ARKANSAS STATE GAZETTE AND DEMOCRAT.

C. C. DANLEY, Editor. "ERROR ceases to be dangerous, when REASON is free to combat it." W. F. HOLTZMAN, Publisher.

GAZETTE, VOL. XXXVIII. DEMOCRAT, VOL. XII. | LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1857. | DEMOCRAT, NO. [illegible] GAZETTE, NO. [illegible]

THE GAZETTE AND DEMOCRAT, BY DANLEY & HOLTZMAN, Is published at Little Rock, every Saturday morning, at FOUR DOLLARS a year, which may be discharged by the payment of THREE DOLLARS in six months, or $2.50 strictly, in advance.

The names of no new subscribers will be entered unless payment be made in advance, or guaranteed by some person of known responsibility.

Subscription and advertising are different departments; and advertisers, who are not subscribers, are never furnished with the paper gratis—except the first number in which their publications appear.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For each square, of 10 lines or less, one dollar for the first; and every [illegible] for each continuation. Contracts by the Year. [illegible] Standing Advertisements. [illegible] Personal advertisements charged double. Advertisers by the year will be restricted to their legitimate business.

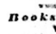
Memphis Advertisements.

W. H. DeSHONG, Artist,
HAS opened his GALLERY on the corner of Main and Adams streets, opposite the Worsham House, where he is prepared, with the latest improvements to execute MELAINOTYPES, AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, and all styles of Pictures, in the most improved and artistic manner. Citizens and strangers will consult their own interests in visiting his Gallery, and procuring the best style of Pictures. Satisfaction given in all cases, and charges moderate. Remember DeSHONG'S GALLERY, on Main street, opposite Worsham House, Memphis, Tennessee.
Artists furnished with all kind of goods pertaining to every branch of the Art, at trade prices.
Nov. 8, 1856. 15—tf.

R. F. LOONEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, Main Street, [between Madison and Monroe,] MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. Nov. 8, 1856. 14—

LAMB & UPSHAW, (Successors to S. H. Lamb & Co.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Books and Stationery, Wall Paper, &c., NO. 3, Walker's Block, MEMPHIS, TENN. March 17, 1856. 29—

The Arkansas Hot Springs.



THE public are informed that we have taken the RECTOR HOUSE, at these celebrated Springs, and by the erection of new Bath Houses, and other improvements, have added greatly to such conveniences for WARM BATHING for Invalids as may be desired.
Grateful for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended, we offer to visitors an earnest assurance that no efforts on our part will be wanting to merit their continued confidence.
The buildings of the Hotel have been remodeled upon an EXTENSIVE SCALE, combined with COMFORT and ATTRACTION in all their arrangements.
The thousand miraculous cures performed by the hot bathing at these Springs have astonished the most scientific.
Rheumatism, Paralysis, Scrofula, Syphilis, Chronic Affections, and almost every other species [illegible]
[illegible] Sufficiency of Ice. [illegible] Facilities for Reaching the Springs [illegible]
STIDHAM & AKIN, Proprietors. Feb. 14, 1857. 42—tf.

NOTICE To the Traveling Community.
[illegible] Most Reasonable Terms, [illegible] A DAILY LINE [illegible] A Tri-Weekly Line from Little Rock to Napoleon, [illegible] Fare to Napoleon $7.50. [illegible]

"Live and let Live." LIVERY STABLE [illegible]

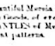
Something Rich, Rare and Racy, at HEZEKIAH'S Emporium of Fashion! Gentlemen's Clothing, [illegible] Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. [illegible] Perfect Fits Warranted! [illegible] H. E. HEZEKIAH. May 23, 1857.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream! [illegible]

Embroideries. ALSO—a large addition to his varied stock of Embroideries, [illegible] April 25, 1857. D. B. MANDEL.

FULTON'S EMPORIUM!
FIFTEEN YEARS IN LITTLE ROOK!
And the Most Beautiful Stock ever yet Brought to this City—READ:

"The Jewelry Department!"



GOLD HUNTING Lever Watches, from Fifty to Three Hundred Dollars; Silver Lever, Lepine and Swiss Watches, from $12 to $75; Diamonds set in every style, from $10 to $600; Cameos, Mosaics, Coral, and solid Gold Rings; PINS and BRACELETS TO MATCH or separately. Rings, Lockets, Fob, Vest and Guard Chains. Thimbles, Pencils and Pens, Silver Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Tumblers, Forks, &c., &c., &c.
This stock has not its equal in the Southern Country for **Price** and **Quality**, and I warrant every article to be as I represent it, or no sale, and 10 per cent. less than they can be had for in New Orleans.

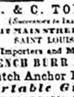
"The Ladies' Department."
Beautiful Moreia Antique, Chene, Plaid, Plain, Brocade, Cashmere, Merino, DeLaines and other Dress Goods, of every hue and color.
MANTLES of Moreia Antique and Cloth—Gray, Black and Brown colors, various shapes and elegant patterns.

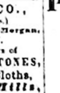
One dozen Beautiful Bonnets,
From the celebrated establishment of Madam May, Philadelphia. Jovan's and Alexander's Gloves of all sizes and colors. Call and see this stock, and don't fail to look at the Embroideries. It will justify a visit.

Youths' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.
Without doubt, this is the most extensive and complete stock in the State—I will not except one thing pertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe, from "his head to his heels," and those living in or visiting the city, should by all means call in before going elsewhere, for I am determined *the price and quality shall be no objection.*
I have, at great expense and trouble, succeeded in getting a young gentleman from Europe, who is complete master of his business, and has charge of the Watch and Clock and Jewelry Repairing Department, and all work done, is *warranted in every particular,* otherwise there is no charge.
The very highest price given for old Gold and Silver, in cash or trade.
D. C. FULTON, *Three Doors above the Anthony House.*
Little Rock, October 11, 1856. 14—

St. Louis Advertisements.
FROM THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY OF JAS. H. DUDDERIDGE, Corner Olive and Main streets, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

MILL FURNISHING. ESTABLISHED IN 1833.





G. & C. TODD & CO., (*Successors to Ira Todd & Sons.*) No. 212 MAIN STREET, cor. of Morgan, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, Importers and Manufacturers of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anchor Bolting Cloths, Portable Grain Mills, PLASTER OF PARIS, MILL PICKS, LEATHER BELTING, MILL SPINDLES, RUBBER BELTING, MILL SCREWS, RUBBER HOSE, REGULATING SCREWS, HEMP PACKING, DAMSEL IRONS, RUBBER, COPPER RIVETS, IRON PROOFSTAFFS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Our assortment of *Mill Material* is the LARGEST in the *United States.* At present we have on hand 250 pairs of MILL STONES. Orders promptly filled, and all articles warranted.
G. & C. TODD & CO. April 4, 1857. 49—1y.

Eagle Foundry. CLARK, RENFREW & CO., Main, Cass and Buchanan streets, ST. LOUIS, MO., MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND MILL MACHINERY, *Page's Portable Saw Mills, Child's Double Portable do.,* BOILERS AND SHEET-IRON WORK. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 9, 1856. 10—1y.

Removal. DALE, ROSS & WITHERS, HAVE removed to their new Iron Building, 219 Market Street, AND 42 Commerce Street. And are now prepared to exhibit the largest and best selected stock of SILK AND FANCY GOODS in the market, selected from the manufactories in Europe, by one of the firm. Philadelphia, July 25, 1856. 9—

Fine Groceries for Southern Families. THOMAS HOPE & CO. No. 122 Chambers street, NEW YORK. (*Established 1828.*) IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in all descriptions of Rare Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, Finest Old Brandies, Superior Old Jamaica, St. Croix and Antigua Rum, Old Holland Gin, and every variety of Fine Imported and Domestic Liquors. CHAMPAGNE—Max Sutaine, Moet & Chandon and Mumm's Imperial, Cabinet and Verzenay [illegible]. CLARET AND SAUTERNE—Including Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Leoville, Larose, Margaux and St. Julien; Chateau and Haut Sauternes. HOCK WINES—of Johannesberger, Marcobrunner, Rudesheimer, Hochheimer, Sparkling Hock and Moselle. SEGARS—of all the choicest varieties, [illegible]. FOREIGN FRUITS—of all kinds, Raisins, Almonds, Prunes, &c. TEAS AND COFFEES—all of the finest qualities. HAMS AND TONGUES—Burlington, Virginia & Westphalia Hams, Smoked & Pickled Tongues. GOSHEN BUTTER—in Firkins, Tubs and Stone Jars. FOREIGN PICKLES—Sauces, Catsups, Sardines, Capers, Olives &c. PRESERVES—East and West India and Domestic. And a full and general assortment of every variety of *Fine Groceries.* New York, March 21, 1857. 27—1y.

FENWERTY HOUSE, *Corner of Barraque and Pagate Sts.,* PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS. THIS beautiful edifice just completed, and magnificently furnished, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. [illegible]

Encourage Home Enterprise. CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS!! [illegible] WILLIAM DRAKE. April 18, 1857.

New Goods! NEWBERN & HUGHES [illegible] April 30, 1857.

Black Challie. JUST opened, a beautiful piece of Black Challie, for Mourning Dresses, at JAS. A. HENRY'S. June 6, 1857.

Fresh Superior Flour, 225 SACKS superior Flour, [illegible] RAPLEY, HANGER & CO. June 6, 1857.

Removal. J. BRISBIN & CO., have removed to their new TIN SHOP, at the corner of Markham and Rock streets, where they have received an assortment of *Japan Ware,* such as Toilet Setts, Cake Boxes, Dust Pans, Tea Canisters. Also, Coffee Parchers, Fire Fenders, Bird Cages, Iron Spoons, Ladles and Flesh Forks, scolloped and plain Tin Plates, and everything belonging to the tin and sheet iron line; Cook Stoves, of different patterns, and a general assortment of tin ware, all of which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for old Copper and Beeswax. J. BRISBIN & CO., *Markham street, Little Rock.* June 13, 1857. 49—tf.

Just Received, PER steamboat Rock City this day, Ladies' fine kid heel Slippers; Ladies' fine kid Slippers, no heels; " Lasting Gaiters, " " " " with heels; " Fine Kid Gaiters, with and without heels; Misses' Kid heel Slippers; " " " Gaiters; Children's heel fine Shoes; Gents' Fine Patent Leather Shoes, low quarters and high; Gents' fine Glove Kid Shoes, low quarters; " Lasting Gaiters; Fine French Calf Boots; Also a fresh arrival of Gents' Furnishing Goods, together with Spring and Summer Clothing, and fine Black Cloth Frock Coats—very cheap for cash. Please call and see. Filkins warrants every article. L. M. FILKINS & CO., *At the old Stand of D. Bender.* June 6, 1857.

