Daily Appeal.

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SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

DELEGATES EN ROUTE.

General Thos. H. Bradford and Colonel David C. Cross, delegates to the national Democratic convention, from the State of Arkansas, passed through this city yesterday, en route for Baltimore. They received their appointment from the great mass meeting which recently assembled at Madison. Col. W. H. Carroll, delegate from this congressional district, also took his departure by the Memphis and Charleston railroad. All of these gentlemen are known to be unqualifiedly favorable to Judge Douglas as the nominee of the convention.

WHAT WILL TENNESSEE DO?

Under this caption the *Avalanche* of yesterday has an article which evidently evinces a disposition on the part of that paper to bolt the Baltimore nomination. In the event the platform and nominee of that convention do not come fully up to the standard of the Southern extremists, the *Avalanche* has its eyes turned to Richmond, and says that the "Democracy of Tennessee will hold a State convention, for the purpose of selecting an electoral ticket that will support the Richmond nominees." Who the *Avalanche* means by the "Democracy of Tennessee," we do not know, but we presume the editor alludes to a small squad of sore headed-politicians who have, for several months past, been afflicted with squatter sovereignty fits, and who turn pale and "grin horribly a ghastly smile" at the bare mention of the name of Douglas.

If the Democracy of Tennessee are true to themselves and their plighted faith, they have no alternative but to support the nominee of the Baltimore convention, which is merely an adjourned meeting of the Charleston convention. The State Democratic convention, which assembled at Nashville on the 18th of January last, adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we have full confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the representatives of our party at Charleston, and we will give our hearty support to the nominee of that convention."

This is conclusive upon the subject as to the course of the Tennessee Democracy.

In addition to this, Gen. Atkins, who is known to be no friend of Mr. Douglas, declared in his speech in the convention, that in the event of the nomination of Mr. Douglas, he would "swim all the rivers and climb all the mountains in the State to secure his election." From all this we are justified in asserting that the Tennessee Democracy will give their "hearty support" to the nominee of the Baltimore convention, be he Mr. Douglas or any other good Democrat; and should the *Avalanche* endeavor to inaugurate the programme foreshadowed in its article of yesterday morning, it will find itself left dreary and alone, out in the cold.

THEN AND NOW—A CHANGE.

A friend writing us from Jenkins' Depot, Tenn., calls our attention to the position of our candidates for Congress last summer, on the question of congressional intervention. Gen. Sneed, it will be remembered, assumed the precise ground at that time which is now occupied by the seceders at Charleston, while the Democratic candidates, Messrs. Currin and Avery, planted themselves on the doctrine of non-intervention. Below is the letter of our friend alluded to:

"Memphis, Editors: I see that our friend D. M. Currin, is among the few in your city favoring the movement to have delegates from Tennessee appointed to go to Richmond.

The supposition is that he goes with the seceding portion of the Charleston convention, and is in favor of intervention by Congress in respect to slavery in the Territories. In July last Messrs. Sneed, Currin, and Avery closed their canvass at this place. Gen. Sneed opened the debate by making a very good old-fashioned Whig speech at first, then charging the Democracy with being the cause of so much agitation of the slavery question, and devoting the most of his time to an argument favoring intervention by Congress in favor of slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Currin followed, stating that he was an old and tried Democrat, had been in many battles with the opposing party when we were in a minority in the district, but now we had a majority, places could be filled by new converts by a Memphis clique at Somerville, baptising Avery at Mt. Pisgah, etc., but the most of his speech was in answer to Gen. Sneed's intervention argument, taking the ground of non-intervention. It was done with so much force and ability that he made it clear to every mind, and we are all non-intervention men up to this time.

Mr. Avery followed last in one of his very best efforts, answering both Currin and Sneed with great force. In his answer to Gen. Sneed's intervention argument, among other things he said: "Suppose you elect my friend Sneed to Congress and he presents a resolution that Congress has the right to protect slavery in the Territories, and a member from the abolition side of the house rises with an amendment that Congress has no right to give legal existence to slavery in the Territories of the United States; the Republicans having a large majority, what effect," he asked, "would the resolution of my friend have. Non-intervention is the doctrine."

My object is merely to show where our candidates stood the very last speech they made in the canvass. G.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* recalls the historical facts that in 1815 the adventurous and chivalric Murat, the brother-in-law of the great Emperor Napoleon, made a daring and gallant attempt to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty of Naples, and set himself upon the throne, where he had been king from 1808 to 1814. He landed upon the Island of Naples, not accompanied, as Garibaldi was, by a strong military force, but with a very few attendants. He imagined that the people would everywhere rise in his favor, and that the military would desert the Bourbon standard for his own. The popular sentiment was, undoubtedly, in his favor, but it was paralyzed by fear, and found no vent in public expression. The enterprise met with a miserable miscarriage. The magnificent Murat, whose white plume was always seen in the thickest of every battle, and who, by his brilliant courage and striking personal qualities, had risen from the position of a stable-boy to a general and marshal of France and King of Naples—who had been united in marriage with the sister of the Emperor Napoleon—who was identified with his remarkable history and ever memorable achievements—was taken prisoner and shot by the military of the Bourbons. His fate is one of the most mournful and melancholy episodes in European history. His son, Achille, came to this country and became a wealthy planter in Florida. Since the accession of Louis Napoleon to the throne of France he has returned to that country, but some of his descendants are yet in Florida.

