# DAILY APPEAL.

## MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JAN. 27, 1857.


### HON. ANDREW EWING.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, in an article containing the highest tributes to the ability and worth of this gentleman, nominates him as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of this State. The burthen of the article is that Mr. EWING, while battling manfully and effectively for his party for several years, has, nevertheless failed to array against him the bitterness of the old Whig party, by reason of his habitual courtesy towards his opponents. It is argued that Mr. EWING has always arraigned with force and boldness the *measures* of the opposition, while he has accorded honesty and sincerity to its men. For this reason it is believed he can carry a larger vote in a popular canvass than any man in the State. Mr. EWING is certainly a gentleman of solid talents and unblemished reputation, and is deserving of the respect of all men of all parties.

### MEMPHIS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Through the politeness of the Principal, Mr. C. G. MACPHERSON, we were a few days since shown through the spacious building of the Memphis Female College. It is beautifully located on Adams street, east of the bayou, and was built under the immediate supervision of Mr. MACPHERSON, and is admirably suited for the purposes for which it was intended. The rooms are spacious and comfortable, and every convenience is afforded to those students who board in the College. The Institution is well supplied with a corps of able and competent teachers, lecturers, &c. We know of no College better capacitated to impart a thorough education, in any branch, and hence we take pleasure in recommending it to the consideration of those who have daughters or wards to educate.

### CRAWLING DOWN.

Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, Editor of the New York *Times*, from whom originated the charge of corruption relative to the Minnesota Land Bill, having been summoned to Washington to testify before the committee of Congress, has made his appearance, but has utterly failed to back up his charges by such testimony as is material in the case. According to a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, he disputes the authority, "saying his statements were predicated upon representations which, as a journalist, he would not divulge." SIMONTON, the correspondent of the *Times*, upon whose revelations the editorial article was based, has also refused to answer a material question, and was, at last accounts, under arrest for contempt of the authority of the House.

When we consider that the editor of the *Times* indulged in such bold and sweeping allegations in his editorial article, averring that he could "present evidences to carry conviction to every honest heart, and thus bring the power of public sentiment to drive the criminals from the high places they have dishonored," the *denouement* which he has chosen must be regarded as "crawling down" considerably from the bluster with which he started out. Why did he "loom so largely," if he only intended to make a by-word and a jest of himself by playing mum at the very time when he has it in his power to "drive the criminals" from their positions of power and influence. Surely, this bragging editor and his blustering correspondent, must expect hereafter to have but little credit awarded to any statement they may make in their columns either jointly or separately, if they do not avail themselves of the opportunity offered them to purge out the corruption at Washington and thus cleanse the "Augean stables." Never was there a more prompt and ready acceptance of a challenge than that acceded by the House of Representatives to the accusers of honorable members. A committee was appointed to examine into the matter *instanter*, the accuser was summoned to make good his charges and testify in the case, when, strangely enough, he "disputes the authority" and alleges that "as a journalist he cannot divulge."

And pray, by what code is a journalist absolved from declaring the truth and the whole truth with regard to a matter which justifies him in making public the gravest and most disgraceful charges against reputable men—men employed in the highest positions of the Government—and to convict whom of such charges would inflict the highest injury upon our national character? When an individual, in private life, volunteers the most infamous charges against his neighbor, and, the proof being demanded of him, disputes the authority by which the demand is made, thus denying to the accused the right of a fair trial and the benefit of explaining or rebutting testimony, what is the opinion that all disinterested persons naturally would form? Certainly that the charges were gratuitous and malicious slander or that the accuser was wanting in courage to follow them up with testimony. There is nothing in the position of a public journalist which should exempt him from the same course of procedure applicable to a private individual in a similar case.

The Editor of the *Times* published charges of the most disreputable character against unnamed members of Congress, and volunteered to avouch their truth. The dignity and honor of the House of Representatives demanded a purgation, and an investigation was ordered. The editor is summoned before the committee of investigation and disputes the authority. Where is the rule that would discriminate between his case and that of a private individual, except that as his charges involved the honor of the nation and the consequent respect due to its legislative authority, considerations of a higher and more sacred nature demanded their confirmation, if they could be sustained by competent testimony.

In anything that we have said, we do not design to be understood as expressing the opinion that the charges are not susceptible of proof. The statement of Mr. PAYNE, of North Carolina, a member of the House, goes far to prove that gross corruption exists at Washington, and Mr. PAYNE's own honor demands that he should specify his charge. So ought Mr. RAYMOND and so ought his correspondent to come forward and manfully give their testimony.

CANDLES FROM CANNEL COAL.—The editor of the Alexandria *Gazette* has been presented with a candle made of Cannel coal. It was manufactured at the new establishment for the purpose in Kanawha county, Va. The candle is nearly transparent, resembling wax, and burns with a beautiful clear light.