Champion's Pills. WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fever to this celebrated Pill, &c., which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long winded certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box, this pill unlike many others—contains no mineral—nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to any—young or old.
As a preventative, against Chills or any other type of fever it is recommended as unsurpassed. And in treatment of fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any of the preparations of the Peruvian Barks. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.
CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. Enjoy the reputation of being as good if not better than any of the various Cathartic Pills of the Age, and entirely free from all poisonous mineral or other injurious properties and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick headache, Sick Stomache, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally; they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases —as a general cathartic, good at all times, when such medicines are required we recommend them to the attention of all persons.
N. B. Pills purporting to be Champion's Pills, have been sold to Druggists, and others in Little Rock, and other places that are spurious—we wish to warn persons of the fact, so that they buy none of the counterfeit. Champion's Genuine Pills are sold and deposited by traveling Agents, who carry with them no other medicine of any kind. The following persons are agents.
E. L. DODGE, J. J. McALMONT, J. A. KINNEAR, WM. GEORGE & BRO., *Little Rock.* And by agents in nearly all towns and villages in all the western and Southern States—Wholesale agents, Haviland, Harrel & Co., and P. M. Cohen & Co., Charleston; Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta; John Wright & Co., New Orleans; J. B. Wilder & Bros. Louisville. H. BLACKSLEY, *Wholesale Agent, St. Louis.* Prepared only by F. M. SWYER & CO., *Belleville, Illinois.* To whom all business correspondence should be address. Jan. 31, 1857. 30—6m.

ANTHONY HOUSE, HAVING sold the ANTHONY HOUSE, to Mr. WM. S. DAWSON, I wish to make my acknowledgements to the public, and hope that my successor will realize amply, as well as give his friends satisfaction. JNO. COLLINS. P. S.—I want my friends to settle up, as I wish to settle up with my creditors. I will have my office at the Anthony House. JNO. COLLINS. *Little Rock, April 30, 1857.* 43—tf.

New Clothing Store. THE Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Little Rock and adjoining country, that he has opened a new and large stock of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, [illegible] A. POLLOCK, Proprietor. April 4, 1857.

Heliography, Photography, STEREOSKOP GALLERY. [illegible] KRONE & VLETER, Artists. April 4, 1857.

Rice. GOOD and Fresh Rice, received and for sale at the Cash Store, by M. OSBORN. Little Rock, May 16, 1857.

5 BBLS. White Beans; 20 bbls. Crackers; Pilot Bread. Received per steamer Hickman. MERRICK & WASSELL. April 18, 1857.

Nails Nails. RECEIVED per steamer S. H. Tucker, 100 Kegs Boston Cut Nails, and for sale by HUTT & POPE. May 9, 1857.

Pure Port Grape Juice. 8 DOZ. Pure Port Grape Juice, qts.; 4 " " " pts. Received and for sale by RAPLEY, HANGER & CO. June 20, 1857.

Fresh Arrival of New Goods. JUST opened, a new lot of very choice and desirable goods, consisting in part of Black Pad Paris Mantles; Real Valenciennes Setts; [illegible] Collars; Hoopless Setts; Black Morning Veils; French Clear Lawn; Checked Linen; Hooped and Skeleton Skirts; Horse Hair Crinoline; Striped Pad and Plain Nansook; Bobinet Mosquito Bars; Figured Jaconet; Cambric Dimity; And various articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold low for cash, by June 6, 1857. J. A. HENRY.

31 First Class Cook Stoves, JUST RECEIVED, by steamer Henry Fitzhugh, 14 Cook Stoves—Sunn Suck Nos. 1, 3 and 4; 5 Cook Stoves—Stewart Sun Nos. 2 and 3; 12 Cook Stoves—Climax Nos. 7, 8 and 9; 12 Waffle Irons for Stoves. Extra Pots, Skillets and Grid Irons for Stoves, on hand, and will be sold low for cash, by June 5, 1857. D. BENDER.

Notice! THE subscribers have just received per steamer Hickman, 200 lbs. Bar Lead; 4 kegs Imported Shot; 4 " Duck " 6 kegs Dupont's Powder; 40 lbs. Indigo. Skillets and Ovens, together with other articles, which they are ready to sell cheap for cash. NEWBERN & HUGHES. June 6, 1857.

JACOB HAWKINS, AT his old stand on Markham street, a few doors above the Anthony House, is in receipt of Fresh lots of BUTTER CRACKERS— WATER CRACKERS— SUGAR CRACKERS— PILOT BREAD— SODA CRACKERS— CRACKNELL BISCUIT; ASSORTED CANDY— FRESH BALTIMORE COVE OYSTERS— FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR— KENTUCKY WHISKEY— OHIO WHISKEY. All of which he can confidently recommend, and will sell for ready money, at as reasonable rates as they can be purchased west of the Mississippi. June 6, 1857.

MEMPHIS AGENCY HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. MANUFACTURERS OF KENTUCKY RIFLE FFFG, FFG, FG, BLASTING, MINING, ELECTRIC, AMERICAN SPORTING AND INDIAN RIFLE POWDER. ALL of which have enjoyed the highest reputation for more than twenty five years, and will be found unsurpassed by any other manufacture of the kind in the world. Their agency at Memphis will furnish dealers at the very lowest rates. A list of prices will be furnished to dealers, on application to GATES, WOOD & McKNIGHT, March 21, 1857. *Agents, Memphis, Tenn.*

GATES, WOOD & McKNIGHT, Wholesale Grocers, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MEMPHIS, TENN. AGENTS— HAZARD Powder Company; Collier White Lead and Oil Company, St. Louis; For sale of Liverpool Salt. DEALERS IN Linseed, Castor, Lard and Train Oil; Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol, Dye, Plaster and Cement; SHOT, LEAD, Nails, Tar, Cordage, &c., &c. March 21, 1857. 37—6m.

Bonnets! Bonnets! Bonnets! MRS. GRAHAM having returned from the East, has received by the steamer Tucker, a large assortment of BONNETS AND GIPSIES, of the latest and most approved styles. *Millinery Goods,* Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Fans, Flowers, Belts, Gutta Percha Cord for Skirts, and other articles too numerous to mention. The above handsome assortment is offered at the LOWEST PRICES. The Ladies generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. Mrs. E. A. GRAHAM. *Little Rock, April 7, 1857.*

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS And Phoenix Bitters. THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE NOW before the public, for the cure of SCROFULA, ULCERS, SCURVY, OR ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, FEVER AND AGUE, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties. It has been computed that during the last twenty-five years upwards of FOUR MILLIONS of persons have been benefitted by the use of these medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *freed from all impurities.* The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. *The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that need one can possibly effect.* PREPARED BY W. B. MOFFAT, M. D., *New York.* And for sale by DR. J. J. McALMONT, July 4, 1857. 22—1y. *Little Rock.*

Patent Leather Belts. A FEW dozen just opened at HENRY'S. June 6, 1857.

Late Notice. [illegible] SAM'L S. CAUGHEY, Clerk, and Ex-officio Secretary of the Board Levee Inspectors. July 2, 1857.

Notice. Coach and Carriage Painting and Trimming. DONE in the most approved style at my Shop, on Main street. [illegible] L. ZINN. *Little Rock, May 30, 1857.* 47—1m*.

25 BAGS best Rio Coffee; [illegible] Old Gov. Java Coffee; [illegible] hhds. Brown Sugar; [illegible] boxes White Havana Sugar; [illegible] bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugar. Just received and for sale for cash only, and at low figures, by MERRICK & WASSELL. May 16, 1857.

From the Batesville Balance.

THE COUNTIES OF THE 3D JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS—THEIR CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.—We propose a brief notice of what we have been able to learn, recently, upon special inquiry, in reference to what is most important in the condition and prospects of the different counties of this Judicial District—comprising the counties of Independence, Van Buren, Searcy, Marion, Izard, Fulton, Lawrence, Randolph, Jackson and White. We shall notice them in the order in which the regular terms of their Circuit Courts are held, except that we will leave Independence for the last as being the most important.

VAN BUREN.—This county, lying immediately north of Batesville, is quite a large one. A great portion of it being among the hills, and consequently not adapted to farming on a large scale, it is not thickly settled, nor with a wealthy class of population. The most of the people are small farmers, devoting their attention mainly to the raising of stock and grain, with some cotton. It is comparatively a new county, and until recently, most of its lands were government lands, but large quantities of land have been recently entered there, and signs of improvement are visible everywhere. The regular readers of the *Balance* will remember that we were favored with several communications from that section of the country, last April, during the session of the Circuit Court there, in which encouraging accounts of the prosperity and promising condition of the county were given. It is settling up rapidly; and with that class of people who, though they do not own much property, yet with honesty and industry, are well to do at home, and are valuable citizens. The lands are generally very productive, some of them as rich as any uplands in any country, and all that are susceptible of cultivation fertile enough to repay largely a skillful cultivation. The time is not far off when they will be settled as thickly as any portion of the State. We have a communication before us which speaks in glowing terms of the present wheat crop, and of the prospect for a good crop of corn. The markets for this county are Batesville and Jacksonport, and for a portion of it Grand Glaize. The body of the county is about sixty miles from Batesville. The health of the county, generally, is as good, perhaps, as that of any other section of country, of the same extent, in the State.

SEARCY.—This is a mountainous county, a little northwest from Van Buren, and nearly west from Batesville. Like Van Buren, it is neither thickly settled, nor by wealthy men. Its lands are extremely rich for such a country, deceiving the best judges in their productiveness. The farmers devote their attention almost entirely to grain and stock raising, and the statistics of the county show that it sends to market more stock, in proportion to its population, than any other county in the State.

It is said to be no place at all for doctors. The air of its romantic hills and valleys is renovating to the invalid and invigorating and healthy to the resident there; and nothing but exposure and imprudence make the skill of the physician necessary.

The county furnishes always an abundance of hog and hominy, and rosy cheeked children, and with its sturdy yeomanry, is joining its sister counties in the march of improvement. Every account we hear from it is encouraging. Improvements of every kind are going on, and the population of the county is materially improving in every respect. The Court House of Searcy is about ninety miles from Batesville, and its market towns are Batesville and Jacksonport.

