DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING.....FEB. 17, 1857.

FULL REPORT OF THE PHILLIPS' CASE.

The APPEAL contains this morning yesterday's report of the interesting trial now going on, in which an attempt is being made by our judicial authorities to ascertain the author of the atrocious act by which our community was deprived of one of its best citizens. It is not our province to speak of the force or bearing of the testimony, but we think it competent to report it as it is given. Up to the present time we have made a report as accurate as practicable from day to day, and will present in our WEEKLY of to-morrow all the testimony which had been adduced up to last evening, inclusive. We do this to conform to the just expectations of the public.

NEW DIRECTORY OF THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

At a regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company, held at Hopefield, Ark., on yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the current year: D. B. TURNER, SAMUEL TATE, JAMES ELDER, R. C. BRINKLEY and H. B. EDMONSON. The last named gentleman is a citizen of Arkansas; the others of this place. This Board comes fully up to public expectation, composed as it is of substantial, reliable, experienced and efficient men, and affords every assurance that the interests of the city will be protected, and this great work pushed ahead with all possible speed.

NAVAL DEPOT AT BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA.

The Senate of the United States has passed a bill appropriating $200,000 for the construction of a Naval Depot at Brunswick, Ga. Brunswick is one of the best, if not the very best, harbor on the Southern coast, and it is most remarkable that a Naval Depot has not before this been constructed either here or at one of the other excellent harbors South of Norfolk on the Atlantic coast. During the winter season the Northern harbors are frequently blocked up by ice, not admitting the passage of a war vessel. The States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida abound with the finest of timber for naval construction, contiguous to either of the three harbors of Beaufort, North Carolina, Port Royal, South Carolina, and Brunswick, Ga., all of which have ample depth and capacity for vessels of war.

Economy then, as well as other interests, would seem to demand that a first class Naval Depot should be established at one of these points. The timber for constructing vessels is very often shipped from Savannah to the North, thus indicating an unwarrantable partiality by the Government for concentrating power and patronage in the Northern States, when interest and policy would clearly indicate a distribution of its favors.

There was some contest in the Senate between Senator BUTLER, of South Carolina, and Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, relative to the superiority of the harbors of Port Royal and Brunswick, Senator B. contending that the former has a greater depth in its passes. The Senate, however, thought proper to grant the appropriation to Brunswick, and we doubt not on good grounds. We have heard it predicted by one of the most sagacious capitalists in the United States, that Brunswick will, before many years, be the chief commercial city of the Southeastern States.

☞ We learn from JOHN COLEMAN, Esq., that it is not intended to offer the subscription of stock that he is now engaged in getting up to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, as a portion of the stock required by the corporation to be raised from other sources before the Navy Yard property can be mortgaged, as security for the bonds of the company. We so stated a few days since. But Mr. COLEMAN informs us that he has reliable information that the stock required by the corporation of Memphis will be raised by county subscription in the counties through which the road will pass, and probably a considerable excess. The stock that Mr. COLEMAN is raising, will, therefore, be so much more in aid of the road.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The Rome (Ga.) *Advertiser* states that two young men, MARIA NEWTON MARTIN and WM. MARTIN, were arrested in that place on the 1st inst., on the charge of passing counterfeit money. They attempted to pass a fifty dollar bill on the Bank of the State of Georgia, and a ten dollar bill on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., to Mr. MOORE, of Cave Spring. They have been both safely lodged in jail at Rome, to await a trial before the Supreme Court of Floyd county, now in session.

☞ The *Times* printing establishment in Columbia, S. C., owned by Mr. E. H. BRITTON, is offered for sale.

☞ Col. NATHAN BOONE, youngest son of the celebrated DANIEL BOONE, died a few days since at Springfield, Mo., in the 76th year of his age.

☞ Miss ANNETTE INCE is playing a very successful engagement at the Charleston Theatre. On the 9th inst., she entered upon her third week.

☞ JOHN RICHARDSON, a young man, citizen of Franklin, was thrown from a mule on the 29th ult., and the wheel of the wagon passed over him, killing him immediately.

☞ We see it stated that Mr. L. M. KEITT, of South Carolina, is confined to his bed, in Washington City, with a disease somewhat identical in appearance to that with which Mr. BROOKS died.

DAMAGES.—A lady named PURNELL has recovered from the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad Company $4,158 damages for injuries sustained by herself on the road; $2,408 for injuries to her son, and $900 for the loss of a servant, who was killed.

☞ We would inform the Natchez *Daily Courier* that the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is not a Democratic paper. It is the worst kind of a Black Republican sheet—one of its editors, J. HERON FOSTER, having lost his whiskers, which were staked on Mr. FREMONT's election.

