Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY.....FEBRUARY 10, 1861.

Largest Circulation in the City

Reading Matter on Every Page.

SUMMARY.

It is said that South Carolina will attack Fort Sumter on or about the 15th inst.....Five vessels owned by parties in New York, sailed yesterday around at Savannah, Georgia, by Governor Brown.....Massachusetts has made a tender of twenty-six regiments of troops to President Buchanan, for the "protection of the capital."..... Robert Hatton, of Tennessee, yesterday protested, in the Senate, against "his State being dragged into the wake of the cotton States." Mr. Hatton is a northern Opposition member.....The Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Hon. Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, have been unanimously elected President and Vice-President of the "Confederated States of North America," by the Montgomery convention.....The Montgomery convention has declared in favor of opening southern ports free to foreign commerce.....The twenty-five million loan bill has received the approbation of President Buchanan.....In the Michigan State convention, resolutions were passed, on Thursday, opposing coercion, and proposing a compromise.....A telegraphic dispatch received in Washington, yesterday, says the Cherokee Indians, in the Indian Territory, have rebelled and taken possession of Fort Gibson.....The following is the vote of Nashville, as given by the Union party: For Convention, 5,402; Against Convention, 1,250; No Convention, 1,307. So far as heard from the State has went largely Union-at-all-hazards. Senator Johnson's coercion speech, and Stanton's threat to enter his native State with a army in one hand and a sword in the other, has evidently soured the unsophisticated Tennessean and enabled and encouraged the Black-Republicans in our midst. The indications seem to be that "No Convention" has been totally defeated. The Tripoleta seem to have had no confidence in the ability or patriotism of their own candidates. Who can blame them? On this point, at least, we agree with them.....A large quantity of miscellaneous reading will be found on our first and fourth pages to-day.

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The people have been induced of reflecting upon satisfactory basis of settlement between the two sections through the instrumentality of the so-called Peace Congress now in session at Washington, has led many true and good Southern men to vote against secession merely to see what will be the action of that body. Few, if any, who read with impartiality the signs of the times, have the credulity to believe that the result of its deliberations can pour oil upon the now troubled waters of our political Galilee. Its abortive efforts at consummating the purposes for which it was called, which will so soon transpire, will give an impetus to the reaction now progressing absolutely irresistible in its legitimate consequences. But, with us, the crescent has but just begun. We shall be daunted naught by the first and only defeat. The election of yesterday is but the first act in the great drama which is yet to be played. The friends of the Southern cause must gird up their loins to run the race that is set before them. Their voices must be heard in tones of expostulation and admonition. They must never rest satisfied until the Volunteer State stands side by side with her sisters of the South—"Redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!"

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Should means not be found to avert the calamities of a civil war, the sufferings of the commercial classes in Europe will be dreadful. They will have increased taxation superadded to the paralization of their industry by the suspension of the cotton crop and shortened supplies of breadstuffs from the Black sea. Our own condition will be bad enough, but it will not be without its alleviations. Even in the event of civil war breaking out, disastrous as that will be, we shall, owing to our less crowded condition and the fruits of previous years of prosperity, have still, we hope, the means of sustaining our poor through the period of probation and suffering. The prospect on both sides of the Atlantic is, it must be owned, as gloomy as it well can be. And to think that all this has been brought about by the shortsightedness and obstinacy of a few selfish statesman and insane political theorists!

LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES, October 19, 1860

EDITORS APPEAL: Although I have written you several times from this place, yet there is never anything here new to write about; for no news ever reaches this country, and if it did the people have no use for it. This city and province is now united with the Argentine Confederation, which has by the late counter movements.....The twenty-five million loan bill has received the approbation of President Buchanan.....In the Michigan State convention, resolutions were passed, on Thursday, opposing coercion, and proposing a compromise.....A telegraphic dispatch received in Washington, yesterday, says the Cherokee Indians, in the Indian Territory, have rebelled and taken possession of Fort Gibson.....The following is the vote of Nashville, as given by the Union party: For Convention, 5,402; Against Convention, 1,250; No Convention, 1,307. So far as heard from the State has went largely Union-at-all-hazards. Senator Johnson's coercion speech, and Stanton's threat to enter his native State with a army in one hand and a sword in the other, has evidently soured the unsophisticated Tennessean and enabled and encouraged the Black-Republicans in our midst. The indications seem to be that "No Convention" has been totally defeated. The Tripoleta seem to have had no confidence in the ability or patriotism of their own candidates. Who can blame them? On this point, at least, we agree with them.....A large quantity of miscellaneous reading will be found on our first and fourth pages to-day.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The peace convention is in session with closed doors. It is presumed that they do not intend to hazard what small chance they may have of a great deal of amusement by writing appeals to popular passions. By open discussion they would only infuse, without enlightening the public mind. Some of the delegates from the Southern border States speak very hopefully of the result of the conference, and are sincerely determined to exhaust all means of adjustment and conciliation before they report their legislation for the utter failure of their mission.

The Lincoln men of the Senate to-day exhibited their hostility to any measure of conciliation by voting, with two exceptions, against Mr. Bigler's motion to extend to the commissioners the courtesy of admission to the privileged seats on the floor.

The twenty-five million loan bill and the tariff bill together produced much controversy yesterday in New York, and caused a considerable fall in United States and other securities. The loan bill passed the Senate to day with an amendment repealing the impracticable tax of 1857, 1858, and 1859. According to the statement of Mr. Sherman, in the House, the sum of twenty millions is necessary for the deficiencies of the next fiscal year, and that the loan of twenty-one millions provided for in the tariff is required to meet expenditures up to June 30, 1861, and that besides these loans fourteen million more are necessary to meet outstanding demands. The new tariff, which is no doubt to pass, will, as its friends suppose, yield sixty millions; but commercial men in New York think it will have the effect to reduce revenue from importations in any year.

The Louisiana members of the House withdrew from that body to-day, with the exception of Mr. Bouligny, who retained his seat.

Lex.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—What is called the "Union" triumph in Virginia will probably be construed by the Republicans into a refusal on the part of the people, in refusing further guarantees to the southern States in consonance with their rights as co-equals in the Confederacy. We, it is known, that the Legislature of Virginia in assuming the attitude of mediator between the States, and in appointing commissioners to meet those that might be designated by other States to confer as to a remedy under existing complications, laid down an ultimatum which was, that slavery must be recognized and protected in territories south of 36 deg. 30 min., and that the right of transit of slaves through free States must be assured.

Now there is nothing to show that the recent popular expression in Virginia is against immediate secession, or in condemnation of the legislative declarations; and it is certain that nothing short of the proposition of Mr. Crittenden will be acceptable to the Union party of that State. This has hitherto received no favor from the Republican leaders in Congress nor is there much prospect that it will hereafter. Many of them, including Mr. Lincoln, talk about their willingness to make a compromise, but will not yield under a menace of disarming, nor will they sacrifice any principle.

Now, as these leaders are the advocates of principle (least that it is a matter of principle with them to exclude slavery in the Territories, what hope is there of their accepting the Crittenden compromise, or indeed any other which is just to the South? In the absence, then, of compliance with the propositions that will be acceptable to Virginia, her continuance in the Union will be brief indeed. And when she secedes, how long will other border slave States remain? The fact, therefore, of those who now hail the result in Virginia as a Union triumph, may be short-lived and illusory.

Mr. Seward has declared himself in favor of a convention of the people to revise the Constitution, and so also has the Illinois legislature, (at the instance, doubtless, of Mr. Lincoln,) yet there does not seem to be a great deal of prospect that the Republicans in Congress will give the proper legal sanction to so just a suggestion. The fanatical element is undoubtedly uppermost here, and hence the denunciation of Mr. Seward by the *Tribune*, and the prospect of open attack upon the positions taken in his late speeches by such violent sectionalists as Fessenden, Wade, etc. Nothing but an utter proscription of slavery—an uncompromising war upon it, not only of words but of deeds, will satisfy these ruling spirits of the Republican party. A.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 7.—The special train from the West with Lincoln and family, and Mr. Lincoln and suite will leave, starts at 8 A. M. on Monday, will reach Lafayette at 3½ and at Indianapolis at 5 p. m.

