

**RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT MEMPHIS.**

Our Memphis neighbors are already making arrangements to celebrate the completion of the Memphis and Obion Railroad. Although the road will be opened through in a few days, yet the celebration of the event is judiciously postponed until the 1st and 2d days of May, when there will be a greater certainty of fine weather than at present, and when the directors will have had time to perfect their running arrangements. Committees of Arrangements, of Invitation, of Receipt, and of Finance, are announced in the Appeal; and the programme includes a civic display more magnificent than any which has ever heretofore been witnessed in this State. The event well deserves it.

We take occasion now to inform our friends of the Appeal that one of us will be there, and will expect to be "took care of." We claim that the Colonel of that establishment owes us such service.

**W. A. CARUTHERS.**

We notice with great pleasure, among the recent appointments by the President announced in the Washington Union, the following:

"William A. Caruthers, of Minnesota, to be register of the land office at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota Territory, in the place of George W. Sweet, removed."

Mr. CARUTHERS is a young Tennessean, of brilliant talents, who has lately made Minnesota his home. His numerous friends in this State will be glad to hear that his merits are thus early recognized in his new home.

**THE LATE NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.**

We make the following extracts from the full details of the news from Nicaragua, as published in the New York papers. It seems that Titus was not a deserter, as the news by telegraph seemed to indicate: he was guilty of cowardice.

The following is from the journal of a Nicaraguan soldier:

**COL. TITUS AND HIS BORDER-RUFFIANS.**

Feb. 4.—The Texas arrived with 205 men from New Orleans, under the command of Col. Titus (he of Kansas), and encamped on the river bank, opposite Fort Anderson.

Feb. 6.—Left Fort Anderson early, to storm Sarapiquí. Went up the river by steamboat about 4 miles, when the army under Col. Titus landed on the north side, under a point, and leaving the artillery company on the boat to attack the fort in front from the river, we struck back into the woods, intending to make the river a mile below the fort; but we lost our way, and struck the river further up than we intended, coming out right opposite Fort Sarapiquí. Our advance guard fell into an ambuscade; Lieut. Holman was shot dead. The Costa Ricans on the opposite side of the river then saw and fired into us, killing five men and wounding seven others. So far as we could learn the names of the killed were:

- Lieut. Holman, of Texas.
- L. R. Smith, of Mississippi.
- Ross, of Ohio.
- Williams, Irish, and two others.

**TITUS SHOWS THE WHITE FEATHER.**

We fired several rounds, when Col. Titus ordered a retreat, leaving Col. Anderson to do the fighting. We had three doctors, only one of whom, Charleston, I remember by name. These brave fellows, instead of attending to their duties and helping the wounded, ran into a marsh, and, hiding behind a log, buried their bodies in the mud to escape from the bullets of the enemy. We retreated three miles down the river and rested until morning. Before leaving the battle-field our officers appropriated to their own use the contents of the pockets of our dead comrades. [Here the diary of our informant gave out, and we are only able to give the events as he remembered them.] The sick and wounded were sent from this place to Fort Anderson on the steamboat. When she returned, we embarked and went a mile further up, where we landed and built a fort, which we called Fort Titus, after our commander. Sent reconnoitering parties to find the position of the enemy, while a number of our men were at work building breastworks.