Should Garibaldi be successful in his design of driving the Bourbons from Naples, it is possible that the Murat dynasty may be restored. Such a movement, it is believed, would have the support and countenance of Louis Napoleon. Shortly after Murat's failure Napoleon himself started from Elba on a smaller mission to regain the throne of France. He was at first more successful than Murat; but met, in the end, almost as dark a fate in the overthrow at Waterloo and the humiliation of St. Helena.

PROSPECTS OF THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes (6th inst.) that the friends of Senator Douglas as sanguine of his nomination on the first ballot in Baltimore. The Douglasites carried every precinct of that city in the election of the committee, as there selected the Maryland institute in which to hold a convention. The State committee (anti-Douglas) tried to control the arrangements, and select a small room, in order to exclude all outside influence. In this they failed.

Good Joke.—It is stated in the dispatches from Richmond that the convention there was organized by the appointment of a president and also one vice-president, and one secretary from each State. It is further stated that Tennessee was represented by two delegates, one of which, of course, was made vice-president and the other secretary. The question here arises, what portion of the Tennessee delegation will participate in the transaction of the business of the convention.

Columbus, Ohio, June 12.—There is a large and enthusiastic Lincoln torchlight procession tonight in dedication of the "Wide Awake" wigwam. A pole 150 feet in hight was erected in front of the Wigwam this afternoon. A large number of delegates to the Republican State convention to be held to-morrow, have arrived. There are prospects for a full convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body, says the St. Louis *Republican*, upon the deliberations of which the hopes of the Democratic party and the preservation of the union of these States, to a great extent depends, will meet on Monday next, in Baltimore. As the time approaches for the convention, it is not surprising that great solicitude should be felt and expressed by every good citizen. The importance of calmness, of a just consideration of what is due to the repose of the country, of relief from the strife growing out of the agitation of the slavery question, nourished by the morbid sensibility of pretended philanthropists, hypocritical preachers and desperate politicians, all these things quicken the desire to know what will be the issue of the forthcoming convention. For ourselves, we do not give up a confident reliance in the patriotism, and the submission to the will of the people, which must have made itself manifest to the members of that body composing the minority, within the last six weeks. Never, on any occasion calling for political action, has the popular sentiment been more marked than it has been in favor of Mr. Douglas, and not to nominate him would be matter of regret, not to say of indignation.

The first thing to be done will be to receive the credentials of members who may have been elected since the adjournment, and to determine the claims of contested seats. Until this is done, all the contested seats will be regarded as outsiders, and very properly. They will not be permitted to go into the convention and represent the States at Charleston. Their credentials, if they have any, will be presented by members, and referred to the committee on credentials, of which Judge Kane is Chairman. There the fight will be had, and the rights of delegates to seats will be determined. There are two sets of delegates appointed to the convention, from Louisiana and Alabama, and Mississippi has a set of delegates accredited to Richmond, if things do not work to suit them at Baltimore—that is, if the majority do not quickly yield to all the demands of the minority, the latter will take up their hats in a fit of indignation, and go to Richmond to hatch treason against the Democratic party, and precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." Between such opposing elements—one party willing to abide the decision of the convention, and to stand by the nominations when made, and the other party seeking only for causes for the disruption of the party and the Union—there ought not to be in the committee or the convention, any ground for hesitation. With the settlement of the question in favor of the delegates who some time writing, seems to observe the old usages of the party, all trouble will be avoided, and the convention may go on with the nomination. Should this course be adopted, and it is the only proper one, the mischief-makers will be circumvented, candidates will be nominated, and the Black-Republicans will be defeated.

