G M Davis

The Weekly Mississippian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

VOL. XXVIII. JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860. NUMBER 27.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
FRANKLIN COUNTY.
In Chancery Court. To September Term 1860.
Wm. M. Wentworth, F. J. Whitley, Assignees, vs. The Unknown Heirs of Oliver Mock, deceased. } Bill to Confirm Tax Title.

TO the Unknown Heirs of Oliver Mock, deceased, and to all persons claiming or having an interest, either legal or equitable, in the lands hereinafter described, at the time the same were sold for Taxes, and all such other persons as may be interested therein;

Whereas, The Sheriff and Tax Collector of said county of Franklin, did, on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1858, sell, for the payment of the taxes assessed to the reputed owner thereof, the following land in said county, to-wit: Lots, No. three, five and six, in section seven, in township four, of range one, East, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, also all fractional section eight, in township four, and range one, East, containing two hundred and eighty-four acres, at which sale L. M. Lee, became the purchaser thereof, and the said Sheriff and Tax Collector, on the said 3rd day of May 1858, did execute a tax deed, for said lands, to the said L. M. Lee, and, whereas, on the 12th day of May, 1860, the said L. M. Lee, together with his wife Sarah E. Lee, by written transfer of that date, did convey and assign to the undersigned, all his and their right, title, interest and claim, in and to said lands, and the undersigned claiming to hold all of said lands, by virtue of said transfer made under said Tax Title, have filed their bill to the September Term, 1860, of the Chancery Court of Franklin County, and prayed a confirmation of their Title under said Tax Deed;

Now, therefore, you are hereby notified of the premises, and that you be, and appear before said Court, on the first day of the term thereof, to be held at Meadville, on the 3rd Monday in September 1860, and show cause if any you can, against said tax title, and why the claimant's title to said lands should not be confirmed.

WM. M. WENTWORTH.
F. J. WHITLEY.
L. M. LEE, Solicitor. June 6 '60—w5t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a deed of trust made by W. A. Purdom, dated 23rd March, 1857, to me as Trustee, to secure to Thomas E. Helm, certain debts therein named, I will, on the 7th day of July, 1860, before the front door of the State House, in the City of Jackson, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all and singular, the presses, types, cases, and printing materials, and fixtures at the date of said Deed of Trust, known and used as those whereby, and with which the newspaper then known as the "Flag of the Union" was then printed; together with everything then belonging or appertaining thereto; so far as they may come to my hands, they being now in the office of the "Eagle of the South."

D. SHELTON, Trustee.
May 25 '60—t Jy 7.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, at the September Term 1859, of the honorable Probate Court of Hinds county, Mississippi, letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Michael Blake, late of said county and State, deceased;

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred recovery.

JOHN BLAKE, Administrator.
June 8 '60—w6t.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., June 6th, 1860.

THE following described land, in the county of Tallahatchie, delinquent for non-payment of taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase at this office, after sixty days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec. 9, arts. 45 and 46, page 82.

Division of Section.	Sec.	T'p.	Ra'ge.
S E quarter	34	22	1 E
Lots 1 and 2	6	26	1 W
N half	14	22	2 W
N half	15	22	2
E half S W quarter & W half S E quarter & N E quarter S E quarter	22	22	2 W
West half S E quarter	36	22	2 E
E half N E quarter	24	23	2 E
N E quarter N W quarter	17	26	3 E
S E quarter N E quarter	9	25	3 E
S E quarter S E quarter	21	24	1 E
W half S E quarter	32	22	3 E
Lot 6	1	22	3 E
E half N E quarter	6	22	3 E
S E quarter	33	22	3 E
S half N W quarter	13	26	2 E
Half interest in lot 7	35	22	2 E
Whole interest in lot 1	14	22	3 E
Half int in lots 3 and 4	14	22	3 E
S W quarter & W half S E quarter	23	23	3 E
Lot 15	28	25	1 E
Lot 14 and 15	36	25	1 W
Lot 14	9	26	1 W
E half S E quarter	20	24	1 E
S E quarter N E quarter	12	23	2 E
W half S E quarter	24	23	2 E
W half N E quarter & S E quarter N W quarter	32	24	3 E
S W quarter N W quarter	20	26	3 E
N W quarter and S E quarter	3	23	1 E
S half S W quarter	2	24	1 W
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15,	29	26	1 W
N half N E quarter	9	24	2 W
W half & E half N E quarter	7	25	2 W
Lot 10	17	26	1 W
Lot 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13,	6	26	1 W
E half S W quarter	7	26	1 W
S W quarter	36	22	2 W
E half E half	11	26	2 W
S W quarter	23	26	2 W
S E quarter	1	23	1 W
S E quarter	12	23	1 W
[illegible]	10	25	1 W
S half N E quarter	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 W
E half	35	24	2 W

E. R. BURT,
June 6 '60—60d. Auditor of Pub. Acct's.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., May 30th 1860.

THE following described lands in the county of Marshall, delinquent for non-payment of taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase, at this office, after sixty days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec. 9, arts. 45 and 46, page 82.

Division of Section.	Sec.	T'p.	Ra'ge.
Northwest quarter	28	5	1 W
Northwest half	23	1	4 W
North half Northeast quarter	17	6	4 W
S part Northwest quarter	8	2	4 W
W part North half	35	3	5 W
Southwest part of N E quarter	21	2	4 W
Lots in North Mount Pleasant	33	1	3 W
Viz: Lot	20	1	3 W
Lot 10, 18 and ½ 19	20	1	3 W
Lot 55, 56, 57 and 58	20	1	3 W

E. R. BURT,
may 30 '60—60d. Auditor of Pub. Acct's.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR' OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., May 16th, 1860.

THE following described lands, in the county of Franklin, delinquent for non-payment of taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase at this office, after 60 days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent taxes accrued, viz: a part of Sections nine and forty-one, in Townships five and six, of Range one, East, containing three hundred and ninety-eight acres, for the taxes assessed to the reputed owner thereof. See Revised Code of Mississippi, Chap. 1, Sec. 9, Arts. 45 and 46, page 82.

E. R. BURT,
May 15 '60—60d. Auditor of Public Accounts.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., May 30th, 1860.

THE following described lands in the county of Scott, delinquent for non-paymenent of Taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase, at this office, after sixty day from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State with damages and subsequet taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec. 9, arts. 45 and 46, page 82. Viz:—Half interest in N W quarter of N W quarter, of Section twenty, in Township six, of Range six, East.

E. R. BURT,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
May 30, 1860.—60d.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., May 30th 1860.

THE following described lands in the county of Copiah, delinquent for non-payment of taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase, at this office, after sixty days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec. 9, arts. 45 and 46, page 82. Viz: the Northeast quarter of Southeast quarter of section thirty-six, in township ten, of range five, east.

E. R. BURT,
May 30 '60—60d. Auditor of Pub. Acct's.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., June 20th, 1860.

THE following described lands in the county of Tunica, delinquent for non-payment of taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase at this office, after 60 days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent Taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec. 9, arts. 45 and 46, page 82.

Division of Section.	S.	T.	R.
N W ¼	36	3	10w.
All	5	5	10w.
All	6	5	10
S E fractional ¼	34	5	10
Fractional S W ¼	9	6	10
E fractional part	11	6	10
S W ¼ and N W ¼	16	6	10
Fractional S E ¼	25	6	10
E fractional	37	6	10
All	36	5	10
N ½	15	6	10
N E ¼	19	6	10
Fractional part	11	3	10
S E ¼	25	5	11
N E ¼	35	5	11
Fractional	9	8	11
Fractional	36	7	12
N W ¼	5	27	1w.
N W ¼	31	25	1
N E ¼	6	28	1w.
Lot 8	8	28	1
S E ¼	19	28	1
Lots 6, 7, 8	28	28	1
S ½	30	28	1
N E ¼	19	29	1
Lot 11	33	29	1
S ½ N E ¼	3	27	2w.
S E ¼ S W ¼	3	27	2
N W ¼	10	27	2
N ½	11	27	2
S E ¼ S W ¼	15	29	2w.
S ½ S E ¼	15	29	2
Lots 1, 2, 3	28	28	1w.

