Union and American.

BY F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO.

Daily, $14; Tri-Weekly, $7; Weekly, $3.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1866.

OUR OUTSIDE PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.—Report of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON on the Workings of the Freedmen's Bureau—A New Source of Oil—The Philadelphia Convention.

FOURTH PAGE.—A Little Sunbeam—Bishop SOULE, etc.

ITEMS OF GENERAL NEWS.

—Gold closed in New York yesterday at 1.48⅞.

—KOSSUTH has announced to Count BISMARK, that the Hungarians will proclaim Prince FERDINAND CHARLES King of Hungary, should they obtain their independence.

—A special messenger has been sent to New York, from Washington, to give a proper reception to the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, and to tender her the hospitalities of our Government. She has accepted an invitation to visit Washington, and is expected there in a few days.

—In Mobile, the women, instead of being sent to the lock-up are assigned to the chain-gang as washerwomen and cooks.

—The Postmaster at Washington, D. C., it is understood, is to be removed, and one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer* will be appointed in his place.

—Professor AGASSIZ has presented to the city of Boston a South American ostrich, which is now occupying a portion of Deer Park, on the Common, where he is attracting great attention.

—The tract of land which the Government purchased near Vicksburg lately, as a cemetery for the dead of the Union army, cost $90,000.

—Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, selected, some few days ago, by the State central committee as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, has declined to accept. Judge VOS TRUMP has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Fairfield district, Ohio. VOS TRUMP was formerly and old line Whig, but recently acted with the Democrats.

—The long contemplated monument in memory of Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK, who was killed in a duel with Judge TERRY, several years ago, is now completed, and will be erected, surmounted by a fine bust, in Lone Mountain Cemetery, San Francisco. It cost $17,000.

—The MACON (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger* says, the first bale of new cotton was received at the warehouse of HARDEMAN & SPARKS, on the 4th inst. It was from the plantation of P. W. JONES, of Dougherty county, and has been purchased by citizens of Macon, and shipped as a present to President JOHNSON.

—Returns from fifteen counties of North Carolina give 4,607 votes in favor of, and 4,101 votes against, the new State Constitution. It will probably be adopted.

—The eclectic physicians of Georgia will hold a Medical Convention at Atlanta, on the first day of October.

—The Mexican Minister received official information that the Mexican Government had taken into consideration the offer which SANTA ANNA had made of his services to President JUAREZ, and had decided to reject them.

—The Texas Legislature met at Austin on Monday. The House is fully organized. The inauguration of Governor THROCKMORTON was to take place on the 9th inst. No business would be transacted until his message was received.

—Cholera has broken out among the negroes at LAWTON'S place, near BRANDOCK'S Point, near Savannah, Ga. Twelve deaths have occurred since Monday, including two whites.

—W. H. RUSSELL, war correspondent of the London *Times*, will shortly publish a novel entitled "The Adventures of Dr. BRADY; or, the City and the Camp."

—BISMARK, the great Prussian, on whom all European eyes are now centered, rejoices in the name of CHARLES OTTO VON BISMARK auf Schonhausen und Kniephof. The Austrians call him "Old Bis" for short.

—Mr. MAGUIRE, member of the British Parliament, is engaged in writing a work upon the Irish in America. He is a fervent Roman Catholic, and his book will be written from a thoroughly Irish standpoint.

—Prince METTERNICH, who has had the contents of his cellars at Johannisberg removed to Paris, has, it is said, among his liquid treasures, some bottles of the famous Rosenwein, which were given by the town of Bremen to his father after the signing of the treaty of Vienna. These few bottles, according to the arbitrary value set upon them, are in themselves a princely fortune, each bottle being worth upward of a million francs, or about $200,000!

—Atlanta was visited by a destructive fire on Sunday night, involving a loss of $60,000. A row of wooden buildings on Pryor street was consumed; also a fine edifice called the Phenix Building.

—At Tipton, Missouri, on the 28th ult., Rev. HARVEY CHAPIN, Presbyterian minister, aged sixty years, and late of Michigan, was burned to death by the accidental catching fire of his dwelling-house. Himself and three children were at one time safe from danger, but, in the anxiety to reach a trunk sitting at the head of the stairs, and containing a small amount of gold, he fell with the burning stairs, and in a moment more the entire roof fell upon him.

—Fatal cases of cholera are reported at Davenport, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois.

—The yield of grapes at Kelly's Island this season will not exceed half of last year's. The fruit will be fine in quality.

—A Washington dispatch says: "No information has reached Gen. GRANT'S headquarters with regard to Gen. BAIRD having been relieved from military command at New Orleans."

