TO THE PUBLIC

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY APPEAL, one year.....$10 00
SUNDAY APPEAL, one year..... 2 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY APPEAL, one year... 12 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, one year..... 2 50
WEEKLY APPEAL, in clubs of two..... 4 00
DAILY, delivered in city by Carriers, seven papers per week..... 25

The WEEKLY APPEAL is regularly discontinued at the end of the time subscribed and paid for unless renewed in advance. This rule is adhered to without respect to persons.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged 25 per cent. additional in proportion.

Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $10 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.

Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but complimentary notices of Marriages, Tributes of Respect, Obituaries and Funeral Notices, will be charged as other advertisements.

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WEEKLY APPEAL.—Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY APPEAL alone, one half of DAILY rates. In both DAILY and WEEKLY, one fourth of DAILY rates.

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A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

KEATING, ENGLISH & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL

SUNDAY MORNING, : : : AUGUST 1, 1869.

CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

For Senator.....JOHN CURRIN.
For Representative.....SAM. H. JONES.
For Representative...HOSEA TOWNSEND.
For Floater.....H. K. SHEROD.

THE NEWS.

The New Orleans *Republican* says the New England troops in the late war were "cowardly and no account."

General Canby has modified his recent order for the immediate payment of the January interest on the Virginia State debt by directing that only one per cent. be paid. This will amount to $550,000.

Two negroes were taken from the jail at Appling, Columbia county, Ga., a few days ago, by a party of disguised men, and their dead bodies were found by a roadside soon after.

The farms along the valleys of the Colorado, Brazos and Gaudaloupe rivers have been entirely swept away by the recent floods. The estimated damage on the Colorado alone is $5,000,000.

A young lady named Pote, about eighteen years of age, residing on the old Gebhard farm, near Maysville, Kentucky, died very suddenly on Thursday last. She was in apparent good health at four o'clock, and was a corpse before five.

The depth of Grant's grief at the death of his horse "Addie" may be measured by the fact that his Excellency ordered a post mortem examination and the stomach sent to the Army Medical Museum for analysis. The cream of the joke is the Doctors can't agree.

This is the dress of the ladies who are with the Murray party in the Adirondacks: Higland costume, natty boots, red stockins, graceful sash and jaunty cap, a pearl handled pistol, a glittering hunting knife, and a chased silver drinking cup hung about the waist, with an ivory whistle suspended from the neck.

At last we are to have a little touch of war, Commander Owen, of the Seminole, having been ordered to make vigorous reprisals for the recent outrages on American property in Samana Bay and other Dominican ports. The Americans slaughtered in Cuba have hardly aroused a ripple of indignation with the Administration, because lives are cheap, but property is altogether another matter. Once touch our money, then beware.

The construction of the Pacific Road gave employment to thousands of Chinamen, and now that the stupendous work is completed, the discharged Celestials are spreading themselves over the Southern country. Instead of spending their earnings in the groggeries and hells of the mushroom cities along the route, they turn their newly acquired knowledge of the country to immediate advantage by hurrying off to other fields of labor and profit.

Dispatches from Madrid of the 29th say the Carlists are defeated. A plot to assassinate the Captain-General of Catalonia has been discovered and frustrated. The Carlist forces in the Province of Ciudad Real fled to the valley of the Alcadia, with the Government troops in swift pursuit. Several of the Carlists, captured with arms in their hands, have been condemned to death by a council of war, but efforts will be made to have their sentences commuted.

Dispatches from Paris of the 29th say the *Patrie* has reason to believe the political reforms soon to be proposed to the Senate will be more liberal than the Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif indicated. The *Patrie* intimates that the right of Parliamentary initiative, and of presenting orders of the day, will be granted to the Corps Legislatif, while alterations will be made in the Senate, the sittings of which will probably become public.

Since the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Collector in New Orleans to use all efforts to prevent the Chinese coolie trade, his attention has been called to the port of San Francisco, where it is alleged the law of 1808, prohibiting the importation of persons of color who are held to service or labor, and the law of 1862, against the coolie or slave trade, have been totally disregarded. A movement is on foot in San Francisco for the organization of a society to procure the enforcement of the above laws.

The reports so assiduously and persistently sent over the wires regarding disagreements among the members of the Cuban Junta, are entirely without foundation. Senor Lemus positively asserts that there has never been any intention of a division of the duties. The whole Cuban business, both diplomatic and commercial, in this country is under the sole supervision of Senor Lemus, and it is only through him, or those authorized by him, that matters pertaining to the Republican Government of Cuba can be transacted.