The convention will meet with less cause for embarrassment than if it were to be now first organized. The President will take the chair as if no adjournment had taken place. The same Vice-Presidents and officers will be recognized, those only being missed who voluntarily absented themselves with the seceders at Charleston. The same committee on credentials, and, as a matter of form, the committee on platform, will be acknowledged. In every respect, then, there will be an active, positive existence of the organization of the convention, and no attempt at disorganization can prevail unless there be an amount of treachery in the members that body which we do not anticipate. What will be the order of proceeding, is very plain.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

New Hotel.—An expression of the will of the legal voters of Helena, with regard to the appropriation of $10,000, by the city fathers, as a bonus toward the erection of a magnificent hotel building, to cost $40,000, is to be taken, by process of election, on Thursday, June 7.—*Helena Democrat.*

Governor.—We learn that Hon. Henry M. Rector has resigned his seat on the bench of the supreme court of the State, and has declared himself an independent candidate for governor, in opposition to R. H. Johnson, Esq., the regular nominee of the Democratic party.—*Fort Smith Times.*

Low Principities.—The river is too low almost for canoes, and ferry boats are becoming almost a useless institution on the Arkansas river. No prospects for rain.—*Fort Smith Times, May 23.*

Overland.—The overland mail will commence, in a few days, running three times a week via Danville and Little Rock, on the south side of the river, thence through Madison to Memphis. The time from Little Rock to Fort Smith, will be thirty hours.—*Fort Smith Times.*

A Change.—The Brownsville *Democrat*, which hoisted the name of R. H. Johnson for governor, has taken it down and substituted that of Hon. H. M. Rector.

Destructive Storm.—A destructive storm swept through portions of this county last Wednesday evening, June 6, about sevo o'clock, which did immense damage to crops, and, we are pained to learn, was, in one case, fatal to human life—Benj. Hawkins, Esq., aged about years, of Richland township, being instantly killed by a limb striking him upon the head. The loss to farmers and planters, in the way of damage to crops, must be very considerable, as thousands upon thousands of trees were strewed upon the fields after the storm abated. Mr. Jno. Graf, of Richland, we learn that hundreds of trees were prostrate upon his growing crop, fences, etc., and it is said that on Mr. Jos. Green's place, and other places in the same neighborhood hundreds of trees were almost literally covered with fallen timber.—*Helena Shield.*

Editorial Change.—E. C. Boudinot, Esq., late of the *Fayetteville Arkansian*, has assumed the labors and duties of the Little Rock *True Democrat.*

For Congress.—Jimmy Jones, our whilom correspondent at Crawford Courthouse *Herald*, is again in the field for Congressional honors.—*Philadelphia Traveler.*

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

New Boat.—J. C. Rieves is, we are informed, now having built at Cincinnati, Ohio, an elegant steam boat for the Yazoo Tchula lake, and Tallahatchie river trade, to run regular as a weekly packet from Vicksburg, the mouth of Coldwater, and is to be completed by the 10th of August, so she will be enabled to enter this trade early in the fall. He is also building a small boat that will draw water at 12 inches, expressly to run up Coldwater to the mouth of the pass during the winter, and Tallahatchie river during high water in the Summer. This is the first enterprise of a boat being built for the Coldwater.—*Charleston Tallahatchian.*

Flux.—At Enterprise the flux is epidemic.

The Glorious Fourth.—The citizens of Satetlah give a public dinner on the fourth of July, and invite everybody. Good for Satetlah!

Woman Whipped Lynched.—The *Mercury* states that at Oxford, last week, an Irishman named Dunn living on South Depot street, whipped his wife in the most savage and unmerciful manner, and his daughter, a little girl, until the flesh was raw and the blood trickled down by the blister. A fellow-countryman named Ryan, who boarded with him, stood by and encouraged the brutal proceeding. The cause of the whipping was the loss of $78.50 which Dunn accused his wife and child of stealing. The citizens afterward seized the wretch, stripped, and tied him up, and gave him three hundred lashes—and one, it is turned out that the day Ryan, who had hounded on the woman whipping, had taken the money. He told where he had hid it, and it was recovered. The citizens then told Dunn to whipped him and ordered him to leave the town—he went, quick. The wife and child, after much suffering, are recovering.

Dead.—Our friend Hawkins, of Oxford at a dollar a bushel; had it not been for the railroad, it would have been still higher.

Failed.—The effort to form a dragoon military company in Oxford, states the *Mercury*, resulted in a failure.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

Corn at Chattanooga on the 1st inst. was worth a dollar and five cents a bushel.

Reappointed.—R. Hawkins, Esq., has been selected as our candidate for elector for the ninth district.—*Jackson Whig.*

Discontinued.—The Postmaster-General has discontinued the post office at "Rushnerock," in Montgomery county, on account of the failure of the postmaster to make quarterly returns.

Military.—The young men of Clarksville are about organizing a military company. Between forty and fifty names are enrolled. Maj. W. A. Forbes has been elected captain, and F. S. Beaumont first lieutenant.

Chattanooga.—The Chattanooga *Advertiser* reports the successful opening of a large furnace near that place for supplying pig iron. It is considered an important addition to the resources of that productive region.

Racing.—The Gallatin jockey club has issued circulars, in which arrangements in the number of fare are proposed to be run over the Albion course—the first being named for the fall meeting in 1860, and the last for the fall of 1862.