☞ Ex-Governor JOHN BIGLER, having returned to California, had a public reception at Sacramento on the 22d of December. He reached there at midnight, and was escorted through several streets by a large torchlight procession.

A FRIEND OF THE PRESS.—JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., of Maysville, Ky., gave an entertainment in his law office, on Friday evening last, to all the editors, reporters, printers, printers's "devils," attached to printing offices in that vicinity. The affair is said to have been not less handsome than unique.

WASHINGTON THEATRE BURNT.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Washington, under date of the 6th inst., says:

At half past three o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the National theatre. In a few moments the whole was one mass of flames. The entire building and contents is totally consumed. It is said to be the property of Mr. Winder, and is probably insured in Philadelphia. The water tank on the top of the *Union* office, adjoining, and the windows were on fire, and sparks ignited the roofs of several neighboring houses and stables, but by the promptitude and efficiency of our firemen, with the favor of a light breeze, the conflagration was confined to the theatre building. It is not known positively what causes led to the destructive fire. The whole of the wardrobe, as well as much of the furniture, &c., belonged to the lessee, John T. Ford, Esq., whose loss is estimated by his Baltimore agent at between $7,000 and $8,000.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The *Mississippian* brings before the public the matter of holding the next Democratic State Convention. The time and place for holding the same are left with the Executive Committee, composed of the following gentlemen: Thomas J. Wharton, of Hinds, Chairman; Felix Lebauve, of DeSoto; J. B. Covington, of Winston; S. R. Adams, of Jasper; R. B. Webb, of Pontotoc; Franklin Love, of Amite; J. H. Berry, of Tippah; T. S. Sumrall, of Jackson; James Drane, of Choctaw, and Simpson Parks, of Tallahatchie.

Several presses have suggested the fourth Monday in June, as a suitable time for holding the Convention.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.—On the 26th ult. a bill passed the Legislature and was approved by the Governor, defining the salaries of the various State officers, as follows:

To the Governor of the State, the sum of four thousand dollars.

To each of the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, Provided that said Judges shall hold their Courts at least nine months in the year, if the business so long requires.

To each Circuit Judge, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

To the Attorney General, the sum of two thousand dollars.

To each District Attorney, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

To the Secretary of State, the sum of two thousand dollars.

To the Auditor of Public Accounts, the sum of two thousand dollars.

To the State Treasurer, the sum of two thousand dollars.

To the Keeper of the Capitol and Librarian, the sum of five hundred dollars.

To the Keeper of the Penitentiary, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

To the Clerk of the Penitentiary, the sum of seven hundred dollars.

To the Physician of the Penitentiary, the sum of four hundred dollars.

To the Adjutant General, the sum of two hundred dollars, including his salary as Quartermaster General.

THE NEW CODE.—In answer to a number of applications for copies of the new Code, the editor of the *Mississippian* states that he has no right to dispose of the work. It belongs to the State, and the act authorizing its publication properly provides that it shall be copyrighted in the name of the State, and that the Secretary of State shall sell the copies, not distributed under the law, and pay the proceeds of the same into the Treasury. To that functionary applications should be made.

☞ The Post Offices in the United States, on the 30th of June last, amounted to 25,565.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: The time for selecting standard bearers for the approaching campaign is near at hand. Permit me to call attention to the name of Col T. H. Logwood, of Memphis, as a candidate for Congress in this District. His brilliant talents, varied accomplishments and unswerving devotion to the principles of our party, render him pre-eminently qualified for such a position. In point of ability and availibility he is perhaps the foremost of our prominent men—and we view it as no disparagement to others whose names have been mentioned in connection with this position, to say, that with HARRIS for Governor and Logwood for Congress, victory would surely perch upon our standard. In nobly bearing aloft our colors during last summer's campaign he won golden opinions from most or all whose pleasure it was to hear him. Then we say, let us have Logwood on the ticket, but we will always vote for the nominee.

OLD HARDEMAN.

FEBRUARY 10th, 1857.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—*Senate*—The Senate met at 12 M., and immediately repaired to the Hall of the House to take part in opening and counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States in pursuance of the resolution adopted some days since.

The Senate having returned from the House it proceeded to the consideration relative to the Wisconsin electoral vote, it having been cast on the wrong day by law, and the question had occasioned difficulty in the House.

Speeches were made as to the proper course of proceeding and the effect of similar cases in future elections. While it was contended on one hand the vote of Wisconsin could not affect the result, it was urged on the other that the question should be definitely decided.