Gov. Morton, the Indiana President, has taken every step to insure increased safety, speed and comfort. Special orders have been sent to telegraph operators to be on duty when the train passes, and to report the time minutely to this city. Every employe on the line is particularly instructed to be on the track and know that all is right before the train is allowed to pass.

I am authorized to state that the recent letter ascribed to Mr. Lincoln in the Charleston *Mercury* is a forgery.

Mr. Lincoln had a private conference with Fitz Henry Warren to-day. Warren has desisted from the Cabinet hunt.

A deputation from Dayton called to-day to invite the President to honor their city on his way. He assented, provided it should not occupy too much time.

A. W. Campbell, of the Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer*, visited Mr. Lincoln to-day, in behalf of the Republican Central committee of Virginia, to urge the appointment of Alfred Caldwell, of that State, to a place. He received the invariable answer that he must wait for further reply at Washington. H.

Southern Privateers.

The Black-Republicans are surely excited over the threat that, in the event of war, the South will employ privateers against the commerce of the enemy. Of course they will. What old New England give up that right against Old England? In the revolution, and in the late war, New England privateers swarmed on every sea, and rendered most efficient service. It is fresh in every man's memory that when the Paris Conference of European powers, a few years ago, called upon America to give up privateering, America said flatly "no, and Marcy and General Cass both established the right so conclusively in their correspondence with the British Government, that the latter made no further attempt to controvert the principle. Even since the present controversy has commenced, a Black-Republican has proposed through the New York journals, to fit out a privateer to cruise along the Southern coast and make raids upon unprotected territory. Of course the South will use privateers. It has not recognized as a nation, beginning by the United States as a legislative instrument of warfare, and all the more welcome will it be, that the South has no commerce of its own upon which to make reprisals. The Republicans are calling privateering piracy, as the British did in the late war; but we shall have privateers all the same. If they attempt to hang our men, for, they being a game which two can play at, they will be hung themselves in return.—*Vicksburg Sun.*

Greeley Receives his Quietus.

The defeat of Horace Greeley for the United States Senatorship in the Republican caucus of the members of the New York legislature is rather gratifying than otherwise. We do not know that his fortunate competitor, Judge Harris, is one whit sounder in sentiment, but he is not so notorious and offensive an agitator as Greeley. He is represented to be a little above mediocrity in talent, and to have figured considerably as an anti-renter. While not like Greeley, the inheritance of free-love, he is yet for freesoil, free negroes, and free speech. It is gratifying to know that the Senate will not be disgraced by that wretched author of many, and advocate of all of the isms, Greeley.

The *Tribune*, with signal generosity, bestows upon Judge Harris some high encomiums, and stands sponsor for his devotion and fidelity to the Republican creed. Among other compliments paid, the *Tribune* says that Judge Harris is a man "of graceful presence." This certainly is a novel recommendation, and never can be paid to Greeley. His face and figure are not calculated to excite that myrmidon attraction which constitutes the chief loveliness of the free creed. Even a woman could look upon him to love. He was not formed to "court a amorous looking-glass." *Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

THROW AT THE FLORIDA FORTIFICATIONS.

The Pensacola *Gazette* of the 31st ultimo, says:

A portion of the troops have been put to work, erecting sand batteries on the island near Fort McRee.

The Warrington artillery have been busily engaged in erecting a battery on the beach, between the navy yard and the hospital.

The Mobile mounted dragoons, Capt. O'Hara, have been ordered to Pensacola.

Capt. Bairee, U. S. N., the bearer of dispatches from his government, has been placed in communication with Fort Pickens. What the nature of his mission is here, can only be surmised.

Resolutions.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The artillery company lately of Augusta Arsenal in the Southern city, they are quartered in the south wing of the Treasury Building, owing to the difficulty of procuring accommodations elsewhere.

Governor Letcher is among the latest arrivals.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—SENATE—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reorganizing the Patent office and amending the Patent laws.