**THE CAPTURE OF SARAPIQUI.**

On Thursday, the 12th, at night, we drew our three cannon (one six and two four pounders) opposite Sarapiquí. On the following night we mounted them, and the next morning opened a brisk fire on the fort, in the midst of a very heavy rain. The firing continued all day. During the day a party of our men crossed the river and opened a cross fire on the fort with small arms. The enemy retired in small parties during the day, and in the night entirely deserted the fort. Next morning our officers marched into the fort, none under the grade of lieutenants being allowed to enter, and helped themselves to what they could find. When we entered we found only a bushel and a half of beans, a few bushels of rice, and some old rusty muskets. Three pieces of cannon were fished out of the river, one of them an iron nine pounder, supposed to have been furnished by the English. We also found a wounded Costa Rican in the fort, who told us that the enemy had lost 14 killed and 30 wounded. He said that Mora compelled the natives to fight or suffer the garrote. We followed the trail of the enemy for five miles up the river, and came upon two other dead bodies. On the 14th we returned to Fort Sarapiquí, and Col. Titus went up the river with his battalion to surround Fort Casullo. The natives, at his approach, set fire to the small steamboat J. L. Scott. Titus offered \$200 to anybody who would extinguish the fire. Privates De Bousset and Keatuck swam out to her and succeeded in putting the fire out. They have yet to get the \$200, however. The fort was manned by about sixty natives, under command of an Englishman. A fire was kept up all day upon the place, and next day Titus held a long parley with the commander.

**WHY TITUS DID NOT TAKE CASTILLO.**

What passed between them is not known, except that the Englishman was willing to relinquish the place without further bloodshed; but he said that his authority did not extend so far without special permission from Gen. Mora. Much to the chagrin of his men, who gave vent to their dissatisfaction in very audible language, he granted the Englishman an armistice of 24 hours, and allowed him to send a messenger through his lines to Gen. Mora to ask whether he should give up the fort or not." Of course, thus apprised, Gen. Mora dispatched a reinforcement of 400 men to their assistance, and Titus, at their approach, sounded a retreat. All retired with the exception of two companies, C and B who did not get the order, being around a hill, out of sight, and in consequence lost 30 men before they escaped.

This affair created a great deal of comment. Some attributed Titus's conduct to sheer cowardice, while others affirm that he sold the battle. At all events, it was generally conceded that he was nearly master of the place when he granted the armistice and allowed a messenger to go through his lines to the head quarters of the enemy. Col. Titus retreated down the river about twenty miles, and encamped upon an island. Here his officers swore they would serve no longer under such a potentium, and his men vowed that they would shoot him for his cowardice. At this he left the encampment, ostensibly to go to Walker, via Panama. At Greytown he was arrested for insulting an English officer, but was released. Then he was engaged the American Consul, and was taken prisoner by the officers of the American man-of-war Saratoga, and was again released. He then took passage in the Tennessee to Aspinwall. On the same day that he arrived there twenty-four of his men, who had escaped down the river on rafts and in canoes, arrived in the British steamer Clyde, swearing vengeance upon him. The valiant Titus went about Aspinwall with a loaded revolver in his fist, expecting that his outraged men would really take his life. Capt. Bradley, Lieut. Vowels and other officers also deserted and went to Aspinwall at the expense of the English; and every arrival brought large numbers of the discomfited filibusters. When our informants left there were nearly 100 of these men at Aspinwall, unable to obtain passage to the States. They themselves escaped from Punta Arenas to Aspinwall on the British steamer, and only got home by working their passage on the Tennessee. It was reported at Aspinwall that the English had determined to prevent the landing of any more filibusters at Greytown.

**COMFORT FOR WALKER.**—Thomas O. Stryker, son of Mr. Samuel D. Stryker of Lambertville, N. J., who has been in the service of Walker, came passenger on the Tennessee on his way home. He left Evans on the 3d of March, and considered that Walker would be able to maintain his position there in spite of any force which the allies can bring against him; and if he could only obtain reinforcements to the number of about 1,500, he would be able to walk triumphantly through the whole country; but without reinforcements he must remain where he is. It appeared evident that a crisis was near at hand, which would seal

Walker's fate one way or the other. Three attacks had been made by Walker upon the Costa Ricans at St. George and he had each time retired; but the attacking force on those occasions was too limited to accomplish such a result—that they had set out on the expedition to keep up a little excitement and thereby discourage desertion. A word to intelligence received from Rivas after he left that place, the allied forces attacked Rivas on the 4th of March and lost about 400 men. Mr. Stryker feels quite sanguine of Walker's ultimate success—so much so that if he had \$1,000 worth of Walker's scrip he would not sell at the rate of 93 cents on the dollar.