Without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

House—Mr. Barbour moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the Submarine Telegraph Bill was referred to the Committee on Post Office Affairs.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, under instructions of the Committee on Elections, made a report concluding with a resolution that J. W. Whitfield is not entitled to a seat in this House, from Kansas, and moved further consideration of the subject be postponed till next Saturday.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and made a minority report, and asked leave to have read the memorial of Whitfield in the response to the report of the majority of the Committee.

Before further proceedings were interrupted by the arrival of the hour of twelve—the time fixed for the opening and counting of the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Senators, accompanied by the officers of that body, entered the chamber, the members receiving them standing. The President of the Senate took his seat at the right of the Speaker. Mr. Bigler, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Jones, of Tenn., and Howard, of Mich., on the part of the House, appeared as tellers, occupied the clerk's desk. The President announced the object of the meeting, it being pursuant to law and in obedience to the concurrent order of the two Houses. The President first opened the vote of the State of Maine, which was read by the tellers, and the other States followed in rotation.

The President announced the result of the count and declared Buchanan and Breckinridge elected the President and Vice President of the United States.

A question was raised as to counting the vote of Wisconsin, the electors having met on the 4th instead of the 3d December.

The President said the functions of the two Houses was now discharged in this matter.

This decision was earnestly dissented from by both Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Crittenden said the decision involved the privilege of determining elections in the present States.

The President replied that he had neither assummed nor exercised such power, but had merely performed the duty as required by the Constitution.

Much confusion followed, and various propositions were offered to relieve the two Houses of their difficulties, but the President said no vote could be taken in convention.

Mr. Stuart moved that the Senate return to their chamber, and this questions was determined in the affirmative.

The House continued the subject in an animated manner till it adjourned, coming to no conclusion.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—*House*—After an ineffectual motion by Mr. Walbridge to lay the resolution on the table it was adopted.

Mr. Dunn offered a resolution declaring James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge duly elected, and further that the vote of Wisconsin could not be counted without violation of the provisions of the Constitution, it not been having cast on the day designated by law.

The Speaker declared the resolution out of order, the journal showing that a declaration of the election of a President and Vice President was made yesterday. To receive the resolution would disaffirm that fact, besides, the House had constitutionally approved the journal.

Mr. Dunn said that it should be distinctly stated whether the vote of Wisconsin was counted or not.

Mr. Stanton moved the correction of the journal of yesterday, so as to show that Mr. Orr moved that the vote of Wisconsin be rejected; that the President or the Senate ruled the motion out of order, and that while both Houses were together, on motion of a Senator the Senate retired for consultation, and in that manner the convention was broken up.

The House sustained the speaker's decision.

The vote was then announced on the motion made yesterday by Mr. Aiken to lay on the table the resolution reported from the committee on Elections declaring Mr. Whitfied not entitled to his seat as a delegate from Kansas.

The motion was negatived by two majority.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—*Senate*—Mr. Wilson offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Post Office affairs, to make inquiry into the cause of the reputed failures of the mail between New York and Washington during the present season, and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to remedy the evil.

Mr. Pearce offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the presiding officer to appoint a committee of three to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President elect.

Mr. Crittenden offered a joint resolution, that the electoral vote of Wisconsin in the late Presidential election being given on a day different from that prescribed by law, was therefore null and void, and ought not to have been admitted or included in the count of electoral votes.

Mr. Thompson, of Ky., said this was like a horse that had been distanced in a race, and came in behind time. Her vote should not be counted.

Mr. Crittenden argued that it was important to determine whether the vote should be counted, for a case might hereafter arise where the result of a Presidential election would be behind in a similar case, and there could be no better time than now for settling that question.

After a brief debate, the resolution was tabled.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution for the appointment of a committee to inform Buchanan and Breckinridge of their election.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—*House*—The further consideration of the subject was postponed until Saturday next.

A resolution was adopted to close the debate on the tariff bill on Monday next.

The House then went into Committee on that subject.

Mr. DeWitt spoke approving of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had made a proposition for the reduction of the revenue, by the enlargement of the free list, with such articles as are used by the manufacturers of the country. The legislation heretofore on wool has had the effect to triple the importation of woolen goods and stop 344 sets of machinery and 1,800 looms.

If any member of Congress would call upon him at Willard's Hotel, and show him that he wears an American broadcloth coat, he would tender him the best hospitality the establishment affords. (Laughter.) He spoke from an experience of forty years in working mills inside and out of them, and maintained that if our mills should be set in motion, the demand for wool will increase its price while the manufactured articles will be cheapened.

Mr. Eustice said the gentleman had spoken as though the government would not want any surplus money in the Treasury, as if the government had fulfilled all the objects for which it was instituted, but this was not so. The French Spoliation and other claims remain unsettled, rivers required improvements and the navy to be enlarged.

