DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY MORNING---MARCH 10, 1857.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE—MOST IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just made the most important decision, accompanied by the most learned and interesting opinion, in the DRED SCOTT case, that has probably ever emanated from that tribunal. In our last paper we published a telegraphic dispatch purporting to give the substance of the opinion, in which there was a material error of the telegraphic reporter. It was there stated that the Court had decided that a slave temporarily removed into a free State or Territory was thereby emanicipated. It appears from an abstract of the opinion of the Court, we find in the St. Louis *Republican*, telegraphed from Washington, that the very reverse of this statement is true.

The substance of the decision of the Court as appears from the *Republican's* abstract is as follows:

That the restrictive clause of the Missouri Compromise, with reference to slavery, is unconstitutional and void.

That a Territorial Government can not make enactments relative to the personal property of citizens of the United States in Federal territory which are beyond the powers that Congress itself possesses by virtue of the Constitution.

That the legal title to Slave property in the State in which it is held is not affected by the temporary sojourn of a slave in any other State.

Such are the great and important principles established by the highest judicial tribunal known to the laws of our country. The positions heretofore taken by the South on this question are fully established. The wisdom of the Kansas-Nebraska act, in expressly referring the controverted point touching the powers of the Territorial Governments to the Judiciary and in declaring the Missouri Compromise to be void, is amply and triumphantly vindicated by this decision.

It is enough that the Territorial Governments are declared to have no more power over the personal property of their inhabitants than Congress itself possesses, under the Constitution, because Congress cannot delegate power that the Constitution does not confer upon it. It is sufficient, because the opinion is also emphatically given that Congress exceeded its powers when it undertook, by the Missouri Compromise, to exclude negro slavery from a portion of the Territories and to confer freedom and citizenship to another portion.

Here we have first the decision that Congress possesses no constitutional power to exclude negro slavery from the Territories of the United States; and, second, that no Territorial Government can make enactments relative to the personal property of its inhabitants that exceeds the power of Congress to do. The "Squatter Sovereignty" at which the entire Know-Nothing party was so terribly alarmed is thus dissipated and dissolved by the Supreme Court, to which the Democracy had trusted the whole question. The constitutional rights of the South are thus vindicated, elucidated and authoritatively enforced by the only tribunal which could settle the question permanently and satisfactorily to the great mass of the people. The ill judged policy of logging into a political canvass a question of such vital moment is also exposed. And the Democratic party is sustained and historically nationalized in that, by the Kansas-Nebraska act, it initiated the efficient movement which will tranquilize the country, remove a most dangerous and agitating controversy and establish the constitutional rights of the South upon a firm and enduring basis. Black Republicanism and Abolitionism may assail the Supreme Court with its vituperative batteries, but every shot that it fires henceforth will recoil and prove fatal to itself. Like its attacks upon the Bible, its assaults upon the Constitution will only eternize its infamy.

☞ We have heard of men making fortunes by attending to their own business and leaving their neighbors' business alone. We have known other unfortunate wights to run to seed and poverty by gossiping about other peoples' affairs.

The *Eagle and Enquirer* would do well to attend to these hints, and mend up the tattered affairs of its own broken down party instead of meddling in the Congressional nomination of the Democracy.

One thing we can assure our neighbor, the Democracy will give its party a candidate that will represent the Tenth District in the next Congress of the United States. Perhaps the *Eagle*, knowing this inevitable fact, takes more interest than usual in our nomination. If this be its plea, we excuse the interference, and endorse its propriety. The *Enquirer* ought to feel a living interest in our next Representative, whom the Democracy will provide on the first Monday in May.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday evening, February 26th, 1857.

After having spent two days in Washington, I begin to feel that it is incumbent upon me to redeem the pledge made on my departure from home—that of dropping you a line or two from time to time by way of "jottings down." One more skilled than myself in the art descriptive, or the strain ludicrous, might give you something interesting with reference to our trip from Memphis to Washington. I had before heard of the "law's delay," and all the vexations attendant thereupon, but my experience was limited with regard to the delays of travel. Fogs on the river and land-slides on the railroads, are things well calculated to test the philosophy of the most patient.