—Attorney General STANBERRY is appointed to discharge the duties of Secretary of State during the absence of Secretary SEWARD.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Post* photographs HENRY STANBERRY, the Attorney General of the United States, thus: He "measures about six feet, is spare and lean in figure, wears a high stock and stiff standing collar of the old style. CRUIKSHANK has drawn such a figure for DICKENS a hundred times. His hair is gray, his eyes also, but very dark gray. His features are very strongly marked, yet not sharp. His voice is powerful and pleasant and he manages it well, avoiding that monotony of tone too much affected by men of his profession. His manners are quiet, dignified and pleasing. In a word, he looks what he is—a lawyer so full of law that when he speaks law seems, like BON ACRE'S courage, to ooze out at his fingers' ends."

A RAILROAD Convention is to be held at Macon, Ga., on the 5th of September, to take into consideration the importance of the construction of the link in the Savannah and Memphis railroad, from Opelika to Tuscumbia. The Board of Trade of Savannah, Macon, Selma, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, are invited to send delegates. This is a first rate enterprise for the country and people between Opelika and Tuscumbia; and if they can get the cities named to build it, they ought to do so, by all means.

BEAST BUTLER has been making a statement to a select circle of Boston friends, in relation to Mayor MONROE, of New Orleans and the events recently transpiring there. His falsehoods are seized by the Radical press and paraded as evidence against the people of that city. Yet we venture that there are a half million of people in the North, who, in a court of justice, would swear they would not believe the word of BUTLER under oath! He is, however, a very proper witness for those who thus use him.

THADDEUS STEVENS is evidently desirous of the honors of Radical martyrdom. When he left Washington for home at the adjournment of Congress, some one inquired: "Well, Mr. STEVENS, how are you this morning?" "Growing weaker and weaker every day, thank God!" was the reply.

OLD TRAD. wants to die in the harness, and ascend into the seventh Radical heaven as a saint, and be worshipped by his followers on earth as coequal with JOHN BROWN and DOSTIE.

IF the poet and artist, BRANNAN, who died the other day in Cincinnati, could speak from his grave he would tell the artists, who met and passed resolutions of respect to his memory, that SHAKESPEARE did not write

"After life's fitful fever
The troubled spirit sleeps well."

It is a vicious paraphrase, and without sense. Spirits are not supposed to sleep.

THE right man in the right place—MARK *Lemon* as editor of the London *Punch*.

A FIELD of promise—CYRUS W.

THE BUREAU.

The final report of Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON of the condition and management of the Freedmen's Bureau cannot fail to elicit the serious attention of the country. The conduct of many of the Commissioners and their employees is such as to demand the most rigid examination. Whilst the Government has lost hundreds of thousands, if not millions, by the loose and irresponsible manner of keeping accounts, it is plain that in the peculiar and arbitrary management of the freedmen's affairs, the negroes have lost fully as much more. Many of the agents, instead of consulting the interests of the negroes, have set out to make fortunes for themselves—partly by the ill-paid or unrequited labor of the blacks, or by fines imposed for delinquencies. If not in all its parts, at least to a very great extent, the Bureau is found to be very rotten. It requires all the drawers be taken out and a careful and patient fumigation. The sooner the better.

WE know of no issue between the people of this city, the decision of which requires a resort to mob-law or violence. If there be those who desire it on either side, we are sure the mass of public sentiment is not with them. The real fighting people of this country on both sides of the late conflict have had enough of that species of experience. What is now most to be desired is peace. The clearly defined rights of any portion of the people should not be wantonly trampled upon, and we sincerely trust will not be. Our friends of the late Confederacy have generally borne themselves with a prudence and dignity in keeping with their honor, their elevation of character, and their sincerity of purpose. We trust that they will not be swayed from the right line of their good judgment and firm intent. A circle of two hundred feet diameter would comfortably hold all the mobocrats in this city and county, if they were identified and set off at this moment. They expect, doubtless, to increase their numbers by constant effort, and they may succeed ultimately, if the substantial reflecting men of all opinions do not set their faces against it.

JUDGE GAUT, of this city, who presided over the District Convention held on the 4th inst., in this ciiy, has been assailed by the Radical press for the utterance of the following remark. We quote from our report of August 5th:

"He said that those who came home from the rebel army and took the amnesty oath, or had been pardoned by the President, were entitled to all the privileges and immunities of an American citizen under the Constitution, and were far more loyal, and were better friends to the Government than those who were making themselves so conspicuous in their efforts for the disfranchisement of their fellow-countrymen."

This statement in its full import Judge GAUT avows, and is willing to defend. The perversions to which it has been subjected he does not propose to notice, further than to give them a flat, unequivocal denial.