ATROCIOUS SENTIMENTS.—The Concord (N. H.) *Independent Democrat*, the organ of Mr. Berry, the Republican candidate for Governor, makes the following atrocious and blasphemous declaration in connection with the election of Andrews, the president of the John Brown meeting, to the executive chair of Massachusetts, we may infer that the southern parts of New England has fallen into the slough of abolitionism. This is what that Republican organ says:

Some are more sensible of the terrible evils of war than ourselves. But war is not the worst of evils. In fact, though itself an evil, it is often the precursor of great blessings. In the history of the world it has so happened that almost all great events from which we have dated the progress of the race, have been baptized in blood. The gigantic crime of human slavery in America may be the instrument of a righteous God, be waiting for a bloody baptism that shall wash it out forever. The cry of millions of men and women going up, for long years, to the throne of Eternal Justice, may be about to be answered in judgment and retribution. And to this end may patriots be sent into the counsels of the oppressor.

VIRGINIA.—"Occasional," in his letter to the Philadelphia *Press* of Wednesday, says, in speaking of the result in Virginia:

"*The issue yesterday was between the friends of the Crittenden amendment and the disunionists per se;* and the hope must not be indulged in that Virginia will adhere to the Union under all circumstances."

TERRIBLE INUNDATION IN HOLLAND.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Rotterdam, on the 15th January, describes a terrible inundation which had occurred in Holland:

In the beginning of January, it was observed that the rapid accumulation of snow in this district was causing the rise of the river to a dangerous extent. With anxiety and dread the inhabitants watched the daily increase of the floating masses of ice, and strenuously exerted themselves to strengthen the resistance offered by those artificial barriers, by which alone Holland is preserved from total submersion.

But still the flood rose, and the ice masses formed themselves, as it were, into high ballwing-rams, pressing with their irresistible strength against the dikes and dams. The sound of the church bell, clear and ominous in the frosty air, kept tolling the sad tale of imminent danger, and warning all who could labor to aid in the good cause, and those who could not to prepare for the worst. Higher and higher rose the waters, and soon the surface of the gardens adjoining it has been within half an inch of the dike-level. Good God! should it rise that half inch higher, their cottages, their cattle, their provisions, their all would become a prey to the raging have! Then rose to heaven many a prayer for help—for mercy! At last a bolting and in the dike directed the anxious gaze of all in one spot—for the waters were pressing hard upon it. With the strength and energy of despair they tried to stay the progress of the rushing waters, and bring to his country, in anticipation of a deficient supply from the United States, if they could obtain a fair estimate of the amount of supply which might at once be procured from other quarters. It was thought worth while to send and fetch the

Lord John Russel, therefore, desires to place himself in the fullest manner at the disposal of this country the services of any of her Majesty's consuls residing in countries which, from the information now in the possession of the Cotton Association, offer a prospect of immediate supply, if it were necessary to have recourse to them.

Lord John Russel would not indeed think it right that her Majesty's consuls should be allowed to incur any expenditure of public money on this account, or in any way to pledge the Government to the collectors or producers of cotton within their districts that the authorities at home would surely find a British market. But the consuls might ascertain what amount of cotton might be expected to be forthcoming in their respective districts to meet any sudden demand, or what amount might be brought into the local market if the proper steps had a reasonable assurance of finding customers for it at a given price.

The attention of the consuls, Lord John Russell conceives, might usefully be directed to such cotton as is in actual cultivation, and which might be suggested by your association in communication with the General Cotton Association, and also with the chamber of commerce of Manchester.

The practical knowledge possessed by the members of the several associations will enable them at once to judge whether any benefit can be conferred by the Government in the inquiry as that which Lord John Russell, if they choose to accept his offer, is prepared to instruct her majesty's consuls at once to set about. Lord John Russell is aware that in making this offer he is departing in some degree from the usual practice, but it appears to his lordship that the vast amount of the interest at stake, not only as regards the manufacturers interest, but as regards also a very large proportion of the laboring population of this country, warrants him in informing the parties who, from their position, take a lead in such matters, that the resources at his disposal to afford them all the assistance, more particularly at the present time, which the department under his superintendence is able to afford.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. HAMMOND.