The London *Times* of the 29th July, the Atlantic telegraph informs us, had an article on the Chinese question in the United States. It thinks that the conflict of races in California cannot be solved by heavy duties on immigration, or by street outrages. It is impossible to suppose that the Chinese can be kept out of America. Inheriting an ancient civilization, but destitute of the strength and toughness of moral fibre which supports authority, the Chinese may be welcome as assistants to civilization, and not feared as a race likely to dominate in the future.

Dana, of the New York *Sun*, says: "Gen. Grant had a splendid chance. If he had gone for annexation, and heartily embraced the cause of Cuba, with the abolition of slavery, and negro suffrage, his filibusters, his brothers-in-law, his cousins, and his cronies would have been forgiven him. But he has lost the opportunity, and need no longer be considered a candidate for re-election. He is a great soldier and a good man, as the world goes, but not yet a statesman. Beside, he worships rich men, and that is a poor kind of religion."

The New York Evening *Post* says: We understand that a private detective agency in this city, having branches in the south and west, is about to organize an efficient day and night police, for the express purpose of keeping guard over the banks and other moneyed institutions of Wall and Broad streets. It is the intention to enlist none but trustworthy men as patrolmen, to have capable roundsmen, and apply to the Board of Police Commissioners for permission to have its officers wear a uniform, and at night carry a lantern and club, and patrol such beats as may be laid out, and which can be covered every half hour. Such an enterprise would render such robberies as have recently startled the community almost impossible.

STATE NEWS.

Sweetwater, East Tennessee, is to have a new Masonic hall.

The jail in Clarksville contains twenty prisoners—it is full.

The flour mills at Clarksville are doing a heavy business.

The corn crop in East Tennessee is suffering greatly for want of rain.

The small pox has entirely disappeared from the vicinity of Nashville.

Mr. Etheridge will address the people at Paris on Monday the 2d of August.

The sum of $260,000 has been subscribed toward the building of a cotton factory in Nashville.

Our old friend, Wash Russell, formerly an iron manufacturer, is a candidate for the Legislature from Hickman county. He will make a good representative.

Gen. James G. Spears, a gentleman well known in the Eastern portion of the State, died at his residence, near Pikeville, Bledsoe county, on the 23d inst.

There were one hundred thousand dollars in a safe on the train that went through the trestle going over Budd's Creek. It is missing. This may throw a little light on the cause of the disaster.

In the suburbs of Clarksville, a few nights ago, a blind mare fell into a cistern eighteen feet deep, without receiving an injury. Some difficulty was experienced in getting her out.

The School Directors of Smith county have made complaint to Gov. Senter touching the management of the schools by the County Superintendent, one Ira King.

The Winchester *Home Journal* says Mr. Andrew Travis, a very well qualified and deserving gentleman, announces himself in that paper this week as a candidate for Tax Collector.

The McMinnville *New Era* of Thursday, says: "From the best information from the different counties composing this Senatorial District, we are justified in the assertion that Mr. Faulkner will be most triumphantly elected.

The Paris *Intelligencer* of yesterday says: From all portions of the county we have cheering news from the crops. Although they are a little backward an abundant yield is anticipated. We hear of flour selling at $3 50 per hundred.

Col. John Norman, of Carroll county, the Stokes candidate for the State Senate in his district, has withdrawn from the canvass. Mr. W. M Hall, of Trenton, the suffrage candidate, has no opposition since the withdrawal of Col. Norman.

James Combs, a young man of about sixteen, son of M. S. Combs, livery stable keeper, North Cherry st., Nashville, was drowned at the head of the island in Cumberland river on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Nashville *Press and Times*, of Friday, among its "personals" has this: W. R. Moore, one of the leading and most public spirited merchants of Memphis, is in the city, looking after matters of deep interest to every merchant in the State.

The Gallatin *Examiner* of yesterday contains the following: On Saturday evening last an affray occurred at Holloran's grocery, at the depot, between Al Brown Simons, a butcher and Hubert, another butcher, in which Brown was very dangerously stabbed by Hubert.

At a recent meeting of the Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association it was resolved that the Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association take steps to organize a museum, in which shall be preserved specimens of the minerals, metals, stones, woods, vegetable product, birds and wild animals to be found in Tennessee, and also all fossil remains and Indian relics.

During a thunder storm at Nashville a few days since, the lightning struck a brick kiln, breaking it into very small pieces. The brick, unburned, to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand, were not disturbed, but on the contrary were all fused together and made quite hard. There was not an independent one in the whole pile, yet each retained its outline.

The Brownsville *Bee* of Friday says: On Monday night last an old negro man named Mack, found a drunken fellow named Lewis at his house handling a pistol rather recklessly, firing, etc., in such a way as to frighten Mack's family away from home. He took the pistol, a Smith & Wesson's pocket size, from Lewis and examining it let it fire, shooting a ball through his hand between the first and second fingers, inflicting a painful wound, but injuring no bones. Lewis was arrested and sent to jail.