Improvements.—Our town continues to improve. Within the last few months several new brick buildings have been put in course of erection, some of which have been completed and others will be in a short time.—*Cleveland Banner.*

Storm.—The Purdy *Banner* of the 9th says that during a storm there, Mr. Kirby's house, some nine miles north of the place, was blown down, crippling his wife, though it is hoped not seriously. We also learn that Haywood Hare, five miles north of this, lost his horse. Mr. Hare had just returned home as the storm came up, and hitched his horse to the fence, where a tree blew across him, killing him instantly. It is also rumored that several other houses were blown down.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

A Case of Mysterious Crime.—The man Kirby, who killed his father and brother in Pickens county, Alabama, about one year ago, was recently tried at the Fayette county circuit court, and convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung on the 16th of June. The commission of the horrid crime, it may be remembered, he fled toward Mississippi, and being pursued, was come up with at a house where he had stopped for the night, near Starkville, Mississippi. He fled from the house, and gained the woods, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his own throat, which he had nearly done. His moans attracted his pursuers to the spot, where they found him nearly lifeless from loss of blood. By medical attention he was resuscitated, and carried of his wounds, and now the law is about to be vindicated in taking the life which he failed to wrest from the gallows by self-destruction.—*Paulding Clarion.*

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday night, June 5th, as a rock train was backing down near Larkinsville, Alabama, it ran over some cows and threw the whole train, with the exception of the engine and tender, from the track. Two men, named John Hersey and Jos Wesley, were killed, and three others seriously injured; one of them had his leg broken in three places. The conductor, whose name we did not learn, was hurt badly. The conductor, to whom the blame is laid, we understand, has left to avoid prosecution.—*Tuscumbia Alabamian.*

Corn Scarce.—The Tuscumbia *Alabamian* says corn is so scarce there that they have seen wagons come to town for it and have to go back without it, there being none on hand.

TYLER WASHINGTON.

The Richmond Convention a Fizzle—The Baltimore Convention—The Interest of the Republicans in it—Col. Forney and the Cuvode Committee—Hon. Mr. Lamar of Mississippi—Funeral of Gen. Jessup—The Tariff and the Loan Bill—John Forsyth—Capt. Meigs of the Army—A Disreputable Trick in the Senate.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Washington, June 12.

Washington is becoming exceedingly dull, and every one seems anxious to get off. This may enable an adjournment to be made on the 15th, but it is still doubtful.

The Richmond convention is a perfect fizzle; it is powerless for good or evil.

The Baltimore convention, which is to assemble on Monday, is the theme of conversation in all circles. There is vastly less interest felt in the result of its deliberations by Republicans as Democrats. Republicans, however, show their anxiety in expressions of opinion that Douglas can't be seen; but by a part of the more candid of the same party the hope is avowed that he may not be nominated. They feel that if he should be the candidate, it will initiate a campaign of unexampled excitement, and they desire his defeat, because in that event they may easily conquer by the indifference of the disappointed Democracy.

The Democrats, on the other hand—the mass certainly, and the leaders, where they are wise—regard the nomination of Douglas as the only one that will give them the slightest chance of success. He is their last and only hope in 1860. It is really Douglas or nobody. The men who await Douglas do so not because he is not the most available, but because they would rather have defeat than Douglas. They are to have been the owners of the organization of the party. Aided by the patronage of the Administration, they have put forward as regular candidates some of the most odious and objectionable men in the party; have made the most proscriptive tests on the party, and have indorsed the worst tyranny of the Administration; and when these oppressions were objected to they have responded by declaring that the organization of the party had contained them, and those who resisted were bolters. Now the boot is on the other leg.

The organizers have been overthrown by their own instruments—the robs they assisted to defend. The wrong has been seized upon and wielded in defense of the right. Douglas has obtained a majority of the party vote. His platform has been indorsed by two-thirds of the party's delegates, and he is, in fact, the candidate of the party. The result is, that those who rallied at rebellion in others have themselves become rebels in their turn.

Colonel Forney, summoned by the Covode committee, appeared before that body yesterday, and was examined for more than two hours. He will be recalled. His testimony, by vote of the committee, was not published until the examination was completed.

It is rumored that Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, one of the leaders of the seceding movement in the South, and Democratic Representative in Congress from Mississippi, will retire from Congress to accept the Professorship of Public Law in the University of his State, which is a comfortable berth. Salary $2,500 per annum, together with use of a house.

