnati Com.*

MAINE.—The Democracy in the Bath congressional district held a delegated congressional convention, and instructed their delegates to vote for Douglas at Baltimore. They voted against him at Charleston.

**Death of a Good Man.**

From the Memphis Morning Bulletin, June 8.]

We have recently received the painful intelligence of the death of William B. Holloway, sheriff of Dallas county, Arkansas. We knew him well, and placed a high estimate upon his integrity, his kindness of heart, and his usefulness and public spirit. His loss to the community cannot be easily supplied, and his estimable family, whose loss is irreparable, have our heartfelt sympathy. The Masonic Lodge of which he was a most efficient member, have paid the following well deserved tribute to his memory:

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a call meeting of the Princeton Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, held in their Lodge room in Princeton, Arkansas, on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1860, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe, in the dispensation of His providence, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William B. Holloway, who was a bright light in the Lodge, a kind and affectionate husband and father, a correct Christian and an upright man, therefore,

*Be it Resolved*, That in the untimely death of brother William B. Holloway, the Lodge has lost a zealous and useful member, society one of its most cherished ornaments, and his family a kind husband and an affectionate father.

*Resolved*, That the untimely loss of our lamented brother should impress upon us the importance of so living as to at all times to be prepared for the rude summons of death, and the dread realities of eternity.

*Resolved*, That we cannot refrain from bowing in sorrow for the loss of our beloved brother; yet we rejoice in the assurance that he is beyond the sorrows of life, and is now realizing the joys of that celestial lodge where the Grand Master presides.

*Resolved*, That in the exemplary life and shining virtues of our departed brother, we have the admirable influence of Christian piety and a bright illustration of the moral influence of that institution of which he was a zealous and devoted member.

*Resolved*, That we tender to his bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence in this, their hour of sore affliction.

*Resolved*, That we will bury our brother with the usual ceremonies of the order, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this lodge; that a copy be delivered to the widow of the deceased, and a