Leaving Memphis Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., on the fine little steamer *Editor*, we wended our way up the Mississippi, conscious that with MORRIS BRADY as her Captain, and R. M. ROBBINS as her Clerk, (to say nothing of the bar-keeper,) all things would go "soft and easy." By the intervention of fogs, however, even the *Editor* had to "tie up" at night and wait for sunshine. On this account, we missed our connection with the cars at Cairo, and hence were delayed one day. Leaving Cairo, we steered up to Mattoon, at the junction of the Central Illinois and the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. Here we were informed that the latter road had not made connection for the *last* twenty-four hours. The fact is, they did not make the connection for the *next* twenty-four, and as the saying is, we "laid over" for that length of time. Yes, we actually laid over at Mattoon, a little village built in the mud in the midst of the prairie. The tedium of this delay was to a great extent relieved, however, by the company of some two or three interesting ladies who were in our party. The mud and mire of the village were tolerable, so long as we had the society of the ladies as a reserve. Here we *lay*, at Mattoon, until three o'clock Saturday evening. At this hour, a young man made his appearance in the public room, announcing that a train was coming from the west. At this annunciation, a smile lit up every countenance, and a general hunt for trunks and carpet bags was made. Now let it be remembered, that in these Western prairies, a train may be seen for twenty miles. They are level and as barren as the sea, and hence the breath from the iron horse is visible at an incredible distance. It was seen, however, and all eyes were fixed upon him; and we all rejoiced in the prospect of being relieved from the intolerable imprisonment at Mattoon. Believe us, when we say to you, that the blast of the steam whistle, coming from the West, was more grateful to our ears, than ever was the song of Ossian, or a blast from LEWELLYN's horn.

Leaving Mattoon with a cheerful heart, we steamed over to Terre Haute, in Indiana. Here we stopped at the National Hotel, the best in the city; and here we spent the Sabbath, hearing two sermons—one from the Presbyterian minister, and one—a funeral sermon—from the Congregational minister. At 3 o'clock Monday morning, we took the cars for Columbus, Ohio, at which place we arrived at 3 o'clock Monday evening, giving us time to attend the session of the Ohio Legislature. This body, you know, is composed of a large majority of Black Republicans. The State Bank question was under consideration, and hence there was no attractive interest for our party, and we sallied out to look at the town—city, I probably should say, as Columbus numbers some twenty thousand inhabitants—a very beautiful place by the way.

Leaving Columbus at 11 o'clock Monday night, we met with no further delay on our way to this city, where we arrived yesterday morning, at sun-rise; being seven days and one night on the way.

Well, here we are in Washington. What shall we do?—where shall we go? What's best to be done? and all this sort of question, you know, when one comes to Washington. One says let's go to the Senate; another says let's go the House; while another says let's walk round the city and get a little fresh air. But as our friend of the telegraph office says, "it is as it is," and it cant be no tixer.

Almost on the instant of my arrival here, I was informed of an unpleasant difficulty that had arisen between Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and our mutual friend, J. V. WRIGHT, of Tennessee. The facts, as near as I have been enabled to gather them, are these: On Monday last, Mr. SHERMAN was replying to a speech of Gen. WHITFIELD, of KANSAS, in which he took the ground that the Kansas Investigating Committee had been of great service to the country—that it had caused the removal of Governor SHANNON and the appointment of Governor GEARY—that President PIERCE and the Democracy had been forced to abandon their position, &c. Mr. WRIGHT, in a low tone, in in common with several other members, pronounced this a *lie*. The reporter, hearing Mr. WRIGHT only, reported it accordingly, and here is the *Union's* report of the next day's proceedings:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. I rise to a question of privilege. I notice in the official report of our proceedings of yesterday, as published in the *Globe*, just laid on our table, that the following language is attributed to a member from Tennessee as having been made in the midst of my remarks on the Kansas amendment.

The Speaker. The Chair does not understand a report of the proceedings in the *Globe* to involve a matter of privilege, but it may involve a matter of personal explanation.

Mr. Sherman. I ask to make a personal explanation.

No objection being made,

Mr. S. said: I find in the *Globe* of this morning the following:

"Mr. Wright, of Tennessee, (in his seat, in a low tone of voice.) That's a lie."

I wish now that the gentleman from Tennessee may say whatever he desires to say with regard to that remark; whether he is or is not correctly reported, and whether he did use the language attributed to him.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in using the language which I am reported to have used yesterday in regard to the statement made by the member from Ohio, I meant no disrespect to this House. I believed at the time, and I now believe, that the statement made by that gentleman was untrue. I have no more to say.

Mr. Sherman. I have, under the circumstances, but little to say. This remark was made in so low a tone of voice that it was not at all audible to be heard in this part of the House. Whether this was intentional or not is for the House to judge. Before I was informed of what was said, the member left the House. From what I could learn, I believed it was the language of blackguardism, induced by excitement and intoxication.

The Speaker. The Chair is of the opinion that the gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Sherman. I supposed it was only necessary to call the attention of the member (with whom my relations heretofore, though not intimate, had been kindly) to the remark I have read to call forth from him a manly retraction. I do not think he has stated enough for that purpose.

Mr. Wright, of Tennessee. I cannot, of course, be expected to bandy epithets with the gentleman from Ohio until he relieves himself from the imputations already cast upon him. That's all I have to say.