The first part of this assertion is a legal fact which nobody but a Radical will deny; the second is an opinion, which does credit alike to Judge GAUT's head and heart.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—We learn arrangements have recently been entered into between the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, of North Carolina, and the South Carolina railroad and the Georgia railroad, by which through passenger trains will be run daily between Wilmington, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga. Passengers, baggage and mails will be carried daily without being disturbed or changed between these points. The most luxurious sleeping cars, built expressly for this line, will be in these trains. The cars are both day and night cars. The passenger need not change his place from Atlanta to Wilmington, N.C., and has no trouble about baggage or transfers; and further, has a most luxurious bed to sleep on in the sleeping cars. Through passengers can get in these cars at Augusta or any other point on the route. The arrangement commenced on the 4th of August. Passengers going North and taking this route, and also going up Chesapeake Bay, do not lose any night's rest from Atlanta to New York, and even to Boston.

THE Murfreesboro *Monitor*, of last week, charged Mr. ELLIOTT, Representative of Rutherford county, who voted for the constitutional amendment, with having undertaken to raise a cavalry regiment for the Confederate service in 1861. Mr. ELLIOTT denied it, and the *Monitor* of yesterday proves it by Dr. JOHN GANNAWAY, whose reputation for veracity is amply sufficient to settle the question.

It is a little singular that the bitterest Radicals of the South, are generally those who were the warmest friends of the South in the outset of the war, and who did least to preserve the Union, after the occupation of their respective States by the Federal armies.

THE HATTON FUND.

From the Lebanon Herald.]

We are informed by A. B. MARTIN, Esq., Secretary of the HUTTON fund, that over $1,500 have been collected up to the present date and that the agents for several counties in the State have not reported. It is supposed when all that has been collected is reported, there will be upwards of $2,500.

The following is an extract from a letter to Maj. BOSTICK, from O. F. PRESCOTT, Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of Tennessee. It will be seen that numbers of this Order in West Tennessee, have responded nobly to the call:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 3, 1866.—THOS. H. BOSTICK:—*Dear Sir*:—It affords me pleasure to enclose you a check for $226 50. Amount contributed by Bolivar Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., $176 50; Memphis Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., $25; Chickasaw Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., $25. The calls on us are very frequent in our city. I hope you may be able yet to save Mrs. HATTON her property. I may receive something more from other Lodges. * * * *

Yours in F. L. & T.
O. F. PRESCOTT, G. M.,

NOT TO BE PAID FOR.—We notice in the Knoxville *Messenger of Peace*, a paragraph taken from the Chattanooga *Union* of a recent date, which says that the horses of the 1st and 9th Tennessee regiments of Confederate cavalry, that were seized at London, East Tennessee, after the surrender, are not to be paid for. It will be remembered that a special Board was convened several months since, to examine into and report upon the right of the Federal Commander of the Department of East Tennessee, at that time, to dismount and appropriate to the use of the Government the horses of the Confederates who surrendered at Loudon

It was our understanding that the Board did nothing, owing to the fact that no claims were presented by those losing stock as above indicated. We can't see where the *Union* obtained its information.

Gen. BASIL DUKE is now engaged in writing a history of the life and military services of Gen. MORGAN, and he requests us to say that he will be thankful to any member of the command for any memoranda or a record of any incidents illustrating the military life and services of their General. Thousands of anecdotes of his activity, humanity, courage, etc., were familiar to his soldiers, and of many of these Gen. DUKE has no record. They would add much interest to the biography. Manuscripts sent to or left at this office will reach General DUKE by a sure hand.—*Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.*

GENEROUS DONATION.—Mr. HENRY B. BOTTOMS, upon whose place the battle of Perryville was fought, and where so many gallant Southern spirits yielded up their lives in the cause of their country, has set apart a portion of the battle-field as a cemetery, and at his own expense has put around it a substantial stone fence, and laid off the ground handsomely in squares and walks and planted roses and evergreens within the enclosure.

EAST TENNESSEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Radical Persecutions—The Intolerance of the Courts—Good Citizens indicted for robbery and sent to the Penitentiary—How Juries are made—Crops, etc., etc.

Correspondence of the Union and American.]

NEWPORT, EAST TENNESSEE, Aug. 2.—Through the kindness of a friend, a copy of your paper reached me at this place, and I assure you I was much pleased with the conservatism and elevated tone that pervade its colums, as well as the neatness and perfection of its mechanical execution. It came as a ray of light, and as the messenger of peace and good will into a section enshrouded in the despest gloom. The embers of the late terrible contest are kept aglow, and the shadow of war seems still to brood over us like some horrible spectre evoked from the regions of despair. The energies of the people are benumbed, and they gloomily and despondingly look to a future that seems to promise nothing better than the present. Some Union men are strenuous and persistent in keeping alive the hatred and bitterness engendered by the late war.

