DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY MORNING----JAN. 29, 1857.

☞ The APPEAL is regularly discontinued at the end of the time subscribed for, unless renewed in advance.☜

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT MEMPHIS.

The convenience of our importing merchants, and the advancing importance of our city, begin to loudly demand that energetic steps should be immediately taken to secure the erection of a Custom-House in this city. By a law recently passed, the exhibition and payment of duties on sample packages are no longer deemed sufficient to insure the free passage of goods from the seaports where they are first discharged to the interior ports of entry. This involves the necessity of importers at the interior ports having their goods entered and duties assessed at tide water, which is the place of reshipment, unless there is a Custom-House or government warehouse at the interior port, where facilities are afforded for the inspection of goods.

Our Memphis importing merchants are precisely in this condition, and the consequence is that the larger proportion of the duties are paid at New York or New Orleans, very much to their inconvenience, and the consequent damage to the interests of the city. Nearly all the foreign goods now shipped to this city are thus overhauled at the seaports through which they pass, and the revenue arising from fees inures to the benefit of those cities. It can be seen at a glance that it would be vastly more convenient to our merchants to have their goods shipped directly here without the delay of having them inspected at other ports before their arrival and the inconvenience of remittances to discharge them from the custom house. In the present condition of things, the act declaring Memphis a Port of Entry is almost a nullity. And yet there are more than a million of goods shipped to this port from foreign countries annually, (including railroad iron,) which are subjected to this vexatious delay. One house, (a hardware establishment,) pays about $20,000 in duties to the Government annually. The hardware, china, glass and queensware, cigars, liquors, wines, &c., from foreign ports direct is annually growing in amount, and it is high time that our city authorities were memorializing Congress to grant us our rights in this regard. We have been told that Gen. RIVERS, our Representative in Congress, states that he could easily have obtained an appropriation from Congress for a Custom-House or Custom-House and Post Office, if he had been properly backed by our citizens.

Due care should be observed to properly authenticate all the facts relative to the amount of imported goods and the duties annually collectable. Scores of cities of no more importance than Memphis, as regards population and foreign commerce, have received this appropriation from the Federal treasury, and there is no sufficient reason why we should not receive it, not as a boon, but as a right. Memphis is entitled to it. Under the present laws, and without a Custom-House, it is a farce to call it a port of entry. An appropriation should be asked of a sufficient amount to commence and prosecute a substantial and elegant structure which will not only be a convenience, but also an ornament to the city. We trust our City Council will speedily move in this matter.

OPINION OF PENNSYLVANIA KNOW-NOTHINGS OF SIMON CAMERON.—Last winter, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, the Know-Nothings of the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature held a caucus to nominate a United States Senator. Finding that SIMON CAMERON had by adroit intrigue and management secured so many supporters in the ranks of the organization that his nomination was probable, twenty-eight of the Know-Nothing members seceded and issued an address to the public in justification of their course, from which we make the following extract:

Shall the American party, then, in the face of all its professions and actions, be now made the dishonored instrument in elevating Simon Cameron to the highest office in its gift? and thus hold him up to the world as the exponent, embodiment, and personification of Americanism? We trust not. We consider him a fit representative of nothing good; and a fit exponent of no honorable principle. As Pennsylvanians, we remember that our State motto, as adopted by our ancestors of seventa-six, is "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence." We reverence this glorious old motto; and bear in mind that we but recently swore as representatives, to perform our duties as such, with fidelity; fidelity to our constituents, fidelity to our native State, and fidelity to the enobling principle engraven on our State escutcheon. Shall we, then, or can we consistently with the oaths we have taken, support a nomination so destitute of every element of virtue, which would disgrace the American organization and our native State; and which, we feel well assured, our constituents will repudiate with scorn and righteous indignation. We recognize no power in any caucus, to require us thus so sacrifice our integrity, to throw away our self-respect, or to violate our oaths; and therefore it is, that in the independence of freemen, we strike down king caucus at the bidding of our country.

Yet in the face of this open declaration made February 12th, 1855, five of these twenty-eight men, who are members also of the present Legislature of Pennsylvania, voted a few days ago for this very man SIMON CAMERON.

☞ The Norfolk *Herald* announces the death of WM. MAXWELL, L.L. D.

☞ Major BEN. MCCULLOCH, of Texas, is on a visit to Nashville.

☞ H. C. CRAIG has become associate editor of the Dandridge *American*.

☞ R. B. MOORE, Esq., has recently been appointed Postmaster at Columbia, vice ED. F. LEE, resigned.

☞ The first woman who appeared on the English stage was Mrs. COLEMAN, in 1555. Previously, men enacted woman's character.

☞ GARLAND, who has been on trial in New Orleans, as an alleged defaulter as City Treasurer, has been acquitted.