NEGRO PROPERTY.—The Clarksville *Chronicle*, of the 15th inst., says: During the past week a great many negroes have been sold, more perhaps than was ever sold here before in so short a time. Generally they have sold high. Some negro women brought upwards of $1300; many negro men brought from $1600 to $2,500.

A PROUD POSITION.—The London *Times* has an article on the probable policy of the President elect, with this flattering interrogatory:

"Who would not be the President of the United States?—the choice of a nation of freemen, the object of most infinite care, solicitude and contention to 27,000,000 of the most intelligent of the human race, the object at which every man's finger points, the topic on which every man's tongue descants—raised above his fellow men by no accident of birth, by no mere superiority of wealth, but by the presumed fitness of his personal qualities for one of the most elevated situations that a man may be called upon to fill?"

### HOLIDAYS—THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY.

The New York *News* of the 16th inst., has a very good article on the subject of "Holidays for the People," in which the position is taken that we have not enough of them. The best suggestion in the article, is that the 22d of February, the birth day of WASHINGTON, should be more uniformly and more generally observed. On this point, the *News* remarks:

"The twenty-second of February is the Birthday of the first and greatest and best of Americans, of him whose fond and patriotic advice to his countrymen yet speaks to us from his grave at Mount Vernon, and warns us from domestic enmity and fratricidal strife—of him under whose auspices the War of our Independence was carried through, our Confederation formed, our Federal Constitution established, and our free and poplar Government launched forth on the tide of National success. We should observe Washington's Birthday as an American holiday, and with each return of the auspicious morning, renew our recollection of the noble sentiments of the Patriot whom that day gave to save his country, to adorn his race and to live immortal on the page of history."

Approving fully and heartily in the views here given, we have one suggestion to make to the American Press, without distinction of party, and that is for every newspaper in the United States to publish the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON on the 22d day of next February, and to continue the custom. The annual reading of that Address by the great masses of the people, would go far not only to mollify the acerbity of party and sectional animosity, but it would have a tendency to inculcate proper views on the subject of our government, and to instil a love of country in the bosoms of the people. Such a "consummation is devoutly to be wished," especially in the Northern section of the Union, where sectionalism seems to run riot with every patriotic impulse. The press has it in its power to accomplish a great good in the manner we propose and we hand the subject over to those who control it.

### ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

BEALE'S Panorama of the Arctic Regions is at Huntsville.

Mr. ALEX. R. GATES, a prominent citizen of and formerly a representative in the Legislature from Green county, died a few days ago.

Hon. SAMPSON W. HARRIS, of Coosa, is proposed by "*Shelby*" in the Montgomery *Advertiser* for Governor.

The Athens *Herald* favors the nomination of the Hon. ROBERT M. PATTON of Lauderdale, for the office of next Governor. A communication in favor of this gentleman for that office appears in the Huntsville *Advocate*, of last Friday.

Col. THOMAS HARRISON, for many years filling the post of Private Secretary to the Governor of Alabama, and Deputy Secretary of the State, died recently in Montgomery.

The Huntsville *Advocate* of the 22d, says:

Fire wood in great demand, scarce and high. Persons in the country who can, woul l confer a real benefit upon many and get a good price, too, by sending in wood for sale.

Corn Meal and marketing generally, is very scarce, in demand and much needed.

The Bank of Montgomery has a circulation of $96,796, while the specie is $17,264. The capital of the Bank is $100,000, which is all owned by the Bank of Augusta, Ga., except $1,000.

Mr. SAMUEL WESTCOTT was killed the other day in Montgomery county by a falling tree.

The Mobile *Register*, of a late date, speaks of the Democratic Convention in Alabama:

Our Alabama exchanges have been engaged in discussing the time and place of calling a Democratic Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. The majority seem to be in favor of the usual time, and we have heard from but yet any reason assigned by any paper which would make it necessary to change the usages of the party. We take it then that the first Monday of May next will be the time for the assembly of this body, and that it will be the understanding, and the press concur, it will remain only for the various sections of the State to select their favorites, in order that their names may be presented to that body for consideration. That the utmost harmony will prevail in the Convention there can be shadow of doubt, and we only hope that its dicision will redound to the great interest of the State and the strength of the Democratic party.

Is then the first Monday of May the day, and Montgomery the place?

The Tuscumbia *Democrat* suggests the name of Colonel FELIX G. NORMAN, of Franklin county, for the next Governor of the State.

The Alabama river is high and out of its banks.

We copy the following items from the Huntsville *Advocate*, of last week:

Elijah Standefer, a well-known character about the town and country, was found on the street near the depot grounds, on Tuesday morning last, frozen to death. It is probable he was under the influence of liquor, lay out and perished from the exposure.