E. R. BURT,
June 20 '60—60d. Aud. of Pub. Acct's.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday night, from William's Stable, a small Black Indian Pony, two fore legs white, about 8 or 9 years old, saddle marks on the back. Any information received at this office, or Mr. Barr's Marble Yard, will be liberally rewarded.

June 19 '60—1t. OWEN BURNS.

500 GALS. Tanners Oil—just received by J S SIZER.
may 15 '60.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss. May 30th 1860.

THE following described lands in the county of Choctaw, delinquent for non-payment of taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase at this office, after sixty days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap 1, sec. 9, arts 45 and 46, page 82.

Division of Section.	Sec.	T'p.	Ra'ge
N W quarter N E quarter	9	17	10
W half S E quarter	11	17	10
E half N W quarter	16	17	10
N E quarter N E quarter	1	17	11
N W quarter S W quarter and W half N W quarter and E half S E quarter and N W quarter S E quarter	10	17	11
N E quarter S E quarter	31	17	11
W half S E quarter	2	18	7
N half N W quarter and N W quarter N E quarter	36	18	7
E half N W quarter	3	18	8
N W quarter N E quarter and N W quarter N W quarter	6	18	8
S E quarter	16	18	8
E half N W quarter	29	18	8
N half S W quarter and E half S E quarter	9	18	9
W half N W quarter	10	18	9
W half N E quarter	24	18	9
N W quarter S W quarter	24	18	9
E half S E quarter	6	18	10
N W quarter N E quarter	6	18	10
E half S W quarter and N W quarter S E quarter	28	18	10
S W quarter S W quarter	31	18	10
S E quarter S E quarter	9	19	7
E half N W quarter and S hal. S W quarter and N half S E quarter	26	19	7
N E quarter S E quarter	32	19	9
W half N W quarter	16	19	11
E half N E quarter	16	19	11
W half N E quarter and E half N W quarter and S half	16	19	11
N half N E quarter	24	19	11
E half N W quarter	31	20	7
Lots 6 and seven, 40 acres	1	20	11
E half S E quarter	19	20	10
N E quarter S W quarter	9	21	7
S W quarter N E quarter	15	21	7
S W quarter N W quarter	5	20	9
W half N W quarter	14	20	10
S W quarter S W quarter	24	21	7
S E quarter S E quarter and S W quarter N E quarter	35	21	7
W half N E quarter	32	21	8
W half N E quarter	4	21	9
S W quarter	26	20	10
N E quarter N W quarter and N W quarter N E quarter	1	21	9
N W quarter S W quarter	6	21	9
N E quarter N E quarter	36	21	8
E half N W quarter and W half N E quarter	5	21	9
S E quarter S W quarter and N W quarter S W quarter	12	21	10
Lot 5	35	21	11
W half N E quarter and N E quarter N E quarter and W half S E quarter and S E quarter S E quarter	24	17	6
E half S E quarter	25	17	6
S W quarter N E quarter	19	17	7
S W quarter S W quarter and S W quarter N E quarter	33	17	6
S E quarter S W quarter	6	17	8
N W quarter N E quarter	9	17	8
W half N W quarter	10	17	10
S W quarter S W quarter	11	17	11
S half	4	18	9
N W quarter N W quarter	35	17	6
N W quarter N E quarter	35	17	6
E half S E quarter	5	17	7
S W quarter S E quarter and S E quarter S W quarter	18	17	7
S E quarter S E quarter	25	18	7
N half N W quarter	6	17	9
N E quarter S W quarter and N W quarter S E quarter	5	17	10
S W quarter S W quarter	1	17	9
N W quarter S W quarter	33	17	9
S E quarter N E quarter	5	17	10
S W quarter N E quarter	14	18	9
S W quarter S W quarter	17	20	9
S W quarter N W quarter	19	17	6
S E quarter S E quarter	23	17	6
N W quarter S W quarter	3	17	8
N W quarter S W quarter and N E quarter S W quarter	11	20	7

E. R. BURT,
May 30 '60—60d. Auditor of Pub. Acct's.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS,

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., June 13th, 1860

THE following described tax-lands in the county Itawamba, delinquent for non-payment of Taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase at this office, after sixty days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec. 9, arts. 45 and 46, page 82.

Division of Section.	Sec.	T'p.	Ra'ge.
40 acres S W quarter	26	7	6
S W quarter	9	8	6
S half N E quarter	36	8	6
S E quarter	13	8	6
N E quarter	22	8	6
N W quarter	6	8	6
N W quarter	27	8	6
S E quarter	34	10	6
S W quarter	35	10	6
E half N E quarter	7	9	7
N W quarter	32	9	7
S E quarter	9	10	7
23 acres N W quarter	28	10	7
S W quarter	30	11	7
80 acres N E quarter	26	7	8
N half S W quarter	32	7	8
S W quarter	12	8	8
S W quarter	13	8	8
S E quarter	18	8	8
N W quarter	27	8	8
S E quarter	8	9	8
S W quarter	16	10	8
N W quarter	19	10	8
90 acres N E quarter	23	10	8
80 acres S W quarter	23	10	8
N half S E quarter	25	10	8
53 acres S W quarter	7	8	9
S E quarter	15	8	9
S W quarter	16	8	9
N half N W quarter	23	8	9
N W quarter	32	9	9
S W quarter	32	9	9
38 acres S E quarter	34	10	9
S W quarter	1	11	9
N W quarter	6	7	10
S W quarter	6	7	10
S E quarter	28	7	10
140 acres S E quarter	30	7	10
30 acres N W quarter	36	7	10
S W quarter	7	8	10
S E quarter	8	8	10
S E quarter	28	8	10
N E quarter	2	9	10
25 acres S W quarter	16	9	10
S W quarter	36	9	10
N W quarter	12	11	8
N W quarter	30	11	10
S W quarter	27	11	10
S W quarter	18	8	11
S half	31	9	11

Lot 2 Block..26 Fulton
Lot 3 Block..26 Fulton
Lot 7 Block..26 Fulton
Lot 4 Block..26 Fulton
Lot 10 Block..26 Fulton
Lot 8 Block.. 7 Fulton
Lot 6 Block. 9 Fulton
W half Lot 6 Block.. 8 Fulton
Lot 1 Block..11 Fulton
Lot 3 Block..15 Fulton
Middle Lot 5 Block.. 8 Fulton
E half Lot 5 Block.. 8 Fulton
E half Lot 2 Block..18 Fulton
Lot 3 Block..18 Fulton
Lot 3 Block..20 Fulton
Lot 2 Block..11 Fulton outside donation.
Lot 10 Block.. 8 Fulton outside donation.
Lot 9 Block.. 8 Fulton outside donation.
Lot 1 Block..18 Fulton inside donation.
Fract'l Lot 1 Block..26 Fulton inside donation.
E half Lot 3 Block.. West Fulton.
25 feet by 60, lot 2, South Main St., West Fulton.

E. R. BURT,
June 13 '60—60d. Auditor of Pub. Acct's.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., June 20th 1860.

THE following described lands in the county of Tunica, delinquent for non-payment of taxes of 1857, will be subject to entry or purchase at this office, after 60 days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec. 9, arts 45 and 46, page 82.

Division of Section.	S.	T.	R.
Lo's 1, 2, 3	28	28	1w.
Lots 1	22	28	1
S W ¼ N E ¼	2	27	2w.
N ½	35	7	10
N ½	28	4	10
S E ¼	1	5	10
S W ¼	19	28	1w
S W ¼	13	4	11w
Fractional part	24	28	1w
N E ¼	16	6	10w.