CONSUMPTIVENESS IN SAVANNAH.—The *Georgian* of Wednesday week says:

"During the last six days, twentysnine persons, in the far-gone stages of consumption, emigrating from the severity of the Northern climate, have visited the city, some to remain here during the winter; others, whose cases were at the last stage, going further southward."

FORNEY AND CAMERON.—We find the following in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"Mr. Forney, like his competitor, Mr. Cameron, commenced his political life as a type-setter—he was then foreman of a printing office—afterwards an editor, then proprietor of a newspaper, was subsequently Clerk to the House of Representatives, and has filled considerable space in the political world. It is a little singular that Simeon Cameron has run the same career with John W. Forney. He also has been type-setter, editor, proprietor, and in addition has served as bank president and cashier, and has set in the Senate of the United States. Both Forney and Cameron are self-made men—both were born in comparative poverty—both achieved their present positions by energy, skill and talent of various kinds."

A NEW CITY IN LOUISIANA.—The Vicksburg *Times* furnishes the annexed paragraph:

"A new city by the name of DeSoto is expected to rear its walls and turrets, in a short time, on the Louisiana shore of the Mississippi river, immediately opposite to this city. The property embraces the lands lying around the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas railroad, and will open a field of labor, activity, and commercial enterprise, which will, in a short time, make it the second city of Louisiana. The scheme is in the hands of energetic, thorough-going, and able men, and cannot fail to result favorably. It is befitting that the discoverer of the 'Father of Waters' should have some monument on its waves to perpetuate his fame, and the prospect bids fair to rear up a city worthy of the great and heroic DeSoto."

The Apportionment Question.

Owing to the magnitude of the duties devolving upon the Legislature, says the *Mississippian*, of the 22d inst., it has necessarily commanded a large share of public attention. Few subjects excite greater interest, than the Apportionment question. A new apportionment of Senators and Representatives unavoidably involves changes in political and sectional relations; and the interest which the subject arouses is not therefore to be wondered at. It is one of vast importance and demands care and watchfulness. It should be approached with an eye single to the public welfare and the plain requirements of the Constitution.

Having witnessed the fierce and prolonged struggles of previous sessions on this subject, we trust that it will be treated and settled at the present time in the spirit of forbearance, patriotism and of justice. It is a vexed question which the people want determined.

We copy below the bill which has been reported to the House by the Hon. J. E. MATTHEWS on behalf of the Apportionment Committee, and which has been made the special order for to-morrow morning.

AN ACT *in relation to apportionment of Representatives and Senators.*

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That the following shall be the apportionment of Representatives and Senators of the several counties of this State in the Legislature, at the future sessions thereof, to wit:

The county of Adams, one Representative. The county of Attala, two Representatives. The county of Amite, one Representative. The county of Bolivar, one Representative. The county of Coahoma, one Representative. The county of Carroll, two Representatives. The county of Calhoun, two Representatives. The county of Chickasaw, two Representatives. The county of Clarke, one Representative. The county of Covington, one Representative. The county of Claiborne, one Representative. The county of Copiah, two Representatives. The county of DeSoto, three Representatives. The county of Franklin, one Representative. The county of Greene, one Representative. The county of Holmes, two Representatives. The county of Harrison, one Representative. The county of Hancock, one Representative. The county of Hinds, three Representatives. The county of Issaquena, one Representative. The county of Itawamba, four Representatives. The county of Jefferson, one Representative. The county of Jackson, one Representative. The county of Jones, one Representative. The county of Jasper, one Representative. The county of Kemper, two Representatives. The county of Leake, one Representative. The county of Lawrence, one Representative. The county of Lafayette, two Representatives. The county of Lowndes, two Representatives. The county of Lauderdale, two Representatives. The county of Marion, one Representative. The county of Monroe, three Representatives. The county of Marshall, five Representatives. The county of Madison, two Representatives. The county of Newton, one Representative. The county of Noxubee, one Representative. The county of Neshoba, one Representative. The county of Oktibbeha, one Representative. The county of Pike, one Representatives. The county of Perry, one Representative. The county of Panola, two Representatives. The county of Pontotoc, four Representatives. The county of Rankin, one Representative. The county of Sunflower, one Representative. The county of Simpson, one Representative. The county of Scott, one Representative. The county of Smith, one Representative. The county of Tishomingo, five Representatives. The county of Tippah, four Representatives. The county of Tunica, one Representative. The county of Tallahatchie, one Representative. The county of Warren, one Representative; and the City of Vicksburg, one Representative. The county of Wayne, one Representative. The county of Wilkinson, one Representative. The county of Washington, one Representative. The county of Winston, two Representatives. The county of Yallabusha, two Representatives. And the county of Yazoo, one Representative.

ARTICLE II.