At this stage of the matter, the affair rested until to-day, when Mr. WRIGHT, having occasion to speak with a gentleman from Baltimore, on business, went over to his seat, which happened to be the next to that of Mr. SHERMAN. While engaged in conversation with the member from Baltimore, SHERMAN flipped some wafers in his face, when WRIGHT struck at him and denounced him as a cowardly scoundrel. Here the members of the House interposed and prevented a personal altercation in the Hall, and here the matter rests for the present. Under the advice of friends, and from the dictates of his own judgment, Mr. WRIGHT does not consider himself at liberty to notice the man until he relieves himself from the charge of being a liar, cast upon him day before yesterday.

In this connexion I may say that no member of Congress—especially no new member, has won such golden laurels as JOHN V. WRIGHT. He is a Roman of the old school—a man of sterling integrity. This, in common parlance, is saying "a heap," for there are but few men in Congress that you can say "a heap" about.

But to return from this question—the House to-day has passed five appropriation bills, a feto unknown in the history of legislation. The Senate have been engaged on the subject of the Tariff, and will hold a long session to-night. Mr. SUMNER made his appearance in the Senate to-day, for the first time this session. He will draw his pay however, for the whole session, and this is supposed to be the reason of his making his appearance at all.

The city is now full of visitors, and the principal hotels are already crowded. How those will fare who come hereafter, I will not venture to tell you. Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE will be here on Monday next. President PIERCE gives his last levee to-morrow, (Friday) night. The Memphis, and in fact the Tennessee delegation, expect to be there. Of this, more hereafter.

To-day, our party have been interested in visiting first the Patent Office in connexion with the Museum. Thence to the Smithsonian Institute, the Washington Monument, the Jackson Statue, &c. We all returned to Brown's Hotel, some to go to the Hop, that comes off here to-night, but I to a private room to write this letter. M.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. FELIX HUSTON died at his late residence near Natchez, on the 27th ult.

FOR CONGRESS.—A correspondent of the Panola *Star*, suggests Col. J. R. DICKENS, of that county, as a candidate for Congress in the First District. The correspondent referred to, well says: "Col. DICKENS is a substantial planter, and is a man of talent and undoubted integrity."

DEATH OF A STATE SENATOR.—The Hon. JOHN W. RICE, Senator from Octibbeha county, died of a congestive chill on the 25th ult., at the residence of Judge HOPKINS, in Mobile, Ala.

We notice that on the 18th, Hon. H. S. BENNETT, of this State, introduced a bill in Congress to authorize the State of Mississippi to appropriate certain lands in this bill designated to the removal of snags and other obstructions in the channels of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo rivers, in Mississippi; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee on Public Lands.

THE SCARLET FEVER.—Greatly exaggerated reports as to the prevalence and fatality of this disease in Jackson, have gone forth, and are given currency to by our Vicksburg contemporaries. The disease has been in this community for four months, or more, but not to the extent rumored. Not more than six or eight deaths have occurred in that time. We can hear of but four or five cases low, and they are convalescing.—*Mississippian, March 3.*

SUGGESTION FOR CONGRESS.—In the event the Hon. D. B. WRIGHT declines a re-election to Congress from the First Congressional District, the Jacinto *Republican* suggests Capt. A. M. JACKSON, of Tippah, or Col. J. F. CUSHMAN, of Lafayette, as suitable persons for the nomination.

The same paper in noticing the recent speech of Senator A. G. BROWN, says that gentleman the following compliment:

"The position of Senator Brown, in the Senate of the United States, makes the heart of every Mississippian rejoice to know that they have such an able and faithful sentinel to guard and defend their rights and interest in that august body. Gov. Brown is a quick, logical debater, ready at all times to defend the right and condemn the wrong. When such men as Sumner, Wilson and Hale, place themselves in his reach, he has the lash and applies it without stint or mercy. The excoriation that he gave them in a late speech will long be remembered by all traitors to the Constitution. We will take pleasure in laying this admirable speech before our readers as soon as we get the space, as it is just such a document as every man ought to read carefully, and after reading defend with all his power."

WITHOUT AUTHORITY.—A correspondent of the Ripley *Advertiser* questions the right of any one to say that the Hon. D. B. WRIGHT will not accept a re-nomination for Congress.

RAILROAD MEETING.—At a second meeting of the citizens of Tippah county, held in Ripley, on the 3rd inst., for the purpose of adopting a plan for building a railroad from that place either to the Memphis and Charleston, Mobile and Ohio, or Mississippi Central Railroad, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to attend the meetings of the Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the Mississippi Central Railroad, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and confer with said Directors, for the purpose of ascertaining what aid can be procured from said Railroad Companies, in constructing the contemplated road."

ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. ROBERT O. BEALLE, a prominent physician of Pickens county, died on the 16th ult.

The Railroad from Selma to Marion is to be extended to Cahaba—the requisite stock having been subscribed for that purpose.

A new Post Office has been established at Valhermoso Springs, Morgan county, Ala., and J. J. GIBBS has been appointed Post Master.