E. R. BURT,
June 20 '60—60d. Aud. of Pub. Acct's.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., June 20th, 1860.

THE following described lands in the County of Tunica, delinquent for non-payment of taxes of 1856, will be subject to entry or purchase at this office, after 60 days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec. 9, arts 45 and 46, page 82.

Division of Section.	S.	T.	R.
N W fractional quarter	3	6	10 w.
N half	34	7	10 w.
Fractional	5	28	1 w.
Fractional	6	28	1
S W quarter	34	4	10 w.

E. R. BURT,
June 20 '60—60d. Aud. of Pub. Acct's.

Gold and Silver Watches.

A LARGE and splendid assortment of the best Watches, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. (June 8 '60) J B MOREY.

Window Sash.

8 by 10, 10 by 12, 1 by 14; for 12 and 15 Lights, for sale by J. B. MOREY.
may 18 '60.

Jewelry! Jewelry!

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of the best and latest styles of Jewelry. J. B. MOREY.

CAMPHENE—a large supply just received by J. S. SIZER.
april 27 '60.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

Jackson, : : : : : : : : : : June 22, 1860.

E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor.

OUR THANKS are due to Mr. Carlisle, of the News Depot, for New Orleans papers in advance of the mail.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Mississippian goes to press immediately after the arrival of half past 5 o'clock cars from New Orleans. Those wishing their advertisements inserted would do well to bring them in before 3 o'clock on publication days.

OUR thanks are due to Mr. BENIS, the gentlemanly and polite agent of Adams Express Company, for late papers in advance of the mails.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of S. F. EDWARDS, as a candidate for the office of Probate Clerk. Election in October.

☞ We are authorized to announce HOWELL A. HALL, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer. Election in October.

We are authorized to announce the name of SAMUEL DONNELL, as a candidate for the office of Probate Clerk.

We are authorized to announce W. N. RICHEY, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Assessor, at the next election.

☞ A. H. HANDY is a candidate for re-election as Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the first district, composed of the Counties of Hinds, Warren, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Lauderdale, Kemper, Neshoba, Leake, Madison, Yazoo, Issaquena, Washington, Holmes, Attala, Winston and Noxubee. Election 1st. Monday of October.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. H. TAYLOR, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Hinds County.

☞ THE EDITOR IS ABSENT.

PUBLISHING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Board in relation to this enterprize, which may be found in another column.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—Judging from telegraphic reports received and published in to-day's issue, the probability is that the Convention will break up without making a nomination, and that the Southern delegates will proceed to Richmond for that purpose.

CHOICE FRUITS.—We received yesterday morning a basket of delicious pears and peaches from the Nursery of Mr. Hatch, which is located about a mile from the city. These testimonials of kindness on the part of Mr. H. are highly appreciated.

THE SWEEP OF THE GREAT TORNADO.—The accounts that have been received of the extent of the great tornado mark its ravages from Fort Dodge, Webster county, Iowa, more than 200 miles west of the Mississippi river, to the northeastern corner of Ottawa county, Michigan, a space of 400 miles, without diminution of force. The Chicago Press says:

Along this whole distance, it smote towns, farms, forests, and everything on the surface of the earth, with the violence of a battery of a thousand guns. Whole forests were crushed in an instant, and respectable streams of water literally scooped out by the mighty tempest. The time occupied in traveling 450 miles was but brief, as the tornado swept over Webster county, Iowa, on Sunday afternoon and Ottawa county, Michigan, on Sunday night. The appearance of the storm at Cedar Valley, Iowa, was very terrific.

The noise was like a stupendous cataract and all turned pale as they listened. In the south wing of the storm the water spout or whirlwind was first seen bellying and swaying down from the clouds, and twisting and writhing like a huge worm, until it finally reached the earth, and became an hour-glass shaped column, rushing wildly on with the gale. The column looked to be about one-fourth of a mile high, and four or five rods through its smallest part—an awfully sublime and magnificent spectacle. The north wing of the storm was much more extensive than the other, and comprised the real tornado so far as the effects prove, and had the appearance of a mountain mass of heavy, inky colored clouds crashing along the surface of the ground. When the two wings combined, the storm fiend rushed eastward with resistless power.

Return of the Jews to Palestine.

To the student of the Bible and church history there are few current subjects of more absorbing interest or of deeper significance than the events, now almost daily transpiring, which point to the repossession by the Jews of their own land. The tide of progress, after a lapse of centuries, may be said to have fairly turned in that direction, and the prayer long offered by that chosen but now scattered people, that Judah may be saved, and Israel dwell securely, and that the Redeemer may come to Zion," the Philadelphia Press thinks is undoubtedly hastening to its fulfilment.

The Sultan of Turkey is encouraging Jewish emigration to Palestine, and is offering to sell them as much land as they choose to buy, and, it is said, has even expressed his willingness to dispose of the Mosque of Omar to them, which, it will be recollected, stands upon the very site of the Jewish Temple of Mount Moriah. This mosque is one of the Mohammedan's most celebrated shrines, being scarcely inferior in national importance to those of Mecca and Medina. Politicians and statesmen look upon these indications as a legitimate consequence of the liberalizing influence of Mohammedan in intercourse with Christians, and so they may be; but, to the reader of the yet unfulfilled pages of Revelation, they also point to what, as it respects the Jewish nation, "prophets and kings" have long waited for, "but died without the sight."—That the Mosque of Omar should be in a fair way of passing into the hands of the people to whose fathers the site on which it stands was once given in an everlasting covenant, is what no reader of secular history fifty years ago could even have dreamed would ever come to pass. Some of the hills around Jerusalem have already become Jewish property, and is by no means improbable that some of the present generation will see the entire city of Jerusalem again in the hands of its ancient owners. That mighty revolutions will follow in the wake of such an event is probably as certain as that the Jews will return at all; at all events, affairs in that immediate region of the East must ere long become an engrossing theme among the nations of the earth.

THE SLAVE TRADE BRISK.—The Key West Key of the Gulf states that when the bark Wildfire left the African coast, there were fourteen American vessels waiting for cargoes of negroes. The bark Williams left eight days before her, with seven hundred and fifty on board. Two Spanish armed steamers were also awaiting at the Congo river for cargoes of one thousand five hundred negroes each, bound for Cuba.

FROM MEXICO.—We have already announced the defeat of the Liberal army at Guadalajara, at the moment they fancied themselves in possession of victory. The Goliad Messenger, of the 9th inst., gives further accounts from Col. Clay Davis, of Rio Grande City, who informs the editor that Gen. Carbajal died three weeks ago at Matagnalla, and his second in command, Alderette, was killed in battle.

DEATH OF THE "BEARDED LADY."—Mrs. Julia Pastrana, who, some years ago, held levees for the curious at Vannuchi's Museum, is dead. It seems that she died shortly after giving birth to a male child, in Moscow. The body, having been dissected by the Professors of the university, was found to possess all the distinctive signs of human organization. The beard was merely the effect of and extraordinary development of the capillary system. The corpse of both mother and offspring will be preserved in the anatomical museum of the ancient capital of Russia.

Who are Disunionists.

Wherever any opposition or resistance is made in the South to the aggressions of the General Government, the cry is immediately raised, of "disunion." It does not seem to occur to the aggressors, that if there is any disunion, in consequence of their aggressions, that *they are the disunionists.* Disunion, which follows a perverted Union, is the work of the pervertors. He who violates a contract is the true author of a dissolution of the contract made, in consequence of his violation.

Our readers cannot but have observed how readily and glibly the charge of disunion has been made on the floor of the House of Representatives, in the late debate in Congress, against all those members of Congress from the South who expressed the opinion that the election of a Black Republican President would be followed by a dissolution of the Union. They were forthwith charged with treason, and the mild process of hanging was held out to them as their rightful desert.