Pres. Manchester Chamb. of Commerce.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE COTTON SUPPLY. From the London *Times*, Jan. 26.

The American revolution is advancing with rapid strides to a consummation. Within a week or two we may expect to hear of civil war between the States of the great Republic. Anxious as we feel to see such a conclusion, we do not see how it is to be avoided. The North is no longer disposed to make concessions, even if the South would listen to overtures, and to report that it is imminently certain that one side of the secessionists, nobody doubts that Americans are ready to fight. We look upon this prospect with unaffected horror. Independently of our natural sympathies, we have enormous interests at stake—such interests, indeed, that our charity must begin at home.

We deplore the political catastrophe, but our first thoughts must necessarily be given to its commercial effects. If the Southern States of the Union are involved in a civil war, a settlement will be only too probable an incident of the strife; the slaves rebel, the cotton crop perishes; and with the failure of the cotton crop ceases the principal of our own staple manufacture. The question is so momentous that it cannot be too seriously urged or too repeatedly entertained. Lancashire depends upon Southern cotton. If we write a plain and distinct round French hand, with lines wide apart—a hand of which strength and decision would not, on a first inspection, seem to be the most striking characteristic—a French photographic likeness, lately published by Maggi, conveys the very mind and soul of this greatest of living statesmen. A whole volume might be written on the expression lurking beneath every line of the half good humoredly, half sarcastically sulking mouth. It is the smile of the man who has early found out how little wisdom there is in governing the world, and whose noble heart has prompted him to rule over it for its own greatest advantage. May his hand long continue firmly to wield the destinies of his country.—*Paris Cor. of the Times.*

BULWER AS AN ORATOR.

Bulwer, as a parliamentary speaker, reserves himself for great occasions. When the Senate is deeply stirred upon some question, a rumor runs round the benches that "Bulwer Lytton will address the house." Every seat is filled, and the listeners resign themselves to what is, after all, honest praise, a checkered enjoyment. The orator's seat, in parliamentary office, is on the front bench, usually next to Mr. Disraeli. The stranger in the gallery sees a tall, thin, attenuated figure, not lazily reclining, but with the energy of a Hercules, yet with a grace, a Rashbi adventure of the royal pair. One extremely wet evening, just before New Year's day, the Emperor and Empress went out incognito to see the stalls adjoining the Tuileries, and by a large umbrella, their majesties passed along the southern side from the rue de la Paix to the Montmartre, and returned along the opposite side of the way, by the rue de Capucines. They made numerous purchases during this long walk. The Empress filled her pockets with all sorts of little toys and nick-nacks, carrying in her hand a large parcel. Their majesties also purchased several articles of larger size, and, on paying for them, requested the dealers to put them by till their return. As they never came back, of course the stall keepers remained in possession of both money and goods. Some of the dealers recognized their imperial customers, but were discreet enough to keep their discovery to themselves. The Emperor and Empress, the Empress, who, on returning to the palace, distributed her purchases among the ladies in waiting.

A SONNET ON COUNT CAVOUR.

Count Cavour has so far recovered from his late attack as to be able to leave his bed and bed room, and is expected to transact business in his manifold offices this very morning. His late complaint, for which he was twice bled, was happily, not of the apoplectic nature which had somewhat alarmed his friends on former occasions. It was merely an inflammatory of the digestive organs. There is no doubt, however, that his strong health threatens to give way before his intense, incessant occupation, strong appetite, luxurious living, hypochrite habits, and want of bodily exercise. He is always up and at work at five o'clock in the morning. From nine to half-past six in the afternoon he devotes all the business to his own departments, and takes a great share of those of his more helpless colleagues. Then follows dinner, his only meal, I believe, in the twenty-four hours, and he is good, none of the lightest. He uses no carriage, but a walk from his private residence in the Via Cavour to the ministerial offices in the Piazza Castello, he has found, of late years, sometimes I have met with him walking outside the porticoes along the Via di Po, evidently for a breath of air, but he has no time, and is not in the habit of taking any exercise. Nothing freely the incidents of the times, on which the fingers, possibly not other, men would have affected mystery. I was welcomed by Garibaldi in a manner which becomes a great man, and puts a plain man like myself at ease. He said, "I have been looking for you, and reckon on this mission, when he placed me at every meal next himself, and pointed out my bed as one of the two in his own room. I acted the business well, and I felt a little proud of the country of which Garibaldi could not speak too often, for the moral air, even more than the material assistance, which it has rendered to Italy; and it is right that my countrymen who had sent me with their assurance of their abiding interest in him and his country in the coming crisis.