In the course of his remarks, he said Louisiana asks no favor, but demands, while other interests are protected, sugar should not be neglected.

Mr. Cavode, speaking from an experience of thirty years, argued that the difficulties of manufacturers are nor to be overcome by taking the duty off foreign wool, but on the contrary they will be increased as the effect would be to lessen the production at home. He spoke of the iron interests of Pennsylvania, and advocated protective policies generally.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. Colfax presented a resolution from the Legislature of Indiana, asking that sugar should be admitted duty free. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—In the event of the failure of Congress to pass the bill to reduce the revenue, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, will press a financial measure now under consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means depositing the surplus revenue, reserving $2,000,000 with the several States in proportion to the federal ratio of representation, or about $75,000 for each member, the States to pledge their faith for the safe keeping of money, and to refund it when required for purposes of the General Government. It is proposed to pay one half the surplus on the first of July and the remainder the first of October.

Much indignation is expressed by members of Congress and others in consequence of thirty-eight failures of the mails between New York and Washington since the commencement of the session. The Post Office is blamed for its want of enterprise.

Jones, of Tennessee, and Florence of the House and Weller of the Senate, compose a joint committee to wait on Buchanan and Breckinridge and inform them of their election.

Senators Bigler, Pearce, and Foote, have been entrusted by the Senate with the duty of making arrangements for the Inauguration.

Great Conflagration—Twelve Thousand Bales Cotton Burned.

LOSS OVER HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!

The Mobile *Advertiser*, of the 10th instant, states:

Yesterday afternoon, at about half past three o'clock the bell sounded the alarm of fire, and shortly smoke and flame were found to proceed from the Montgomery warehouse, which was closely packed with cotton, and, fanned by a sharp north wind, the fire spread with very great rapidity, defying all the efforts of our firemen to arrest it. Nor did it pause with the destruction of this warehouse and its precious contents, the Hunt warehouse, next south, soon felt is power, and like its predecessor, was wrapped in flames; and then the Planters' warehouse fell a victim to the raging element, which paused not in the work of destruction until the entire square, with its nearly one million of property, was consumed. The greatest attention and constant effort were required to stay the fire even here, and more than once warehouses on the northwest and south, though separated from the burning square by streets, were caught or seriously threatened.

This is the most serious disaster of the sort that has fallen upon our city for years, and it will be seriously felt, not only here but in the interior, though the cotton destroyed was doubtless, chiefly insured. The spectacle, though brilliant and imposing, was anything but inspiring, and the progress of the devouring element was observed with universal sorrow—the most active efforts to arrest it were so furtile of results.

The quantity of cotton consumed is variously estimated, but from the most reliable data we can obtain, we believe the following is a fair statement:

Montgomery Warehouse, capacity			6,500
Hunt's	"	"	3,000
Planters'	"	"	3,000
			12,500

It is believed that these warehouses were all well filled, and that not more than four or five hundred bales were saved from them all—so that 12,000 bales is a very moderate estimate of the loss. This, at $61 25 per bale—about the present value of cotton—would amount to some $735,000 loss—besides the value of the warehouses themselves, which, however, is comparatively inconsiderable. The Montgomery and Hunt's warehouses were attached to the Shippers' Press, owned by Messrs. Cluis & Magne—the other belonging to the Planters' Press. The amount of insurance on the property we were unable to ascertain.

The *Register*, of the same date states:

From even the best informed it was impossible to gather the amount of loss involved, nor on whom it will fall, accurately. But the loss cannot be far short of a million of dollars. Such was the calculation of many practical men last night. Yet, estimating it at $850,000 in the gross, we have it from a calm and experienced calculator, that of the amount lost $250,000 are insured in Mobile. That of the residue thirty per cent., or $180,000, are insured abroad; and the balance, or $420,000, will fall on the planters as uninsured.

☞ We notice that James Gardner, Esq., for many years the able and efficient editor of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, has retired from the editorship of that journal and is succeeded by James J. Nesbitt, formerly connected with the *Journal and Messenger*.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 10]

By the *Louisiana*, which arrived from Galveston and Indianola, to-day, at noon, we have intelligence to the 6th.

In the *Civilian* and *Gazette*, of that date, we find an article sympathizing with a Houston cotemporary in view of the progress and prospects of the Texas Central Railway, penetrating from Houston to the northern frontier of the State. The first twenty-five miles, it is known, has been in full operation some months; the second twenty-five miles is graded, and the iron is coming to put it in operation. Provision is made for seventy-five miles, which will be completed in a short time. The people above are alive to the importance of the work, and are joining heart and hand is its energetic prosecution. The branch road from fifty mile station (Hempstead) to Brenham, will likely succeed also.