Charity, generosity, and magnanimity, seems not to be component parts of their moral composition. Hatred, persecution, and oppression of a fallen and helpless foe are only congenial with their natures. In the day that tried men's souls, such persons, as a general thing, were not found on the front, battling for the "glorious Union"—or for a cause they now say was far dearer to them than life. Show me a man that went into the Federal army from principle and as an honest patriot, and demeaned himself as a brave soldier, and honest gentleman, and I will show you a man, who is not now hunting down "rebels." He is willing to to forget the mournful past, and treat as gentleman, those who met him on the field of battle as honest patriots, struggling heroically for what they deemed right.

Circuit Court has been in session here for several days, presided over by Judge SWAN. The criminal docket is very large—some of the best men of the country having their names enrolled thereon as robbers and felons.

It seems that Southern men are pursued with the law until all are broken up, run off, or sent to the penetentiary. Our Grand Juries are composed entirely of Union men, and it is next to impossible to get a Southern man on a jury, that is to try us for life or liberty; the prosecuting attorney challenges all such. Our situation is very unfortunate, and I might add almost deplorable, for we are nearly all liable to be sent to the penitentiary according to the rulings of the court. Two ex-rebels were tried on yesterday, on an indictment, charging them with robbing a Union man of his gun. The evidence adduced on behalf of the State showed that the two man went to their neighbor's house and told him that they had come after his gun. The man told them where it was, and they took it and left, not using a word of insult, or manifesting the least violence, or molesting a single thing else in the house. This occurred in the early part of the winter 1861, at which time there was what was termed a rebellion in this county against the Confederacy, which created intense excitement.

The people had been ordered by the Governor of the State to deliver up their guns for the public defence to an agent, and Capt. GORMAN and his company was ordered here for carrying the law into effect. A collision occurred, and many of the citizens rushed to arms. A furor of excitement was up; the Southern men took the guns of Union men under a general order, and many of them were taken or given up. Under these circumstance, and in the midst of the excitement, the two men before mentioned took the gun, not for their own use or benefit, but for the use of the C. S. A. They proposed to adduce proof of this fact, but were denied the privilege. They proved that they paid the man full value for his gun. They also proved a character without stain or blemish. All felt that there would certainly be an acquittal, notwithstanding they were not permitted to prove that there ever existed a Confederate authority. The jury retired and soon returned a verdict of guilty and five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Southern men were seized with terror and alarm; more deep, intense feeling I have never seen manifested. All felt deeply for the unfortunate men, who has only done that which was at that time in accord with the general sentiment of Southern people. I will venture that nine-tenths of both armies committed deeds far more reprehensible than this, and more worthy to blast and ruin their reputations and bring deep, inconsolable sorrow on their families. Alas! alas! the drama now being enacted has no parallel in history. A eulogy upon the glorious Union, bitter, withring, unsparing denunciations of rebels and traitors, is the kind of speeches fulminated in the courts of justice, when some poor, but honest rebel is being tried for all that is dear to him in life. Stir up against him all the deep prejudices engendered by the war. No lawyer will or dare not say a word in defense of the causes which prompted him to bid adieu to home and family, and go and stand for four long, cheerless, dreadful years amid carnage and blood.

Thousands of men are so cruel-hearted, so utterly devoid of all the gentle and tender sympathies of the human soul, as to rejoice at the sight of "rebels" marching to the penitentiary, simply because they have been rebels. Many large damage suits have been brought in this court against "rebels," none of which have, as yet, been tried.

The prospects for a large corn crop are very flattering, nothwithstanding the great and unprecedented quantity of rain in the months of May and June. Wheat was tolerably fair, and in fact everything has given us a good yield. JUSTICE.

PROSPECTS OF FURTHER BLOODSHED IN NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of last Monday, has the following:

The rumors which have prevailed for the past two or three days, concerning a general uprising on the part of the black population against the whites, created a great deal of uneasiness. It would be folly on our part to even attempt to give an outline of all these rumors, it is sufficient to state that they were important enough to demand the serious consideration of both the civil and military authorities. From every indication and report, the proposed attack and massacre was expected to commence last night and continue throughout to-day, so that another bloody Monday might succeed the one just past.

The Sabbath, however, was permitted to pass off without any general disturbance, and our citizens turned out as usual and engaged in all the recreation offered on this day. Every thing that run on wheels in the shape of a railway car seemed to be crowded from morning till night, and go where you would, there was a constant jam. The day passed off pleasantly enough, and many are thankful that they were not aroused from their slumbers last night to suppress violence and bloodshed.