The funeral of General Jessup takes place to-morrow, and will be very imposing. Order of procession: Funeral escort—battalion of artillery, battalion of marines, squadron of cavalry, company of light artillery, Brevet Major-General Wool, commander of escort, and staff; clergy of the city and surgeon-general of army, officiating clergy and medical attendants of deceased. Pall-bearers—Mayor of Washington, Colonel Harris, Commodore Smith, Colonel Craige, Brevet Brigadier John Garland, Hon. J. W. Stevenson, Major-General H. R. Wight, and Commodore McCauley. Colonel Charles Thomas, Colonel Cooper, Brevet Brigadier-General Totten, Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Senate, relatives and friends of deceased, general-in-chief of army and staff, officers of army and navy and marines, corps of survivors of the war of 1812, clerks of the quartermaster-general's office, officers of militia, such citizens under arms as may join the procession, the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and associate Justices of the Supreme Court, District Judges of the United States, president and secretary of the Senate, Senators and officers of the Senate, foreign ministers and suite, members and officers of the House of Representatives, Justices and officers of the Court of Claims, societies and fraternities, citizens and strangers. The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers in uniform on the left arm, and on hilt of sword. The senior assistant adjutant-general will have charge of the arrangements of the day, assisted by the officers of the same department. The War Department will be closed during the entire day. We understand that the remains of General Jessup will be taken to the Church of Epiphany in the morning, where appropriate ceremonies will take place.

Several prominent names have already been mentioned for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Jessup. The most prominent, and one that will be strongly urged, not only by officers of the army but by civilians, of the most patriotic persons, is Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Ripley, of the Ordnance Corps.

The conference committee between the two Houses could not agree on the homestead bill. House committee was in favor of House bill, and a majority of the Senate committee expressed willingness to modify the Senate bill in some extent, but not sufficiently to approach the substantial change required to secure to actual settlers anything like what is guaranteed in House bill.

The President is very anxious that Congress do not adjourn without appropriating the twenty-one million loan provided for in the tariff bill, which has already passed the House. The friends of the bill declare that the loan shall never pass without the tariff bill accompanying it. If this feeling is adhered to, the fear is expressed that the loan and tariff will both fail, and as a result Congress will be called together in September again, if not earlier.

Mr. Forsyth, ex-Minister to Mexico, arrived here and will appear before the Covode committee in a day or two.

One of the extraordinary things perpetrated by the Senate is embodied in an amendment to the civil and miscellaneous bill, providing if at Captain Meigs, an army officer lately removed by the Secretary of War as Superintendent of Washington Aqueduct, and Capital Extension, shall have all control over said work, and that it be finished according to his own plans and specifications, regardless of any improvement which experience might dictate; it forbids the Executive from appointing any civilian, or officer under the rank of captain of engineers, and abolishes the office now held by Lieut. Col. Morton. It is very clear that this amendment was ingeniously worked into the appropriation bill in the Senate, as many other jobs are executed, and there is no doubt that the House will ventilate the whole subject.

Cleveland.

Washington, June 11.—Dispatches were received from Mr. McLane to-day, which give a far more discouraging account of the prospects of the liberals than has yet been published. All the recent statements of their victories appear to have been exaggerated, and it is hardly probable, from internal disorder and other causes, that the Juarez government can sustain itself, even nominally, much longer, if at all. It is understood that Senor Mata received substantially similar intelligence, Mr. McLane is not expected to return home immediately.

June 12.—The Covode committee has nearly completed its labors.

Secretary Cobb, to-day, testified that he never by himself, or with the President, had any interview or communication with Representative Cox, either during or after the passage of the Homestead bill.

Consul-General Andrews, for the British Provinces, has memorialized Congress, asking if any change be made in the reciprocity treaty, it be in enlarging its basis, perfecting, and not destroying it.

The new committees of conference on the homestead bill meet to-morrow. It is understood that all are anxious to reconcile the differences, if possible, without sacrificing the principle deemed essential to each house.

The Senate amended the House amendment to the Pacific telegraph bill, by striking out the part in relation to advertising for sealed proposals, and inserted in lieu thereof, authorizing to make a contract with Zenas Barnum, and others, for the construction of the line.

Thus amended, the House bill was concurred in. The House is yet to act on the bill.

Arrival of the North Star.

New York, May 12.—The North Star, with the California mails of May 21st, and $1,400,000 in specie, arrived this noon. She brings no news. The Star Of The West, from New Orleans, via Havana, is below.

Four French men-of-war were at Callao and an amicable settlement of the claims of France on Peru was expected.

Gunyaquil advices state that France was preparing to attack Flores. Forced loans and military improvements were frequent.

A report says that France's forces had taken the province of Marrabi, while another says that France had been shot.

News from Ecuador says that Gen. Ayarza has been defeated in plotting against Garcia Moreno and had been banished.

The advices from Japan seem to give the inference that the persons reported killed were not the Tycoon, but the Minister of State.

From Richmond.

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

Richmond, Va., June 12.