TO OUR FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

We desire to present to our readers on Friday morning the fullest information as to the result on election day, and therefore request that our friends will take the trouble to telegraph us the complete and correct returns promptly on Thursday evening. We want to hear at least from every precinct in West Tennessee, and to that end hope that our friends in this section—members of the press among them—will do us the favor to forward, at the earliest practicable moment, the result of the election.

THE Conservative voters of Shelby county cannot be too watchful of their Radical opponents and their negro allies. If not prevented by the vigilance and wide-awake watchfulness of the friends of enfranchisement the Radicals will, on Thursday next vote a host of imported "citizens," who, as we are credibly informed will be provided with registration papers with WILLIAMS' signature to them. As the "heavy man" in the tragedy says, "Be watchful and beware."

THE Attention of the Postmaster General is once more called to the fact that gross irregularities prevail in the region of country immediately around Memphis, and that the delivery of mail matter is neither timely nor certain. Complaints reach us almost every day from subscribers, occasioned by frequent failures of our postoffice department to deliver papers with anything like the promptness promised and that is desired. This should be remedied, and at once. Will the Postmaster General give the his immediate attention and oblige the public?

THE Convention of citizens of Davidson county, held in Nashville on Thursday, nominated a ticket that seems to meet with universal approval. The *Union and American* says of the candidates: The nominee for Senator, Hon. HENRY COOPER, is a gentleman of a high order of ability, as a lawyer taking rank with the first in the State, and has had considerable experience as a legislator, having served the county of Bedford, in which he formerly resided, during two or three terms. Maj. B. S. RHEA, the senior candidate for the House of Representatives, is a native of this State, and until within the last fifteen years was a resident of what is known as the mountain district of Middle Tennessee. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits for many years past, in which he has been quite successful. The junior candidate is Maj. I. D. WALKER, a native of Indiana, but has resided in Nashville since 1862, when he arrived with the Federal army, under Gen. BUELL. He was an officer in one of the Indiana regiments, but resigned his commission in the fall of that year and became a citizen of the State. He is a lawyer by profession, but has been latterly engaged in other callings.

THE ISSUE.

Our neighbor of the *Avalanche* of yesterday declares that "in no county in the State has Democracy been made a test" in the present gubernatorial election. This statement is correct, so far as we know. It is true that many of us, old line Whigs and others, acted with the old Democrats in the late canvass for the Presidency, and consented to the designation of the then organization as Democratic. But this was for the purpose, avowed at the time, of uniting, under any common and convenient name, all the friends of the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR. It was done under an emphatic protest by old line Whigs that they yielded nothing of their life-long principles, and that these, not being in issue, are pretermitted in a canvass in which were involved higher and more important issues than any mere measures of party policy, and such as went to the patriotism of the people and the salvation of the country on the principles of the Republican Constitution of the United States.

The *Avalanche* is right in insisting that there is now no "Democratic Ticket" in the field, and that it is wrong to call "our ticket the Democratic ticket." With the *Avalanche* "our ticket" seems to be the SENTER ticket; but, so far as the APPEAL is concerned, we repudiate the whole thing. "Our ticket" is not the SENTER ticket, nor do we know that to be the ticket of all the old line Democrats or old line Whigs. If we understand the matter, the people of Tennessee are now doing, so far as thinking and voting are concerned, pretty much as they please—every man on his own hook. If the *Avalanche* means to represent the SENTER ticket as "our ticket" in the sense that it is the ticket of the Conservative press and people of the State, we demur to the representation, and desire not to be counted in.

The idea of our neighbor seems to be that the issue of the pending canvass is "universal suffrage," of which it has chosen of late to constitute itself the especial champion. We have no right to complain of the policy of the *Avalanche*. It is our business to take care of our own, and an emphatic expression on our part becomes necessary, that we may not be misinterpreted. We desire to have it distinctly understood that we do not consent to universal suffrage, except as a necessity forced on us, and as "accepting the situation." We do not believe the Conservative press of Tennessee is in the majority for universal suffrage. We believe that universal suffrage, as it has been forced upon us, is an evil and a curse to the State, and will continue to be so as long as it endures, to unborn generations. To advocate, as a matter of policy, the enfranchisement of the negro race in this State is abhorrent to every idea we have of the dictates of sound wisdom, statesmanship and patriotism. What we cannot help we must endure. And we shall submit to universal suffrage with a law abiding spirit, so long as it may be the law. But to pronounce it right, to confess it is for the interest of the State to advocate it as benefical to the blacks or whites, to say that we would not gladly substitute the government of the intelligent and white race alone for that diluted, demoralized and absurd franchise system which we have, or shall have when a few more whites are added to our roll of voters, is to depart from our view of interest, duty and common sense.