The same course is now being pursued by the Squatter Sovereignty Democrats of the North and the South. They charge the opposition to Mr. Douglas as an opposition to the Union. Hence, Douglas and the Union are identical. Disunion and his defeat are one. His opponents are traitors, between whom and the Abolitionists the great Union-saver stands. All this is to be expected. The Government, whatever it may be, must always assume what is the rightful source of authority and obedience. Although it may be utterly perverted from its original purposes, says the Charleston Mercury, and have not a single feature which gave it vitality and existence, still those who wield its powers must assume that these powers are legitimate. All the forms of a free Government were kept up by the Roman Emperors—even when Nero's horse was elected a Consul—and those who expect or desire to grasp the powers of the Government, it matters not by what means, are equally devotees to its integrity. The prestige of the Government—that natural affinity, which always exists towards all Governments, on the part of its citizens, is a ready resource to beat down opposition. To stigmatize reform as revolution, is always the tyrant's expedient to suppress resistance to his usurpations. Whether demagogue or tyrant, resistance to his authority is disobedience to God.

The Southern States are engaged in a contest not merely for their rights in our Territories, but for the Constitution, and for Liberty itself. If the States are not equal in the Confederacy, and have not, therefore, equal rights in our Territories—if the Constitution is not a protection to their rights in our Territories, but the foot-ball of a Northern majority in Congress;—if they are not to rule themselves by a General Government limited to general interests, but are the subjects of a predominating section; then they are nothing but endangered and hated colonies to the North. In such an issue hard names are to be expected, unjust imputations and furious denunciations from the usurping power, are matters of course: and those who are struggling for the right, if not incapable of despising and disregarding them, are not worthy the great cause they support. Our ancestors did not fear the terms of "rebel," although backed by cannon and bayonets; nor will we regard the free use of all the appellations the English language can afford, by the adherents of Squatter Sovereignty or Black Republicanism, North or South, in our onward march to the vindication and redemption of the rights and liberties of the South. If our adversaries think that we can be cowed by words—terrified by denunciation—or made submissive by threats—certainly they ought to use them; and if they can have any efficacy, the sooner this is developed the better. On all occasions of difficulty, the most fatal element of weakness is in the irresolution of timid adherents. If they tremble at words, will they ever be able to carry out stern acts? If they try to dodge a denunciation, will they face a cannon ball? The true course of manhood and patriotism, is fairly and openly to avow our principles, and to declare our policy—and then move right on, despite the vituperation or threats of our aggressors, and make them triumphant over all consequences or obstacles which shall meet them.

Books for the Blind.

At a meeting of the "Board of Trustees to aid in establishing a Publishing House to print books, &c., for the benefit of the Blind" held in the city of Jackson, May 3rd 1860, the General Agent, Mr. Sherrod was present and made a full report of his past labors in this benevolent cause.

His report was highly satisfactory to the Board; and the following facts taken from it will be read with interest by those who have contributed to the good work.

Mr. Sherrod, after securing the act of Incorporation in Mississippi, visited Kentucky the contemplated seat of the Institution, and procured an act of Incorporation in that State. He also affected the same in Auxiliary Boards in Tennessee and Louisiana, and appointed active agents in all these fields. He also visited Missouri, Ohio and Indiana, and has partially completed organizations in those States. He has canvassed a large portion of Mississippi, and some ten parishes in La., and enlisted many friends warmly in the enterprize.

The result so far, shows something over forty thousand dollars in pledges and cash.—A little over twenty-three thousand dollars of this amount has been secured in Mississippi say $600 in cash including $2000—Legislative appropriation, the balance in subscriptions and notes. In addition to the above $2000, the Legislature passed a general law pledging ten dollars per annum for each white blind person in the State.

The Legislature of Tennessee appropriated two thousand dollars, and also passed a general law giving ten dollars per annum for each white blind person in the State, between the ages of ten and sixty.

The Legislature of Louisiana appropriated two thousand dollars, and through Mr. Sherrod, and Mr. J. W. Richardson, the energetic agent for Louisiana, over sixteen thousand dollars have been subscribed, and over nine thousand dollars of this amount has been paid over to the Treasurer of the Board—making over 11,000, in cash, in Louisiana, and the work progressing encouragingly. With these facts we may regard the success of the "American Printing House for the Blind" certain.

Agents will be employed in other States in due time, and it is hoped the work of building &c., will commence the ensuing winter.

All praise is due to Mr. Sherrod for the persevering energy and fidelity with which he has labored. C. P. SMITH, Pres't.
J. C. CARPENTER, Sec'y.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—The Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal says that a German woman in that city gave birth, a day or two since, to male twins joined together in a most extraordinary manner. They had two heads, four arms and hands, and two legs. In fact they were perfect, except in some minor details of the human form. They lived about two hours after birth, and upon the attending physician desiring them for preservation, the father demanded $25 for them, which he did not obtain.

THE GREAT SUPPLY NATION.—Recent discoveries of gold and silver in California, Utah, Oregon and Kansas, it is believed, will increase the American yearly product to above sixty and perhaps seventy millions of dollars. Last year nearly $75,000,000 (considerably more than the product,) were sent abroad, besides four millions of bales cotton, great quantities of breadstuffs, tobacco, etc. The week before last a million and half in specie went to Europe. It is estimated that the specie now in the country amounts to two hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

The Supply of Cotton and the Pacific Railroad.

The California journals are indulging in interesting speculations as to the possible influence of a Railroad to the Pacific upon the future history of the Cotton market. The following, upon the subject, we cut from the San Francisco Times of a recent date:

We have heretofore spoken of the interest the cotton producers of the United States will have in securing to our commerce the markets for manufactured cottons now opening in the western countries of the Pacific. The demand for raw cottons has so constantly kept pace with the supply, the prices so far have maintained themselves at such highly remunerative rates, that the possibility of competition is dismissed from the American mind, and but little interest is [illegible] other sources of supply. [illegible] attempt to raise cotton in British India was a failure; but we find the cotton exports from there in 1859 to Great Britain was 500,000 bales, nearly one-fourth as much as was sent from the United States to Great Britain; besides this amount, the raw cotton shipped from India to China amounted to more than £20,000,000. These shipments were made when years of rebellion had crippled every energy of the country, and when the net work of railroads planned to open up transport in the cotton growing regions of Indian were not half completed. Egypt, under her better government, is increasing her resources in this respect; the Brazils, having direct communication by steam with England, are daily giving more attention to special culture of her liberal market; and the shipment of cotton to England last year, from these two countries amounted to one-tenth that shipped from the United States. Thus from these three sources, two of which cannot be easily diverted from the English market, we find thirty-three per cent. as much cotton sent as from the United States. India is now peaceable, her roads are being pushed to completion, the growth and clearing of cotton is better understood, and we may fairly look for a largely increased supply of low-priced cotton from that quarter. Brazil is receiving every benefit that English capital, machinery and aid can give. Each day gives Great Britain firmer hold on her commerce and greater influence on her products; the effect will soon be shown in a doubled cotton product from the Brazils. These are at present the main sources of supply; but Great Britain has never faltered in her determination to achieve comparative independence of us in this respect. Four millions of her people depend directly on this trade for subsistence, and thirty-three per cent; of the entire value of her exports are in its manufacture. We have conquered her with cotton bales too often for her not to be restive under this commercial yoke. When that Government is in earnest, there is a quiet energy and perseverance in all their arrangements, and from what has been done in India, under disadvantage, we may infer what may be done in the Southern Africa, where the advantages to cotton culture are many.