[By P. M. R. Telegraph.]

**LATEST FROM GREYTOWN.**

From the Panama Star, March 10.

Aspinwall, March 8, 1856.

The British steamer Clyde arrived here at noon, with 23 deserters. She reports the Tennessee as having arrived at Greytown on the 7th inst., with a large number of passengers, the majority of whom are bound for Aspinwall.

The United States steamship Saratoga arrived there on the 6th inst.

Col. Lockridge has garrisoned at Greytown and the mouth of the San Carlos. On the 18th Col. Titus held a parley with the Costa Ricans at Castillo, and permitted a messenger to pass through his lines from their forces, on condition that they would surrender next day at noon. One hour before the time specified, the messenger returned with a large Costa Rican force, under Gen. Mora, which drove Titus from his position, with loss. On the 31 the steamer Reserve returned to Punta Arenas, and was boarded by a British officer, with the usual offer of protection to any of the Nicaraguan army; upon which Titus abused the officer, who returned to his ship and had Titus taken a prisoner, and placed on board the frigate Cosack. The Reserve was seized and placed alongside the gunboat Victor. A gunboat was immediately dispatched to inform Capt. Eskine, the commander of the squadron at Pearl Key Lagoon, of the above. The following morning immediately on its arrival, Titus and the steamer were released, shortly after which the Saratoga came to anchor. The Tennessee will probably be here to day.

[This St. Carlos mentioned in the foregoing cannot be the Fort St. Carlos at the mouth of the Lake, but the Island of St. Carlos, below Castillo, which Colonel Lockridge had possession of by the last accounts received.—Ech. Star and Herald.]

**SOUND OPINIONS.**

The New Hampshire Patriot says:

"Whoever now seeks to revive sectionalism arrays himself against the constitution, and, consequently, against the Union. Of course it is to be expected that fanaticism will rave and clamor against the decision of the Supreme Court. But fanaticism ceases to be a formidable enemy when it seeks to measure strength with the Union loving spirit of the people, sustained and confirmed by the great arbiter of constitutional questions. Fanaticism becomes powerless against such a combination, and hence we may smile at the madness with which the organs of black republicanism assail the late decision of the Supreme Court. It is the last dying fit of fanatical sectionalism. It will have the effect of fixing public attention upon the reckless wickedness which has heretofore impelled the sectional agitators to force the republic to the very verge of disruption.

"We feel, therefore, that the danger is for the present over; that sectionalism is virtually dead—that it has been crushed out by the popular verdict in the presidential election; and that the decision of the Supreme Court has left nothing vital in republicanism, and has placed the democratic party beyond and above all competition as the constitutional, national, Union party of the country. Mr. Buchanan takes the helm under these auspicious circumstances, and his acts thus far give token of a successful and prosperous administration."

[FOR THE UNION AND AMERICAN.]

**MANUFACTURING IN GINN HOUSES, BY MULE POWER, CHILDREN AND OLD CRIPPLED MEN AND WOMEN.**

Having read an article in the UNION AND AMERICAN, of 23d of January, purporting to have been written by Mr. G. G. HENRY, of Mobile, Ala., giving an account of a Patent which he has obtained for connecting the flus of a Gin to the feed Rollers of a Lap Machine, and recommending it in highly wrought terms to the public, and feeling sure that you and all other editors of Southern Journals, (except the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer) are in favor of all improvements and enterprises which have in view the development of our vast manufacturing resources, and to further this object, I desire to give my candid views on what I call the impracticability of Mr. HENRY's pretended invention.

Believing as I do, that the scheme of Mr. HENRY will result in a grand failure, and consequently retard instead of advancing an interest in which all feel so deep a solicitude, I regard it the duty of all to expose the fallacy, if not to condemn the swindle, perpetrated upon those who may have been induced to purchase county or State rights to legalize the wonderful Humberg.