It may be wise to consent to universal suffrage, in order, as by a compromise or concession, to attain some greater good. But that is only, to make the most of our circumstances, yielding what we must in order to gain what we can. If that is our neighbor's position, we can see how to concur with him. But if he means by saying "the contest now going on in Tennessee is simply one for universal suffrage; a contest in which Whigs, Democrats and Republicans have yielded up old issues and prejudices for the purpose of securing enfranchisement"—to say that the end to be attained is "universal suffrage," this we deny. We declare that that is no part of our object. Re-enfranchisement is our object, but universal suffrage is only the forced, odious, detested and presently unavoidable means to it.

The time is not far remote when our able cotemporary was for "white man's government," as the APPEAL has been steadfastly ever since the question of suffrage was raised. The difference between the APPEAL and the *Avalanche* on this subject is this, that while both have consented to the enfranchisement of the blacks as a necessity, the APPEAL has always opposed it as wrong in principle, while the *Avalanche* has yielded the principle itself. We declare as our judgment that the white people of Tennessee are overwhelmingly against universal suffrage, that they have never consented and do not consent that it does or will prove beneficial either to the blacks or whites that the blacks should be made sovereigns and voters and rulers in the State. They have never consented that it was either right, or expedient, either for the interests of the State or the United States, to hold the South subject by the power of the bayonet, until, like JOE BROWN, of Georgia, it shall confess that the freedmen are more fit to govern than they themselves as well as JOE are. Sworn as they were, a whole people, with amnesty oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, they have never consented to break their oaths by supporting principles and establishing Constitutions abhorrent to the great American magna charta, in order that they might be permitted to sit again as inferiors in the family of States. The citizens of the Volunteer State are law-abiding, and will abide the law, obeying fully the legislative and judicial authorities of the country. But we are neither bound nor prepared to affirm that they can ever be so utterly prostrated and depressed by oppression and frequent abuses that they will not, when they can and when they should by their ballots strike the blow which freemen strike for the inalienable liberty of State Government, for the reserved rights of States, and for the principles established on the assertion of independence from monarchical despotism. What will result here or elsewhere, we have yet to see. That "universal suffrage" which means enfranchisement of the blacks, rather than that of the whites, may be a foregone conclusion in this country, for aught we know. The voting population may be depleted until the land is governed by the very dregs. Negroes may be legislators, Judges, Presidents, cabinet ministers, ambassadors of state, make treaties, declare war and govern in time of peace, for aught we can say to the contrary. But the bad government, distress and ruin which will ensue to our country shall not be by our fault. Our hands are clean of this blood.

So far from conceding that in the present canvass for Governor and members of the Legislature universal suffrage is the true issue, for which the Conservatives, Republicans and patriots of all classes have struck hands, as our cotemporary believes, we extremely doubt whether the majority of those who will vote for SENTER are in favor of it, as including an endorsement of negro suffrage. We believe that if the enfranchisement of the Africans was an open question in this election it would be voted down by an overwhelming majority. What we should do now, and what we believe a majority of the people will do, is to vote for the men likely to exert most influence in bringing about the enfranchisement of all the disfranchised whites, with which the question of previous enfranchisement has nothing in the world to do. The movement is not to disfranchise anybody, but to enfranchise all really entitled to the franchise. And this is such a plain act of justice as to force itself on thousands of liberal and just minded men of the Republican party, as well as on the people generally. It is nobody's particular thunder, and the *Avalanche* is entitled to no more than its proper share of the glory of success.

THE claims of the Chinese Immigration Aid Society will be again presented to our citizens on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Chamber of Commerce. Gen. PILLOW, Ex-Gov. HARRIS, and other influential gentlemen will address those who attend on the occasion, with a view to induce subscriptions to an enterprise that, while it will be of incalculable benefit to the community, will pay handsomely and more than remuneratively to stockholders. Attend the meeting and learn how it is to be done.

MR. A. J. TIPTON, of Carter, is the Senter candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and will receive the support of all who vote for SENTER for Governor. As to his qualifications we have no information. We only know that he is the opponent of the Radical MCDOWELL, and the ultra Radical EATON. On that account he is worthy all that can be done for him by those who are in favor of SENTER and the enfranchisement of the white people of the State.

HAVING heard the lecture on the atmosphere Friday night by Dr. PARSON, we must think that our friend DR. FORD, in another column, makes objections as to infidel tendencies of the lecture, which are unnecessary and unfounded in just reason and candid interpretation. So far as we heard, the lecturer dealt with facts. His conjectures were not arguments, and facts it was not his purpose to reconcile with any theories doubtful or established. As he did not seek to make any issue with the Bible, we see no reason why an issue should be raised.