Labor is abundant and civilization at so low a scale that subjection is easy, the staple of the cotton and soil is favorable, the climate not unhealthy, water communication a portion of the year, rail communication feasible, adjoining one of her own colonies, a country of boundless extent, with no probability of disturbance from any other power, the fairest of fields for English capital to on, and in which industry and enterprise will be stimulated by government subsidy to the utmost. In the next three years the supplies of other countries to England's markets will equal one half that from the United States. True, we have other and increasing markets, but as the English market governs the price and demand for cotton, we need only look there for the general effect on the demand for this crop, and the value of a larger [illegible] market to the growers of this staple. We have shown that British India produces more cotton than the amount consumed by all the manufactories of the United States, and the probability of a great increase of production. May it not be well for the South to look to the immense consumption of cotton which would take place in our home market for the manufacture of coarse goods, if by rail across the continent, and steam upon the Pacific, we can acquire early and a firm foothold in the Asiatic market for our goods. To accomplish this, manufactories must be started in the great West and Southwestern States, near to the productive States and to the line of continental railroad. Parallel with the growth of cotton in other countries, a demand might be created at home, which, in time of peace, would check decline of prices, and in time of war give sale to the planters. The millions of Asia afford a market not easily surfeited. Steam on their navigable rivers will make openings to commerce far greater than those now enjoyed.

HOW CONGRESS ELECTS THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.—It may be useful just about this time, to reproduce the statement the approach of a Presidential election makes opportune every four years. It is thus succintly given by a writer in the New York Daily Times:

The House of Representives has nothing whatever to do with the election of a Vice President, nor the Senate with the election of a President. The powers of each body are distinct and entirely independent of the other.

If no President be chosen by the electors, the House of Representatives may choose the President, their choice being restricted to the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for for President.

If the Vice President be chosen by the electors, the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the two highest numbers on the list of those voted for for Vice President.

If the House fails to elect a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President, whether elected by the electors or by the Senate, shall act as President.

The rule or manner of voting under which the Senate chooses a Vice President, is exactly the reverse of that of the House in choosing a President—each being the reverse of the general principle or basis upon which the respective bodies are organized. The House, representing the people, and ordinarily voting *per capita,* vote for President by the States, the representation from each State having one vote, and a majority of all the States being necessary to a choice. The Senate Representing the States—in theory, at least, and in the manner of electing Senators—votes for President *per capita,* each Sentor being entitled to a vote, and a majority of all the Senators being necessary to a choice.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE ROTHSCHILDS. It has recently been proved that the London Times is mainly owned by the Rothschilds, and the fact creates considerable sensation in London. The statement of Mr. John Walter M. P., in Parliament, that he was not the principal owner, as well as the course taken by the Times for many years, proves and confirms it all. Not one single move on the political chess-board of Europe, that would have any tendency to injure the securities of any nation that were large creditors of the house of Rothschilds, particularly Austria, but has been vehemently opposed by the Times. See the course taken towards Kossuth, some years ago—a course followed up ever since. Not one single exposure of Austrian tyranny or weakness that has appeared in the Times for years but will be seen to be such as would be dictated by a money-lender in Vienna. Some time ago there was a "leader" on the disabilities of the Jews in the Empire of Francis Joseph. It is said that the Government of Austria are creditors to the house of Rothschild to the amount of at least ten millions sterling—a large sum to be placed in jeopardy by a successful revolution in Hungary, or a bad war against Russia or France. The direct consequence here has been that the Times has lost the confidence and countenance of the business community, as far as such a thing can be in the present condition of the British press and British politics.

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—We learn this road will be finished to Bayou Mason, thirty-six miles from Vicksburg, by the 4th July, and that the good people of that section intend giving a grand "blow out" to which "all the world and the rest of mankind" will be invited—*Vicksburg Whig.*

☞ A Young lady on Long Island proposes to run a foot race with any young man under 21, in Brooklyn, the distance being one mile. Truly this is something rare, rich and *racy.*

From the Memphis Appeal.

Meteoric Showers.

UNIVERSITY OF MISS., June 1. 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 30th ult., and avail myself of the earliest moment of leisure to reply. In asking my opinion in regard to the shower of stones reported to have taken place recently in Ohio. I am a little in doubt as to whether you mean to raise a question concerning the credibility of this statement, or of such statements in general; or whether, admitting the truth of the alledged facts, you wish to know what theory, if any, science has to offer to account for them? The latter question, however, is that which I presume you to intend.

Accounts of the occasional fall of stones from the heavens are to be found in writings of almost every age; but, until about the beginning of the present century, they were for most part rejected by all but the very credulous. Men of science very generally regarded them with something more than distrust. On the 26th of April, 1803, there occurred, however, a phenomenon of this kind in the province of Normandy, in France, so remarkable on account of the vast number of persons by whom it was witnessed, the extensive area over which the attendant explosions were heard, and the circumstances that a careful investigation of all the facts was directly afterward made by order of the French Government, by M. Biot, a member of the Institute of France, and one of the most eminent professors of physics which that country has ever produced, as to set at rest forever the question then settled, as to reality of the fall, sometimes at least, of meteoric stones from the atmosphere.

It is true that there had been earlier occurrences of a similar nature, of which the accounts were too well authenticated to permit them to be classed with the questionable tales, often mingled with circumstances manifestly fabulous, of the Greek and Roman writers; but no well attended incident of the kind had attained anything like the notoriety which the action of the French government, and the active interest taken in the subject by the most distinguished body of scientific men in France (and it may be added, in the world) immediately gave to this. The famous Italian mathematician, Cardon, indeed, had detailed the circumstances attendant on the fall of more than a thousand stones in one shower, at a place not far from Milan, in the year 1510. The largest of these weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. Gassendi a scarcely less famous French philosopher, about a century later, had stated that he himself saw a flaming stone fall upon an eminence in Provence; and after describing the visible characteristics of this stone, added that it weighed fifty-nine pounds. The diligence of more modern investigators has brought together accounts of many similar occurrences of earlier date than the present century; and some earlier than either of the two just mentioned. One of the most remarkable of these, was the fall of a stone in the year 1492, at Ensisheim, in Germany, of the extraordinary weight of 260 pounds. Between 1750 and 1800, about a dozen examples are recorded.

The number of well-authenticated cases of similar phenomena, *within* the present century, is very considerable. The cabinet of the British museum contains specimens of more than thirty belonging to this period, whose place and time of fall are known. The total number of specimens in that collection, embracing those whose times of fall are unknown, as well as those in which the fall are unknown, as well as those in which the fall was witnessed, is about seventy. The collection at Amherst college, Mass., made by Professor Chas. U. Shepard, is the largest in this country, and, with one exception, the largest in the world. It contained, in 1859, 124 specimens. The collection at Vienna, in Austria (in the imperial cabinet,) the only one which exceeds Professor Shepard's, contained in 1859, 139 specimens, of which 76 have fallen since 1800. All the large collections contain specimens which fell in your own State of Tennessee, the latest in point of date in the catalogues, within this area, having fallen near Carthage in the year 1847. The newest specimen from *any* locality which I *know* to be in any collection, is from Harrison county, Indiana, and fell on the 28th of March, 1859. But as active collectors are almost yearly adding to the number of their specimens, and as hardly a year passes, now that science has become so vigilant, without some new occurrence of this kind being noted. I do not doubt that many cabinets are by this time enriched with more recent specimens.

In illustration of this remark, I may observe that the scientific journals contain notices of at least four meteors attended with explosion, observed within the United States during the year 1859. The first of these was the Indiana meteor of March, mentioned above; the second was one observed in New England and New York, on the 11th of August; the third is reported by Professor B. W. McDonald, of Bethel college, in the January number of Siliman's Journal of Science, as having passed over West Tennessee on the 1st of September; and the fourth was a very remarkable meteor, seen from Connecticut and Maryland, with detonations lasting fully a minute, on the 15th of November last.

From my personal knowledge of the zeal of Professor Shepard in investigating all facts of this kind, and in gathering visible evidences of them, I feel quite confident that some of the rocks of the recent Onio shower are already in Amherst.