The Harrisburg Company (the editor designates it thus generally, because it is wearisome to repeat at length the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos and Colorado Railroad Company,) have closed a contract with the large firm of Cooper & Co., of Georgia, for an extension from Richmond to Columbus. This extension opens up to us the fertile prairies and valley of the West.

Major Buel is now laying the iron on the first twenty-five miles of the Galveston and Henderson road, connecting directly with Houston. The car is employed already in passing iron for the work.

These several enterprises, so important to the country, have been successful, thus far, under the present laws, of the State, loaning money and donating land. The completion of so much of each, as has been above referred to, will form a nucleous from which greater efforts and results must needs follow. The entire length of rails sketched would then sum up as follows:

Galveston to Houston	51 miles.
Houston to 3d Station	75 "
Houston to Harrisburg Junction	7 "
Harrisburg to Richmond	32 "
Richmond to Columbus	50 "
Total	215 miles.

Of which 60 miles are now in successful operation, and 50 additional are graded and receiving the iron. While these 215 miles will afford immense advantages, we regard them as but the beginning of a work which must reach every section of our mammoth State. And aside from this, 20 miles are being completed in Harrison county, on the line of the Pacific road, as an extension of the Vicksburg road.

The Galveston *Civilian* says that every steamship from that port, arriving at Galveston, is crowded with emigrants, including many slaves. It adds:

The statistics of the State, as compiled by the *State Gazette*, show that we are entitled to five, instead of two Representatives in Congress. By 1865, we shall be entitled to seven under the present apportionment basis; but under a reduced ratio, we shall probably only get six. With that number we may be heard in the halls of Congress more successfully than we have generally been.

DETAILS BY THE BALTIC.

Supply of Cotton in England.

TRIAL OF VERGES, THE ASSASSIN.

Extraordinary Scene—Arrests and Excitement in Paris.

ENGLAND—INTERESTING COMMERCIAL REPORT—A SHORT SUPPLY OF COTTON ANTICIPATED, ETC.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Commercial Association, James Aspinwall Turner presided, and a large number of members were present. The annual report was very lengthy, referring to thirteen subjects; among others, to relations with Brazil and to the Atlantic telegraph. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, reviewed some of the main features contained in the report, and congratulated the commercial world that since the close of the war our exports had increased by £20,000,000, amounting this year to £115,000,000, thus showing their commercial and manufacturing prosperity; but there was one cloud which darkened it, and to which he regretted having to refer.

He alluded to the probable distress which was likely to be felt, and before long, too, in this community and the manufacturing districts, from the inadequate supply of the raw material which afforded employment to a vast number of the inhabitants of that district. [Hear, hear.] From 1847 to 1856 the imports of cotton from the United States into England had doubled. In 1847 the imports were 1,234,000 bales, and in 1856 2,467,000 bales; but in the face of this, such was the progress of British manufactures and the extension of their cotton trade, that whereas at the end of 1846 the stock on hand at Liverpool was 450,000 bales, or twenty weeks' consumption—in ten years afterwards, that was in 1856, with an import of 2,467,000 bales, they ended the year with a stock on hand at Liverpool of only 332,000 bales, or eight weeks' consumption. [Hear, hear.]

The estimated crop from America this year was only 3,000,000, and at the present rate of consumption we could not, with that estimate, have anything to spare in hand at the end of the year, for at the present the United States and the continent were using as much cotton as Great Britain herself. This, then, was a serious question. [Hear, hear.] How were they here to provide for the contingency to which he had alluded? The manufacturer here had been in the habit of putting himself into a railway train, going down to Liverpool and telling his broker to buy him so much cotton; but if this state of affairs to which we have alluded should be realized, what was to be done?

He believed that if all the spindles now in operation continued going, and those additional ones which he (the chairman) knew were to be set in motion should be in use, there would not be a bale of cotton in Liverpool at the end of 1857. [Hear, hear.] The consequence would be that either cotton would get to such a price that those who were the weakest must stop their works and an immense number of people be thrown out of employment, or otherwise the entire stock of cotton would be exhausted. [Hear, hear.] What, then, was to be done? Ten years ago they in that room had reflected on what was now approaching. Africa, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and the West Indies had all been spoken of, and in time those places would, no doubt, supply this country with cotton.

The East India Company ought long ago to have made that country a cotton-producing country; [hear, hear, and loud cheers,] and if India had been in the hands of the Yankees, it would long ago have been such. [Renewed cheers.] There was land enough in the East Indies to grow all the cotton that was wanted here, and it was the duty of the company to facilitate its growth. [Hear, hear.] He did not say it was the company's duty to grow it themselves, but it was their duty to aid in its production, by making roads and supplying the means of irrigation so as to make the land available, and this they had neglected to do. [Hear, hear.]