The following shall be the apportionment of Senators for the counties aforesaid, to-wit:

The county of Tishomingo, one Senator. The county of Tippah, one Senator. The county of Marshall, one Senator. The counties of De-Soto and Tunica, one Senator. The counties of Panola, Tallahatchie and Coahoma, one Senator. The county of Lafayette, one Senator. The county of Pontotoc, one Senator. The county of Itawamba, one Senator. The county of Monroe, one Senator. The county of Yallabusha, one Senator. The county of Calhoun, one Senator. The county of Carroll, one Senator. The county of Choctaw, one Senator. The county of Chickasaw, one Senator. The counties of Lowndes and Oktibbeha, one Senator. The counties of Winston and Noxubee, one Senator. The county of Attala, one Senator. The counties of Holmes and Sunflower, one Senator. The counties of Yazoo, Issaquena, Washington and Bolivar, one Senator. The counties of Madison, Scott and Leake, one Senator. The counties of Kemper and Neshoba, one Senator. The counties of Newton and Lauderdale, one Senator. The counties of Rankin and Smith, one Senator. The counties of Jasper and Clarke, one Senator. The county of Hinds, one Senator. The county of Warren, one Senator. The counties of Copiah and Simpson, one Senator. The counties of Claiborne, Jefferson and Franklin, one Senator. The counties of Adams, Wilkinson and Amite, one Senator. The counties of Lawrence and Pike, one Senator. The counties of Covington, Marion, Jones, Perry and Wayne, one Senator. And the counties of Greene, Jackson, Harrison and Hancock, one Senator.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 2. The Senators heretofore elected, and who continue in office until the general election, in the year 1859, shall continue, and be Senators of the Senatorial Districts created by this act, until their term of office as provided by the Constitution. *Provided*, that where any two Senators, entitled by virtue of their election heretofore, to hold over until 1859, shall reside in the same District, the right of either of such Senators to hold over, shall be determined by lot, and the Senator in whose favor said lot shall determine, shall continue and be the Senator for such District.

ARTICLE IV.

The returns of all elections for Senators, from each of the counties comprising a Senatorial District, shall be made hereafter directly to the Secretary of State, who shall compare the vote of the counties of such District, and the person having the highest aggregate vote of all the counties composing said District shall by said Secretary of State, be declared duly and constitutionally elected the Senator thereof for the term prescribed in the Constitution.

SUICIDE OF HUGH MILLER.—A post mortem examination of the body of HUGH MILLER was made at his house, in Portobello, on Friday, by Professor MILLER and other medical gentlemen. The following is the conclusion to which they have come:

The cause of death we found to be a pistol shot through the left side of the chest, and this, we are satisfied, was influenced by his own hand. From the diseased appearance found in the brain, taken in connection with the history of the case, we have no doubt that the act was suicidal, under the impulse of insanity.

The following few lines to his wife, found written on a folio sheet lying on the table beside his corpse, give painful evidence of the awful intensity of the disease:

DEAREST LYDIA: My brain burns. I must have walked; and a fearful dream arises upon me. I cannot bear the horrible thought. God and Father of the Lord Jesus Christ have mercy upon me. Dearest Lydia, dear children, farewell. My brain burns as the recollection grows. My dear, dear wife, farewell.

HUGH MILLER.

MURDERERS.—The following description is given of Calloway and Baily, two persons who lately murdered a Mr. LAIRD, in Geneva, Alabama, for the apprehension of whom a reward of $1,000 is offered:

Calloway is about 25 years of age, about six feet one inch in height, straight, and of fine personal appearance, complexion and hair very light, nose a little Roman; he was shot in the left arm lately, the ball taking effect just above the elbow; his forehead is very high, he is left handed, his education is very good, and his language is excellent; he is a gambler by profession. Baily is a young man about 25 years of age, about 5 feet six or eight inches in height, rather chunky, eyes blue, hair of an auburn color; his face, at a slight glance, has the appearance of being spotted.

☞ We copy the following from the Lexington (Miss.) *Advocate*, of the 22d inst.:

HOMICIDE.—Maj. Jason D. Gibson was killed in this place, on Friday evening last, by Mr. John H. Fowkes. The opinion seems generally to prevail that the killing was in self-defense. Mr. Fowkes, however, was held to bail in the sum of $2,000, which he readily gave.

Hon. Isham G. Harris.

From the Shelbyville Constitutionalist.]

We see that many of our cotemporaries of the press are canvassing the claims of different distinguished persons with a view to their probable nomination to the Chief Magistracy of the State of Tennessee by the Democratic Convention to assemble in April next. Since the declension of Andrew Johnson to become a candidate again, we are decidedly in favor of the nomination of the Hon. Isham G. Harris by the party. We think that Gen. Harris has fewer equals and few superiors than any other man belonging to the Democratic party in the State of Tennessee. He is a statesman of the first class, and the people are well satisfied that his qualifications are ample, and that he is capable of holding and discharging the duties of any office within their gift. There are many other distinguished individuals belonging to the Democratic party that are fully competent to fill the Gubernatorial chair, but with all due deference to their abilities and claims we must say our preference is for Isham G. Harris. There was no man that performed such able service during the last canvass as did Gen. Harris, and he was admired by friend and foe on account of his ability as a statesman, and his courteous and dignified deportment to all. We listened to no man during the last canvass that evinced so much good judgment and marked forethought as did Gen. Harris in his speech at this place. He left the impression upon all that he was a sound, conservative, intelligent and able statesman, a man made of the "right sort of stuff," and many who heard his convincing, and able vindication of Democratic policy will not soon forget it.