The number of fragments which have fallen on a single occasion has been very various. Occasionally but a single mass has been known to fall, but more usually there have been several, and now and then a vast number. In the case of the Normandy shower above mentioned, Mr. Biot stated, as the result of his investigation, that the total number must have been several thousand. The detonations, on that occasion, were heard nearly a hundred miles in every direction. The weight of the masses fallen has been no less various. The smaller fragments have been of but a few ounces—the larger of many hundred pounds. The heaviest have been principally or entirely of iron, alloyed with a certain proportion of nickel—a combination never found native in minerals of terrestrial origin. There is one specimen of this kind from South America, in the British museum, (itself but a part of the entire mass) which weighs 1,400 pounds. There is another in the cabinet of Yale College, from Texas, of which the weight exceeds 1,600 pounds.

Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, quotes (Silliman's Journal, March 1855) from the manuscript journal of Commissioner Bartlett, of the Mexican boundary, a description of a mass of meteroric iron still larger than either of these above mentioned, existing at the *Hacienda de conception,* ten miles from Lapata, Chihuahua. Its weight is stated, on the authority of Senor Urquida, at three thousand, eight hundred and fifty three pounds. This was the largest mass of meteroic iron on the recent discovery, by Dr. John Evans, United States Geologist for Oregon, of a mass in that Territory (now State,) of entirely unprecedented, and of as yet imperfectly ascertained dimensions. From the partial measurements reported, it must weigh many tons.

The mineralogical character of these aerolites is so peculiar, that chemists and mineralogists have now no difficulty in recognizing a specimen wherever found, though there may have been no witnessing of its fall, and though it may have possibly been lying for centuries where it is found. The elements which enter into their composition are few in number: and among these, malleable iron combined with nickel is almost or quite invariably present; and sometimes in fact constitutes the entire mass. Besides these chemical characteristics, the masses are also generally recognizable by their peculiar appearance, and their superficial vitrofaction. A sort of glazed crust appears to cover them, which is correctly described by Lieut. Tibball, in the letter which you send me. This crust, which is usually dark over those parts of the surface which seem to have been external in the original mass appears to extend, through with a lighter tint, over the fresh fractures made by the explosion. When the masses have been examined as they lay, immediately after the fall, they have invariably been found to be hot—often too hot to be touched—and imbedded more or less deeply in the earth by the force of the fall.

In what I have thus far written, I have probably not touched the question which chiefly interests you, and that is, what are aerolites, and where do they come from? I am sorry to be, obliged to say, science has as yet been able to furnish no satisfactory answer. I do not mean, however, to be understood that there have not been *speculations* enough on the subject: but the very fact that many widely differing hypotheses exist, is in itself a proof that the true explanation is still among the secrets of nature hidden from mankind. Nor can I perceive how anything like absolute certainty in the matter can ever be attained. The masses which descend to us are evidently (at least in most cases) but insignificant fragments of larger bodies, which bodies are visible to us only during the few brief moments in which they are involved in our atmosphere, and whose previous or subsequent track we have no possible means of tracing. Still they are not in the slightest degree more inexplicable than are those analogous but more familiar phenomena, of nightly occurrence, known as "shooting-stars." The bodies thus frequently seen traversing the upper regions of our atmosphere, are possibly, in many cases of the same nature as those from which aerolites have been seen to descend, but as they escape with exploding, they turnish us with no substantial contributions. They are often, no doubt, so rare in substance as to be entirely consumed in the blaze which marks their passage, and this seems particularly to be the case with the vast numbers which appear in the occasional so-called "star-showers," like that memorable one which occurred on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833.

Some of the hypotheses which have been suggested to account for aerolites would equally explain, and have been employed to explain the phenomena of shooting-stars. Others are more limited in their applicability and leave the latter class of phenomena to and an independent solution.

You will not expect me to go into a discussion of the merits of these several hypotheses. To do this would occupy a much larger space than I can at present devote to the subject. It will probably be sufficient to state, in brief, the substance of the hypotheses themselves. In the first place, and before the actual fall of metoric bodies from the atmosphere had been incontestably proved, the burned and vitrified appearance of the masses as they were occasionally found, together with their general uniformity of chemical constitution, and their dissimilarity to any other minerals, suggested the idea that they are produced out of earthly materials, by lightning strokes upon the spots where they are found. It is true that no good *rationale* of this peculiar effect of lightning could be given, but still the theory had its adherents, until the fact of the fall of the bodies had been fully established.

Another supposition which has, in past years, had the sanction of some eminent names, attributed the origin of meteoric stones to concretions formed in the atmosphere itself, of elements raised from the earth in a gaseous form. Hydrogen gas, having the power of carrying with it, in gaseous combination, metals of different kinds, and notably iron, this gas was presumed to be the medium to convey a sufficient quantity of such substances into the upper regions of the atmosphere, to furnish material for the meteors; and then, as this gas is highly inflamable, it was supposed to need only the occurrence of an electric flash to bring on the necessary chemical action. I need hardly say that modern chemistry finds in this hypotheses no adequate account of the matter, and even if the formation of the solid masses could be thus satisfactorily explained, their great velocity, and the directions of their motions (rarely, if ever, vertical) would still remain unexplained mysteries.

A third hypothesis has regarded aerolites as projectiles thrown from terrestrial volcanoes. The difficulties in the way of such a mode of accounting for the phenomena are entirely insuperable. The earth's atmosphere offers so enormous a resistance to bodies moving swiftly through it, that it could not fail to bring all bodies so thrown out back again to the surface within a very limited distance from the point of projection; and, moreover, the power of gravity toward the earth is so great as to require a projectile force too large, even had the earth no atmosphere, to be reasonably looked for from such a source. These bodies fall, moreover, on every part of the earth's surface, hundreds and even thousands of miles from any active volcano.

Still another mode of accounting for the phenomena, is one which received so far the sanction of the celebrated Laplace, as to have been mathematically demonstrated by him to be physically possible; and one which has still its advocates among our men of science, one of whom—Dr. J. Lawrence Smith—read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at their meeting of April, 1854, a very elaborate, and, it must be confessed able argument in advocacy of this view. According to this hypothesis, aerolites are bodies projected from volcanoes in the moon. The moon has no atmosphere (none at least sensible) and its force of attraction is so much less than that of the earth, that a projectile thrown immediately toward this planet, with a velocity three or four times greater than that of a cannon-ball (when it leaves the gun) that is to say, with a velocity of 7,500 or 8,000 feet per second, would pass beyond the point of equilibrium between the moon and earth, and would necessary come to us with a velocity derived from the fall of about six and a half miles a second. It must be observed, however, that if not thrown exactly or very nearly in our direction, such a body would go back to the moon. Notwithstanding the plausibility of this hypothesis, it is by no means regarding with favor in the scientific world generally.

A hypothesis having some anology to this was originated early in this century, after the discovery of two or three of the numerous group of small planets whose orbits lie between Mars and Jupiter. It was a favorite notion of Dr. Olbers, the discoverer of the second of those bodies, that there had once been a larger planet occupying this position in the solar system, which, by its explosion from some unknown cause, had produced the lesser ones then recently brought to light; and he accordingly predicted that other fragments would be subsequently discovered. The verification of his prediction (there had in all, up to this time, been detected nearly sixty,) secured for this theory, for a time, a somewhat general favor, if not an absolute acceptation; but the study of the orbits of the entire group has since shows that it is far from being probable. Assuming, however, that such a planetary explosion had occurred, it was not very difficult to believe that while the larger masses might continue to follow pretty nearly the path of the original planet, the minute fragments might have been so widely scattered as to reach—some of them at least—to our own neighborhood.

Dr. Day, late president of Yale college, threw out, many years ago, the idea that the earth may have minute satellites revolving about it, like the moon, or revolving rather in orbits much more elongated—something like those of comets—which bodies are ordinarily invisible because of their small size, but which at their contact with our atmosphere in their nearer approaches to the earth, become visible by incandescense. There is nothing, perhaps, to object to this theory, except that it can neither be proved nor disproved.