The convention has carefully avoided the discussion of their points of difference. The five-states will go to Baltimore, and demand the re-opening of the platform question. If they are refused, they will re-assemble at Richmond with all the recruits they can get, and nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and nominate a candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Joe Lane, of Oregon, will be their man. They are in good spirits.—Mc. H.

Railroad Accident.

St. Louis, June 12.—A passenger train on the Belleville railroad ran off the track four miles from Belleville, at 8 o'clock this morning, completely breaking the engine, baggage car and one passenger car. Thirty persons were injured, some seriously. A large number of the passengers were delegates to the Democratic State convention to be held at Springfield to-morrow.

The accident was occasioned by the displacement of a switch.

RAILROAD SYNS.

The Grenada (Mississippi) *Herald* says:

Between this place and Holly Springs, the work on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad is going on finely, and different companies are at work at several places on the line.

A regular biennial meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific railroad company was held at Paris on the 14th inst.

A delegation was in attendance for the purpose of securing a concert of action between the county of Marion and the company, for the building of a road from Jefferson to connect with the M. E. & P. R. R. at Moore's Landing. After a discussion of the subject, a resolution was adopted authorizing the directors to amalgamate or consolidate the road with any other with a view of securing an outlet to the waters of the Mississippi river.

It is confidently asserted that this new company will be organized, the money raised and the road built from Jefferson to Moore's Landing within twelve months' time. The cost of building the road is estimated at $200,000.

The prospects of the company are represented to be very flattering, and but little doubt exists as to the completion of the first fifty miles of the road within a little more than a year from the present time.—*Washington (Ark.) Democrat.*

The citizens of Carroll county, and town of Huntingdon, are now offered commercial advantages by the completion of the Mississippi Central road from Jackson, north to an intersection with the Nashville and Northwestern road, that will, if accepted and accomplished, materially promote the interest of all. By the construction of the proposed extension, it will place the town of Huntingdon within twenty-four hours travel of the city of New Orleans, upon a new market for many of our productions in the planting districts of Mississippi, and a new line of travel is short and expeditious as any other route. Mem. Daily Appeal.—*Huntingdon, (Tenn.) Patriot.*

The railroad connecting Charleston with Savannah will be completed by the first of August, all but the bridge over the Savannah river.

It is in Maurienne, a province of Savoy, that the tunneling under the Alps at Mount Cenis begins, on the Victoriada. The other end of the tunnel opens into Piedmont, in the valley of Bardonnesche, and the work is going on from that end also. It is really a colossal enterprise, worthy to be ranked with any of the grand achievements of the Romans. It will be rather more than eight miles long, without a single air shaft. The work has been three years in progress; but the war and the financial embarrassments of the Sardinian government, which finds the funds, has made matters proceed somewhat slowly. There are scarcely 1000 or 1500 metres excavated yet on each side—just enough to make an English mile in the whole. The exceptional cold, too, of the present winter, and the subterranean springs have likewise retarded operations. The want of air, and the smoke and atmosphere of the lamps, also considerably inconvenience the workmen. To meet those latter evils the engineers have invented a machine for compressing the stones constructed at Seraing, in Belgium, for the purpose of perfectly ventilating the tunnel. These are now only beginning to work, and are found completely to answer the intended object. The Victor Emmanuel railway company is carrying on this formidable work, with the aid of a subsidy of about 2,500,000 francs voted annually by the Sardinian Parliament. On ceding Savoy, the Piedmontese government reserved the ownership of the tunnel, with the right of proceeding with it apart from Savoy interposition. This is a misfortune; for with French activity and resources the work would probably be completed in a year, whilst at its present rate it will take possibly four or five. And yet nothing could be more important than the completion in every point of view, as well for Italy as for France. The tunnel once finished, the rail might convey a hundred thousand men in one day from Lyons to Turin and back. Surprise from Austria would then be impossible. The merchandise of the two countries would be exchanged with wonderful celerity and economy. And lastly, a visit to Italy, now a labor, especially in bad weather, would be only an excursion, in which the traveler might go from Paris to Turin, Milan, Genoa, Bologna, and Florence, almost without changing his carriage.

The contractors on the Texas and New Orleans road, having completed the division between Beaumont and Liberty, have set to work on the division between Beaumont and Madison, intending to complete that next. At the same time they are at work on the division between Liberty and Houston. The Houston and Tyler company have contracted a survey of their route from Houston to Walker county. The Central company are laying their plans to complete fifty miles more of their road this year. The Washington county road is graded to Brenham. Other roads are having improvements in their road-beds. The prospect is that June, 1861, will see at least two hundred and fifty miles of road finished, more than we now have.

The cars on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad are now running to Oakland, Yalobusha county. The distance remaining to complete the road is twenty-four miles; and it is predicted that this work will be finished this year. This road is intended to run from Memphis to Grenada, and thence down the Yazoo valley to Jackson.