No truer or better Democrat lives in the State. He has never faltered or wavered, and he has ever been true to the party, and has served it faithfully. We think West Tennessee is entitled to the candidate this time. East Tennessee has had a Governor for four successive years in the person of Andrew Johnson, and prior to that time Middle Tennessee has had the Governor for years. We think it due to the West that she should be represented at the capitol by a Governor, and we are willing that that person should be Governor Isham G. Harris.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.—The *Herald* of Saturday week says:

"The severity of the weather, with obstruction to navigation and inland communication by ice and snow, has tended to check any movement of importance this week in the dry goods trade. Buyers begin to arrive from some portions of the South and Southwest, and are chiefly engaged in looking round and examining the market before making purchases to any extent. The most active local trade with jobbers has been with sales to clothing manufacturers, suitable for the spring and summer trade at the South and West. The wholesale trade in ready-made clothing is every year on the increase. Besides supplying the trade in the States, large quantities now find their way to the Pacific coast.

"Some houses cut up large quantities of materials, and give employment to a great number of persons of both sexes. Much of the work is executed by the job, at the houses of the females, and by country tailors, who employ, to a considerable extent, sewing machines. A material reduction in prices of ready-made clothing is prevented by the advance of cotton and woolen cloths. There was more demand by the export trade for cotton piece goods, especially for the south coast of the Pacific, and for Brazil. The exports for the week ending on the 6th inst., embraced about 1,707 packages, valued at $102,514; $89,201 of which were taken for China. Brown sheetings were held firmly at 9c. for heavy, and 7½@8c. for light, with a moderate stock. Drills were firm, with light sales; browns were held at 8½c.; bleached were firm at 9c., and blues were held at 10½c.

"Osnaburgs were held at full prices, without sales of moment. Bleached sheetings and shirtings were firm, and held at full prices. Medium goods were at 8@10c., and prime at 12½c. Low qualities were scarce. Denims were selling at 10½@10½c. for favorite makes; Amaskeag at 15c., and York at 16. Stripes and ticks were held with increased firmness. The advance in cotton ducks continued to be maintained, with moderate sales. There was a good display of new and fashionable styles of prints from leading Eastern manufacturers, which were held at prices ranging from 9½@10½c. Lawns were firm, and leading makes ranged from 11@13½c., and 18@20c. Ginghams were firm. Mouseline de laines of standard makes were held at 18@20c.

"Cloths were quiet. Woolen goods were firm, but without sales of importance. Tweeds and jeans were held at higher rates. There was no movement in foreign dry goods of importance to notice. Staple fabrics of woolen and silk goods were bringing full prices. Dress goods were also in good request. The late westerly gales, with some ship-wrecks, have checked recent importations, but as considerable supplies are known to be on the way, we look for pretty heavy arrivals in the next five or six weeks."

MR. HENRY'S INVENTION.—We observe that the invention of our townsman, Mr. George G. Henry, is attracting a good deal of attention in the interior. Many of the country papers speak of it as a combination of machinery already known and in use, which is expected to work a revolution in the present system of Southern industry. We cannot see any objection to the practicability of Mr. Henry's means for the purpose he intends to accomplish. The cotton gin is now appurtenant to every plantation, spinning machines are in use in every manufacturing town in Europe and America, and it is an attachment of the gin to the latter machinery that constitutes his improvement. Detail as to the mode of this arrangement is not necessary. It is sufficient to say that seed cotton, by the means proposed by Mr. Henry, is to be converted into merchantable yarn, on the plantation and in one continuous process. By this operation he expects to relieve the planter from the labor of packing his cotton in bales, the mode now adopted for convenient transportation, the danger of loss from damages in in shipment, injury to the staple from the force of immense pressure, the necessity of opening and disentangling it, breaking up of fibre and waste of material. He expects to gain also many advantages over the plans now adopted.