But the hour for "action" was not restricted to yesterday or last night, but may have been postponed until to-night. We have little apprehension, however, that such a fiendish attempt will be undertaken by the blacks, even though it is rumored they are still urged on by a number of the black-hearted but white conventionists who have been released on bail. Thwarted in their mad schemes and exasperated to desperation, they feel that they "have nothing to lose, and everything to gain" by whatever they may engage in. It is said several consultations were had in the upper portion of Jefferson City during the past week by the few who were fortunate enough to escape from the Mechanics' Institute, with no other injury to them than a dirty suit of clothes (owing to the place they selected to conceal themselves,) and a big scare. What damning schemes they may have succeeded in hatching, of course are not yet known.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTY IN TAZEWELL.—On Monday last a serious difficulty occurred at the county seat of Claiborne, between ALEXANDER FULLINGTON and HOUSTON SEWELL, which it is expected will prove fatal to both. The affray had its origin in a political discussion, in which harsh epithets were said to have been quite freely exchanged, when pistols were finally resorted to, and each received mortal wounds. We learn that other parties took sides with their respective favorites, when the shooting became general and about fifty shots were fired, but no one sustained any injury in addition to the principal participants, who, as we have stated were mortally wounded. FULLINGTON was a Conservative, and a former soldier in the Union army, and SEWELL a Radical.

AT the election in North Carolina last week, for the ratification or rejection of the new Constitution, only fifty-six votes were polled at Raleigh, forty-one for and fifteen against ratification.

STATE NEWS.

The Clarksville *Chronicle*, of Friday has the following:

—Just as we are about going to press, we learn from Mr. GOODHUE, Superintendent of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, that the line will be open through on Monday, the 13th inst. Two through express trains each way daily—without change of cars. Trains North will leave Clarksville at 5.05, A. M., and 3.35, P. M., making close connection at State Line for Nashville.

Trains South will leave Clarksville at 1.05, P. M., and 2.05, A. M.

—Except in one or two spots, the late rains have been general throughout this section. In consequence the crops promise most abundantly. We have heard of some farmers complaining of damage to wheat from the rains, but these complaints are confined to few, and where there are grounds for them, we think the damage scarcely appreciable. Others speak of their tobacco Frenching from too frequent rains. But, altogether, from our own observation, and that of others more experienced than ourselves, the crops of all kinds, though smaller than usual from the difficulty of getting hands and their inferior labor, as large a yield for the amount planted, as we have ever seen in any season.

—The contract for building the upper Red river bridge, has been let to ALLEN J. HARRISON, and will be speedily completed.

—The Lebanon *Herald*, of yesterday, furnishes the following:

Up to the present time some four hundred and fifty voters have been registered. Over two hundred certificates were issued last Monday.

—Our enterprising fellow-townsman, Mr. D. W. GASKILL, has succeeded, after much thought and labor, in producing a picture which, for beauty, excellence and endurance, surpasses anything of the kind we have seen. The new picture has been named the Metalograph, and is, as the name indicates, taken on a metal plate, and can be duplicated in the same manner as the photograph.

—MR. ALLEGOOD WOOLARD, died at his residence near this place on the 7th instant, after having attained the age of 105 years. Mr. WOOLARD was born in North Carolina, and in early life was a sailor. Some sixty or seventy years ago he quitted his sailor's life and removed to Wilson county, where he has since resided. He was the head of a very large family, all of whom, we believe, reside in this county.

—We are informed that MRS. REED, a mother of ELI REED, aged ninety-one years, walked a mile to take dinner with her son one day last week. Mrs. REED is, and has been for many years, in the enjoyment of perfect health and bids fair now to outlive many who come into the word when she had already attained an advanced age.

—The Memphis correspondent of the *Herald* says, "our war-eagle, Gen. FORREST, has leased the splendid Overton Hotel, on Union street, for ten years, and proposes to divide his time between that and farming."

The Shelbyville *Union* of yesterday, says:

Our distinguished Representative in Congress from this district arrived at his home in this place on Sunday last. Our people met him with a hearty greeting, and all were glad to see him looking (as he ever does) so remarkably well. He speaks hopefully of public affairs. The people are exceedingly anxious to hear a public account of his stewardship, and we hope that he will designate an early day for addressing the people. In the present state of the public mind we think this much is due to the people.

—In our last issue we chronicled the progress of a religious revival at Salem in this county. The revival closed on Monday last with one hundred and seventy converts.

The Winchester *Home Journal* of yesterday says:

There is a big meeting going on at the Methodist church—at least there are plenty of big preachers in attendance. We listened, on Thursday night, to a highly interesting sermon from Dr. BALDWIN. We have no doubt there will be many able sermons during the meeting. The ministers in attendance are the preachers in charge—Dr. BALDWIN, Dr. GREEN, and the presiding elder, Rev. Mr. WHITTEN. It is a quarterly meeting.