The weather has been clear, rainy, sloppy, snowy, freezy, bitter cold and snowy again. On Saturday night there was a hard blow, and the first snow of the season. On Sunday and Monday we had a real arctic atmosphere; the thermometer on the latter morning was six degrees below zero! the coldest of the season. Ice was three to four inches thick. We had a heavy snow on Tuesday afternoon, and good sleighing was had.

Last year the aggregate number of children in the State within the educational age returned to the School Superintendent was 170,000. The total amount of school revenue derived from all sources was $266,026—an average of $1 57½ to each child. It should be the aim and labor of all our legislators to increase by every means the annual aggregate of our educational fund, so that every child in the State should have the means of an education afforded it. Let our militia enrolment be kept up, but the drills and parades be abolished, and in lieu thereof a special tax for school purposes of 75 cents be levied upon each man liable to military duty and upon each voter. That would be a tax every one should delight to have the privilege of paying. It would raise an additional $100,000 for the school fund for the education of the youth, who are soon to be the fathers and mothers and rulers of the State.

Col. WM. HOGAN, of Coosa county, died suddenly on the 24th ult., while out hunting.

BURNING OF THE NEGRO MOSE, AT ABBEVILLE, HENRY COUNTY.—We find the following account of the burning of the negro, at Abbeville, in the Eufaula *Native*. It will be recollected that the crime for which Mose was burned was the murder of his master, Mr. LINDSAY:

A friend who witnessed this affair gives us the following items, viz.: That a large concourse of people was assembled at Abbeville, numbering from four to five thousand. The negro was taken from the jail by the guard, no opposition being offered by the sheriff. The place was arranged before the negro arrived. A green pine stake was set in the ground firmly, and around that, a pile of fat pine was arranged in diameter about six feet, and about four feet high. He was bound hand and foot to the pole, and before fire was placed to the pole, the wretch made the following confession, "that he had murdered his master, but would not have done it had it not been for a white man." He made some other confessions, implicating a white man and another negro in the affair.

Our informant says that when he left, the fire had already consumed his head, legs and feet, and that they were piling on more wood to finish the body.

### MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

The Hernando *Press*, of last Monday, says "H. W. BASS has got a writ of error in his case."

NEXT GOVERNOR.—The Monticello *Journal* is out in an article in favor of JACOB THOMPSON for Governor.

The Yazoo *Sun* says:

INDICTMENTS.—There has been four thousand persons indicted for betting on the election, in this State, nearly all of which are Democrats. It is very strange that Democrats only should be indicted. The Know-Nothings must have bet with the Democrats, and if they went before the Grand Jury and informed on the Democrats just because they won their "extra change," they committed as mean an act as they did when they swore to be a Know-Nothing.

We see the name of Dr. Balfour, of Madison county, mentioned in connection with the office of Governor.

INJUNCTION FEATURES OF THE FRISCOR BILL.—The Legislature, on the 14th inst., repealed the 6th section of the present *Quo Warranto* law—the Friscoe bill—which provided for a summary injunction against the collection of debts by any bank charged with a violation of its charter. The following are the proceedings as we find them reported:

SENATE—Jan. 13.—Mr. Greer, by leave, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules:

*Resolved*, (the House concurring,) That the joint resolution of the two Houses that prohibits the Legislature from acting on any other business until the code bills are disposed of, be suspended, for the purpose of having a bill introduced to repeal the 6th section of "An act to prescribe the mode of proceeding against incorporate franchises, and against persons pretending to exercise corporate privileges under acts of incorporation, and for other purposes," approved July 26th, 1843.

HOUSE—Jan. 14.—The consideration of the criminal law was suspended, for the purpose of taking up the Senate's joint resolution of the 13th, in relation to a suspension of the resolution prohibiting the consideration of any business other than the code, which was concurred in.

Mr. Clapp, by leave, then introduced a bill to amend an act to prescribe the mode of proceeding against incorporated banks, &c., which, under a suspension of the rules, was passed.

SENATE, Jan. 14.—The House message, pending, was considered.

On motion of Mr. Greer, the House message was suspended, and the bill just passed by the House in relation to the mode of proceeding against incorporated banks, &c., was taken up, read and passed.

### TENNESSEE INTELLIGENCE.

We clip the following items from the Murfreshoro' *News*, of the 20th inst.:

GOVERNOR AND SENATOR.—The Democrats of Jackson county held a meeting at Gainesboro, on the first Monday of the present month. Delegates were appointed to the Convention to meet on the 15th of April in Nashville, and the meeting expressed a preference for Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Nashville, for Governor, and for Hon. Andrew Johnson, our present Governor, as the Senator to be elected by the next Legislature. In this expression, the meeting was unanimous.