The cotton is taken immediately from the gin, passed through cleansing machinery and spun into yarns whilst the cotton is open and fleecy, devested of dust and trash, oily and strong, in the fall and winter months, while the fibre is new and uninjured, and before it has been matted or deteriorated by handling. This process he proposes to perform in one operation and with the ordinary labor of the plantation, and to produce a better yarn, without waste, than can be made after the cotton has gone through the strain of packing and the loss of opening. Now, all this is proposed to be done without any greatly increased outlay of additional capital and with the ordinary force of the plantation. How far it can be done we are not able to determine. What number of spindles, what cost, and what power it would require to manufacture a crop of ten or one hundred bales of cotton into yarns in time for market, we have no means of calculation. But the data for the resolution of these questions are easily obtained, and we can but refer them to intelligent investigation of those persons who wish to avail themselves of Mr. Henry's invention, with the hope that the solution of the problem may enable Southern industry to avail itself of Mr. Henry's invention and realize the advantages which he so confidently propounds. Should his idea be reduced to economical practice, it would add immensely to Southern commerce and wealth.—*Mobile Register.*

ON VENTILATION.—The last number of the Albany *Country Gentleman*, contains a capital article on this subject, with diagrams. After referring to the injurious effects of our present style of parlor stoves, which require a current of air through the crevices of doors and windows into our rooms, causing cold feet, and accumulation of hot air above, the editor proposes a remedy, as follows:

"A space shall be left in the floor, so that a hearth of brick may be laid some inches below the surface. On this hearth the stove shall be directly set, without the intervention of legs. Just above this hearth, and below the floor, a wooden tube shall lead to the air outside the house, the portion next the stove being sheet iron, and supplying air for combustion by passing directly into the stove. This will entirely obviate the necessity of cold streams of air from window cracks, to feed the fire. The air through another tube, or a portion of the same, may be admitted on different sides of the stove, and in contact with its lowest portions, for becoming heated to warm the room. This would also tend to obviate cold currents, because the fresh air coming in from below, would pass out through higher crevices, instead of entering them. The addition of a register near the ceiling, would, if necessary, render the ventilation complete. There would be another important advantage in this arrangement, on the score of economy. We have found by experiment, that a stove placed on a stand, two feet high from the floor, required twice as much fuel as when placed down level with the floor, to render the room equally comfortable, so difficult is the descent of heated air. If, therefore, the stove were placed actually below the floor, the lower stratum of air next the floor, would be warmed with still greater facility.

"This contrivance would afford the conveniences of a hot-air furnace already mentioned in this article, with less consumption of fuel, without unduly warming the cellar, and without the trouble of running down stairs every time the fire needs replenishing or regulating."

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the State Legislatures now in session:

Maine—HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Republican.
Michigan—Z. CHANDLER, Republican.
Pennsylvania.—S. CAMERON, Republican.
Florida—S. MALLORY, Democrat.
Delaware—G. W. BAYES, Democrat.
Delaware—J. A. BAYARD.
Massachusetts—CHAS. SUMNER, Republican.
Rhode Island—J. A. SIMMONS, Republican.
Missouri—TRUSTEN POLK, Democrat.
Missouri—J. S. GREEN, Democrat.

The next United States Senate will be constituted politically as follows:

	Dem.	Amer.	Rep.
Maine	—	—	2
New Hampshire	—	—	2
Vermont	—	—	2
Massachusetts	—	—	2
Rhode Island	1	—	1
Connecticut	—	—	2
New York	—	—	2
New Jersey	2	—	—
Pennsylvania	1	—	1
Delaware	2	—	—
Maryland	1	1	—
Virginia	2	—	—
North Carolina	2	—	—
South Carolina	2	—	—
Georgia	2	—	—
Florida	2	—	—
Alabama	2	—	—
Mississippi	2	—	—
Louisiana	2	—	—
Texas	1	2	—
Arkansas	2	—	—
Missouri	2	—	—
Tennessee	1	1	—
Kentucky	—	2	—
Ohio	1	—	1
Indiana	2	—	—
Illinois	1	—	1
Michigan	1	—	1
Wisconsin	1	—	1
Iowa	1	—	1
California	2	—	—
	37	5	29

Democratic majority over all twelve. On questions relative to slavery the five Americans will vote with the Democrats, making our majority on that subject twenty-two, or about two to one. That will do.—*Cin. Enq.*

Florida Indians—Peaceable Removal Hopeless.

The following letter from Captain Casey, says the Macon *Telegraph*, was written two days before his death, and gives up all hope of effecting the removal of the Florida Indians by negotiation—a hope which, we will venture to say, he was among the very last to relinquish. Captain Casey had held the position of Indian Agent in Florida for many years—a pulmonary affection of long standing rendering a residence in Florida indispensable to the prolongation of life. He was supposed to be on more friendly terms with the Indians than any white man in the State, and indeed, the confidence subsisting between them was sometimes a cause of jealousy and crimination upon the part of frontiersmen. General Harney, on the other hand, was held by them in mortal terror, and it was hoped that his appointment to the command, followed by a preliminary proposal for negotiation, would have the salutary effect of inducing the miserable remnant of savages to come in and treat. Contrary to all anticipation, however, the time of truce has been signalized by more extensive and barberous murders, and nothing is left now but the most decisive and vigorous policy. Gen. Harney, when holding a command before, used to hang the Indians caught or slain in arms. We hope he will re-establish the practice. There should be no safety for them out of the United States lines. It was said to be a superstition among them that such a death would banish them from the happy hunting grounds beyond the verge of time, and the immediate effect of Harney's rigor was that many of the Indians voluntarily surrendered themselves, and were removed to the reservation in Arkansas. The same vigor now will prove mercy in the end. It will save life all round—savage and white—and surely it is not to be permitted that two hundred bandits shall long prowl around an extensive frontier, murdering and burning and effectually shutting out so large a portion of Florida from colonization, settlement and improvement. The sad fate of the Shive family, chronicled in our last, ought to teach all, that the way of true mercy in this case is promptitude, energy and severity.