The Cleveland *Banner*, of yesterday, says:

The price of this article has declined in this market—purchasers are now only paying $2 per bushel.

The editor of the *Banner*, describing a trip to Meigs county, says:

Over at Decatur this week—didn't stay long—PETE MOUNGER was there—the town couldn't contain two such *potty* men at the same time, and so we left. Crops between here and there are suffering much for rain—not so much as they are in Bradley, however. In our passage to the good Democratic county of Meigs, we touched at Athens—the fleanest place out of doors—BILL OWENS and CAPT. HOWE are now running the town, and a nice run they are making of it—tried to get us to help them, but told the worthy proprietors "we couldn't see it." Too many dairies and smoke-houses being robbed to suit us—we are not only honest but truthful. While at Decatur we stopped with MRS. LEUTY, who keeps a first-rate hotel and charges very moderate bills. If you go that way, and want something good to eat, call on MRS. LEUTY.

—The Athens *Press* of Friday, says: On last Monday night, about 12 or 1 o'clock, the new church, erected by the freedmen of this place, and used by them for their school-house, was fired, and burned to the ground. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Bristol *News*, of Friday, brings us the following:

We learn from the farmers of this county that the cholera is playing sad havoc with their hogs. This is to be regretted as a surplus would help to bring a supply of greenbacks into the country.

—Notwithstanding the scarcity of money and the general cry of hard times, we notice that the spirit of improvement has not abated any. Four or five commodious business houses, besides several residences, are going up, and will soon be ready for occupation.

—This section was visited by a heavy storm of rain and hail on Saturday evening last, the latter cutting the corn smartly in some places. During the storm, we learn, a man by the name of DICKERSON was killed by lightning, on Judge CAMPBELL'S farm, eight miles east of this place. He was in the meadow mowing at the time, where he, and the two mules that were drawing the mower, were found dead after the storm was over.

TENNESSEE DELEGATION TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.—John Baxter, of Knox; John S. Brien, of Davidson; Jordan Stokes, of Wilson; J. W. Leftwick, of Shelby. Alternates—J. Netherland, of Hawkins; E. H. East, of Davidson; John Lellyett, of Davidson; Charles B. Church, of Shelby; John Williams, G. M. Hazen, of Knox.

FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.—W. B. Carter and N. G. Taylor, of Carter, Geo. Netherland, of Sullivan. Dr. Wm. Sevier and Col. Telford, of Washington; Col. R. A. Crawford, Rev. J. Hollsinger, and Hon. D. T. Patterson, of Greene; A. A. Kyle and Jas. White, of Hawkins; Hon. James Shultz, of Cocke; William McFarland, of Jefferson; John F. Noe and James James, of Grainger.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Delegates: Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Knox; A. Blizzard, of McMinn. Alternates: E. Gaut, of Bradley; Wm. Rodgers, of Knox.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Gen. Jas. G. Spears, Asa Faulkner, of Warren; and J. H. Hughes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates: Hon. Edmund Cooper, of Bedford; Hon. W. P. Hickerson, of Coffee. Alternates: Hon. E. H. Ewing, of Rutherford; Jos. H. Thompson, Esq., of Bedford.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates: Ex-Gov. W. B. Campbell, of Wilson; Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, of Rutherford. Alternates: S. S. House, Esq., of Williamson; Hon. James Whitworth, of Davidson; Hon. Thos. Barry, of Sumner; John Woodward, Esq., of Robertson; Gen. S. R. Anderson, of Davidson.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—Delegates, Hon. D. B. Thomas, of Humphreys, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Maury. Alternates: T. W. Keesee, Esq., of Maury, G. C. Breed, Esq., of Montgomery.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Hon. Em. Etheridge, W. J. Hurt, Esq. Alternates: Nelson I. Hess, Col. J. A. Rogers.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Hon. J. W. Leftwich, of Shelby, Gen. P. B. Glenn, of Fayette, Hon. S. P. Walker, of Shelby, Hon. W. H. Stephens, of Madison, Capt. Dan. Able, of Shelby, Capt. Geo. T. Hubbard, of Shelby, Col. John McClellan, of Tipton, Capt. A. T. Lacey, of Shelby, Hon. John Martin, of Shelby, Rolf S. Saunders, Esq., of Shelby, Col. Sam. Tate, of Shelby, Col. Jno. F. Mills, of Shelby, Maj. J. H. Bills, of Hardeman, P. C. Bethel, Esq., of Shelby, Hon. A. A. Freeman, of Haywood, Col. W. D. Ferguson, of Shelby, Col. A. H. Douglass, of Shelby, Col. Moses White, of Shelby, W. P. Grace, Esq., of Shelby.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOON DISPATCHES.

THE DISPATCHES OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BY THE CABLE.

Consternation in the English Parliament.