Seeing that he was deeply engaged with his immense monthly receipt of letters, I left him with his two secretaries, to take a quiet survey of his island home. And as you are aware of the apprehension entertained in Britain as to any sudden attack on him, I scrambled up the highest dividing ridges to see whether facilities existed for his escape from the south coast. The people have lately at the idea of any body of men being found during enough to attack him in front, and by any other way it would take a body of men hours to work their way, even in daylight over the granite rocks, which, sea-worn and honey combed to their very summits, are evidently of volcanic origin. During his whole stay there I was very much engaged, but towards evening he mixed with his friends, and conversed freely; and when by ourselves in his own room, feeling he was unknown and safe, he spoke very feelingly and warmly of the British people, and of the stand made by Lord John Russell in favor of Italy. After supper, more written, then to bed, where for a short time I attending to his two secretaries. I dropped over to sleep and when I awakened all was quiet, but some hours before day he was at work with them again, and so continued until two hours after daybreak. I mention this mainly to explain how much he has to do, and to excuse him for any disappointments to his correspondents.

Senoh Teresa, the Spanish Gitanilla, is a very pleasant and unaffected young lady, but she speaks no English, neither does her brother Mopnuty, he is taller than his father, but very much the look of a fine young sailor, in his red shirt and bronze, not dark, complexion; he bids fair to be a very strong man, a non twenty years of age, and you are aware has already distinguished himself in the late campaigns. Nothing pleased me more than his modesty and self-possession in the various circumstances which I saw him placed in among his father's friends, both at home and elsewhere. When I left the general he bade me assure my friends that he trusted in better times to come, to see them there, and with the encouragement of strong demand, she could raise her supplies to 1,000,000 bales—nearly half of our immediate wants. Then, again, there is Australia, actually inquiring for a staple article of produce, and desirous of nothing better than to be set cotton growing for England. We do not dissemble the difficulty of the case. We have repeatedly observed, and we acknowledge once more, that American fanaticism has got the call of the fiddle. It is not that her advantages might not be equaled in the end by those of Australia or India, but at present she enjoys all those facilities of organization and trade which would have to be created elsewhere. The creation would be perfectly practicable, but it has still to be accomplished, and in the meantime there is the old established field, with its capital, its connections, and all makes business profitable yet undamaged. Nobody can say, however, that the security will last a month longer, and, besides that, our national interests call imperatively for new supplies. It is worth reflecting that if the agriculture of the slave States should be ruined, there will be a trade of £40,000,000 a year to be picked up by some other countries.

GREAT PERSONAGES.

Something of Palmerston, Napoleon, and the Empress, Count Cavour, Bulwer, Garibaldi and Lord Bacon.

Lord Palmerston, in his seventy-fifth year, is unaffected by the weather. During the summer he is accustomed to leave the House of Commons after its rising, and walk home to his house in Piccadilly, at one, two, three, and even four o'clock in the morning, leaving the cares of the state on his back, and all the salient points of the night's and morning's discussion in his head. During the winter he is less there, more regularly, leaving his country house, which belongs to his station—now lecturing the farmer on improved modes of culture, now giving advice to the farmers' laborers how they may rise in the world, from a shilling per week, and now discouraging trowel in hand, on the blessings of education, when laying the foundation stone of a new library institution, which is to be a great benefit to the operatives, we also looked, and, in a sumptuous box, surrounded by a merry company, sat the lady of the pony phaeton, splendidly attired, and gayly chatting, waving a jeweled fan.