MARION.—This county is northwest from Batesville, and joins Missouri. Like both Van Buren and Searcy, a considerable portion of it is quite broken and mountainous, but it contains a large amount and some large tracts of the richest lands of the Upper White River country. There are some large farms in the county, and being on the river its facilities for getting its products to the market are better than those of any of the counties of the State west of it. Yellville is its principal town, and is a flourishing village of two or three hundred inhabitants, in the midst of a very fertile and flourishing section of country and very neatly built up.

The most important feature in the character and advantages of this county, is its immense mineral resources. Lead and iron are abound there, and as will be seen from a communication which we publish elsewhere this week, operations have recently been begun to make them profitable. Besides this communication, which gives a detailed account of the work being done there, and the general character of the ore found there, we have before us an interesting letter from Col. Mitchell to one of our citizens upon the same subject. The letter is dated June 8th. We make the following extract from it:

"We are sinking shafts at our lead mines, situated about eight miles from this place (Dubuque). We have taken up about five tons of excellent ore, which we suppose will yield about 85 per cent. of pure metal. In about 8 or 10 days we will have a log furnace up. Judge Brickey is sanguine in regard to the business. I will send you some specimens as soon as I can get a favorable opportunity.—The crops of our section are improving, particularly corn, which has been backward, but now looks fine. Our wheat crops were never more promising."

From this, it will be seen that Marion county is rich in mineral, and that something is being done to develope her rich resources. Grain and stock occupy the attention of the farmers. The shipping point is Buffalo City, and when the river is low, Batesville.

IZARD.—Izard is our sister county, on the north, and is one of the largest and most thickly settled counties in North Arkansas. Her chief wealth lies in her agricultural resources, which are great. She has a large amount of valuable uplands, a healthy climate, a thrifty population, some good country schools, substantial public buildings, convenience to navigation, and perhaps extensive mineral resources. The signs of improvement are nowhere more abundant in Arkansas than in the county. Within the last two years she has received a large accession to her population, and as a general thing the emigrants have been of an industrious and well to do class. In the few visits that we have made to this country, we have seen more neat and thriving farms than in any other of the newer counties of the circuit. There are a number of extensive lumber mills in the county and plenty of grist mills for corn, though the people are chiefly dependent on our mills for their good flour. In this respect, however, they are making rapid improvements. As a general thing, there are more people who strive to live comfortably and add conveniences to their dwellings and farms in Izard county than in any of those we have mentioned. It has a number of beautiful streams and some of the finest springs we ever saw. And, indeed, we may remark here that we have never seen a county so well watered—furnishing such a quantity and variety of beautiful streams, and cool and unfailing springs—as North Arkansas west of Black River. The crops in Izard county are reported to be as promising as they could be. The wheat crop, just harvested, is abundant beyond precedent.

FULTON.—Of Fulton county, we know, personally, nothing; and we have not been able to obtain any statistics or any other data from which we could make out any general statement of its condition or advantages. We are told that it contains a large proportion of very fine lands, which lie well and are easily reduced into a state of cultivation.

The people generally devote their attention to raising stock, together with some wheat and corn for exportation. Like all the rest of this section it is rapidly settling up, and within the last eighteen months, has increased in population very considerably.

LAWRENCE.—Lawrence is perhaps the oldest county in the northern portion of Arkansas. It has a very large area, a considerable amount of good lands, an intelligent population, comparatively, raises a variety of products, and is rich—very rich in mineral resources. Its land generally lie well; and though none of them, except those on Black River and on some of the larger of its tributaries, are very rich, yet they are in the main very productive and loose, generally, and is admirably adapted to the growth of wheat and other small grain. The most ordinary of it, will yield with an average season, 25 to 40 bushels of corn. Some cotton is raised in Lawrence, but it cannot be said to be a staple production of this county. By reference to a communication of "Contributor," in another place, it will be seen that it is rich in iron ore which is now being profitably worked. Lawrence, too, is settling up very rapidly, and we know, from actual observation, that the accessions which she is receiving are of a desirable class of population. Powhattan is a thriving place in that county, on Black River, and the principal shipping point for a large section of country. The people of the eastern end of the county are interesting themselves greatly now, in a new turnpike road to be built through the Black and Cache river bottoms, except to Crawley's ridge, called the Smithville, Powhattan and Crawley's Ridge Turnpike. This we have before spoken of as a grand enterprise. It will add greatly to the importance of that section of country, furnishing a thoroughfare for all that travel which naturally seeks to come across the Mississippi to North Arkansas, South Missouri and the territories west. This road will be completed by the middle of next year, perhaps sooner.

RANDOLPH.—See communication from J. C. Marvin, Esq., in another column.

JACKSON.—This county is par excellence the cotton county, and we may be correct in saying will be the wealthy county of the Circuit. Its lands are as good as can be found in any country; and it has a busy, active, thriving population. It is very rapidly settling up, and in one or two more years where now is seen nothing but a vast wilderness of woods, dense forest and almost impenetrable thickets of cane, will large and thriving farms be opened. It is surprising to see with what rapidity the rich and inviting lands are being taken up and opened. A large amount of these lands are swamp lands, which now, for the purpose of cultivation, are valueless—though they cannot be bought for $10 per acre—but we have reliable grounds for thinking that they will all be protected by a levee in about eighteen months, and then they will become the source of incalculable wealth to their owners. Jackson county has greater facilities for shipping than any we have mentioned, being on White River—lying on both sides of it, where it is navigable the year round. Jacksonport, its chief town, is a growing place, and bids fair to be the commercial metropolis of this section, unless Batesville, by the enterprise of her citizens, in having White River made navigable to this point the year round, is put upon a fair level with her in the competition for that distinction.

Grand Glaize, a few miles below Jacksonport, is also a very flourishing town. Its trade is very heavy, and fast increasing. The town is fast building up and bids fair to rival Jacksonport in every respect. It is a beautiful location for a town, the only objection to it being that it is rather wet and muddy in winter.

WHITE.—A full description of everything that is important and interesting in reference to this county, will be found in the comprehensive and well written communication of "H." in another column.

INDEPENDENCE.—We have reserved what we may have to say about Independence county for the last, for the very good reason that it is the most important of the circuit, and deserves a more extended notice.

Independence, next to Lawrence, is the oldest county in this portion of the State, having been settled about forty years. The settlements were very sparse, however, until since 1840. Since then it has grown rapidly in population and wealth, until it is now, in every respect, the first county in the northern part of the State. It has every variety of soil—from the richest river bottom to the sand stone and lime stone hills, which occupy the whole of the northern portion of it. The lands on White River known as the Big Bottom and the Oil Trough Bottom, and covering an area of ten or fifteen miles square, are not surpassed by any in the State, and upon them are now in a high state of cultivation some of the finest farms we ever saw. The principle crops are corn and wheat, though cotton is planted quite extensively for the latitude, and the average crop of the county is between four and five thousand bales.

The land generally produces beyond what any one unacquainted with its character would suppose from its appearance. With a good season, there is, perhaps, not a single farm in cultivation in the county that will not yield as much as thirty five bushels of corn per acre; and the average yield is, in the ordinary lands about 40 bushels, though in the bottoms the farmers never count on less than sixty five, and it often reaches seventy, and sometimes seventy five bushels.

More attention is paid to the improvement of residences, and the use of all the appliances of easy and comfortable life in this county, than in any other that we know of in the State. And in this regard it is improving rapidly. Farmers are tearing down their antiquated dwellings as well as barns, and building greater and more comfortable ones. We meet, everywhere, with evidences of skill and industry in the cultivation of farms, of taste in the adornment of residences, and judgment and prudence in the selection and propagation of choice fruits, &c. No county in the Northern part of the State has better schools, not one has so much general intelligence diffused among the masses, not one has so much wealth and capital, and scarcely one, in short, presents to the traveler or visitor, so many cheering evidences of thrift, activity and energy. Nor is Independence behind any of her sister counties in respect of her mineral resources, and the industry to develope them. Iron, zinc, lead and manganese, are found within her borders, and she furnishes any quantity of black marble, and various kinds of elegant building rock easily quarried. In the greater part of the county, too, there is any imaginable number of the most delightful springs of pure water, with here and there fine mineral springs, and the locations for machinery to be driven by water power are almost indefinitely numerous and unsurpassed anywhere.

Statistics of the wealth of the county are not convenient to us just at this writing, and we will not therefore stop to give them; but it will suffice to say that they show that she is far ahead of any of the adjoining counties in the production of wheat, corn, (and of cotton,) if we except Jackson, in the comparative value of lands improved and taxed, and in short, in her aggregate wealth.

The county lies on both sides of White River, reaching nearly to Jacksonport, and embraces an area of country which may be said to be, for all practical purposes, at the head of navigation; though boats very often go over two hundred miles above the extreme northern portion of it.

Land can be had on the river, in a good state of cultivation, within this county, for from eight to fifteen dollars per acre. Below Batesville, however, there are very few lands for sale, on the river, either improved or unimproved. We know of some few that could be bought on good terms, and which are almost incalculably valuable.

Batesville is the principal, and in fact, the only town in the county, and is the largest town in the State north of Little Rock. But of it we will talk a little in another column.

Thus have we passed in review the general character and condition of the ten counties of the 3d Judicial Circuit, the whole embracing, perhaps, the most interesting portion of the State. If not adapted to extensive farms, and likely to be hereafter as wealthy by reason of the amount of its agricultural products as some more generally fertile and more level parts of the State, it has infinitely the advantage of any portion that we have seen or heard of in the extent and variety of its mineral resources, its pleasing diversity of soil, water, scenery and productions, its inestimable advantages for manufacturing, the splendid navigation convenient to the greater portion of it; and last, but not least, in the salubrity and general healthiness of its climate. With our knowledge of its general characteristics, leaving out of the question the character of its population, we would, if now coming from one of the older States and seeking a home in the West, prefer it, infinitely, to any section of country of which we have heard or seen anything.

RANDOLPH COUNTY—POCAHONTAS, BLACK RIVER, &c., &c.—As the merits of many of the adjoining counties have of late been discussed in your paper, please allow me, through the same medium, to claim for Randolph, a small portion of the notice, to which she is justly entitled.