TAMPA BAY, FLA., Dec. 23, 1856.

His Excellency, J. E. Broome, Governor of Florida—

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency, "official information," just received, of an attack on the United States troops, in the "Big Cypress," south of the Caloosahatchee, by the Indians.

The Seminoles, finding no alternative left but emigration or hostilities, have chosen the latter. Although a different result was strongly hoped for, yet in anticipation of this event, the Government has a large force in the Indian country. I hope the troops will occupy the attention of the Indians near their homes, so as to leave them but few warriors to spare for depredation on our frontier, but in the meantime, and with the sanction of Col. Munroe, (commanding the United States troops in Florida,) I would respectfully suggest the propriety of promptly placing, say, two companies of volunteers in position on Pen river, to give confidence and protection to the extreme frontier settlers.

With great respect, Your ob't serv't,

JOHN C. CASEY,
Captain U. S. A.

From the Havana Correspondent of the N. York Mirror.]

Our citizens have been no more objects of attention from the officers of the *Wabash* than they have been from them. The Captain-General gave a dinner and soiree in the afternoon and evening of the 31st ult., in honor of Commodore Paulding and officers, at which many of our most distinguished citizens were present by invitation, and the time passed off pleasantly to all. The Captain-General likewise placed his box at the opera at the disposal of Commodore Paulding and staff.

Don Rafael Castro de Palonino, late city tax collector, has fled to parts unknown, supposed to the United States. He is a defaulter to an amount said to exceed $200,000. He is now being rattled through the official *Gazette* to appear at the Royal Jail here, to clear himself of the charges against him, he being assured by the Government at the same time that justice will be done him; but I guess he will be like the Irishman, who, when arraigned at the bar for trial, and becoming uneasy in mind as to the result, was told by his counsel to be calm, that justice would be rendered him, whereupon Pat replied: "Faith, and that is *jist* what I am afraid of." And so I think Senor Palomino, having the advantage of the Irishman in this case, will not give them an opportunity to render him justice.

Yesterday, the 6th, was King's Day, and niggerdom ruled in triumphal sway throughout all the populated parts of the Island. As you already must know, King's Day is the principal holiday set apart, in the year, by the ebon sons of Cain, in all Spanish American countries, and they convert it into a day of unrestrained saturnalia. They are independent of their masters; none labor; neither does any master request it of them; nor do any police interfere with them, as long as their amusements do not take a criminal turn. They have promenaded and roamed the streets in tribes, dressed like so many *diablitos*, (little devils,) as they are called, and discoursing noise from their national musical instruments, so very unharmonious, that it is naturally suggested to the mind of an observer that their name is not ill-merited.

At 11 o'clock the principal tribes assembled around the Captain-General's palace, and each one, by turns, was admitted into the yard, in order that its members might pay their respects to the supreme authority, the Captain-General, in return acknowledging their compliments by a generous distribution of money among them.

There is no further news from the Isle of Pines. The steamer *Pizarro* has been sent there, to bring to this place the remainder of the rebellious soldiers.

Members of Congress and the Press.

From the Newark (N. J.) Mercury.]

The above are the comments of the New York *Times* on the language used by various members of the House on Friday, and they are eminently truthful. For a member of Congress to put on airs and assume the superiority over the conductor of such a journal as the New York *Times*, is most supremely ridiculous. When they will have retired to a small lawyer's, apothecary's, or farmer's avocation in some tenth-rate village, the New York *Times*, in its metropolitan character, and with its high reputation, will be giving tone to public affairs. The Press of the country is rising beyond the power of public men, and is more able to give them reputation, than to be injured by their attacks. All it has to do is to go steadily forward, and the small men who seek to belittle its just influence, will find themselves without the slightest power. The charges made by the New York journals are universally believed to be correct, and it is a suspicious circumstance, that so many of the speakers should have gone to abusing the Press, instead of endeavoring to disprove the charges.