A PROPOSITION has been made here to have Conservatives enough on the ground on election day to guard against and prevent frauds. The *Post*, feeling that "Othello's occupation's gone," exclaims in view of this very proper and peaceful measure, "it must be evident to every good citizen that a storm is brewing, and that common prudence demands the strengthening of the police force and the presence of United States troops." When will the Radical party cease to call for "the presence of United States troops." And when they get them, when will they once for the first time, find the lawful occasion for their use?

THE *Post* says: "We concede that some honest men have been appointed officers for the approaching election in this county." It is said that an honest confession is good for the soul. *Some* of the officials have the *Posts* endorsement. Others, it declares, have "a suspicious and frequent appearance of their names upon our criminal dockets." If there is any truth in this charge, let the editor now *name the men*, that their names may be stricken from the roll, and better men substituted. If he cannot, he is guilty of an unwarrantable slander. A better chance to test the honesty and fairness of the new Registrar could not be desired.

THE New York *Imperialist* of the 24th, professing as its chief object, as we understand it, the overthrow of Republican government and the establishment of an Empire, declares "it is certain that the powerful forces now at work to secure the overthrow of Democracy and its corrupt and demoralizing institutions must hereafter exercise an important influence on the political future of the country." In its use of the word Democracy in a larger and general sense, we are not obtuse enough to fail of seeing that the Democratic party as such is not particularly intended. But the effect on the masses will be enough be practically the same, since "Democracy" has come to be known in this country as rather the cognomen of a party than the representative of an anti-monarchical principle. The *Imperialist* professes to take more radical and higher ground than that of the partisan, and may have no partisan object. But its denunciations of Democracy and its advocacy of the Radical financial policy, gives it the aspect of the partisan for all that. Its motto "Let us have peace"—the "Empire is peace," looks very much akin to GRANT, and precludes the inquiry "under which King?" being made at present. If that paper is for GRANT as the first Emperor, we hope somebody will put a word in, and not consent to the *Imperialist* being King maker, if we must have a King. We want a free vote on the subject—GRANT against A. J. or DAVIS, or somebody else. Let everybody have a fair chance. Where is SHOCCO JONES?

AT the last meeting of the Confederate Relief and Historical Association a resolution was unanimously adopted, instructing a Committee appointed for that purpose, to put itself in communication with the Federal Government and ask permission to remove from Arlington Cemetery the Confederate dead so grossly outraged last May by a Lieutenant of Marines—a disgraceful course of conduct that was subsequently shamelessly endorsed by Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. We think this a very proper movement, one that should receive a hearty response from every true man and woman within the limits of the late Confederate States. The bones of the gallant fellows who laid down their lives for the South should, in so far as we can do so, be protected from insult and outrage, and to that end should be removed to a suitable place, where, upon every recurring "Anniversary of the Southern Dead," their graves may be crowned with the typical emblems of immortality. We trust the Committee appointed to carry out the objects of our Confederate Association will act promptly, and that they will suggest to the Confederate officers who, on the 4th of this month, will meet certain Federal officers on the field of Gettysburg, the propriety of removing our dead from the cemetery there, in order that their remains may also in the future be placed beyond the possibility of outrage by some intolerant marine or shameless trickster like LOGAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Written for the Sunday Appeal.

In Memoriam.

Honored banner! pierced and wounded,
See! a thousand battle-scars!
Loudly shall your praise be sounded
By each gash that rends these bars.

Rev'rently I furl thee, fold thee,
And, within thy dead embrace
Scatter I, like scentless roses,
Hopes I never more can face!

Flashing steel and daring saber
Rend the air no more—no more,
In the stream of War's red lava
Lie the brave of rich and poor.

Soldiers, rest! the battle's ended;
Life and liberty are fled;
Into one deep grave descended,
Lies the wreck of "Red, White, Red."

Yet, O breaking heart, uplift thee!
Let the "dead past" buried be;
Be thou patient—Time will drift thee
To the calm and "Open Sea."

E. F. C.

RIVER VIEW, July 4, 1869.

A Southern Girl---A Noble Example.

At Smithville, North Carolina, on the 18th instant, the daughter of Capt. Hunter, of the steamer Fairbanks, was struck by a plank and knocked overboard. Miss Kate Stuart being on the dock at the time, immediately plunged in, and being a capital swimmer, caught the girl as she came up the second time. Miss Stuart immediately struck out for the shore, and though the child was heavy, being twelve years of age, succeeded in landing safely with her precious burden. This is the second time she has saved human life.

Good English.

A correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* writes that at the recent meeting of the Virginia Educational Association, at Lexington, Professor Holmes, of the University of Virginia, said that he wanted good English to be taught in the schools. From personal knowledge and experience, he knew better English was taught in America than in Merrie England, and purer English spoken by the educated classes in Virginia than anywhere else in the world. Professor Holmes is an Englishman, graduated at Oxford, and has traveled extensively, and this is saying a great deal for old Virginia. He concluded with a scathing criticism on the "slip-shod" use of words. We hope Prof. Holmes will come down this way and give some instructions to Cloud and Appletoddy.

The Leader of the New Revolution in Spain.

Carlos Luis Maria Fernando, Count de Montemolin, is the eldest son and heir of Don Carlos, the pretender, by his wife Maria Francisca de Assis, daughter of King John VI., of Portugal, and was born on January 31, 1818. After the disastrous defeat of Don Carlos II., in 1839, by the royal troops under Generals Espartero and Narvaez, he retired successively to France and Austria, and eventually abdicated in favor of his eldest son, in the year 1845. In the year 1846 the Count de Montemolin left Bourges and took up his abode in England. In the month of April, 1849, he made an attempt to introduce himself into Spain under disguise, but was arrested and confined in the citadel of Perpignan for a few days. In the year 1850 he married Maria Carolina Ferdinanda, sister to the late King Ferdinand II., of Naples. Still considering that he possessed no right to the throne of Spain, the recent revolution against Queen Isabella stimulated his endeavors to reorganize his party, which were carried on from Paris, in which city he has been living for some time. On the 18th ult. he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the French police who were placed to watch his movements, and although hotly pursued, made good his entry into Spain. Successive telegrams have proved the fact that his party is of considerable magnitude and dispersed throughout the country. Should he once succeed in concentrating his adherents in a manner to effectively resist the government troops, it may be the commencement of one of the bloodiest epochs experienced by that unfortunate peninsula for many years.

Completion of the Suez Canal.

Among the greatest industrial achievements of the present century, we must rank the cutting of the ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez, thereby uniting the waters of Europe and Africa, mingling the waves of the Mediterranean with the billows of the Red sea. On the 19th of next November this important commercial thoroughfare will be formally opened in the presence of the Empress of France, the King of Prussia and Crown Princes from nearly all the kingdoms of Europe. Royalty doing honor to mechanical ingenuity and perseverance. The projector, engineer and superintendent of the work is a French gentleman, of indomitable energy—Ferdinand de Lesseps. When he first broached this enterprise, he was denounced as a visionary, if not a madman. He smiled at his detractors; with great difficulty obtained permission to construct the canal, and set to work. He invented excavating machines, had them constructed in France, and then transported to the Isthmus. He collected laborers from all over Europe, subsisted them on the arid sand-bank through which the canal was cut, and by the beginning of the coming November he will have removed ninety-seven million cubic yards of earth, which, if piled in one prolonged bank, one yard high and one yard in width, would be more than fifty-five thousand miles in length, and would reach twice around the globe. The canal is one hundred miles long, twenty-six feet deep, three hundred and twenty-eight feet wide at top, and two hundred and forty-six feet wide across the bottom. The cost of this immense undertaking will amount to eighty million dollars in gold. When the Kings and Princes who will assemble at Suez in November are forgotten in dust, posterity will cherish the name of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Origin of Measures.

A legal stone is fourteen pounds in England, and sixteen pounds in Holland. A fathom, six feet, is derived from the length of a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is four inches. An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1984; a German, 1806; a Turkish, 1626. An acre is 1840 square yards, one foot and three and one-half inches. A square mile 1700 yards each way, containing 640 acres. The human body consists of 240 bones, nine kinds of articulation or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, besides blood, arteries, veins, etc. Potatoes planted below three feet do not vegetate; at one foot they grow thickest, and at two they are retarded two or three months. There are no rocks in the Arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts. The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 200,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the hight of the highest mountain, or four miles.

Consanguineous Marriages.

To elucidate the truth of the general thesis that consanguineous marriages produce disease and idiocy in the offspring, M. Voisin has made some very minute researches in the commune of Pratz, a little place at the mouth of the Loire, which contains a population of three thousand three hundred people, exclusively occupied in the cultivation of salt marshes. Hardly any outsiders are ever drawn to this place, and the marriages take place by special dispensation, even within the degrees of consanguinity forbidden by the Church. M. Voisin minutely investigated the circumstances of forty families resulting from such marriages, and has prepared tables to show that neither vices of conformation, insanity, idiocy, cretinism, deaf-muteness, epilepsy, albinism, nor pigmentary retinitis, existed among any of these families. He concludes, from these and other facts, that the dangers of consanguine marriages result from an intensification of any morbid hereditary tendencies that may exist in each parent, while if each be perfectly healthy, the fact of consanguinity counts for nothing.