As a farming county, there is not a county in Northern Arkansas that presents a greater variety of inducements—the county being divided, in point of territory, about equally into high and low lands. By reference to a map of this State, it will be seen that Cache, Little and Big Black, Current, Fouche, Dumas and Eleven Points Rivers each pass through the county. All lying south east of Current to its mouth, and Black River from the mouth of Current to the northern boundary, the country is low, and is known as swamp land. Swamp lands, however, comprise the great majority of fine land in this and several adjacent States, and is not in character or quality what is understood in most Northern States as swamp land; the difference being that which exists between a low boggy marsh or morass, always too wet for cultivation, and fine, alluvial bottom lands, sometimes subject to inundation from adjacent rivers.

Among the lands classed as swamp land, there is a large portion that never overflows; another portion but seldom, and some that are inundated annually. I am, from observation, forced to the conclusion that those lands known as swamp lands, which are at present subject to overflow, will, in the next ten years, be the most valuable lands in the State. Much of the swamp land of this county, by cultivation, becomes reclaimed, and a great portion that is now, by frequent overflows, rendered unprofitable for present cultivation, will, in a few years, by constant deposits and decomposition of the heavy growth of vegetation upon it, become dry and above overflow, and possessed of a rich alluvial soil, unsurpassed by any country in the world. Through these lands, from north to south, the Cairo and Fulton rail road, when completed, will pass, which must greatly enhance their value. At least two-thirds of the above described lands are now vacant, and can be entered for fifty and seventy five cents per acre, the price being governed by their distance from navigation.

That portion of the county lying west of said Current and Black Rivers, is, with the exception of the valleys of the rivers, rolling highland, and well adapted to the growth of small grain—tobacco and corn—of which ocular demonstration not to be contradicted, could be given by examining the present crops. The present wheat crop promises a yield never surpassed.

There are still large bodies of these highlands subject to entry at the graduated prices. I can but think that investments in lands can be made in this county as advantageously as at any place elsewhere.

At present, this county is unsurpassed for stock raising. The bottom or swamp lands, abounding in winter grass and cane amply sufficient for stock in winter, and both high and low lands abound in summer with wild grass, pea vines, &c.

Pocahontas, the county seat of Randolph county, is beautifully situated on the west bank of Black River, on a bluff above overflow, and at the head of navigation. The town has a population of about two hundred inhabitants, with a nice church, school, &c. As a trading point, it is unsurpassed by any town of its size in the State, there being a wholesale and retail trade, falling but little, if any, short of three hundred thousand dollars per annum. Country merchants in this and the adjacent counties, both of this State and Missouri, purchase, with but few exceptions their goods at this place.

Black River can be navigated at any season of the year to this point; but it is somewhat hazardous in extreme stages of low water, owing to numerous snags, which, with a small appropriation, could be removed, and thereby afford constant safe navigation to New Orleans, the great Southern market and metropolis.

Steps have been taken, in conjunction with a resolution of our last General Assembly, to secure a tri-weekly mail packet, connecting with the present line from Napoleon to Jacksonport, to Pocahontas, and we have been assured from reliable sources, that the desired line would be established to this point in time for the next general lettings.

I believe the health of North Arkansas, generally, to be as good as that of any other new State, like this, sparsely populated. I am satisfied that a majority of the sickness of this country is the direct result of exposure and the want of obedience to the general laws of nature. Since I have been a citizen of this State, I have enjoyed at least one hundred per cent. better health than I ever knew before.

Regard for your time and space forbids greater length, but should any one wish other or further information, it will be promptly furnished by addressing the undersigned.

Respectfully, J. C. MARVIN.
Pocahontas, Ark., June 24th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR—After an absence of some weeks, I offer you a few thoughts for your excellent paper, which may perhaps interest some of your readers.

My visit to Izard county was pleasant. It is a rough mountainous county, yet it contains a good deal of fine land; and although this county settled slowly for many years, for the last two years, the emigration has been rapid, and a good class of farmers. Indeed the improvements under way in the county, exhibit an interesting state of things. The time for entering land there has passed—although much remains vacant, yet but little that is good can be had at entrance price. The opening however, is yet quite good for those who come to our country with money to buy small farms, which many would prefer to going into the woods. The prospect for a crop too, this season is flattering. The wheat crop is fine, and corn though irregular, and nearly a month too late, looks quite well, and will be heavy in many places, if the season should continue good. Crops have had better attention this spring than usual.

The population of this county is improving very rapidly also, in moral and intellectual culture, an item equally important with the improvements in the agricultural department. From Izard, we visited Jackson county. Here, too, we found an interesting state of things. The cotton crop, though late, is fine; the best stand we ever saw, and the crop has so far had very fine attention, and will yield well we hope, considering the late start. The wheat in Jackson is very good; but not much cultivated, as the citizens generally think it cheaper to buy their flour. A want of good Mills to manufacture the flour after the wheat was ready, has deterred many from planting in that line. This difficulty will however soon be obviated, as there are two good steam saw-mills nearly ready to receive the present crop—one in the Point a few miles below Augusta, the other at Jacksonport. So we hope the wheat growing portion of the country will soon be accommodated at home, with good mills. The corn crop in Jackson, hardly ever fails. This swamp sandy soil, needs but little rain, and generally yields an abundant crop, and the prospect is good, so far as our visit extended, for a fine harvest this fall.

The lands of Jackson county are generally taken up, save some grass lands that yet remain vacant, and perhaps will for some time, as some people seem to think that grass "wont pay." This however will be found to be a sad mistake, and the lands that attract no attention in our swamp counties, will not only be sought after, but will be found of more, or equal value, with the cotton lands.

The cotton lands of Jackson rate high—from $10 to $20 per acre, and many of them could not be had for that. There yet remains a great deal of the most productive and finest lands of the county in the woods, in the hands of heirs and otherwise not conveyable. But it is hoped and believed, that the Spivett lands will be placed in market soon. If so, there will be a large and valuable opening for a great many heavy cotton farms.

From Jackson we visited White county. This county lies on the table lands West of White River, and on both sides of Little Red River. The Red River bottoms are narrow but rich. The more desirable portion of this county, lies off of the river on both sides; what is termed "The Valley." The neighborhood in which Searcy is situated, is a very desirable section of the country, and we have found no better state of society, than in "The Valley," the population intelligent, moral and every way well to do. The crops in "The valley," are good, wheat, cotton and corn. North of Red River and also south, of the river, and west of "the valley," there is a large opening for settlements. The population is quite scattering, and the land though it lies rather high, and is a little thirsty is of a good quality. Generally, the timber is light. Much of the country is a breaky barren, what might be called blackjack and hickory barrens. The timber on most of it is under the ground in the form of hickory grubs and post oak runners. But this is a very productive soil, for corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c.

The Eastern portion of Van Buren, and Conway—the North Western portion of Pulaski, and the South Western portion of Independence lie joining the section of White, we have been describing, and are very similar in every particular, the whole together forming a large scope of very fine country that will admit of a heavy population. The prospects for health in this section of country, we think, as good as any in the State. The water is the only objection that can be urged. There is too much mineral. Sulphur and Iron seems to abound, and may be pernicious to health; but the present population generally enjoy good health. J. M. S.

From the N. Y. Knickerbocker for July.

TEHUANTEPEC.—INCIDENTS OF THE ROUTE—AN ADVENTURE.—But for the triangular dispute between the highly respectable parties severally claiming, under Mexican government grants, the exclusive right of road-way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, that fine country would now be in process of rapid development by American talent and capital; and we should have at this time, a route so direct to California as to shorten the transit from New York to San Francisco, at least three days. Notwithstanding the embarrassment created by this vexatious collision of claims, a New York Express Company* and an American Stage Company have purchased land upon the Isthmus, and commenced building, with a view to facilitating the transit of freight and passengers as soon as the contemplated road shall have been completed. We learn that they have little or no hope that the road will be finished the present year, but if a compromise could be effected between the claimants, and they should unite their energies and capital upon the work, or relinquish it without further dispute to Mr. Hargous, (the owner of the original grant, and a gentleman of ample means, intelligence, and energy,) the Tehuantepec Route would be, early in 1857, the popular American thoroughfare to the Pacific coast.

In the meantime, we confess to some impatience, having a Yankee curiosity to know more about Tehuantepec, and Yankee itching to see its rich soil under Yankee cultivation.†

American intelligence and industry have begun to make their mark upon Tehuantepec, it is true, but as yet that country is eminently foreign and novel to American observation. Not only its climate and products, but its people, the manners, customs, and costumes are entirely different from our own. It is still a land of romantic adventure and picturesque life. Ladies longing to encounter brigand looking gentlemen in short jackets trimmed with silver, and slashed trowsers with double rows of bell buttons down the sides, or Indian men and women in attire of statuesque paucity, have only to visit the prairies and haciendas of Tehuantepec, to be gratified.

The Indians are friendly and harmless; but the Mexicans bear no love to Americans; and not a few of the picturesque gentlemen in slashed trowsers, are addicted, in the picturesque passion, to picturesque puffing and stealing, particularly when they meet with one of our native greenest.

On board the schooner ——, on her April trip, from Minatitlan to New Orleans, was a person who attracted some attention from the peculiarity of his personel. His adventures with the brigands, or guerillas, of Tehuantepec, had been numerous and exciting.

He was a native of Ohio, but had been many years on the Isthmus, variously occupied, in a subordinate capacity, and finally as a teamster in which service he had had one of his feet crushed beneath a wheel, and was forced to submit to an amputation. He was a stout fellow, and intelligent, but confessedly destitute, and a good deal the worse for wear.

The man was very communicative to his fellow passengers, and his relation of some of his adventures in the country whose shores they had just left behind them, contributed to relieve the monotony of the home-ward voyage. The more credence was given to his stories from the fact, that they were as often against himself as in his favor.

For example: Upon one occasion, he and another American, a friend of his, lost all their money at monte, and were rendered destitute, but not past remedy; for a plan suggested itself to his fertile brain, by which to raise the wind. 'I will lend you,' he said to his companion in misfortune, 'my employer's revolvers for a while, without his leave; you shall take one and sell it for the most you can get for it. I will then light upon the purchaser, prove to him that he has bought that which was stolen from me, and compel him to put it into my possession.'

His fellow refusing to run the risk, he agreed to sell the pistol, and let his companion recover it in the manner in which he had proposed to do himself.