COLD WEATHER.—On last Saturday night we received our first snow for the present winter. It did not fall in large flakes, but fine and very cold. On Sunday morning following, the mercury was below zero, and so continued throughout the day. On Monday morning, in a Northern exposure, it was fifteen degrees below zero, being as far as we could count on our scale, and ten degrees colder than it was on the preceding morning. Such assaults from Boreas are uncommon in this latitude, even in mid winter; and Bachelors, solitary maids, and wood buyers, feel the force of them.

POST OFFICE ROBBER.—A correspondent of the Nashville *Union* says that the Post Office at Murfreesboro', in this State, was lately robbed of eight hundred dollars by the Deputy Postmaster, B. F. Danson.

So says a Memphis paper. This is a mistake. We never heard of any such case, and we have no assistant postmaster by that name. Probably the affair took place at Waynesboro'.

The Nashville *Banner*, of the 21st inst., says:

RISE IN FUEL.—We regret, particularly on account of the indigent, that coal and wood have advanced in price in the last day or two. Coal at the yards in town was selling yesterday and Monday at 25@30c. an advance of 7@8 cents per bushel. We believe Sewanee coal selling at the established rates, 18@22, though it was impossible for them to supply the demand even before the advance. Wood has gone up from $½ to $7@$8 per cord.

The Somerville *Star* of last Saturday, contains the following items:

A fire broke out in the engine-house at the depot, on Tuesday night. It was soon discovered and put out before much damage was done. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the alarm.

THEFT.—An extensive case of wholesale stealing occurred in our community last week. A young man, in years—and young in his profession we conclude, as he was easily caught—stole a mule, harness and buggy, loaded the buggy with a negro woman and two children, and was making his way toward Middle Tennessee. He was caught soon, in twenty-five miles of this place, the property restored to their owner and he to the calaboose. Wonder if his defense won't be insanity after the fashion of the New York and Boston forgery trials.

The West Tennessee *Whig* of the 23d says:

The ground in this section is covered with snow, from three to four inches in depth, affording great enjoyment to the lovers of sleighing, whilst it brings the cold chills over those who are nearly out of wood. So what is pleasure to one is misery to another.

LETTER FROM GOV. WISE.—The following letter from Gov. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, was read at the banquet given at Jackson, Miss., on the 24th ult., in honor of A. P. WILLARD, of Indiana, and W. A. RICHARDSON, of Illinois:

"I have the honor to thank you for the invitation to attend the entertainment to be given at the city of Jackson on the 23d instant, to our friends, Hon. A. P. Willard and Hon. Wm. A. Richardson. They are Romans worthy of your ovation. Victorious or defeated, every hero, patriot and sage who fought the good fight for equal State rights, the Constitution and the Union, in the non-slaveholding States, and who assisted to save us from being driven to the wall of revolution, deserves our gratitude.—They saved to the Democracy the live cardinal points of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and California, and the South and slaveholding States are assured that they have something saved remaining and abiding to live in the Union for, and that there are bonds of affection and faith, universally pervading, which bind us still to brethren for whom we are ready and willing to fight in any war, as they have fought for us in the blackest war which has ever threatened the liberties of the whites and the welfare of the blacks—the good faith of political covenants and the honor and interest of humanity. You do right to cherish such champions as these, they are representative men, and what they represent is all ours in the North and the South, and everywhere all over the earth. Greet them in the name of Virginia as well as Mississippi—in the name of manhood and knighthood, and honor, and truth and justice. Embrace them with the right hand and the left, and fold them to the heart of fellowship and union, and in joy and in tears tell tge enemies of the Republic that we cannot be severed from them—that we will fight first, and in the cause of freedom and affection we cannot be conquered. I wish I could be with you and among you; it would make me wild with emotion to acknowledge with what agony I went through the apprehension of the last three months, and with what deep sincerity I return thanks to Providence for saving us from the last extremity. Shall it ever occur? Will the Republic ever again be put in such peril? Is the last hope of men for freedom ever again almost to expire? Will our Union be dissolved in the blood of civil war? Is our victory a respite only, or a guarantee—a warning to be heeded for all time? May heaven bless and save the whole country.

HENRY A. WISE."

### The Election of the Pennsylvania Senator.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, (a K. N. sheet,) gives the following account of the incidents attending the election of Gen. CAMERON to the United States Senate:

THE CONVENTION.

The scenes in the halls of the House, after the meeting of the joint convention, were of the most exciting character. When the Senators entered and took their seats in front of the Speaker's desk, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. When the Speaker of the Senate ordered the vote to be called, the stillness of the grave prevailed; not a whisper was heard; not a movement of any kind was visible. Every one, no matter how uncomfortable his position, stood still. This silence continued until the Clerk, in calling the names in order, had gone through with the list of Senators, and down into the list of House members as far as the name of Lebo, of Schuykill, a Democrat.—When his name was called, he voted for "Simon Cameron." This created a profound sensation. Dismay filled the ranks of Col. Forney's friends—there was no telling who else might bolt. In the lobbies there was a decided disposition to cheer among Cameron's friends, just as there had been among Forney's friends, when Johns, of Fayette, a Foster man, had voted for Forney.