Another hypothesis, which may finally be mentioned, is perhaps more generally received than any of the foregoing; and this is one which regards the bodies from which aerolites descend, rather as planets revolving round the sun than as satellites attendant on the earth. There are facts connected with shooting stars which seem to render it necessary to suppose that besides those large conspicuous bodies which make up what is called the solar system, there must be a countless number of comparatively minute bodies revolving round the sun, perhaps in rings or groups, or possibly irregularly scattered at all distances from the great central luminary. If we suppose this, we shall have no difficulty in accounting for our frequent encounters with such bodies. If in the earlier period of the existence of the system, there were numbers of these bodies in such vicinity to us as to be dangerous to the inhabitants of this planet, the causes which made them dangerous would have gradually cleared our path of them, by bringing them down to the earth; and those which continue to fall in with us must be regarded as only the remote ones, disturbed and drawn out of their path by the attractions of the earth and moon. If I were to venture the expression of an opinion of my own, I should incline to adopt this theory.

Allowing, then, that aerolites are portions of bodies foreign to the earth, which become momentarily luminous as they pass through our atmosphere, it only remains to assign a reason for this momentary brightness, and for the heat which manifestly attends it, and is made evident by the accompanying expressions and vitrification of the fragments which fall. Twenty years ago, this problem was less easy of solution than it is to-day, although twenty years ago the cause was stated, generally in the same terms as now. This cause is the *resistence* which the moving masses encounter in their passage through the atmosphere. The relation of heat to force, and of force to heat, and the convertibility of either into the other, are matters of comparatively recent discovery. It may now be computed with rigid exactness what amount of heat may be produced by the expenditure of any given amount of force.

A moving mass of matter is an embodied force. If its motion be arrested or checked, the force thus apparently destroyed is converted into heat. Were the earth, which moves at the rate of about nineteen miles per second, to be suddenly brought to rest, by striking an immovable obstacle, the heat generated would be equal to that which would be produced by the instant and complete combustion of nearly eighteen times its own weight of coal, and would raise the temperature of the whole mass to a point about five hundred times hotter than that of the hottest wind-furnace, and more than six hundred times hotter than melted iron as it flows from a smelting furnace.

Were a body to fall from the point of equilibrium between the earth and moon, it would enter the atmosphere with a velocity only about a third as great as that of the earth in its orbit, and as the forces represented by moving masses are as great as the squares of the velocities, its heat-producing power would be but one-ninth as great. Were such a body to be suddenly arrested, its temperature would be raised to about seventy times that of melted iron; and were it only to be retarded, it would become heated in proportion to the retardation.

The actual retardation of a body moving through the air will vary with the magnitude and density of the mass; but a small body—say one of a foot in diameter, and of the average density of meteoric stones—though falling vertically downward, and therefore constantly urged by gravity, and though entering the air with the velocity of six and one half miles, acquired in falling from the moon, would soon be reduced to the uniform velocity of a quarter of a mile per second.—What the actual velocity of meteoric bodies is, it is difficult to determine. They are seen but for a few seconds—they are rarely seen by practised observers, and those who see them are usually so taken by surprise, that the statements made by them as to duration, and direction and length of track, are often very discordant. But whatever it may be, there is no sort of doubt that it must be very sensibly reduced, during their flight through the atmosphere; and the reduction will be most considerable in a given time, in the case of those whose original velocities are highest. Dr. Bowditch estimated the velocity of the Weston meteor (Connecticut) in 1807, at three miles an hour. Mr. Herrick deduces three miles and a halt from the reported observations; but expresses his belief that the observers made the duration at least three times too great, and consequently, that the velocity must have been at least ten miles per hour. These, of course, are the estimated velocities during the period of the visibility of the meteor, but the body could not have become visible until after being highly heated; and therefore the initial velocity can only be conjectured.

If Dr. Bowditch's estimate is correct for the Weston meteor, and if the original velocity had been that acquired by falling from the point of equilibrium between the earth and moon, then there must have been a reduction of more than half the original velocity, and therefore of more than three quarters of the force; or in other words, there must have been a generation of heat sufficient to elevate the temperature of the body to a point nearly fifty times above the heat of melted iron. This supposes the conversion of the entire force lost into heat. A considerable portion of it is however merely transferred to the portions of the air which the meteor sets in motion; and another portion is expended in raising the temperature of the same air. Making every abatement demanded by these considerations, and allowing also, that the actual retardation owing to the rarity of the upper air, may be much less than assumed above, there still remains an abundantly satisfactory explanation of the luminosity, the explosion, and the fusion and vitrifaction of these bodies; while the greater heat at the surface than in the interior is accounted for by the fact, that the resisting force is applied directly at the surface.

I have thus endeavored to answer your inquiries as briefly as the nature of the subject would permit. If I have told you little which you did not knew before, it must be attributed to the fact that science has really, upon this subject, so little to tell.

I am, sir, respectfully, etc.,
F. A. P. BARNARD.

FIENDISH PLOT TO ROB AND MURDER.—On Monday last we published a brief account of a heartless act perpetrated on the Illinois Central Railroad. The Illinois State Journal states that owing to the removal of the rails from the track, and the placing of ties across it, the down train on Wednesday night, the 23d inst., was thrown from the track. Fortunately no one was injured, although the place at which the disaster occurred—the bridge across the Vermillion—invited wholesale destruction of life. Two men were arrested who had been prowling about the place for some time. The account continues: Additional particulars have come to us from an authentic source, which are calculated to thrill with horror, and exhibit a naked malignity of heart and fiendishness of purpose scarcely credible. The men arrested confessed that they had, with a view to plundering the passengers, removed the rails and placed ties across the track, and had even, when the loss of life they had anticipated was providentially averted, removed the signal-lights which were placed in each direction on the track to warn approaching trains, with the hope that another train might be precipitated upon the one already demolished, and thus give them the opportunity out of which they had been cheated.

But what is more horrible still, they confessed that they had deliberately prepared themselves for murder as well as robbery, and exhibited bludgeons loaded with iron to knock in the head, and knives of horrid proportions to stab their victims should they make any resistance. It was feared that when the enormity of their intended crime was made known they would be lynched—a fate too lenient for such monsters. With a view to their safety, they were brought up to Kankakee, and confined in the jail at that place.—Mr. Authur, the superintendent of the road, despatched a number of special guards to stay with the prisoners, and prevent the possibility of their escape. We hope that by no possibility will justice be cheated of her dues.

MARBLE COLUMNS FOR THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.—The Baltimore Sun of this morning says:

"For several years past a difficulty has existed in the Capitol extension work in consequence of the supposition that monoliths could not be obtained from any of the marble quarries in the United States, and the law required that they should be of native material. Mr. John P. Connolly, of this city was awarded a contract by the Secretary of War to furnish one hundred monolithic columns, and he has begun the work at the Beaver Dam quarry, near Cockeysville, in Baltimore county. The columns are 25¾ feet long, 3 feet in diameter at the top. Each column weighs 23 tuns, or 46,000 pounds. The stone is very white, of fine texture, and very hard, possessing great strength.

"The mode of quarrying the huge blocks is by drilling to the depth of three feet into the solid rock, the drills only three quarters of an inch apart, and the petitions cut out with chisels. Below the drills are also made, and the rough block is broken off from the rock by forcing wooden wedges into the drills. No powder can be used in the work, lest the large shafts might be shivered. They are got out of the solid rock and scabbled, in which condition they will be taken to Washington for finishing. A railroad has been constructed from the quarry to connect with the track of the Northern Central railway at Cockeysville, on which they will be transported. There are a number already detached from the marble bed, and several more are nearly drilled. These are the largest monoliths ever quarried in the United States, and it is said there is no other quarry from which they can be produced of equal length and purity of texture. In the course of two or three weeks those now out will all be sent to Washington, and Baltimore county will have the proud boast of furnishing what could not be obtained hlsewhere in the country.