A Legend.

St. Peter, who is said to have visited the Black Sea shores, and first preached the Gospel there, was one day traveling through the Mingrelian forest. The Saint was on foot; the heat was great, and the road long; he threw off his hat and shoes, and, lying down under the shade of a spreading beech tree, fell fast aleep. Before long two natives, a Mingrelian and Imeritian, rode by. They observed the sleeping Saint, and the first idea which suggested itself to their profane minds was to see what they could get out of him. He had no silver belt, not even a dagger, but the discarded hat and shoes offered an obvious booty. The Mingrelian secured the hat, the Imeritian the shoes, and the pair hurried off. Some time afterwards St. Peter awoke, and discovered the robbery of which he had been the victim. Finding his property irretrievably lost he had recourse to the natural consolation of cursing the thieves, which he did in the following form: "May the posterity of him who has taken my shoes go forever barefoot. May no son of the man who has got my hat ever wear one on his head!" From that time no Imeritian peasant has ever had a pair of shoes on his feet, no Mingrelian a sufficient covering for his head."

A Geological Fact.

The following geological fact is translated from Count Bournon's Mineralogy: During the years 1786-7 and 8, they were occupied near Aix, in Provence, in France, in quarrying stone for the rebuilding, upon a vast scale, of the Palace of Justice. The stone was a deep gray limestone, and of that kind which are tender when they come out of the quarry, but hardened by exposure to the air. The strata were separated from one another by a bed of sand, mixed with clay more or less calcareous. The first which were wrought presented no appearance of any foreign bodies; but, after the workmen had removed the first ten beds, they were astonished, when taking away the eleventh, to find its inferior surface, at the depth of forty or fifty feet, covered with shells. The stone of this bed having been removed, as they were taking away the sand which separated the eleventh bed from the twelfth, they found stumps of columns and fragments of stones half wrought, and the stone was exactly similar to that of the quarry. They found, moreover, coins, handles of hammers and other tools, or fragments of tools of wood. But that which principally commanded their attention was a board, about an inch thick, and seven or eight feet long; it was broken into many pieces, of which none were missing; it was possible to join them again; one to another, and to restore its original form, which was that of the boards of the same kind used by the masons and quarrymen; it was worn in the same manner, rounded and waving on the edges. The stones, which were partly wrought, had not changed in their nature, but the fragments of the board, and the instruments, and the pieces of instruments of wood, had been changed into agates, which were very fine, and agreeably colored. Here, then (observes Count Bournon), we have the traces of a work executed by the hand of man, placed at the depth of fifty feet, and covered with eleven beds of compact limestone; everything tended to prove that this work had been executed where the traces existed. The presence of man had then preceded the formation of this stone, and that very considerably, since he was already at such a degree of civilization, that the arts were known to him, and that he wrought the stone, and formed columns of it.

Versatility of Great Actors.

"On the occasion of his first benefit in London Garrick furnished his patrons with a remarkable proof of his versatility, for he represented extreme age in 'King Lear,' and extreme youth in the comedy of the 'Schoolboy.' At his actual benefit he again contrasted his efforts in tragedy and comedy by appearing as Hastings in 'Jane Shore,' and Sharp in the farce of the 'Lying Valet.' Kean for his benefit danced as harlequin, gave imitations of contemporary performers and sang the songs of Tom Tug after the manner of Mr. Incledon. Other actors of very inferior capacity made similar experiments, the fact that the performance was 'for a benefit,' and 'for one night only,' being esteemed in every case a sufficient justification of any eccentricity. It would be hopeless to attempt any detailed account of the many strange deeds done for the sake of benefits. Actresses have encroached upon the repertory of their male playfellows, as when Mrs. Woffington appeared as Lothario, Mrs. Abington as Scrub, Mrs. Siddons as Hamlet, and when portly Mrs. Webb attempted the character of Folstaff. Actors have laid hands on characters which usually were deemed the exclusive property of the actresses—as when Mr. Dowton resigned his favorite part of Sir Anthony Absolute and donned the guise of Mr. Malaprop. The Kembles have sought to make their solemn airs and sepulchral tones available in the reckless scenes and hilarious utterances of farce—and exuberant comedians of the Keeley and Liston patern have ventured to tincture with whimsicality the woes of tragedy. To draw a crowded house and bring money to the treasury was the only aim. Benefits, in fact, followed the argument of the old drinking song—merriment at all costs to-night, and sobriety, somehow, on the morrow—until the benefit season came round again, and then—decapo."

Fall of the Railway Monarch.