A great deal of the indignity with which the Press is treated by small men, raised for a brief time into position, arises from the fact that in many instances the Press does not respect itself. Controlled by those who cannot discuss principles without degenerating into personalities, they lower the character of the journalist, and the influence which they might exert. Unable, apparently, to deal with measures upon their merits, or with public men in reference to their public acts, they deal rather in slang terms than in considerate arguments. We believe that there are times when the conduct of our public men should be canvassed boldly by a free and independent Press, and we trust that such may always abound, but we have a thorough contempt for the line of policy which makes a public journal the mere instrument of personal malevolence. The journal of position is an institution of known character and principles, every day presenting its views of public policy, and moulding, through them, public opinion. The editor may be changed every week, but he who combats the arguments and policy of the journal, need not care if he be changed daily.

After some very little experience in the conduct of a journal, an editor knows how small is his influence personally, to that of the power which, with or without him, enters the family or sounding room every morning, with its record of events and its summary of current opinion. Even the individuality of Mr. Greeley has been lost sight of in the splendid talent employed on the *Tribune*, and much more so is this the case in the vast body of the journals on our exchange list. Each paper, however, has a distinct position and character, and some of them shape the politics of their respective States. Industry, talent, and political consistency will make any journal strong, and the reverse will make any journal weak. The wrecks of newspapers lie scattered over every community, because they were started for special purposes, or because they surrendered the vantage-ground of principle, but members of Congress and whifleting politicians have never yet had the power to strike them down.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

From the Washington Union.]

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charges of corruption brought by the New York *Times* against certain members whose names are not specified, and also the direct charge of the Hon. Mr. Paine, has a most important duty to perform, and it is hoped it will be performed without fear or favor. Whether these offenders (if such there be) belong to the Black Republican, the Democratic, or any other party, is of little consequence to the public welfare. If they are guilty, let them be punished; if innocent, acquitted before the world. Justice to them, regard to the dignity and honor of the House, and, above all, justice to the people of the United States, imperatively demands a thorough, searching investigation of charges, which, if true, are calculated effectually to undermine that system of representation which is the basis of this government, by destroying all confidence in the integrity and purity of the Representatives.

If the people cannot trust their immediate representatives, whom can they trust? If the fountain whence all laws and all authority originate becomes corrupt and defiled, the stream that flows from it will be equally vitiated, and the due administration of the laws become the greatest of all grievances, because the laws themselves will come forth reeking with corruption. The legislative is (within the limits of the Constitution) the sovereign power to which not only the people, but all their institutions are subservient. It is in vain that we have able and upright judges and magistrates if those by whom their conduct is prescribed and regulated are governed by pecuniary and interested motives. It is bad enough when legislative bodies are exclusively influenced by party feelings, but it is ten times worse when they become vitiated by personal pecuniary interests, and sell their votes to the highest bidder. In the one case they are governed by certain principles which some believe right, others wrong; but whether right or wrong, if they sincerely believe in them, there is something akin to virtue in endeavoring to carry them out by all lawful means. But when members can be bribed to support or oppose measures which they know bad, or to vote in favor of appropriations for purposes which are not in the strictest sense legislative, which causes an increase of cotton ginned from forty to fifty per cent. This improvement is rendered more valuable for not having to resort to the old method for making gins pick fast, which injures the sample.

We learn from a gentleman that saw one of these gins at work, that a forty saw gin can be made to pick one hundred pounds in five minutes, and make a good sample. A patent for this gin has been obtained by Mr. Orr.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

THE POSITION OF THE NORTH.—We have repeatedly said that the late Presidential election should rather be regarded by the South as a warning, than as a triumph. They have carried the vote, but they have not carried the people. And now let us see what construction is put upon the vote of the North by the highest official authority. In his first message to the Legislature of New York, Governor King uses the following language:

"I have yet another duty to perform—a duty, the obligations of which I am not at libery to neglect, even if I were so disposed; and the performance of which in my judgment, is rendered imperative by the respect which is due to the sentiments and votes in the recent Presidential election of a great majority of the people of this State, and of the other Free States.

"I do this in no partisan spirit, but under the conviction that the great principle at issue in the election, and which it so triumphantly vindicated, lies at the root of our free institutions, and is alike the concern, and should be equally the care of all citizens who rightly estimate those inestimable rights. No mere party question could call forth so deep an interest, and so significant and decisive a vote throughout the length and breadth of the State; and I venture to believe I do not mistake its import, nor your convictions respecting it, when I assume, as its deliberate and irreversible decree, that *so far as the State of New York is concerned, there shall be henceforth no extension of Slavery in the Territories of the United State.*

"This conclusion I most unreservedly adopt, and am prepared to abide by it, at all times, under all circumstances, and in every emergency."