The trick succeeded. The revolvers were of the largest size, and this kind of weapon was held in such high estimation at that time there, that the scapegrace readily sold one of the pair for one hundred and ten dollars, to a Mexican. The next day his accomplice went to the purchaser, and accused him of having stolen property in his possession, namely, the pistol, which belonged to him, and was a mate to one which he (the accomplice) then held in his hand. Convinced that the man was right, the Mexican was nevertheless unwilling to relinquish his purchase without getting his money back, as the fellow [illegible] was [illegible], not to be found; whereupon the confederate threatened to accuse him before the alcalde as a buyer of stolen goods. Now, it so happens that the Mexicans have a law which is now in force in Tehuantepec, that any one buying personal chattels must obtain of the seller a bill of sale, obtained by said seller of the previous owner, vouching that he came lawfully by the property; otherwise is liable to lose his purchase and be fined or imprisoned besides.

Having a wholesome fear of that statute before his eyes, the discomfited Mexican relinquished the revolver to the rogue, and begged him not to mention so unpleasant an occurrence to a third party.

The ruse having operated so well, was practised upon several others with equal success, until five had been victimized, and the rogues had realized five hundred and seventy dollars. Then, feeling rich enough, the projector of the plan [illegible] 'finessing' returned the pistols to his employer's drawer before they had been missed.

'I don't know but what you think that was all right,' said one of the passengers, 'but in my opinion, it was the meanest kind of stealing.'

'All's fair with them blasted Mexicans,' rejoined the man; 'for they'd as lief kill an American under the fifth rib, as they'd smoke a cigarette, and they'd rob [illegible] every thing, clean down to his boots. 'Cuss them, I owe nothing, and [illegible] they haint had nary advantage of me in the long run.

'Let me just tell ye a little thing or two on that pint,' he continued, ejecting a stream of tobacco-juice over the vessel's side, and drawing three or four passengers, who were listening to his yarns, while they puffed their segars on deck.

'Me and two others of us, were travelling along, one day, across a perairie, when [illegible] here comes a rushing down on us, [illegible] in the saddle, and before I realized what to do, they had killed my companions [illegible] unarmed, and made no resistance. They spared my life, but robbed me of my money, a valuable gold watch, and all my clothing, even my shirt, trowsers, and stockings.'

'What! did they take your boots, too?' exclaimed one of his auditors.

'Yes, sirree, two boots, and left me to [illegible] across the perairie in my stocking feet [illegible] hanged to them! I was so all fired mad [illegible] they picked me in that way, that [illegible] was going to kill me any how, I reckoned [illegible] give 'em a piece of my mind to go along with [illegible] boots, and I called 'em all the hard names in Spanish that I could command; and [illegible] that list wasn't small, you'd better believe, for I hadn't learnt it out of any of your [illegible]. But the bloody thieves only chuckled [illegible] and seemed to like me rather the better for it. So after stripping my fellow[illegible] of every thing, they said, 'Buenos dias,' [illegible] laugh, and rode away with our mules, [illegible] me to foot it to the nearest corral.'

'A hard case, certainly,' said one of the passengers.

'But I got my revenge before I was a week older,' he rejoined. 'The old senora [illegible] sent me to borrow a horse in the [illegible] hood of our hacienda, and [illegible] I met a caballero, gayly dressed, riding slowly along, as proud as a Spaniard. The moment I had got by him, it struck me powerfully that I had seen his ugly mug somewhere not pleasant, and [illegible] upon me that he was one of them [illegible] guerillas who had robbed me a few [illegible]

'Quicker'n light I turned and [illegible] overhaul him; for I was armed with a [illegible] volver, which since the robbery, the [illegible] had furnished me, for use when [illegible]

'Buenos dias, senor!' says I, bowing [illegible] politeness, as I drew my horse right [illegible] path, so that he had to hold up [illegible] It was the very chap that had taken [illegible] prepare his pistol! Wa'n't I happy [illegible] one of the cut-throat thieves,' says I, [illegible] as I presented a revolver at his head, [illegible] had me the other day and killed [illegible] mine! Now die the death of a dog.'

'He was darned scared, and protested [illegible] was mistaken; but I warn't, and [illegible] him as close as he did me at our [illegible] ing, even to his boots and an elegant [illegible] silver spurs, for the feller was dressed [illegible] Both of his life, and his blanket [illegible] worth a hundred dollars, I reckon, [illegible] hopes of finding my watch upon him [illegible] division of the spoils it had not fallen [illegible] it seems, and so I took his horse [illegible]

'Now, says I, 'you pitiful [illegible] too all fired mean to kill; and [illegible] pretty well now, I don't [illegible] that black [illegible] meet you I may not be in such good [illegible] keep out of my path in future!'

'Then [illegible] own boots, just to remember me by [illegible] at the plight he was in, and leading [illegible] horse bearing my spoils, I whistled [illegible] all the way home, tolerably [illegible] with the way I had squared accounts [illegible]

So much for the adventurer with [illegible]

It should not be inferred from this, however, that the people of Tehuantepec are generally assassins, on the contrary, we have from Mr. Stimson a very favorable report of [illegible] upon the Isthmus. He found many [illegible] lemen polite, affable, and obliging, [illegible] enterprise of a highway across the [illegible] met with their favor. He and others [illegible] interested either directly or indirectly in the construction of the proposed road, [illegible] with the most hospitable attention [illegible] healthy inhabitants, and were rather favorably impressed with the people generally.

* TURNER AND COMPANY'S California Express.
† Mr. J. K. Stimson, of New York, who spent three months there last winter, has a small plantation near Suchil, on which corn and potatoes of his own planting were growing finely when he left it last April.

A humorous old man fell in with an ignorant and rather impertinent young [illegible] proceeded to inform the gentleman [illegible] terms, that he would never [illegible] unless he was born again, and [illegible] experienced that change, and now [illegible]." "And have you been born [illegible]" his companion. "Yes, I trust I have," said the old gentleman, eyeing him [illegible] tively, "I shouldn't think it would [illegible] be born once more."

PRESBYTERIANS.—The relative strength of the various sections of the Presbyterian [illegible] in this country is as follows: Old School, 233,000; New School, 130,000; Cumberland, 100,000; German Reformed, 75,000; [illegible] formed, 32,000; other [illegible] total of 643,000. These are communicants, supplied by 5,360 clergymen.

Gazette and Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK,

SATURDAY MORNING ......JULY 18, 1857.

OFFICE, COR. SCOTT AND CHERRY STS.

☞ MINIATURE ALMANAC, for the week ending July 24, 1857:

Day Week.	Day of Month.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.
Saturday,	July 18	5 4	7 8	1 46
Sunday,	" 19	5 5	7 7	2 49
Monday,	" 20	5 5	7 7	2 55
Tuesday,	" 21	5 6	7 6	sets.
Wednesday,	" 22	5 6	7 6	8 24
Thursday,	" 23	5 7	7 5	8 57
Friday,	" 24	5 8	7 5	9 25

☞ The Thermometer for the week ending Thursday, July 16, ranged as shown below, on each day:

Day month.	Day of Week.	5 A. M.	10 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
July 10	Friday,	72	88	91	85
" 11	Saturday,	74	84	88	78
" 12	Sunday,	72	84	75	81
" 13	Monday,	71	72	87	83
" 14	Tuesday,	75	89	94	88
" 15	Wednesday,	78	90	99	90
" 16	Thursday,	80	72	98	90

☞ Wanted, at this office, a boy to learn the printing business—from 14 to 16 years of age.

☞ *The River*—2½ feet water in the channel and receding slowly; but, owing to a peculiarity, it may fall the whole of the 2½ feet now in the channel, and still have 3 feet water. This is because of the sandy bottom of the river. Every rise fills it up, and, during each low stage, the water washes deeper and deeper in the channel. Thus, at two feet below the present water mark on the banks, the river will probably be in a better condition for navigation than now; for as the water sinks lower, and lower, into the bed of the river, it concentrates more and more into one volume.

There is now a sufficiency of water for our low water packets—the Arkansas and Rock City—and we have no doubt of the fact that there will be enough for them to make trips to this place during the entire season.

☞ Thanks to our ever attentive friend A. G. CONNALLY, for late papers.

THE WEATHER.—We are now receiving back rations of warm weather. The summer, until within the last few days, has been remarkably cool and pleasant; but, for a few days past, the weather has been the hottest within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." And the heat is the more sensibly felt, because of the fact before alluded to, of the early part of the summer's being so pleasant.

☞ On the outside of to-day's paper we publish a series of articles, from the Batesville Balance, giving a short account of the resources of North Arkansas. They will doubtless be of interest to our readers, as they certainly have been to ourself. Can not our cotemporaries in other parts of the State furnish similar articles in regard to their regions? By doing so they will serve both the country and themselves.

DEATH OF HON. FREEMAN E. PATRICK.—We are pained to learn from the Helena Shield, of the death of Hon. *Freeman E. Patrick*. He died, at his residence, in St. Francis county, in this State, about the 8th inst. He was true to all manly duties and responsibilities. His heart beat with none but noble impulses. In his friendships and affections he was as true as the fountain of truth itself. He had a will as firm as adamant to do the right; and a heart full to overflowing with gentleness and kindness. His mind was well cultivated and well balanced, and take him as a Legislator or as a citizen, as a public or as a private man, he was the same. His loss to his family and immediate friends, is one which time can not repair; and his State is now but illy prepared to spare such a citizen.

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *This was a man!*"

☞ Dr. OWEN, Dentist, has requested us to say that he will be at home in the course of the next week.

☞ Among the lawyers from a distance in attendance on the present session of the Supreme Court, we note H. Flanagin, Esq., of Clark county; Gen. James Yell, F. Hutchinson, H. Carlton and F. F. Yell, Esqrs., of Jefferson county; and Hon. Colbert Caldwell of St. Francis county.

☞ THE STEAMBOAT ARKANSAS.—Capts. Reub. Haynes and Coll. Adams, having purchased the new, elegant and light steam-boat Arkansas, propose running her as a regular low-water packet, between Little Rock and Napoleon, under the command of Capt. Haynes. The officers and the boat are well and favorably known to the traveling and shipping public—and there is no doubt of their getting their share of business.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—The advertisement of this institution appears in another column of this paper. Its reputation is well established, and the character of its professors well known. It is in a Southern State, and worthy the encouragement of the people of the South.

DEATH OF HON. W. L. MARCY.—Our exchanges bring us an account of the death of Mr. Marcy. He was decidedly one of the greatest men of the day.