When the Clerk came to the name of Manear, of York, and he responded "Cameron," the sensation deepened. The feeling was still more profound when Wagenseller, of Schuykill, went over. As the Democrats have but five majority on joint ballot, these three votes turned the scale, and gave Gen. Cameron a majority of one. So many kept tally lists that the result was known throughout the house ere it was formally announced by the Speaker of the Senate, that Gen. Simon Cameron was duly elected United States Senator, to hold that office from the 4th of March, 1857, for six years. But when it was made, a tremendous cheer went up, such as I never heard in a legislative hall. It was evident that, although the town has been crowded with the friends and adherents of John W. Forney for several days, they were outnumbered by the outside friends of the "Winnebago Chief" as the people of this vicinity delight to call Cameron.

Senator Browne, of the county, desired to enter a protest against the election, but after a great deal of excitement and discussion, the Convention adjourned without permitting the protest to be entered upon the record. It related to the want of compliance in part, of the Senate, with the statute of 1839, regulating the mode and fixing the time of electing a United States Senator. That law requires that the Senate shall appoint a teller on the day before the day fixed for going into joint convention. He raised the point, also, that it required a majority of each House to properly elect according to the construction the Senate had, by its action, placed upon the law of 1839.

The Convention finally adjourned.

During the afternoon 67 guns were fired in honor of the election by the Republicans of this borough. I suppose, now, however, that the enormous crowd of people who have been here will quietly depart. Our borough will appear as if she had undergone depletion to-morrow morning.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, January 15.—*Senate.*—Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the protection of steamboats from damage or destruction by fire. Among other things, it provides that the woodwork shall be removed to a certain distance from the furnace and flues; the fire-rooms and passages to be protected with iron, and in the event of fire, the conflagration to be extinguished by steam to be worked by machinery outside of the fire-rooms; the act to take effect one year after its passage.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what would be the annual income of the government, according to such estimates as he may be able to make, if one-fifth of the duties on such imported articles authorized by the tariff act of July, 1846, should not be remitted; what if one-fourth should be remitted; and what if one-third should be remitted?

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill providing for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army.

Mr. Foster earnestly supported the measure, placing in a strong light the services and sufferings of those who had perilled their lives in the struggle, arguing that in consequence of the depreciation of the value of the certificates in which they were paid, they were justly entitled to the consideration of Congress.

Mr. Pugh offered an amendment striking out the first and second items, and inserting: "There shall be paid to each surviving soldier embraced by the resolution of Congress of the 22d of March, 1783, the difference between the amounts specified in the certificates issued to him under the terms of said resolution and the value of said certificates in money at the time it was issued and received." Adopted—yeas 26, nays 21.

Mr. Toombs inquired of Mr. Fish whether the latter was not interested in the bill, and thereby disqualified from voting upon it?

Mr. Fish replied that he was sent here by the State of New York, and had a right, under the Constitution, to vote, as her representative, on the contrary, he would state to the Senator from Georgia, however, that inasmuch as he had raised the question, he would be entitled to receive something under this bill if it should pass, but that in no case should a cent of the money which he would receive go into his own pocket. He would divest himself of all interest in the matter, and give whatever sum might come to him to the representatives of the New York line who served in the Revolutionary war, and for whom no provision had been made.

Mr. Cass said that when the bill was first introduced he favored it, but the investigation which it had undergone satisfied him that it was improper. He should, therefore, vote against the whole of it, unless justice be rendered to the soldiers as well as the officers.

After some debate on the amendments, without taking the question on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

*House.*—Mr. Felton presented the memorial of two hundred shipowners, merchants and pilots of New York, representing and urging the passage of Roger's marine signal bill.

The House passed the Senate bill, with amendments, relative to foreign coins. It provides that tha quarter, eigth and sixteenth of a dollar pieces shall be received by the federal officers at 20, 10 and 5 cents, but not again be paid out. The new cent pieces are to consist of eighth part copper and twelith of nickel, and the coinage of half cent pieces are to cease.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, rising to a question of privilege, said he understood that a remark made by him on Tuesday, was considered by Mr. Rusk as insulting to the latter. Mr. Campbell thought it due to say that it was not his intention to insult or cast an imputation on the gentleman, and he now disavowed such design.

Mr. Rusk remarked that at the time he understood Mr. Campbell differently; but he was now gratified with the disavowal of the gentleman.