The speaker then referred to the instances of commercial immorality which had taken place during the past year, and said the country had reason to be humiliated at these abominable crimes, some of which had been condignly punished by the judges of the land. But there were others, too, whom the law had not reached, including men in Lombard street. He did not want to libel anybody; but when he saw men who had held situations under government guilty of these breaches, he would not say all he felt, but he would say that they deserved the contempt of every well-constituted mind. [Hear, hear, and loud cheers.] The report was then unanimously adopted.

An influential meeting of merchants and brokers was held in London on the 19th, Baron Rothschild in the chair. The object of the meeting was to induce the government to pass an act placing warrants, bills of lading, and other documents relative to the delivery of goods, on the same footing as bank notes or bills of exchange.

Robson, the crystal palace forger, has become a maniac, and there is talk of removing him from prison to Bethlehem Hospital for the Insane.

The London *Times* publishes a circumstantial account of the last illness and death of the Rev. Dr. Grant, a Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, London. Dr. Grant himself declares that he is alive and perfectly well.

Rev. Dr. Richerseth, the newly appointed Bishop of Ripon, was consecrated on Sunday, the 18th.

Actions have been commenced in name of the depository against the shareholders of the Royal British Bank. Bankruptcies and insolvencies must follow.

At a meeting at Manchester, £1,000 were subscribed to erect a statue to the late Joseph Brotherton, M. P.

The weather in England was very mild.

FRANCE—THE TRIAL OF VERGES, THE ASSASSIN—VIOLENT CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER.

The trial of Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop, presented a most extraordinary scene. The prisoner behaved with the utmost violence, interrupting the witnesses, denouncing them as liars and scoundrels, and appealing to the spectators for sympathy and protection. At last the prisoner became more violent than ever. He declared that only grabled letters were read against him, and loudly demanded that everything should be read. He sat down and rose up repeatedly with furious gestures, and called the cure "Miserable! miserable!"

The President.—Prisoner, by virtue of my discretionary power, I shall send you out of court and proceed with the trial in your absence.

The Prisoner.—*La parole ou le guillotine.* I am afraid of nothing. I will brave death as I brave this tribunal. You are a set of wretches. I fear God alone.

The President ordered the gendarmes to take the prisoner away. He resisted and cried, "Help, people; people, defend me!" A cry here arose from the audience, "No, no; you are an assassin, an assassin;" and the prisoner was dragged away from the bar amidst a scene such as was probably never before witnessed in a court of justice. The court then adjourned for a short time.

No person ever remembers an instance of a prisoner on trial for his life, having so misconducted himself that the Judge was forced to take the extreme course of proceeding to condemn him in his absence. Such, however, it was thought, would be the case with the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris; but on the Judges resuming their seats he was brought back to the bar by the gendarmes, and appeared somewhat calmer.

The trial then proceeded, and the evidence being completed, notwithstanding the frequent interruptions of the prisoner, and the Procureur General was about to commence his speech for the prosecution, but appeared overpowered by his emotions.

The prisoner here exclaimed, "You tremble, sir, you tremble, finding yourself opposed to such an adversary as I am. Yes, I am your adversary in everything. You shall not speak. You have prevented me from speaking, and I will prevent you."

After vain attempts to make the prisoner conduct himself decently, the court, on the motion of the Procureur General, pronounced a degree reciting that the prisoner had by incessant clamors and insults obstructed the course of justice, and ordering that, by virtue of the law of Sept. 25, 1836, he should be removed from court, the trial proceeding in his absence.

The speech of the Procureur General being closed the President summed up, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence of death was then pronounced, the prisoner being still absent.

The latest news in respect of the criminal is communicated by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in the second edition of that journal.

"Verges sent in his appeal this (Monday) morning. The Court of Cassation will doubtless be taken into consideration. If the court come to a decision during the sitting, and the decision be negative, he may be ordered for execution on Thursday. He has intimated a wish to petition the Emperor for a commutation of the sentence, or even pardon. No one believes that the prayer will be granted, as no extenuating circumstances, real or imaginary, have been found in his case. The execution will probably take place some day this week, at the prison of the La Roquette, near the Pere la Chaise, on the esplanade outside the gate."

ITALY—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The following letter, bearing date the 11th of January has been received from Naples.

After the explosion of the powder magazine a police commission for the army was established. The object of the commission is to find out a grand conspiracy connected with the attempt of Milano and the two explosions. They have already set to work. More than a hundred persons have been arrested, of course Liberals. All these persons have been thrown into dungeons without examination and without being aware of the cause of their arrest. It is rumored that the government has discovered the authors of the explosion of the Carlos III. in the commander of the ship, the officers, and in fact all who escaped the explosion.