Another Gunpowder Plot.

Affairs on the Continent.

Seizure of Blockade Runners.

The Laying of the Gulf Cable.

STATE AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The morning papers have the following dispatches from Europe by the cable:

LONDON, Aug. 9.—There is great excitement here this evening at a supposed attempt to blow up the two houses of Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. The members of Parliament have visions of another GUY FAWKES gunpowder plot.

The deaths from cholera in London during the last week were one thousand and fifty-three, and from diarrhœa three hundred and forty-one.

BERLIN, August 8.—General Wanterford, having attended a military council, had a favorable audience of the King last Saturday, on a special mission to St. Petersburg. Referring to the same, the official journal, the Provincial, of this evening, says: "Russia, by her position as a great power, and also on account of her numerous family ties with the German States, takes a lively interest in the German question. The relations between Russia and Prussia might suggest to Russia the expediency and desirability of making confidential communications to the Cabinet in Berlin, in relation to the views entertained by the Czar's government upon the recent steps adopted by Prussia. Any apprehensions respecting the attitude attributed to Prussia by certain German journals will, in all probability, speedily prove to be groundless.

The same journal hopes that the Prussian Legislative Chambers, by passing the bill of indemnity, will end the conflict with the Government.

Herr Hal and Baron Varest are selected members from Berlin to the Legislative Chambers.

The deputies hold that the Order of the Black Eagle should be conferred on Gen. VON ROON and Gen. Baron MALSKI.

Yesterday, in the upper House of the Legislature, a letter was read from the Count of Westphalia, declaring his oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia, and his duty as a Federal Prince no longer binding on him, since his Majesty had withdrawn from the German Confederation.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have presented an address to the Crown Prince of Prussia, sympathizing with him in his affliction caused by the death of his infant son, and eulogizing the war, glory and achievements in behalf of Prussia, in the part pertaining to the Prince. The Crown Prince, in returning thanks, pointed to the various prospects about to be realized, which would fulfill the just hopes of Prussia and the nation.

FLORENCE, Italy, Aug. 8.—There was a severe storm on the Adriatic yesterday, by which several vessels of the Italian fleet were damaged. The Italian ram Offendatore, who sunk in the port Averana, saved her crew.

The term for the suspension of hostilities has been prolonged. The peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will take place at Prague. Count BARIL and Gen. MONALU will be the Italian plenipotentiaries.

London advices received to-day, announce that the truce between Austria and Italy has been extended ten days. The latest telegrams from the Continent to-day, indicate no change in the aspect of affairs, and the Italian position remains unchanged.

PARIS, August 8.—The Chevaliers NEVA and ARTUON have returned here.

The Emperor expects, it is supposed, partly to retain his connection with the present critical condition of Italian affairs.

Rumors of an increase of the effective strength of the French army in Algeria are denied.

The Empress of Mexico arrived at St. Narrazre to-day in the Imperial steamer. The Empress EUGENIA is going to meet her to-morrow.

MADRID, August 8.—The payment of taxes in advance is continued, and the government expects to balance its accounts with the Bank of Spain before the 15th of September.

QUEENSTOWN, August 8.—The steamship City of Paris, Captain KENNEDY, from New York, Saturday, July 28th, for Liverpool, arrived here on the 7th inst., and proceeded on her voyage.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.—The officers of the British custom service seized six blockade runners at this port on behalf of the United States Government.

The ship Starlight, Captain BUSH, which sailed from Hong Kong, May 20th, for Shanghai, was lost in the China Sea. No date is given.

The North Carolina Election—Train Attacked by a Mob.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A special Raleigh telegram states that the returns from twenty-three counties give, for the Constitution, 5,188, and against it, 6,259. Sixty-three counties are yet to hear from. The result is doubtful.

A special to the Tribune, from Harrisburg, reports an attack on a train containing Gov. CURTIN, Gov. GEARY, and ladies, and a party of soldiers, at York. Fire arms were discharged, and stones and other missiles thrown at the train. Several soldiers were wounded. The train was stopped, and the soldiers went after the attacking party, who fled.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The steamer Stars and Stripes brings Havana dates of the 4th. Several extensive fires had occurred. Among the losses is the Lavoo Hotel; loss $100,000; insured for $50,000. The cooperage, sugar and molasses warehouse of SAFFORD & CAUNOVIOT, at Cardenas, were burnt, inflicting a loss of $40,000.

Raising the Old Cable.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A dispatch which was received from Superintendent Mackay midnight, dated at Aspy Bay to-night, states that the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Aspy Bay to Port Aubuque was under run by him to a depth of 75 fathoms. That portion of it lying in water over 60 fathoms deep was found imbedded in the mud and was in a splendid state of preservation. It was found to have been broken in two places by the anchors of fishing vessels. It was spliced at a distance of thirteen miles from her shore, but night becoming very dark, with a high gale accompanied by rain and a heavy sea, they were compelled to cut the cable, under Cape North, where it was safely buoyed in thirty fathoms water.