And this conclusion of the Governor of New York, drawn from the facts of the Presidential election, is emphatically endorsed by the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, which may be regarded as the representative of the Seward and Fremont party of the State. They do not look upon the late result as a defeat. They treat it rather as a victory. It is better for them than they expected; and, as a stepping stone for future operations, they look upon it as a result which they have a right to regard as securing, in 1860, the triumph of Freesoil principles and the Freesoil candidate for the Presidency.—*Charleston Mercury.*

TERRIBLE PANTHER FIGHT.—A few evenings since, as Wm. Pate, well known in these parts as a Kickapoo Ranger, was meandering the crooked trail from this town to Port William, he was halted by a respectible looking footpad, in the shape of a full grown male panther, and requested to "stand and deliver." Mr. Pate objected to the surly manner in which the demand was made, and informed his tiger-like majesty that his property, all told consisted of an empty bottle and bowie knife, both of which he stood in need of, and, as he was in a hurry, he would be obliged to the gentleman to retire. As that was not what Mr. Panther desired, and as he showed his teeth and gradually insinuated himself towards Mr. Pate, Mr. Pate waxed worthy, and let Mr. Panther have the bottle over his *pate*, with all the nervous energy of a strong arm. That act being considered by Panther as a declaration of war, he closed in our gallant Pate, who being somehimself, and nothing loath for an engagement now that his blood was up, seized his billigerent opponent by the scalp-lock with his left hand, while he applied the shinning steel with his right to the sleek vest of his antagonist. In a few moments Panther had as beautiful a "slashed jerkin" as one would wish to see, while Pate, still in the ascendency, stood by minus, coat, hat, breeches, some hide, part of an ear, and considerable hair; actually nothing left but boots and bowie knife. But our friend was victor, and nothing daunted he shouldered his enemy and carried him home, where he was measured by several neighbors, one of whom has kindly furnished us with the full measure of the animal from tip to tip, which was seven feet three inches.—*Kickapoo (Kansas) Pioneer.*

FREEZING TO DEATH.—That to be frozen to death must be frightful torture, many would consider certain, from their own experience of the effects of cold. But here we fall into the usual error of supposing that the suffering will increase with the energy of the agent, which could only be the case if sensibility remained the same. Intense cold brings on speedy sleep, which fascinates the senses, and fairly beguiles men out of their lives. The most curious example of the seductive powers of bold, is to be found in the adventures of the botanical party, who, in Cook's first voyage, were caught in a snow storm on Terra del Fuego. Dr. Solander, by birth a Swede, and well acquainted with the destructive deceits of a rigorous climate, admonished the company, in defiance of lassitude, to keep moving on. "Whoever, said he, "sits down will sleep—and whoever sleeps will perish." The doctor spoke as a sage, but he felt as a man. In spite of the remonstrances of those whom he had instructed and alarmed, he was the first to lie down and die.

The same warning was repeated a thousand times in the retreat from Moscow. Alison, the historian, to try the experiment, sat down in his garden at night, when the thermometer had fallen four degrees below zero, and so quickly did the drowsiness come stealing on, that he wondered how a soul of Napoleon's unhappy band had been able to resist the treacherous influence.—*London Quarterly.*

For the Memphis Appeal.

TO MY WIFE.

I.

Full five years have passed away,
Since wife and I were wed;
And yet, it seems but yesterday,
So swift the years have sped:
And yet it seemeth *always* too,
So sure our lives are one;
It is as though a life-time through,
A single stream they've run.

II.

A lover's dreams so often vain,
Have all been realized,
And are on each returning day,
Now fully, richly prized.
And all I wish is only this,
That I may truly be
More worthy all that world of bliss,
My wife bestows on me.

III.

And so 'twas well that we were wed,
That morning long ago,
Since all the years as they have sped,
Have made us both to know
How bright a world for man is this,
When blest with wedded love,
A foretaste here of all that bliss,
That man shall have above.

HEMINGSLEY, Jan. 24, '57.

THE FIRST SNOW STORM IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.—*La Nacion*, a newspaper of the City of Mexico, speaks in its number of the 21st ult., of the snow storm there, thus:

"Last night at half-past 9 o'clock, a heavy snow storm began, which lasted several hours. Never have we seen this phenomenon, so common in altitudes higher than ours, in Mexico before. It also excited to a high degree, the curiosity of the inhabitants of the capital. The thermometer of Reaumer was one degree above zero, and maintained itself there during the whole night. The flat roofs of the houses, the streets, the hills which surround the city of the lakes, and give her so beautiful an aspect, the public walks, all remind us this morning, of the first snow storm we ever witnessed, which was last fall, in the United States and in Europe. Mexico City presented this morning a truly picturesque sight, for the green leaves of our eternal spring formed a lively contrast with the flakes of snow, which dressed them in an attire to which they were not accustomed.

MASONIC.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Mississippi, for the ensuing year:

Hon. Wm. R. Cannon, W. G. M., Columbus.
D. J. Brown, W. D. G. M., Raymond.
W. A. Champlin, G. S. W., Handaborough.
W. R. Lackey, G. J. W., Cayuga.
Rev. G. T. Stainback, G. Chaplain, O