RUSTAN—GEN. WM. WALKER.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, June 12.]

All events and movements relative to the tropical regions South or South-westward of us, are at this moment of eminent interest to New Orleans and to the whole South—not to say to the entire country. For this reason we have endeavored to keep our readers advised especially of the peculiar condition of affairs in the Bay Islands, resulting from the treaty of Great Britain with Honduras for the surrender of those islands to the latter power. The Bay Islanders are no willing to be turned over unconditionally to Honduras; they are especially repugnant to the idea of coming under the rule of the detested Guardiola; they have, therefore, determined to maintain the status quo of the islands, and have invited Americans to assist them in the execution of this purpose.

Already a considerable number of Americans are on the islands, for they have been leaving this city for that destination, in the way of legitimate emigration, for the last seven weeks. It is useless to attempt any disguise of the fact that the departure of Gen. Wm. Walker from this city last week for Central America, had also some relation to the present state of things in the Bay Islands. He went to Rustan by one of the schooners plying between this city and that island. Though this may be a seeming variance with Gen. Walker's plan for the re-establishment of his government in Nicaragua, it is no doubt a far-seeing expedient for furtherance of that plan. Guardiola, the despot of Honduras, so much detested by the Bay Islanders, was put in power by St. Salvador and Guatemala, the bitter enemies of the Walker and Juarez governments in Nicaragua. It is confidently believed that the Hondurenos would depose him in a moment but for the dread of the armed intervention in the two-half of the two neighboring States just named. But if supported by Walker and the Bay Islanders, and a sympathetic party in Nicaragua, the case would be very different. Thus the parties interested would have three concurrent purposes to effect by a judicious and vigorous combination—the Bay Islanders the maintenance of their civil and religious liberties, and of their free commercial advantages, as they now enjoy them; the Hondurenos the riddance of a despot who was forced upon them by their intermeddling neighbors; and Walker and his followers the opening of a new route for re-establishing themselves in Nicaragua, and the overturning of a government hostile to their views in Honduras and the substitution of a friendly one in its stead.

Capt. Fayssoux, as has before been stated in this paper, is acting as an agent in this city for the purchase of the Bay Islands for the purposes indicated. Another company of emigrants, we are informed, will leave by a schooner for Rustan from this city to-day. It would be a great mistake to suppose that this movement is got up and sustained only by a few adventurers without any regard to comprehensive ulterior results. No intelligent persons can believe this of Gen Walker, who has dedicated his life to the grand scheme of regenerating Central America, politically, morally and commercially. Well informed and public spirited southerners are quick to perceive the bearings which the movement outlined has upon the tropical interests of the South, and future developments of southern institutions. As an instance of this Capt. Fayssoux has received a liberal degree of substantial aid in his emigration project, and General Walker, before he departed, received spontaneous encouragement of a like character. To show the kind of sympathy, its activity and sincerity, which is thus displayed, we publish the subjoined extract from a letter recently addressed to Gen. Walker by a wealthy citizen of Dayton, Alabama. The writer says:

"I am interested in the Central American question, and regard it as the most vital to the South, and remarked to many friends in Mobile, while last there, that we should direct our energies and means in that direction. I have read your book with interest and edification, and send my thanks for its contribution to the subject. I will be a contributor, and Major H. to send you $500. Success attend you, general. May you yet receive the reward of honor and fame due your bold endeavors for the benefit of the Southern States.

"I give my money freely, believing that its appropriation is for the good of my country.

Yours very truly, L. W. R****g.

Great Victory in New Haven.

[From the New Haven Register.]

The Democrats of New Haven yesterday achieved the greatest political victory ever achieved in the city, by either party) if not in New England. The vote, not so large as that at the April State election, was yet the *largest ever cast in a city election*! and we have a Democratic Mayor by 1,000 votes.

Until noon of the day, it looked as if our opponents thought only of contesting the fourth ward—but soon after, the town was alive with their runners, and it was evident that we were not to be allowed to "walk over the course." For the balance of the afternoon, both sides toiled hard, and the Democratic majority which was about three hundred when we went to press, was swollen to 960, by five o'clock, when the polls closed.

The result is doubly gratifying, inasmuch as our opponents, when we had only seven hundred in April, charged solemnly upon us that it was "fraudulently obtained," "unreal" and "delusive," and while the Democrats of New Haven were thus giving the lie to the accusation, by a still larger majority, the Black-Republicans in the legislature, were forcing through a new law for the regulation or suppression of the New Haven Democracy. The members must now see that they are imposed upon by the opposition leaders, when they charged upon them the Democrats of New Haven; and they will have no excuse for any further annoyance of that kind. Nothing but an act preventing Democrats from voting at Charlotte will restore the Haven Democracy. We are proud of it. It is the only city of its size in New England, that keeps the National Democratic banner flying on the towers, in spite of special legislation and rampant fanaticism.