Mr. Mackay states that we shall await a fine day to land the shore end. The cable tests well, and there is not the least defect in it.

New York will soon be in satisfactory telegraph communication with London.

HEART'S CONTENT, August 8.—Her Majesty's ship Terrible and the steamer Albany left on Wednesday morning, 1st inst., and the Great Eastern and Medway sailed at nine o'clock Thursday morning. The vessels are fully supplied with coal and provisions.

The members of the expedition are determined to recover and complete the cable of 1865, if it be possible. The Great Eastern has 8,000 tons of coal and six months provisions.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Inauguration of Gov. Throckmorton.—Patriotic Address to the People of Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 10.—Governor THROCKMORTON'S inaugural was delivered yesterday morning. It occupies about two columns. He reviews the political and material condition of the State; feels depressed with the difficulties which lie before him, but says yet with proper conduct on our part I do not despair of receiving liberal and generous treatment from our Northern countrymen. I cannot believe that the land of FRANKLIN, HANCOCK, ADAMS, HAMILTON, JAY, WEBSTER, and so many other patriots is no longer the land of the good and great, or that their lessons of unselfish devotion to country are forgotten; or when the storm of passion subsides and its fury is expended reason and and justice, tempered with magnanimity, and a generous regard of every section of the Union will again resume their sway.

The true men of the country have a noble incentive to enter the work of re-union; in the bonds of affection and mutual confidence the hearts of our countrymen are changed by war; the generous policy and liberality of the President has deeply touched the tenderest chords of the Southern heart; sentiments of love and veneration for the government of our fathers have been aroused by it—sentiments that had long slumbered. Kindness and mercy have been far more potent in promulgating fidelity to the Union in a few short months than could have been effected by bayonets, confiscation and the gallows. He believes the great mass of the Northern people desire to treat us as brothers, and it is his desire to show that efforts are now being made by the Southern people for peace and restoration.

He reviews the suffering, privations and dangers endured by Southern people in behalf of a cause they considered just and holy; shows how sincerely the people have kept faith with their renewed allegiance; has been identified with Texas a quarter of a century; has mingled with the people and claims to be able to speak for them; a people who have won the respect and admiration of the world, for their chivalry, high character and fortitude will not be doubted by generous and brave spirits.

When they assert their loyalty and policy, will be disclaimed by exact pursuance to all classes of men whose political faith, religious creed, race and color, it is a duty we owe alike to ourselves and humanity to enact laws that reserve the freed people the full protection of all the rights of person and property, guaranteed them by our amended constitution. The time is not far distant, in my judgment, when the black people will be convinced that their best friends are those with whom they have sported in youth, and who have cared for them since infancy.

He takes broad grounds in favor of sustaining the public credit and due obedience to the constitution and laws of the General Government, with a firm and just maintainence of ehe State in expansion policy, public progress, &c. He briefly reviewed his course anterior to secession discord. As I was, and still am, to that Government which the blood of my ancestors had contributed to rear for the protection of the rights of all, and accustomed from my earliest boyhood to lean upon the flag of the Union as the proudest symbol of freedom. I turned with horror from the bloody vision of civil war that caowded in my sight, but looked with scarcely less dread on the entertained power of coercion.

He followed the fortunes of the majority of his fellow-citizens and shared their fate. Those identified with him in opposition who sustained the Government, he accords the credit of pure and patriotic motives. The most sacred duty is now for all to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony; that our people desire these and are worthy of restoration on just and liberal terms. He appeals to the Legislature to co-operate with him in the great work; points them to the cares of Texas, her patriotic heroes and statesmen, and urges unselfish devotion to country, moderation and forbearance in an enlarged character for those who differ with us, appeals to reason and noble impulses and not vituperation and abuse, which will produce the great end we disire, invoking the aid of Providence and trusting that He will incline the hearts of the American people aright, he enters upon his duties.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

The Helena Riot to be Investigated—Resignation of Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Washington special dispatches say the President has ordered a full investigation of the reported riot at Helena, Arkansas. The only information received here of it is that contained in the Associated Press dispatch. The Freedmen's Bureau Agent for Arkansas and the Indian Territory calls for rations for 35,000 whites and five thousand freedmen. Information has been received from an Indian agent in Montana that satisfactory treaties have been made with the tribes of Indians in the upper country.

J. Wilson has been put in charge of the general land office—he was chief clerk in the Department. Over twenty of the most efficient and essential clerks in the Treasury Department have tendered their