☞ We had the pleasure, on Monday last, of meeting with our friend Wm. BOWELL, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, who departed on his homeward way on the steamboat Arkansas on Tuesday morning. Mr. B. has for some time past been a sojourner at the Hot Springs in this State, and we hope the waters may have proved beneficial to him. He was, some thirty years ago, a resident of North Arkansas, and still occupies a green place in the memory of many of the old settlers of that region.

☞ Mr. C. P. WASHBOURNE, passed through this place, this week, on a visit to his father near Dardanelle. He has been, for some months past, in Pine Bluff, engaged in his profession as a Portrait Painter, where, by his talents and gentlemanly deportment, he has made for himself numerous friends. Mr. W., besides being a young gentleman of a high order of professional talents, commends himself particularly to the citizens of Arkansas by being a native of the State.

WASHBURNE'S CIRCUS.—The attention of our readers is respectfully directed to the notice of Washburne's Circus in our advertising columns to-day. We are informed that the company is a good one, and well equipped and appointed. Our readers can best judge of this fact after seeing the show—for circuses, like puddings, have to be proved by trying them.

Leaving here, this circus will go to the direction of the Northern portion of the State, exhibiting at Brownsville, Des Arc, Searcy, Augusta, Jacksonport, &c.

☞ The attention of the traveling community is specially invited to the advertisement of *the Little Miami Rail Road Company*. All who have ever travelled on this road have been compelled to admit that for smoothness, rapidity, and regularity of time, it is without an equal, and its operators, engineers, agents, conductors, &c., are the most efficient, skillful and reliable corps of gentlemen connected with any road in the country, and Col. FULLER, the Agent at Cincinnati, is said to be a trump, by those who know him.

☞ We are in receipt of the August No. of *Peterson's Magazine*. It retains all its good qualities. Price $2 a year in advance. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 *Chestnut street*, Philadelphia.

☞ Mr. D. BERMAN's stock of Furniture and House-keeping Wares, is now complete. Read advertisements.

WILL KANSAS BE A FREE STATE? AND WHOSE THE CREDIT?—The Southern democratic leaders appear to be very much exercised of late, as to the course adopted and pursued by Gov. Robert J. Walker, in regard to the institution of slavery in Kansas; and in their endeavors to maintain their consistency at home, and their credit with the administration at Washington, they have performed, and are daily performing, gyrations which would make their fortunes, if they were to quit the uncertain and unwelcome field of politics, and exhibit themselves to the world as India rubber men; for in that business writhing and twisting are appreciated, and the laborer is esteemed worthy his hire.

Instead of denouncing the administration of Mr. Buchanan, for sending Walker to Kansas, and keeping him there, they denounce Walker (who is the mere instrument in carrying out the views of Mr. Buchanan), and express their their full confidence in the administration of Mr. Buchanan, who uses, and is using, Walker, for the express purpose of making Kansas a free State. The course of those anti Walker, and pro-Buchanan men, is about as sensible and consistent as that of a boy who, instead of mashing a snake's head with a stone, would undertake to kill it by flipping beans at the tip of its tail. Mr. Buchanan has appointed Gov. Walker to Kansas, and is responsible for his acts there. If he disapproves them, he will remove him. If he approves them, he will retain him in office. The responsibility is with him, and him alone.

But people are very unreasonable if they expect any thing else from the administration of Mr. Buchanan, than that Kansas should be made a free State. They were warned of this pending his election, and voted for him advisedly—and now, whoever else may be dissatisfied, it does not lay in the mouth of him who voted for Mr. Buchanan, to condemn his present policy in regard to slavery in Kansas; for Mr. Buchanan was in favor of the Kansas bill, just as was Mr. Douglas, its author: that is, because it would make Kansas a free State, and could not make it a slave State.

How did Mr. Douglas view the Kansas bill? We will let him speak for himself. Pending the passage of that bill through the Senate, it was assailed, in the North, as a measure of slavery; whereupon Mr. Douglas, its author, wrote a letter to Hon. *Cyrus Barton*, editor of the Concord, New Hampshire, Patriot, (Mr. Pierce's home organ), dated February 16, 1854, which letter was published in the "Patriot" of the 22d of the same month, and from which we make the following extract:

"But the *professed* friend of the measure in the article referred to, following the lead of his abolition confederates in this city, declares that this bill opens the whole country to slavery. Why do they not state the matter truly, and state that it opens the country to freedom, by leaving the people perfectly free to do as they please? Is it true, as the professed advocates of freedom would wish to make the world believe, that the people of northern latitudes are so averse to free institutions, and so much in love with slavery, that it is necessary to have Congress appointed their guardian, in order to preserve that freedom of which they boast so much? Were not the people of New Hampshire left free to decide this question for themselves? Did not all the New England States become free States under the operation of the principles upon which the Nebraska bill is predicated? If this be so, and every child knows that is true, by what authority are we told that a country lying between the same parallels of latitude which embrace all the New England States, is to be doomed to slavery if we entrust them with the same rights, privileges and immunities which the constitution guarantees to the people of New England? Are the sons of New England any less capable of judging for themselves when they emigrate to Minnesota, Nebraska, or Kansas, than they were before they ever passed beyond that circle which circumscribed their vision within their native valleys? Is it wise to violate the great principles of self government which lies at the foundation of all free institutions, by constituting ourselves the self-elected guardians of a people we do not know, and of a country we never saw? May we not safely leave them to form and regulate the domestic institutions in the same manner, and by virtue of the same principle, which enabled New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania *to exclude slavery from their limits*, and to establish free institutions for themselves."

No sensible man can read the foregoing, from the author of the Kansas bill, and say that it is not strongly impregnated with free soilism. Mr. Douglas denounces the abolitionists as being insincere—as being only the "*professed*" advocates of freedom; and the *gist* of his letter is, that, while they are only the "*professed,*" so is the *real friend of freedom*—that his Kansas bill opened "the whole country to *freedom!*"

But we have not done with Mr. Douglas the prime mover and author of the Kansas bill—who, when he went before the people of the North, to give an explanation of the principle of the bill, took ground, that the objection to the line of 36° 30', established by the Missouri Compromise, was that, while slavery was *prohibited* North of that line, it was *permitted or legalized* South of it; and that, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the *door of freedom South of line of 36° 30' was laid open*. In his famous speech at Indianapolis, he went so far as to ridicule the idea that the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a measure favorable to the institution of Slavery. Let him state his views in his own words. Mr. Douglas said:—

"The objection to the Missouri prohibition is that it is unsound in principle, and legalizes slavery south as much as it prohibits it north. What one man in this vast assemblage is willing to restore this line? If one let him give his name. Is there an abolitionist present who is willing to restore this line? Is there a Know Nothing? If so give his name, for Barnum wants him. Any one can make his fortune by exhibiting him at a monkey show."

Gen. Shields, Mr. Douglas's democratic colleague in the Senate from the State of Illinois, in discussing the Kansas bill, and in justification of his support of it, in a speech delivered at Springfield, Illinois, which was copied into, and commended by, the Washington Union at the time, said:—

"Kansas and Nebraska were now free * * * * the establishment of slavery in those Territories was not only improbable but impossible. * * * * The principle of non-intervention would not only keep them such as they are now—FREE—*but would, by its full and fair operation*, IF WE ACQUIRE THE CONTINENT TO THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN, WORK WITH SUCH POWERFUL FORCE AND EFFECT, THAT NO MAN WOULD EVER SEE ANOTHER SLAVE STATE ON THIS CONTINENT."

Gen. Dodge, the Democratic Senator from Iowa, in his advocacy of the Kansas bill, said:

"Now what will be the practical operation of this bill? I will tell my friend from Missouri (Mr. Atchison) and his constituents what, in my opinion, it will do: It will free several hundred Missouri and Arkansas negroes, just as certain as Kansas and Nebraska are in proximity to those States. * * * * * *If the abolitionists were slavers, they would be the best friends of this bill.*"

Read what its authors and its northern friends have said of it, and say, if you honestly can, that their object in introducing, supporting, and passing the Kansas Territorial bill, was not to make Kansas a free State!

Then, Mr. Buchanan was nominated as the Democratic Kansas Nebraska candidate for the Presidency—the Southern people were warned of the views of Mr. Douglas and other Northern friends of that bill, in regard to the institution of slavery, and particularly in regard to making Kansas a free State—they were warned of the fact that Mr. Buchanan, and the other northern friends of this bill, occupied precisely the same ground—they were warned of the fact that Mr. Breckenridge, the democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, made electioneering speeches from the same platform, and cheek by jowl with that prince of abolitionist, John Van Buren, before free-soil audiences, in a free State, and there denounced, as false, the charge that the Democratic party was the *pro-slavery party* of the country. Of all these things and more, were the people warned before the election; yet they, as they had a perfect right to do, voted for, and elected, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Breckenridge to the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States. We do not subscribe to the doctrine of "*Vox Populi, vox Dei,*" but we are in favor of a government of the People, and say *let their will be done*. The people have elected Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, and if they were not advised of his position, in regard to the public questions of the day, it was their own fault; for the avenues of information were open to them. And whatever politicians may say, Gov. Walker has not, in regard to slavery in Kansas, at least, violated any of Mr. Buchanan's pledges to the people. What has Gov. Walker done? He has merely said that, after the adoption of a constitution, by a convention of delegates, it must be submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, before it can become valid. Read the following extract from the inaugural address of Mr. Buchanan, and tell us wherein lays the difference between him and Gov. Walker, on the subject of popular sovereignty:

"It is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every *resident* inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole Territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free Government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided."

We have written the foregoing, not for the purpose of taking any part in the war which the divided house of the administration is waging against itself; but to show that the people, who elected Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, have no right to expect anything else from his administration, than that it should labor to bring Kansas into the Union as a free State. For such a result Mr. Buchanan will not be blamable, for he was committed to it before the election. But if such an evil come upon the country—and who can avert it?—the people must blame themselves, or the political leaders who humbugged and deluded them into the support of Mr. Buchanan—enveloped as he was in the Cincinnati platform. If evil come upon the country, then, the People, or the political demagogues who have duped and deceived them, will have to bear the responsibility and the blame: "For they have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind."

THE CANVASS IN TEXAS.—A friend writing us from Marshall, Texas, under date of the 13th ult., gives us an account of a public meeting held at that place, and the speech of Gen. Sam Houston. Gov. Runnels the Sag Nicht nominee for Governor of Texas was there, but did not reply to Gen. Houston.