Another Victory.—At the annual election in Norwich, on Monday, Hon. James S. Coggeshall, Democrat, was elected mayor of the city by about twenty-five majority. The Opposition elected the councilman. The election of mayor in this stronghold of the Opposition is a great triumph. The ball rolls on.—*Hartford Times.*

Arrival of the Pony Express.

St. Joseph, June 12.—The pony express, with dates to June 2d, from Ruby Valley, thirty miles west of Salt Lake, arrived here, at 6 o'clock last evening.

No express from San Francisco since the one which left one the 19th ult., and arrived here June 1st, has been received at Ruby Valley, which is the farthest station west that has not been interfered with by Indians.

The express had not stay at from California in consequence of the depredations committed by Indians at stations, breaking them up and chasing off the agents.

Three employes of the express company at Dry creek have been murdered by the Indians.

A command of twenty men, under Lieut. Weed, was to leave Ruby Valley on the 4th, to chastise the Indians, and re-open the road as soon as possible.

Reliable information is received that all the Indian depredations have been instigated by whites. A rumor was current at Salt Lake that an emigrant train had been cut off west of Ruby Valley, and nearly all of the party killed.

The express will commence this week making semi-weekly trips, and will leave here Wednesday, June 13th, and Saturday, June 16th, at 11 p. m., and thereafter the same time and day.

All matter will be pushed through at the earliest possible moment.

The superintendent of the express company thinks that all will go regularly in the course of two weeks.

The Japanese at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 12.—About forty of the Japanese were entertained and delighted at the Academy of Music this afternoon. The morning was spent in visits, by detachments, to a number of periodical and jeweler stores and banks. The mint has not yet been visited. The ladies crowd their apartments this evening.

Philadelphia, June 11.—The best information among the Japanese admit the possibility of an insurrection in their country, but disbelieve the report of the Tycoon assassination.

Prince Moto, spoken of as leading the insurgents, is of the highest rank and greatest power in the empire, and his habitual attitude toward the government justifies the suspicion that he has attempted the alleged revolt. The intelligence is by no means wholly discredited, but it has produced, as yet, no special effect.

Great Increase in Our Circulation.—Our presses inform us that our weekly circulation has nearly doubled since the first of January last, and that a material addition has been made to our daily.

We have been curious to witness the change that might be produced among our subscribers, by this bold stand we have taken to purge the party from disorganizers and divergenters; and if we are to judge by the additions and substractions on our lists, we have been universally and triumphantly sustained; for every month's mail brings us a number of new names, and we have added, at the lowest calculation, five new ones. During the recent sittings of the two conventions, we lost some half dozen, and have added between seven and eighty new ones. The people are being aroused all through the country, and they want a conservative paper. The letters that we are daily receiving from Southern States, and from all parts of the country, and flattering character as to our course and prospects. We shall strive to deserve and sustain the encouraging and confidence of our friends.—*Mobile Register, Advertiser.*

To Baltimore.—The Democrats of Chicago and the adjoining counties have agreed to take the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania route to Baltimore. Tickets by that road can be had at any time; fare for the round trip $24, and good until the first of July. The great body of the northwestern Democrats will leave Chicago on Thursday evening, arriving in Baltimore Saturday morning. The Great Western band will accompany the Chicago delegation. At Alliance, the Cleveland delegation will hands and cannon will join the train. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania railroads have made the very best arrangements for the accomodation and comfort of as many thousands as choose to avail themselves of that route.—*Chicago Times.*

MARRIED.

On the 7th of May, by Rev. Wm. Shelton, president of Brownsville female college, Mr. Henry M. Perry and Miss Martha V. Powell, all of Haywood county.

Yesterday afternoon, by Rev. R. C. Grundy, D. D., Mr. A. Brevard Walker to Miss Agnes Grant, daughter of Dr. Geo. R. Grant, all of this city.

☞ We make the above announcement with pleasure, as the union was one of hearts as well as of hands. They have our wishes of a long and happy career for their united happiness and prosperity, and eternal welfare.]

DIED,

In Brownsville, Tennessee, on Saturday, the 19th of May, Lou Ellen Martin, infant daughter of George G. and Adelia Smith, aged ten months and six days.

For Alderman—Second Ward.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL T. MORGAN as a candidate for Alderman of the Second ward, at the June election. jn15

Wanted,

BY A LADY, a situation to teach, either in a school or in private family, music, French and the English branches. The best of references can be given. Address C. L. CARPENTER, Coopwood, Chickasaw, Miss.

Negroes for Sale.

A VERY likely family of Negroes—man about twenty-five, woman about twenty years old, and something of a carpenter; woman about twenty years old, a superior cook, washer and ironer; girl, about three years old. Can be seen at our auction rooms, Bank