Since the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, it may be doubted whether there has ever been in England any instance of a tumble down from greatness like that of Hudson, the once mighty railway king. His rise was rapid, his ruin was remediless. One day a dictator in the stock market, making and unmaking the fortunes of millions, and the next day a beggar. Hudson has lately been brought again to public notice, after years of obscurity. There is a sort of pathos in his last appearance that belongs to the *Dolce obolum Belisario*. His former fellow-citizens of York, where he began his life as a hostler, have set on foot a subscription which has reached twenty-odd thousand dollars, to relieve the former monarch of the railway from destitution. He is thus more fortunate in adversity than many other decayed magnates who have pointed a moral or adorned a tale.

Rome in Marble.

Miss Whitney, says the Roman correspondent of the New York Evening *Post*, has just sent off a very remarkable study, which has been seen by but few of her friends as yet. It is the figure of a woman, from whom the glory of womanhood has all departed. She is seated upon a broken column. From her hand, lying listlessly upon her lap, the coins which she has collected during the day have fallen. Beside her a beggar's medal and a priest's mask tell how these have been earned. Into the hem of her dress are woven the celebrated statues which Rome possesses—the Laocoon, the Apollo Belvedere, the Dying Gladiator, and others. Below them is a fringe of rags. There is old age written all over the figure; the face and throat are shrivelled and wrinkled; the form is bent, but the eye is still of surpassing depth. In it alone can we read what she once was. Thus has Rome appeared to this artist, and thus has she shown it to us.

New Submarine Drill.

A new submarine drill has been invented in New York. It will drill sixty-three holes at once, and will, it is claimed, remove one hundred and fifty feet of rock at each blast. The proposed plan is briefly to construct a double-end propeller, with an open space for two-thirds of her length and about half her breadth, over which the framework for holding the drills is erected, the boat is steamed over the spot where the operations are to be conducted and moored with four anchors, two at each end. Eight heavy vertical supports, or legs, four on each side, are then lowered until they touch the bottom. A framework is then let down, sliding on these supports, and keeping each in its proper position; then, by means of very ingenious machinery, the boat, with its contents, is lifted entirely out of the water and rests in the air on these eight legs, or stilts. Thus the tide, which has been the serious objection to all submarine operations, is rendered innocuous, and the drilling can go on with as much steadiness as if on the land. The framework in the center of the boat supports sixty-three drills, all running at the same time with the regularity of clock work. Any number of these can be disconnected without stopping the machinery or interfering with the movements of the others.

Original Documents for the Book of Genesis.

The New York *Times* of the 27th says:

"This is startling news," says Mr. Charles Welford, (in his last letter from London to the Book Buyer of this city), in giving an account of the remarkable announcement made by Sir Henry Rawlinson, before the Royal Asiatic Society. It is not merely that this eminent Oriental scholar claims to have discovered the original records from which the Book of Genesis was composed, but he illustrates his position by details of the most striking kind. He himself said: "The progress now reached in the collection and arrangement of the Nineveh inscribed fragments, made it beyond a doubt that they would be able to derive the whole of the history given in the Book of Genesis, from the time of Abraham from the original documents; and it was not too much to expect that almost the same facts and descriptions would be found in the Babylonian documents as in the Bible. He hoped very soon to have ready a paper on the Garden of Eden, (Paradise), in which he would show that was the natural name of Babylon. The rivers bore the very same names, and the Babylonian documents gave an exact geographical account of the Garden of Eden. The Flood and the Tower of Babel would be found to be most amply illustrated in the Babylonian documents."

The Great Baptist.

Rev. Dr. Osgood writes to the New York *Evening Post* as follows, concerning Spurgeon and his preaching: "There is no great mystery in his success. First of all, he has a remarkable voice, at once strong, sweet and sympathetic; as remarkable as Dr. Chapin's except in the high head notes, which in Dr. Chapin are like a flute and sometimes as delicate as a flageolet. Then, secondly, he preaches plainly, and with plain illustrations out of the Bible, so that both the matter and the words are understood by all. Then, thirdly, he is personally interested in his hearers, and has something always to do for them, or for them to do for themselves. He does a large and good business in souls, and his great organizing talent in bringing people together for instruction, worship and charity. Then, again, he has a temperament which is itself a kind of house-warming, a full, sympathetic constitution of blood and stomach, such as all popular leaders have. His gifts are as much of the bowels as of the brain; and he seems to be full of sympathetic juices in which his great audience float like a great navy in an ample harbor. Thus he has power because his speaking gift is so rare in England, and most public speakers cannot be heard at all."

Lady Duff Gordon.

The death of Lady Duff Gordon was announced by the cable. She had long been consumptive, and as the atmosphere of the Nile proved conducive to health, she took up her abode near the First Cataract, where she died on the 14th ult. The London *Telegraph* says: that important as her labors as an authoress undoubtedly were the deceased lady became most widely known through her 'Let