Mr. Sneed, from the mileage committee, reported a bill increasing the penalty for the voluntary absence of the members of either House, making a deduction of twenty-five dollars per day from their compensation, whether a Sunday shall intervene, or both branches have adjourned over for a day or more. Exception to be made in case of the sickness of members or their families.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

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WASHINGTON, January 16.—*Senate.*—The Senate took up Mr. Houston's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to state what is the number of deserters from the navy since the passage of the act to promote the efficiency of that branch or the public services, &c.

Mr. Mallory objected to its adoption as being a needless exposure of transactions which have gone beyond the control of the Navy Department and the Senate.

Mr. Houston contended that these matters ought to be brought to light, so that if the action of the Naval Board was good it could be made manifest to the country. If the contrary was the case, it ought equally to be known.

At one o'clock Mr. Houston's resolution was laid aside for the special order, the bill for the settlement of the accounts of the officers of the revolutionary army.

Mr. Toombs ineffectually moved its indefinite postponement. Lost—nays 26, yeas 22.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, the further consideration of the bill was then postponed until the first Monday in December next. Yeas 24, nays 22.

After the passage of sundry private bills, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

*House.*—The House took up the private calendar and passed thirteen private bills.

Mr. Kelsey, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble setting forth that Joseph L. Chester had been summoned before the Corruption investigating Committee, and had neglected to appear; and concluding with a resolution that the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of Mr. Chester wherever found; and the same forthwith bring to the bar of the House, to answer for contempt.

Mr. Florence inquired where was the authority for all this?

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, believing that the House had to such power, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Payne demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. McMullin said he regarded this as a very important question. Time should be afforded to look into it. His motion to adjourn was decided in the negative.

At the instance of Mr. Orr, the precept addressed by the Speaker of the House to the Sergeant-at-arms, commanding the latter to summon Mr. Chester, was read. The precept was returned, with an endorsement by the Sergeant-at-arms, that he had served the summons on the 14th inst.

Mr. Orr was permitted to make a statement. The committee had not acted in this matter without looking fully into the authorities which they thought fully sustained them in the application they had made.

A case occurred in 1817 or '18 to this effect: A party applied to Levi Williams, a member of this House, and proposed to pay him a pecuniary consideration to make a favorable report on a certain bill. Mr. Williams brought the fact to the attention of the House, which ordered the arrest of the party in the language of the resolutions now before the House, which the present committee copied from the proceedings in that case. The party was brought before the House, and after trial reprimanded only by the Speaker, because there were mitigating circumstances.

After his discharge from custody, he instituted suit against the Sergeant-at-Arms for false imprisonment. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court, and decided against the plaintiff; and on an appeal to the Supreme Court, that tribunal declared that the House had power, and that it was properly exercised. The Sergeant-at-Arms was protected, and the complaint dismissed.

The witness in the present cases was subpoenaed but failed to appear. If the House had not power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, the investigation was a mockery, and he (Mr. Orr,) should not continue a member of the committee. If it had not power to enforce recusants to testify of facts within their knowledge, the investigation would fall to the ground.

Mr. Brown wished to make a statement relative to Mr. Chester, but Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said they wanted to hear nothing about him now.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said when the witness purges himself of the contempt he would hear the explanation. (Cries of "Oh hear," "hear.")

Mr. Brown—I was informed this morning that Mr. Chester is sick and unable to be present before the committee. I would ask the committee if they can produce evidence that Mr. Chester refused to appear.

Mr. Paine—That is of no consequence to the matter before the House.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, and passed it by a nearly unanimous vote.

The House then adjourned.

### CHARLESTON RAILROAD STOCK.

From the Memphis Morning Bulletin.]

I see in your paper of this morning, an article over the signature of "Memphis," upon the subject of the city disposing of her stock in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which, I think, needs a passing notice to correct some of the figures, and the impression that the article might leave upon the minds of the public in relation to myself, as "Memphis" has seen proper to make frequent allusions to my name. If his deduction were as incorrect as many of his figures are, he would not make a very safe *city-father*, and his advice should not have a great deal of weight. But I am of opinion that the conclusions are much nearer correct than the data upon which he bases them; and my only object is to correct his figures, and place myself right before the public.

First, "Memphis" says—"These bonds (the city bonds issued for stock in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) were issued about six years ago, making the interest that the city has paid upon them $180,000, for which she is entitled to $180,000 of additional stock." If I am not very much mistaken, the first of these bonds, $210,000, were issued July 1st, 1852, and the remainder, $290,000, July 1st, 1854; consequently the city has paid interest on the first $210,000, four and a half years, and on the last, $290,000, two and a half years, making $100,200, instead of $180,000. This is an error of $79,800. Neither is the city entitled to additional stock for this interest. The company may, and probably will, adopt the policy of declaring a dividend, payable in stock, of the nett earnings of the road that has gone into construction.