The following is the Extract:

"After the noise and tumult of the crowd had subsided, the Gen. commenced his speech. He alluded to the circumstances under which he was placed; the causes which had forced him to again appear before his fellow citizens. He mentioned the charges that were brought against him by his enemies—the attempts they were making to crush him; because he had the independence to follow his honest convictions, and boldly declare his honest sentiments, which he considered in accordance with true republican principles. He noticed the attacks they were making on him, not only his political course, but his personal character. He said, he professed an utter contempt for all such warfare, and appealed to the people among whom he had lived, and with and for whom, he had acted. His personal actions and political course ever known to them, and he left it with them, to acquit or convict, and not to battle cliques and caucuses worked by partisans and office-seekers, for their own aggrandizement.

He said, he was a Jackson Democrat, and professed no affection for the "Bogus Democracy" of the present day. As a proof of his Democracy, he reviewed his political course in Tennessee, Texas, and the halls of the United States Congress. He denounced the charges of Abolitionism, in the bitterest denunciations; professed his loyalty to the South and Southern Institutions, in the strongest terms. He justified his vote against the "Kansas and Nebraska bill," said it had opened sectional agitation, caused civil war, threatened the peace of the whole country, and the severance of our National Confederacy. It recognized "Squatter Sovereignty," which favored the North, and was detrimental to the interest of the South. He said, it would have been best for the "Missouri Compromise" to have remained. It would have been best for the South, and was, with the "Compromise of 1850," the only thing to keep in check the fanaticism of both sections of the Union. He said, the bill was gotten up by an aspirant for presidential honors. Its different faces were given it to gain both Northern and Southern influence. That the originator, to gain the executive's influence, flattered the incumbent of the presidential chair—made him believe it would be the most popular thing he could do, to favor the bill—would secure him another term in the White House; aiming to cheat him out of the honor, and thinking the popularity of the bill would give him, as the originator, the preference. He touched upon different items of State policy. Expressed himself in favor of judicious improvements of every kind, and every measure, that would tend to the advancement of the interest of the State. In short, he sustained himself ably on every point, upon which, he touched; and in so able a manner, my humble pen is inadequate to give a true description. He spoke in a loud, forcible, and distinct, but calm and deliberate manner: Not as a fiery demagogue or partisan harangner; but as an able speaker, addressing himself to the reason and intelligence of his audience; interspersing his remarks at proper points, with humor, sarcasm, and pathos. He concluded in an address to the ladies, that was beautiful, and sat down amidst the cheers of the whole concourse."

THE POWHATTAN WEEKLY VISITOR.—Under the above title Mr. J. C. Shook has established a newspaper at Powhattan, Lawrence county, Arkansas, the first number of which issued on the 4th inst. We welcome our friend Shook to the corps Editorial, and hope he may find it both agreeable and profitable. The following extract from his Salutatory "defines his position:"

A leading object of the "Visitor" will be to present to the public the peculiar advantages and attractions, which North Arkansas affords to the emigrant. This portion of our State has long remained in the lethargy of inaction, as if unconscious of its superior natural advantages. But a brighter era is dawning. Its inhabitants are animated by a spirit of public improvement, which is visible throughout the country. To cherish and develop this public spirit, will be a primary object of the editor.

As announced in the Prospectus, the "Visitor" will be independent in politics. It will contain such political facts, of a general nature, as may be presumed to interest its patrons. In reference to the issues formed by the Democratic and American parties, it will maintain a neutral position. Believing it to be the duty of the Southern press, to contend for the permanency of the peculiar institutions of the South, the "Visitor" will endeavor to sustain the supremacy of the laws and constitution of the general government, and resist the treasonable designs of the Republican party. Neither labor or expense will be spared, to make the 'Visitor' a reliable medium for late and interesting intelligence. It will be devoted to the dissemination of useful, entertaining and instructive information. The farmer will find articles on agriculture, together with a weekly review of the markets. Selections from the best literary writers will be culled for the ladies. In short, it will be the aim of the proprietor, to make it a welcome *Visitor* to the fireside of every reader, whatever may be his occupation or profession.

☞ ROBERTS, of Napoleon, treats his friends. Read:

On last Monday evening Mr. Roberts gave a ball on his wharf boat. We were unable to attend, but learned from those present that every thing passed off to the entire satisfaction of all. [*Napoleon Planter.*

☞ Mr. D. B. MASON has now in store a fresh supply of Flour. Read his advertisement.

☞ At their store on Markham street, in Reuder's new brick, Messrs. L. M. FRAZER & Co., are constantly receiving new invoices of Ladies' Dress and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, &c. Read their advertisements.

☞ Special attention is invited to the advertisement of Mr. JACOB HAWKINS, who has in store, a heavy supply of superfine Flour.

We learn from Dr. Thomas that at the meeting of stockholders of the Napoleon and Little Rock rail road, held at Pine Bluff on the 4th inst., the dispute in regard to the selection of a site for a depot for this end of the road, was settled by making Napoleon the terminus of the road.

Next week we shall be prepared to lay the full particulars of the meeting before our readers. [*Napoleon Planter.*

TRACKLAYING ON THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAIL ROAD—"*The work goes Bravely on.*"—From Hon. CONBART COTCHRANE, of St. Francis county, who is now in this city, we have received the joyful intelligence that the tracklaying on the Memphis road has commenced in good earnest, and that the work will be vigorously prosecuted. There were when Col. C. left (now some ten days since) three miles of the track already laid, and the work of tracklaying was being done at the rate of a mile a week.

Col. C. further informs us that he had examined the books and assets, and that the company is now in possession of a sufficiency of available means to complete the road as far as the St. Francis, and bridge that river; for all of which work contracts are already made—and it will be finished as soon as the contractors can comply with their contracts by performing their respective portions of it.

The road from Memphis to the St. Francis River passes over a region of unbroken rich lands for a distance of nearly forty miles; and, when completed, will convert that region, now an uncultivated waste, into almost one solid field, the lands and the products of which, in point of fertility and yield, will not be inferior to those of the Nile.

With this first division of the road finished, if its friends but half do their duty, the completion of the entire work, at an early day, will be a thing easy and certain; and, with its completion, will our State and her citizens receive all of those benefits which similar works are conferring on the inhabitants of all of the sister States of the Confederacy. The Memphis road will now, beyond doubt, be the first rail road in the State; and in the language of one of its early friends we would say:

Be of good Cheer—You may, for a time, be harrassed by painful doubts, and beset with trying difficulties, but the mighty spirit you have invoked—the Genius of *Progress*—will sweep them all aside; opposition will be impotent to arrest its course, and the experience of the past proves, that once aroused, it never slumbers. I envy the Arkansian who shall witness the *first* departure of the *first* locomotive, as it speeds forth with iron tramp on its wingless flight—announcing with wild shriek and hoarse sounding roar, the *commencement of its mission*. How that voice must thrill his very soul! It is an uncouth, unrevealed language in which he speaks—this Prophet of the Iron tongue. Would we might translate it! What wonders of future glory might we unfold—a tale of time to come—penetrating far, far into its darker abyss, before which, arrayed in the simple, stern garb of truth, the most gorgeous creations of fiction, the brightest visions of poetry, the wildest dreams of romance, would fade into utter insignificance.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—We have on our table a pamphlet entitled the "Fifth National Exhibition by the United States Agricultural Society, to be held in the city of Louisville, September, 1st 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th 1857;" at which Twelve Thousand dollars are to be distributed as premiums.

As this is an agricultural fair the premiums will be confined to the products of the soil; stock, and the products of stock; agricultural and industrial implements, Improvements, &c.

The schedule of premiums is as follows: class 1 Cattle; 2 Horses; 3 Mules and Asses; 4 Sheep; 5 Swine; 6 Poultry; 7 Agricultural Products; 8 Fruits, 9 Native Wines; 10 Flowers and Floral Designs; 11 Implements and Machinery.

If there were a class for Mineral products, Arkansas would stand a good chance for some of the first premiums. As it is, our State can not, we presume, compete successfully for the prizes awarded to stock raisers, as that branch or department of Agricultural industry is yet but in its infancy among us. But, in the Agricultural department—particularly cotton and grain growing—our State possesses rare advantages of soil and climate, and we think our farmers and planters might well enter the lists for prizes. In the department of Agricultural implements and improvements in Machinery, we think if Hon. J. W. BOCAGE, of Jefferson county, would as far overcome his native modesty as to enter the lists he would be certain of a high and honorable prize.

The fair at Louisville is a National one, and its officers are chosen, we believe, from every State and Territory in the Union. The occasion will be one of great interest, and besides its other known and acknowledged advantages, in a social and political point of view its benefits will be incalculable; for it will bring together, both in business and socially, men from the farthest ends of the Republic. The meeting being one at which the feelings and the interests of the parties will be common and the same, much must be done to overcome and allay those prejudices which now array the different sections of our country against each other.

The fair will doubtless be the greatest ever held in the country, and we hope to see the State of Arkansas fully represented there both by her citizens and the products of her soil and her industry.

☞ We hope to record many such evidences as this, of the improvement of Napoleon, which we take from the last Planter, published at that place:

Mr. McGraw's block is rapidly approaching completion. This mammoth building will be quite an ornament to Front street, and will also give room for new mercantile firms.

We again repeat, the star of Napoleon is in the ascendant—its "good time" is coming, and that rapidly.

☞ The people of Arkansas are becoming interested to a cheering degree, in regard to the improvement of stock. We give place to the following items from the Batesville Balance, with more than usual pleasure:

IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.—We are glad to witness evidences of a disposition on the part of many of our people to take a greater degree of interest in the improvement of their stock. We had a communication a few weeks ago, from White co., giving a description of some fine sheep that had been recently imported into that county, and of the enterprise which was being manifested in that line, by some citizens there. Our columns contained also, several weeks ago, an advertisement of a gentleman of Izard county, offering for sale some fine sheep of a celebrated stock which he has imported from Tennessee. We are told by our very enterprising friend, William Byers, Esq., that he has procured and placed on his farm, a very fine Durham bull, and a fine Southdown buck, from which he designs to improve his stock. He offers to let any of his neighbors have the use of them, gratis, and we should think it would be well for all who can, to avail themselves of this offer.

☞ The Minerva of the 4th inst., published at Thibodaux, La., has the following pleasant paragraph:

People hereabouts complain much from a want of sleep, caused by the rapid growth of the cane and corn crops, which keep up such a noise and confusion as to render the closing of the eyes the next thing to an impossibility. The health of the country is distressing—to doctors.