"Yesterday afternoon the first of these mammoth columns was brought to the Bolton depot, and it will be taken over the Howard street track to the Camden station to-day. Two trucks are required to bear the immense weight, and great care is necessary to convey it to the point of destination. Thus far Mr. Connelly has been entirely successful in getting out the columns, but a considerable time will yet be required before the whole number will be completed. The marble is of the finest texture, unsurpassed in the country, and admits of a high polish. These columns will form one of the most prominent features of the capitol extension, and it will be a work of which Maryland may well be proud."

From the Chickasahay Advertiser.

Editorial Correspondence.

BRADFORD, VT., May 29, 1860.

MR. EDITOR: Having been confined to the house most of the time since my arrival in Vermont, I have not had such opportunities of taking observations and keeping you posted, in regard to matters that transpire here, as I have anticipated; yet such of those objects as I have had the opportunity of reviewing, which were once to me familiar things, I find everywhere marked by "time's effacing finger." But the changes which time has wrought are not confined to those objects which are visible to the eye. The feelings and sentiments of the people, and the political aspect of the country, I findequally changed.

This is emphatically a country of Black Republicans. The cardinal principle of this party is the prevailing sentiment of the country; although there is a remnant of the old Whig party, which, for several years past, has not affiliated with any, and which occupies the position upon the question of the South. There are also some Democrats here who take the same view. Yet the great mass, who entertain these views, will tell you they are opposed to interfering with slavery in the States, and that emancipation is not practicable or advisable, providing the power was granted; that three million of ignorant and indolent negroes, if set at liberty, would be a nuisance to themselves and the country. Yet they would circumscribe these three million of negroes with their rapid increase, within a few States, until they became more numerous than the locust of Egypt, and their masters would be compelled to emancipate them, or starve out with them. Such would be the practical results of the theory of this misguided party, which professes to be the practical results of the theory of this misguided party, which professes to be influenced by philanthropy. The rise and growth of this is based upon an utter ignorance of the nature of the African race, and of that system of servitude, by which alone the labors of that race can be made condusive to the common interest of the world. The people are honest, but have been wonderfully deceived. They have yielded to the continuous pressure of demagogues and fanatics, who have instilled into their minds the idea that they have a duty to perform, which humanity is demanding at their hands. Looking at the subject at this one-side view, and that thro' the most false and falacious medium, it is natural that the people would labor under great errors in arriving at their conclusions, and indeed it requires but a few moments conversation with them to convince one of this fact.

They regard the negro as naturally the equal of the white man, but degenerated by servitude, and to all their relations of life they attach the same dignity and importance as to those of the white race. They make no allowance for the natural character of the negro. They do not consider that such a thing as paternal, fraternal or marital relation is wholly unknown to the negro in his native state, and that whatever importance there is to these relations among the slaves, is wholly the gift of slavery. They forget that there are imperfections in all human institutions, and, while harping over the injustice that a slave may have perchance received from his master, they forget to mention the laws that punish such a wrong-doer, and the contempt that they incur by such abuse. In following an exception they lose sight of a general rule; they lose sight of all the wrongs that are perpetrated between the various relations of the white race, and seem to exact more from the relation of master and slave than from all other relations.

The old dogma that "all are born equal," and that "man should never be the property of man," is the text from which they preach, and never will they be inclined to look with any degree of favor upon the institution of slavery until they are convinced that it is right and just. The foundation of their heresy must be overturned before the superstructure will fall. We have talked with several who told us they would advocate slavery if they thought the institution was right. We told them that the best method of judging right and wrong, or the moral qualities of human actions, is from the fruits; and if they would admit this as a correct standard, we would prove to them that slavery was right, by proving that by it the condition of the African was elevated and the interest of the white man advanced.

The New York Tribune has done more towards poisoning the sentiments of the people than all other means. In nearly every Republican family you will find a copy of this mendacious journal, in the falsehoods and exagerations of which the readers place implicit confidence. The Republicans of this section seem rather disappointed in their candidate for the Presidency. We hardly think Lincoln will be able to awaken much enthusiasm among them. Douglas is popular here with a majority of the Democracy, but those of Republican proclivities censure him on account of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and declare that he is a Northern man with Southern sentiments.

Snake Charming.

A gentleman named G. F. WIRSEN, a Swede by birth, but for several years past a resident of California, came to Atlanta a few days ago, and proposed to the Faculty of the Medical College that he would submit to them some facts in relation to snake-charming that must forever put to rest the idea that such a thing as charming a snake cannot be done. Mr. W. gave one or two private exhibitions, and at length he announced a public exhibited for Saturday last. We confess we were dubious of the affair, and went to the exhibition rather prejudiced against the exhibiton than in his favor.

A box containing some twenty-five snakes, among which was a rattle snake with seven rattles, a large cotton mouth mockasin, the copper head or rattle snake's pilot, two different species of viper, and several species of water mockasin. He took first the rattle snake in his hand, shook his rattles, played with him, and coiled him about his neck. He next took the cotton mouth mockasin, and went through the same manoeuvres with him, and so on through with all the others. He had at one time the whole twenty-five crawling around his neck, shoulders and head, playing with him, touching his whiskers with their tongues, and atcually kissing him. He put them on the floor, and tormented them in a way that we call cruel—but not one of them attempted to bite him, or to show the slightest anger--no matter what he did. He picked them all up and put them into his bosom! where they crawled and coiled for five minutes. They were then restored to thier box, every one satisfied of one thing that is his complete control over them.

A small stout dog, at least four years old, was then brought in, when Mr. Wirsen took out the rattlesnake, and in an instant the rattles were in motion and the anger of the snake aroused. Mr. W. held him in his hand while he bit the dog twice. He then coiled the rattlesnake around his neck, and took out the cotton mouth mockasin, which bit the dog once, fiercely. From the moment the dog was first bitten, and he appeared in excellent health before, he looked dull and drooped, and died in an hour. This was to all the most satisfactory evidence that the snakes were venomous, but perfectly charmed and innocent in the hands of Mr. Wirsen.—The utmost satisfaction was manifested by all present.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

Pearl Fishing.

When the pearl fishers dive they compress the nostrils tightly with a piece of horn, which keeps the water out, and stuff their ears with bees-wax for the same purpose. They attach a net to their waist to contain the oysters; and aid their descent by means of a stone, which they hold by a rope attached to a boat, and shake it when they wish to be drawn up. Two minutes is rather above the average time of their remaining under water. Although severe labor, and very exhausting at the time, diving is not considered particularly injurious to the constitution, even old men practice it. A person usually dives from twelve to fifteen times a day in favorable weather; but when otherwise, three or four times only. The work is performed on an empty stomach. When the diver becomes fatigued, he does not eat until he has slept some time. The profits which accrue to the divers are very small, compared to what are enjoyed by the employers. The pearl fishery or the fishing for pearl oysters, is an important employment on coasts where this particular fish abounds. The chief fisheries are on the west coast of Ceylon, on the Coromandel coast, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, on the coast of Algeirs, on the shores of the Sooloo Islands, in the bay of Panama, and on the Pacific coast of some of the South American States. Pearls were in the highest possible estimation in ancient Rome, and bore an enormous price. Their price in modern times has very much declined—partly, no doubt, from changes of manners and fashions, but probably, from the admirable imitations of pearls that may be obtained at a very low price. A handsome neck'ace of Ceylon pearls, smaller than a pea, cost from eight hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars; but one pearl, about the size of pepper corns, may be had for twenty-five dollars. When the pearls dwindle to the size of small shot, they are denominated seed pearls, and are of little value. One of the most remarkable pearls of which we have any account was bought by Tavernier, in Arabia, for the enormous sum of £110,000. It is pear shaped, regular, and without a blemish; the diameter is sixty-three hundredths of an inch at the largest part, and the length from two to three inches.