Secondly, he says, "the whole amount required to build the road is estimated in round numbers at $5,000,000. By consulting the Sixth Annual Report of the Company, he would have seen that the estimated cost of the road, real and incidental, would be over five and a half million of dollars; this is an error in his figures of over half a million of dollars. He also estimates the State Loan at $1,000,000, when it is $1,100,000; his estimate of Company Bonds issued is $1,000,000, when the actual amount issued is $1,600,000, an error in these two items of $700,000. Consequently his estimate of annual interest to be paid by the Company, of $130,000, is an error of $48,000 per annum, it being $178,000. All these errors corrected, might make some little difference in his calculations. But I can assure him and the public that I have never advocated the policy of selling this stock, or exchanging it in any way. Upon the contrary, I originally insisted upon the City Council's pledging this stock for the redemption of these bonds; that it might be placed out of the power of any unwise legislation upon the part of the City, to dispose of this stock and invest it in some unprofitable scheme, and leave posterity to pay the Bonds and the interest upon them, without any available means to pay them with. I have always, and now do contend, that the stock in this Road will be a good dividend-paying stock, and will finally be a good investment to the City, as well as the individual stockholders, who have given such liberal aid to it.

I expressed these views to the City Council but a few weeks ago, and advised them against the policy of subscribing the stock of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company. And, if I am not mistaken, "Memphis" heard me express these views. But when I saw, as I thought, a very general disposition, both in and out of the Council, to give this stock in some way to aid in the building of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, I suggested what I then thought, and now think, a better plan than to undertake to sell stock incumbered by a mortgage that was selling without incumbrance at fifty cents in the dollar, which plan was, to retire the city's debt of $500,000 at par, and thereby reduce her liability to that extent, and enable her to give such aid to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad as she might think proper, and to put it in some available shape, and not in stock encumbered by a mortgage. My plan was to sell the stock to the parties who held the mortgage, (if sold at all,) so that the mortgage would not affect its value, as it would if sold to other parties. My further object was to meet the arguments of those who opposed further aid to the Memphis and Little Rock road upon the ground that the city's indebtedness was already too large, and my suggestion was to reduce it by disposing of an asset, looked upon by many as of very doubtful value, and probably unproductive. Being myself in favor of the city doing all she can, consistently with her resources, to aid the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, I was very glad to see "*Memphis*" give such a flattering account of the prospect of profit to the city in her investment in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; and I shall expect, hererfter, to find him the champion of some enlarged and liberal measure to aid the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; and thus we may, through his efforts, soon see that road again upon the *track*, a thing of life.

As "Memphis" seems disposed to arraign me for my opinions and calculations, I will give him an estimate of the probable result of the city's investment in the stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, under prudent and economical management:

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|---|---|
| The cost of road and equipment will probably reach, (not including interest on Bonds which the road is under obligations to pay,) | $5,500,000 |
| Paid from the following sources: | |
| State aid | $1,100,000 |
| Company Bonds issued | 1,600,000 |
| Stock paid in by stockholders | 2,300,000 |
| Net profits while under construction, after paying interest on bonds | 500,000—$5,500,000 |
| This last amount will probably be declared as a dividend, payable in Stock; I estimate the annual gross earnings of the road, after it is in full operation, at | $1,000,000 |
| Expenses of operating | 450,000 |
| Ten per cent. on capital invested | $550,000 |
| The annual interest on Company and State Bonds | 178,000 |
| | $372,000 |

This will leave to be declared in dividends, and as a Sinking Fund to be invested in Company and State Bonds, $372,000. Suppose a dividend of eight per cent. is declared, and paid annually to the $2,800,000 of stock, the amount it will probably be increased to by a stock dividend out of the surplus profits of the Road used inconstruction, this will give $224,000, and leave $148,000 as a sinking fund to be invested annually in the Company and State bonds: this would reduce the annual interest of the Company about $10,000, and give you that additional sum each year (after the first) to be added to your Sinking Fund, to be invested in your Bonds. This operation repeated annually, will redeem your $2,700,000 of Company and State Bonds in twelve years.

The 8 per cent. dividend received by the city on her $600,000, (which it will probably be increased to,) will give her $48,000 per annum; a sum sufficient to pay the interest on her $500,000 of Bonds, and $18,000 left the first year, to be invested in her Bonds, which she can purchase at 75 cents on the dollar, reducing her bond debt $24,000, and leaving $576,000 of Bonds, to pay interest on the second year. By repeating this operation annually, and investing the entire surplus received from this 8 per cent. dividend, (after paying the interest on the outstanding Bonds,) she would redeem the whole $500,000 of Bonds issued for this stock, in twelve years. The Company and State Bonds would be paid, the City would have paid her entire debt created for this stock, and the stockholders $2,800,000, would be entitled to the whole nett earnings of the Road, $550,000 annually, with no interest to pay. This would give them near 20 per cent. on their investment annually, or a net dividend to the city of $120,000: a sum sufficient to pay interest on $2,000,000 at 6 per cent.