The article implies that seed cotton had not nor could not be used in our cotton mills until this remarkable discovery shed its light upon a hitherto ignorant race, and which Mr. HENRY seems to suppose, is destined to revolutionize the whole South, commercially and politically.—Again, Mr. HENRY arrogates to himself the right to pre-judge and consign to the land of dreams, all those who may honestly differ with him, when he states "that the man who cannot see a speculation in his Patent is dreaming." I confess there is a vast difference in men, and therefore dare assert that the man, who pretends to know anything about spinning cotton, and insists that there is any utility in this alleged invention, is deranged.

The points to which I wish to call the attention of the public are—

First.—That seed cotton has been, and is now used in our factories, wherever it can be obtained, and is ginned by the same power which propels the machinery. The Tennessee Manufacturing Company, at Lebanon, have used a large quantity in the seed; the factory at Franklin, Tenn., and a number of others have done the same thing. I myself, have run a factory of forty looms, in which seed cotton was used altogether, a large portion of which was carried direct to the Gin and Lap room, in the baskets in which it was picked—and ginned by the same power, (steam, not mule,) which drove the spindles and looms.

Therefore, ginning cotton in our factories is not an original idea with Mr. HENRY.

Second.—That cotton may be conveyed from a Gin to a Lap machine, or even a card, I do not pretend to question; but I do deny its practicability, for the reason that cotton cannot be discharged regularly and even through the width of the Gin's flus. Hence the connection of the Gin and Lap machine would be a disadvantage, for the reason that a certain weight of cotton should be placed on a certain space to ensure an even thread. Therefore, thread manufactured by HENRY's process, would be uneven, and would not command the market, nor a price which would pay for its manufacture, though it be done by children and old crippled men and women.

Third.—Mule power for the propulsion of cotton machinery is impracticable, on account of its irregular motion. Further, I assert that six mules cannot drive properly the amount of machinery stated by Mr. Henry.

Fourth.—That children at the ages named by Mr. HENRY and old crippled men and women, I assert, cannot make efficient operatives for cotton factories. For the sake of argument, let us suppose, that Mr. HENRY's Patent is all that he claims for it, (which I deny,) the question then would be, what is its value? For every article patented is supposed at least to possess value, the amount would depend upon its utility. Let us take, for the purpose of illustration, one of those persons to whom Mr. HENRY has or is desirous of selling his patented Humberg. Suppose he works up one hundred bales of cotton in six months, I assert that the cotton can be ginned, weighed and the Lap machine attended by one hand work up in the same time the amount of cotton proposed by Mr. HENRY. Hence a planter would not lessen his number of operatives, nor secure any other advantage by purchasing the patent, nor could the planter lessen his expenses by running his mule factory. Upon the whole, therefore, its real value is nothing.

The public need not be misled by this Humberg, if they will but take the trouble of examining its merits. Reflect for a moment upon the idea of 3,000,000 bales of cotton being manufactured in one year by mule power, in preference to that of steam and water, and the machinery to be operated by children and old crippled men and women! The idea is simply preposterous. You may form some idea of Mr. HENRY's judgment of practical manufacturing, if you but imagine that some old prairie should take it into her head that she could monopolize the commerce of our Western rivers and cities with flat boats, worked by old crippled women, in opposition to steam boats conducted by able bodied and experienced men.

In conclusion, permit me to state that I have spoken plainly of Mr. HENRY's Patent, believing, as I do, that if encouraged it will have a tendency to retard and hold in check proper and beneficial improvements. All must know that one failure in manufacturing in the South has a greater ill effect to prevent its progress than ten successful efforts can overcome. I have long felt great solicitude in the promotion of manufactures at the South, and have at great pains and labor prepared a small volume upon this subject, which will be issued from the press in a short time, and in which I design noticing in detail the invention of Mr. HENRY.

Gallatin, March 6, 1857.

E. STANLEY.