The other day, in a lonely room upon Long Island, with no friend but a human Christian and a dog, died a man who had no friend followed at the burial, for there was no friend. Yet, H——, had we lifted the lid of the coffin and looked in, do you suppose we should have seen a man who had lived a life of peace, pictrait hung in the king's gallery, who danced so finely through the park, and queened it so festally in the opera-box? For it was she—even a tall, thin, aristocratic lady, who attempt; Lola Monter. They engraved "Eliza Gilbert" upon her coffin, and the vanity of life might not descend with her body to the grave. What a pitiful, a miserably fearfully friendless was she that censure is forgotten, and no words are strong enough fitly to point a moral. Some kind clergyman closed his book, and all that remained of her was hidden from human sight forever, may he not have murmured in his heart:

"Cross her hands humbly,
As all must one day
Over her be laid;
Owning her weakness,
Her evil behavior,
And leaving with meekness
Her sins to her Savior."

BELOW THE ATLANTIC.—Soundings in the Atlantic have been particularly pushed forward, and have excited on account of the telegraph cable, more general interest than any other yet taken. They have revealed the fact that at least two hundred miles from the coast of Ireland the water is still shallow; or, in other words, that there is another Ireland only waiting to be raised—thus reversing the fabulous parables of keeping the country quiet "it is just beyond the water." The Atlantic begins, the gulf suddenly sinking to 9,000 feet. Thus Ireland may one day have a coast line as high as the Alps. The whole floor of the Atlantic is strewn with a rich, sticky substance, called ooze, nine-tenths consisting of very minute animals, many of them mere lumps of jelly, and tens of thousands of them could float with ease in a drop of water, some having toothed wheels, others bundles of spine or threads shooting from a little globule. Some, indeed, are so minute that the property of separating first from the sea-water requires is more than any chemist could do; and there are hundreds of square miles covered with skeleton of all these species. Part of this haze is doubtless from the clouds of rain dust which rises from the vast steppes of South America in such masses as darken the sun, and make the natives think the end of the world, after sweeping like a simoon over the country, loose themselves in the "steep Atlantic." No bones have been found of the larger animals, so that the inference and speculation might sleep their last sleep, and leave not a bone or a vertebra to tell the tale. Not a mast or anchor, not a block or stanil, not a coin or keepsake has been found, not even for a certain gallant ships and more gallant men who have gone down amid the pitiless waves.—*All the Year Round.*

RETURN OF THE MISSISSIPPIANS.—The first battalion of the Mississippi regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wade, arrived yesterday evening at six o'clock p. m. The following companies compose the first battalion: Jackson guards, Rankin guards, Hollandsawa guards, Quitman light infantry, and Lauderdale rifles. They came on the Dick Keys, Captain George Blakeslee. The Keys left the wharf at Hollandsawa at two o'clock, and arrived at two minutes before six, making a very rapid run. The weather was very fine, and the trip pleasant. The second battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wade, will return here about sundown on Wednesday evening. The entire battalion took quarters at the Battle house. The companies leave on the cars this morning for their several homes. Ben Lane Posey returned with them. He informs us that the reason of the withdrawal of the Mississippians was that the apprehension that no collision will occur at Pensacola for some weeks to come. The arrival of Capt. Barron with dispatches for the Gulf squadron, put an end to all hostile intentions on both sides.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

HEAVY DAMAGES.—An action for $100,000 damages, (says the N. Y. Herald of the 30th) has been commenced in the Supreme Court by Richard Offutt, of New Orleans, against John D. Rarey, the horse tamer, and his friends followed at the burial, for there was no friend. Yet, H——, had we lifted the lid of the coffin and looked in, do you suppose we should have seen a man who had lived a life of peace, pictrait hung in the king's gallery, who danced so finely through the park, and queened it so festally in the opera-box? For it was she—even a tall, thin, aristocratic lady, who attempt; Lola Monter. They engraved "Eliza Gilbert" upon her coffin, and the vanity of life might not descend with her body to the grave. What a pitiful, a miserably fearfully friendless was she