The amount allowed for the expenses in the foregoing calculation, is sufficient to keep the machinery in complete order, replacing with new machinery any that may wear out. The iron is estimated to last from sixteen to eighteen years, and be worth fully half its original cost, for the purpose of re-rolling into new rails. Consequently, the stockholders would be very able to set aside a Sinking Fund amply sufficient to relay the track with new iron after twelve years, and still get very large cash dividends on their stock, after their bond debt was paid.

If "Memphis" believes that this is to be the result of the city's investment in a road that has never received a dollar of bonus from any source, what calculation must he make for such a Road as the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad—a Road only one hundred and twenty eight miles long, penetrating to the centre of one of the richest agricultural States in the southwest, without competition, for near the entire trade and travel of the whole State—a Road that is to be the leading highway to the great West, and one of the central branches to the Pacific Railroad, if ever built—a Road that will not cost one-half as much to grade it as the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has cost—a Road to which the State of Arkansas has generously granted near half a million of acres of land? There can be no doubt about the investment being a profitable one, nor can there be any doubt as to what is the city's interest or duty. It is only a question of ability, and I hope to see her representatives take some bold and energetic stand in this matter that will meet the necessities of the case, and expectations of the people generally, who are anxiously looking to them for aid and comfort.

SAM. TATE.

### The Territory of Arizona.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1857.

The Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the "memorial of the people of the "southwesten part of the Territory of New "Mexico, praying for the organization of a "new Territory," and also for the "proceedings "of the Convention of the people of the Territory of New Mexico to organize a separate "Territory," have decided upon the following report. It was drawn by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and is an able and concise paper:

The remoteness of the western portion of the Territory from the capital and the more populous easter portion of the Territory, and its increased extent consequent upon the annexation of what is commonly called Gadsden Purchase, in A. D. 1853, seems to have left the inhabitants without much care of the local Government, and still less the General Government. The few lines which compose the brief act of Congress, approved August 4, 1854, "declaring the southern boundary of New Mexico," by which the then recently acquired territory was incorporated with the Territory of New Mexico, appears to be the first and last notice the people there have received since their allegiance has been changed from Mexico to the United States.

It appears from the papers as above referred to, and from other evidence submitted to the Committee, that the people of the western portion of New Mexico complain:

*First.* That they have not been permitted to exercise the right of freemen under the laws and Constitution of the United States.

*Second*, That they have had no courts, laws, or magistrates.

*Third*, that they are isolated, cut off, and among savage tribes, with no legal organization, and without any of the privileges of citizenship.

*Fourth*, That though nominally in the county of Dona Ana, in the Territory of New Mexico, they have never had the benefit of laws or civil officers, nor have they any protection for life, liberty or property.

*Fifth*, That the vast extent of the present Territory of New Mexico, and the great natural basins between the eastern and western portions of the same will forever present adverse interests, and prevent the harmonious action of either a Territorial or State Government.

They also pray that measures shall be taken for the speedy settlement of land titles, for the survey of the public lands, for the protection of mining interests, for the establishment of a post route, and the subjugation of the hostile tribes of Indians which infest the country; and they also pray that Congress will admit Mr. N. P. Cook, of Arizona, the delegate elect, to a seat in the House of Representatives, to all the privileges of delegates from other Territories.

This long list of grievances, as set forth by the people of that portion of New Mexico called Arizona, and which there is no reason to doubt are for the major part real grievances, certainly require an early remedy. Whether a new Territory should be established, or whether other legislative action calculated to remove the chief causes of complaint should be resorted to, was the first point to be determined in the discussion by the Committee.

From the statements given to the committee by the most competent available witnesses, there appears no reliable means by which to found an accurate estimate of the present numbers of the white population in that portion of the Territory which seeks a separate organization. The highest supposition is that it reaches from eight to ten thousand, and the lowest is from two to three thousand. A medium between these suppositions would fix the present number at from five to seven thousand of white inhabitants. This number is deemed too small by the Committee, unless for the gravest reasons, because the large expenditure which a new Territorial Government would require, especially when it is believed the chief advantages sought may be had in a more economical way.

It is to be presumed that the eastern portion of New Mexico will be prepared, at no distant day, for admission into the Union as a State. When the Territory is divided for that purpose, as it unquestionably will be, then would seem to be the proper time for the establishment of a new Territorial Government. Such a delay, if the remedies proposed by the Committee shall be adopted, will subject the memorialists to very slight rema