On Friday evening, the 9th, the police invaded five coffee houses, namely: the Collona d'Oro, in the Toledo, that of the Piazza di Geroliamini, two in the square of Capo di Napoli, and one in the Vacaria—moreover, five estaminets for shopkeepers and a pastrycook's establishment. All the occupants were searched, over 100 arrested and the places closed up.

On the following morning, a printed placard appeared on the walls with these words: "The faction which calls itself the government arrests the whole city. Patience! The hour of the tocsin for vespers will arrive." Out of these arrests the government will get up a trial to be displayed to the eyes of Europe, which will somewhat raise the courage of the royalists.

On the following night the city was deserted and the cafes empty. The gas has been turned off from a part of the Royal palace, from the theatre of San Carlos, and that of the Fonda, as an explosion is apprehended. The theatres are to be close! for three days, the 11th, 12th and 13th, in order to avoid a demonstration which was prepared in them for the 12th, the King's birth-day. To-morrow, the 12th, the Royalists are expected to make a demonstration of affection for their "adored sovereign." The word has been sent around for all honest men to keep within doors; the streets will be deserted. Many families have already quitted their houses in the Rue de Toledo.

At Pelita, province of Salerno, a person named Petrone chanced to make some remarks about the King in a cafe. The gendarmes made an attempt to arrest him, but a priest, a brother of Petrone, issued out with a poignard in his hand, attacked the gendarmes, killed one of them, wounded three and put the rest to flight. The whole family at once quitted the place and repaired to the mountains. In this country those who would enjoy liberty must lead the life of brigands. It is a civil war without a truce. A hundred persons are released from prison to-day, but two hundred are arrested the next.

On Saturday and Sunday last ten more coffee-houses were shut up. In all, 400 persons have now been arrested. Blanchini has sent in his resignation. In Sicily two parties of refugees have landed. The police have arrested a person named Pellegrini. The others are safe in the island, and are preparing another insurrection.

From the Mobile Register.]

☞ The investigation of Congressional corruption ordered by the House of Representatives has had, to say the least of it, one good and important result. It has drawn the attention of the country to the subject of public morals in general. The world now begins to see the difference between the systems of moral principles which govern the conduct of Northern and Southern people. The perception of this difference is not yet full and complete, but as it has already awakened public notice, we have no doubt that it will be fully investigated hereafter from generalities to particulars, and that the more it is explored it will be found morally favorable to Southern communities. It is a source of satisfaction and pride to the people of the South that none of their representatives in Congress have been implicated in the bribery and corruption charged upon the members of the National Legislature in the investigation of these pitiable frauds—that their statesmen stand above suspicion, and we believe, temptation of the miserable consideration which too commonly move the actions of the trusted agents of other people in the performance of the most sacred duties—and that they are the noble examples of the high sentiments and virtues not only in the public councils of this great confederacy, but also in the associations of private life.

We are not yet informed what is the difference between the political parties in the infected moral atmosphere of the North. The election of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States from Pennsylvania, forbids us to encourage the pleasing hope that the Democratic household is free from political simony. However much we may wish them free from this debasing, moral, social and political sin, we are fearful that there are too many instances which go to prove that the Northern Democracy have not been above the temptation or a mess of pottage, nor the sale of the rights of their principles and patriotism for personal ends. But they stand, at least, above the Black Republicans in the scale of degraded moral worth. Below their deepest depth of political pollution, the Black Republicans have found a lower depth of guilt. The latter have not only committed the sin but attempted to justify it. Thus we have recently seen the editor of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, J. W. Webb, admitting the culpability of the majority of the Black Republican party in Congress, and defending them upon the infamous pretext that the principle of success warranted the corruption—that the end justified the means. So too, other Fremont papers in the North confess this iniquity of the members of the Republican party.

The New York *Times* says it has been warned of disclosures that would fall with especial weight upon the heads of members of Congress belonging to the Republican party. That it knew where these charges would fall when it made them, but that the editor who would hesitate to denounce corruption because men of his own party had been guilty of it, would make himself their accomplice. Such is the value that this party puts upon the institutions of this free and great Republic. But we are glad to see that these political wretches bear witness to the purity of the South. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, another Fremont paper, has said:

And if the truth must be spoken out, slavery seems to exercise a conservative and honorable influence. The fact is notorious to every observer at Washington, that nearly all the wholesale schemes of plunder which have been carried through Congress for years past, all the corrupt jobbing, all the projects of spoliation, and all the vile and venal combinations, *have been planned and carried on under the control and with the means of Northern managers.* While they shouted loudest for freedom, and stigmatized slavery as a stigma to civilization, they took care to pillage the treasury, by way of refreshing this sentimental devotion. The self-appointed leaders who were most exercised a few months ago over the demoralization that would attend the possible extension of slavery, who mourned over its alleged horrors, who beat their breasts in agony at its mention, and who led what professed to be a great moral crusade, are exactly the men who swarmed the lobbies since Congress opened, scheming for the success of new plunder, and contriving the most audacious combinations with the very slaveholders whom they affect so much to abhor. Developments like these, which are every day forced before our eyes, serve to disgust intelligent and honest minds at the cant of these hypocrits, who are trading upon principles, the integrity of which upright men proudly maintain.