☞ The Van Buren Intelligencer of the 10th, quotes Flour at $3 and $3 50 per 100 lbs., Meal at 60 and 65c. per bush., Bacon and Lard 8 and 10c. per pound, Butter 10 and 12½c. per pound, Eggs 8 and 10c. per doz., Chickens $1 25 and 1 50 per doz., Corn and Oats 50c. per bush., Beef 3 and 5c. per pound, Mutton per pound, 5 and 7c., Irish Potatoes, 50 cents per bush., and Feathers 20 and 25c. per pound.

☞ I. M. SINGER & Co., opened their new Marble building, corner of Broadway and Grand streets on the 2d inst. It is said to be a splendid affair. See advertisement in the proper column.

☞ Extract of a letter to this office, dated "CARROLLTON, ARK., *July* 5, 1857.

"We have cool weather and very dry for the season. Unless it rains soon, crops will be short."

The Postmaster General has recently decided that bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same, free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they receive their mail matter.

Outside of the city of Louisville Judge Wheat gained nearly twelve hundred upon the vote of Fillmore last November. What hope can the poor Sag-Nichts have in contending with Sam? What earthly chances have they against a terrible creature that fights so awfully when he's "dead?" *Louisville Journal.*

Telegraphed to the N. O. Picayune.

WASHINGTON, *July* 10.

Judge Bowlin, U. S. Minister to New Granada, who recently returned to the United States, has had an interview with the President in reference to the New Granada difficulty.

It is said that if the next despatches from the New Granadian Government are not of a satisfactory character, peremptory measures will be resorted to by our Government.

Accounts from Spain represent the probability of an amicable adjustment of the Mexican difficulty by intermediation.

NEW YORK, *July* 10.

Cotton is slightly firmer, but quotations show no change. Middling Uplands 14½. Sales yesterday 1000 bales.

Money is easy at previous rates.

The freight market has a downward tendency.

NEW YORK, *July* 10.

Lieut. Ireland and Surgeon Lyon, of the British brig of war Sappho, have been arrested in this city for the alleged wrongful seizure of the American bark Panchita on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

LOUISVILLE, *July* 10.

The jury in the case of the persons indicted for carrying concealed weapons cannot agree.

The river, at this point, has fallen three inches in the last twenty four hours.

NEW ORLEANS, *July* 8, 1 P. M.

A terrible fire is raging on Levee street, between Gravier and Common. It broke out in Lusk & Co's commission house. The whole block, consisting of Wheeler & Forstall's foundry, Lusk & Co., Cairo mail office, Waldo & Hughes's hardware house, R. W. Adams, grocer, Snapp & Co., steamboat agents, and several other offices have been consumed. The rear block on Fulton street is on fire, and owing to the great difficulty of getting water for some time, has not yet been checked. The loss is immense. Lusk & Co. were insured for $30,000.

LATER.—Nearly the whole block between Fulton and New Levee streets is in flames.

ALBANY, *July* 8.

The city is crowded. Ex President Van Buren and Pierce, ex Governors Seymour, Hunt, and Fish arrived. All the buildings on the line of march are funeral draped.

FROM THE PLAINS.—Capt. Dixon came down on the United States steamer Mink yesterday morning and reported the loss of many of our soldiers in a conflict with a very large body of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney.

The messenger who brought the news reached St. Marys on last Saturday. His name is Vail, an old French trader, whose statements are perfectly reliable. He stated to Capt. Dixon, Col. Sarpy, and others, that, eleven days before, he left Colonel Sumner, who told him that he had sent one hundred soldiers and fifty teamsters a little in advance of his main body, when they were attacked by a large body of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and all were slain; that he intended to proceed directly in pursuit of the enemy, and would not pause until he had revenged the loss of his compatriots and punished these savage hordes who had butchered them. [*St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.*

The cars on the Second Avenue Rail Road were stopped by a mob of Irishmen, and every conductor was robbed. Two who resisted at first were terribly beaten.

The foregoing is from a telegraphic dispatch published yesterday morning by the Louisville papers. The incident spoken of occurred in New York City on the "*Fourth of July.*" We invite to it the attention of the whole American people. It is one of those outrages which a nation should ponder on.

The number of cars on the Second Avenue Rail Road in New York City is at least eighteen or twenty and the whole of them were stopped by a mob of Irishmen, and all the conductors were robbed, the only two, who dared offer the least resistance, being terribly beaten. The series of highway or street robberies must have lasted at least three quarters of an hour, for a mob could not have encountered all the cars in less time than that; and yet the Sag Nicht authorities of New York City, the strongest Sag-Nicht city in the Union, did nothing, so far as we can learn, to arrest the ruffianly atrocities.

It was the glorious anniversary of the declaration of American Independence. It was a time when, if ever, native-born Americans should have felt, and been allowed to feel, a proud consciousness of freedom and safety upon their own soil. Hundreds of the occupants of the cars were unquestionably on their way to a celebration of the memorial day. It was a season when all the foreign elements in the great commercial metropolis of our country should have had their souls filled with reverence for the memory of the illustrious fathers of the Revolution and with the deepest respect for the rights bequeathed by those fathers to their children. Yet that was the time, that the day, which the Irish of New York City selected for organizing a blood thirsty mob to mob eighteen or twenty cars filled with American citizens and to rob the eighteen or twenty conductors of their money and the money of their company, beating half to death with fists and shillalahs each one that hesitated an instant to stand and deliver.

But what of all this? The Irish ruffians and highway robbers of New York city, who thus, on the anniversary of American Independence, perpetrated crimes punishable in some States with death will not be punished at all. They will not even be denounced by the leading organs of the dominant party of the country. They will be regarded simply as impulsive and effervescent specimens of that foreign population which constitute, as the Sag Nicht organs would [illegible]

From the New York Express July 6.

TERRIBLE RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Our city has again been disgraced by a riot, or rather a series of riots, commencing on the eve of the 4th, and continuing almost as we go to press.

Origin of the Riot.—In New York, it is well known, there are a number of political and rowdy associations the members of which are of the lowest ranks in life and of the most unscrupulous characters. These associations are ready to undertake any species of rascality. Robbery and murder are child's play to them. These societies are bullies and fighters by profession, and they are accustomed to undertake the management of ward politics by the job. In the Sixth ward there are two clubs of this description, both made up of professional bullies belonging to the fighting ranks of the Democratic party. These clubs are the tools of the two Democratic factions. One, called the "Bowery Boys," under the leadership of Pat Matthews, a well known custom house officer, and having headquarters at a drinking house, No. 40 Bowery. The other rejoices in the elegant name of "Dead Rabbits," and, we understand, obeys the orders of one "Tom Walsh," said to be the foreman of Engine Co. No. 21, whose house is corner of Chambers and Centre streets. The "Dead Rabbits" are inhabitants of Mulberry, Mott, Baxter, Bayard, and some parts of Elizabeth street, and are very bad fellows, the whole of them.

These two clubs, the "Bowery Boys" representing the Administration, or Custom House section of the party, and the Dead Rabbits their opponents, have for years been at sword's point. A deadly feud prevails between them, and they have taken every opportunity to show the spite they bear each other. Broken heads at every primary and regular election; riots at every recurrence of a public holiday; frequent disturbances of the public peace on Sunday are the results of these animosities.

Since the recent proceedings at Tammany Hall to harmonize the party, the Dead Rabbits and Bowery Boys have been more than ever anxious to have a "muss" on a large scale.

About nine o'clock, when fast folks began to feel the effects of bad liquor, the crowds paraded the streets in bands of ten to a hundred, insulting honest people, and committing all sorts of outrages. The police were hooted and chased in every part of the city.

THE FIRST RIOT.—We gather from various circumstances and from individuals, the following particulars of the riots in the Sixth Ward:

About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a party of boys identified with Dead Rabbits were walking in the Bowery in the vicinity of the Bowery Theatre, when they met officer Abraham Florentine, of the Sixth Ward, and another officer, whom they assaulted, and who were obliged for refuge to run into the barroom of No. 40 Bowery, the head quarters of the Bowery Boys, or Pat Matthews party. The Dead Rabbits followed them as far as the door, when the foremost of them was knocked down by a man standing in the door of No. 40, at which time the door was closed. The Rabbits then proceeded to throw brickbats, stones, &c., at the windows and doors of the place, breaking nearly every pane of glass in the sashes. After finding that they could get no satisfaction in the way of attacking the two officers, they fell to abusing another of the Metropolitans, who was passing at the time, who was compelled to seek refuge in the coffee and cake saloon in the basement of No. 26 Bowery. This place the Rabbits also attacked with stones and brickbats, breaking lamps, windows, and everything within their reach, until they were driven off by a party of boys who came out of the saloon, with tumblers, glasses, &c., and chased them to the corner of Bayard street and Bowery, but had hardly reached that place when several persons rushed out of the cellar of No. 24 Bowery, crying, "Go at them, boys." At this, in two minutes, the street was full of people who came together from all directions as if by magic. In less than five minutes over three hundred had collected. They started off after the Rabbits, but before they reached them, the Rabbits had gone into their holes, not one could be seen. After going through several of the streets without coming across one of that party, the Bowery Boys returned to their head quarters, and remained for some minutes in hope that the Rabbits would show themselves.

THE SECOND RIOT.—The Bowery Boys re-assembled in the neighborhood of the Bowery, at an early hour on Saturday morning, in large numbers, and began making active preparations for a defense, should they be attacked by the Dead Rabbits. They first dispatched scouting parties in all directions throughout the ward, to watch the movements of the Dead Rabbits, and keep them well posted, should they take any measures for attack.

At the same time the Bowery Boys set about arming themselves with revolvers, pistols, ammunition, &c., a large supply of which was deposited in a place selected for that purpose, and a squad of boys selected to run to and fro with pistols, as fast as they should be discharged, in case of a riot, in order that they might be re-loaded by another party detailed at the head quarters, and then taken back to the Boys engaged in the fight, and exchanged for the empty ones just fired off. By this means the Boys were kept well supplied with loaded pistols, without their opponents being able to ascertain the secret of their success.

Everything went on peaceably enough until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when word was sent to 88 White street that assistance was wanted in the Seventh Ward to aid in quelling a riot which had been raging in Jackson street. Deputy Superintendent Carpenter accordingly immediately dispatched Sergeant Bonner with 25 men, who proceeded through White and [illegible]