On the floor of the House and on the floor of the Senate—for both are notoriously contaminated, the latter in a limited degree—the profligate traders most known inside and outside the hall, are not only northern members, but they are members who have endeavored to figure conspicuously in all the recent political movements. Their names are bandied about with vulgar familiarity by the very menials attending upon Congress, and their audacious knavery gives qualification for far more than has yet been charged. They devote themselves exclusively to the business of extorting compensation for legislative favors, and some of them have paid enormously for seats as a means of prosecuting this disgraceful traffic. Nor is this corruption confined to a few isolated instances. There are numbers in the House whose vote, or silence, or absence, was purchased at the last session for the public printing, the railroad grants, and other special objects of legislation. These spoils were distributed among certain Republicans holding seats, and others who were supposed to be influential outside. And although a portion of this plunder was appropriated in consideration of the aid and comfort given by Southern Americans, it is not believed any of them personally shared in its distribution.

It is due to the Southern representatives as a body, to say, that however much they may suffer from the stigma of slavery, they are not tainted with the dishonesty and glaring mendacity of others from the free States. With rare exceptions—and they are noted to be despised—the South has never been implicated in those infamous transactions; and if it has given doubtful measures support, either mistaken generosity, or unconscious error incurred the responsibility. They have not chaffed over the price of votes, pursued claimants for retainers, or bargained with scurvy contractors for a division of disreputable gains. In these high characteristics, at least, slavery does not appear to have produced any baneful influence, and it would be well that professed philanthropy exhibited itself here, or extorted something of the respect which is now conceded to the representatives of an institution which it so unqualifiedly condemns.

"NEVER COURT BUT ONE."

I have finished it, the letter,
That will tell him he is free;
From this hour, and forever,
He is nothing more to me!
And my heart feels lighter, gayer,
Since the deed at last is done—
I will teach him that when courting,
He should never court but one.

Everybody in the village
Knows he has been wooing me,
And this morning he was riding
With that saucy Anna Lee.
They say he smiled upon her
As he cantered by her side,
And I'll warrant you he's promised
To make her soon his bride.

But I've finished it, the letter,
From this moment he is free—
He may have her if he wants her,
It he loves her more than me.
He may go—it will not kill me—
I would say the same, so there,
If I knew it would, for flirting,
It is more than I can bear.

It is twilight, and the evening
That he said he'd visit me—
But no doubt he's now with Anna,
He may stay there, too, for me.
And as true as I'm a living,
If he ever comes here more,
I'll act as if we never,
Never, never met before.

It is time he should be coming,
And I wonder if he will;
I be does, I'll look so coldly—
What's the shadow on the hill?
I declare out in the twilight
There is some one coming near—
Can it be?—yes 'tis a figure
Just as true as I am here!

Now, I almost wish I'd written
Not to him that he was free,
For perhaps 'twas but a story
That he rode with Anna Lee.
There, he's coming thro' the gateway,
I will meet him at the door,
And I'll tell him still I love him,
If he'll court Miss Lee no more.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—We do not think the Democratic party of this State, whenever there has been any division at all in relation to the proper person to be nominated as its candidate for Governor, has ever been more fortunate in the character of the men presented for that distinction, than thus far in the suggestions relative to the next candidate. We do not hesitate to say this, notwithstanding one of us, in the resolutions from Monroe county published to-day, is placed in the line of candidates. Our associate is too modest a man to say anything for himself; but we will say for him that when he consents to be elected Governor he will honor the station, and furnish additional proof that a printing-office training fits a man for any good place. The gentlemen most prominent for the nomination, as our readers are aware, are Gen. Harris, of Memphis, and Hon. Andrew Ewing, of Nashville. Between these gentlemen and their friends there can possibly be no conflict involving personal feeling. They are both strong men, in themselves and with the people. The strongest friends of one are almost equally the strong friends of the other. Either would make a good Governor; and neither, to the best of our knowledge and belief, has any desire for the nomination. They no doubt regard the place as one to be sought nor declined, and will await the action of the people in convention and abide the result.

We make these remarks in consequ