The Montgomery *Mail* alluded a few days ago to the alleged improprieties of the minister of the Presbyterian Church at Tuskegee, Ala., and expressed his opinion that it would prove a case of insanity. Since then, it learns the unfortunate gentleman is and has been for several weeks clearly insane.

The Huntsville *Advocate*, of last Thursday, says:

"The people of Florence and Lauderdale county have raised $70,000 towards building a Branch Railroad to Tuscumbia—$30,000 more have to be secured to ensure its completion. The citizens of Tuscumbia should subscribe that amount, as the Branch Road would be of great benefit to their town."

The Huntsville *Democrat*, of last Wednesday says:

"The "Northern Bank of Alabama" declared a semi-annual dividend on the 1st inst., of four per cent. on its capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months."

BRUTAL MURDER.—We copy the following from the Athens *Herald*, of last Friday:

"On Friday last, a most brutal murder was committed upon the body of Mrs. Wadkins, wife of Wilson Wadkins, living on Limestone creek, in this county, and daughter of Isaac McElyea, by a man by the name of Roland. The circumstances, as we have learned them, are, that Roland and old man McElyea were engaged in a fight—Mrs. Wadkins came to the rescue of her father, when Roland turned upon her and knocked her down, and resumed his attacks upon McElyea. Mrs. W. recovering from the stun of the blow, came a second time to her father's assistance, when Roland beat her to death—her body, from her abdomen to the head, having been beat almost to a jelly. Roland, whose given name we did not learn, is from North Carolina—is a mason and chimney builder by trade—is a tall thin visaged man. He has made his escape, but it is hoped he may yet be arrested and brought to justice.

Last week we published the names of the Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, chosen at the election held at Mobile, on the 26th ult. The following from the *Advertiser*, of the 28th, is more in detail:

THE RAILROAD ELECTION.—The election Thursday for Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company for the ensuing year, was very spiritedly conducted, and much excitement existed in the neighborhood of the polls. The aggregate vote exceeded 23,000, the largest ever before given—of itself indicating a general and absorbing interest in the result. The following is the vote, taken from the official record:

*Milton Brown, (Tex.)	23,729	J. C. Rupert	14,677
*Sam'l Williams, "	23,619	F. S. Lyon	18,845
G. E. Young, (Miss.)	14,839	W. J. Leyard	9,325
A. S. Humphreys, "	12,151	Chas. Gascoigne	11,118
*W. Jones, jr. (Mobile)	21,100	Samuel Word	8,101
*James Battle	20,240	Jas. Crawford	9,392
*Wm. D. Dunn	23,574	F. S. Cromwell	9,990
F. A. Clark†	13,941	Robt. Robertson	9,429
Newton St. John†	15,366	J. J. Walker	9 078
Sidney Smith†	15,084	Jacob Magee	9,817
J. Emanuel	15,546	Scattering	848

*On both tickets.
†Re-elected.

The Livingston *Messenger* says, Mr. M. MAY, on Sunday, the 22d ult., killed a panther on the Bigby river, which weighed one hundred and ten pounds, and measured seven feet.

DANIEL SAVRE, of Tuskegee, has been appointed Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, and Grand Recorder of the Grand Council of Alabama.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 1st inst., says:

"The unanimous election of Judge Milton Brown, of Tennessee, by the Directors of our great enterprise to be the President of this board, has been hailed with pleasure as the presage of immediate success, and as an olive branch to stay all the feelings of animosity lately excited in our midst. To the qualifications of the new President there has been the most unanimous assent given by all interested parties; and it affords us pleasure to state, for their satisfaction, the understanding that Judge Brown will make our city at least his general place of residence, so that his most efficient aid can be promptly given to the completion of the road."

The Huntsville *Advocate*, of the 5th ultimo, says:

"At the sale of sixty-eight negroes by Col. John E. Townsend, as a surviving partner, in this place on the 18th instant, they brought, in the aggregate, $54,990—an average of $808—a man and his wife for $3,000—girls for $1,250, &c. The prices brought were the highest we have ever known."

☞ Hon. JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS, ex-Governor of Mississippi, was in our city yesterday. We see that some of our Democratic exchanges in Mississippi are warmly urging his claims for the next U. S. Senator from that State. We clip the following article from the Carrollton *Democrat*:

"It is an early day to say anything about who will succeed Hon. A. G. Brown in the Senate of the United States, if indeed he is not returned by the popular will of the people. While we give that distinguished son of Mississippi his due part of praise for the noble manner he has contended for her rights, we are at the same time, conscious that there is a man who, if possible, even greater deserves such a mark of respect from the Democratic party, than Gov. Brown does—we refer to that old Ajax of Democracy, Hon. Joseph W. Matthews. Governor Matthews has noble and faithfully battled on every occasion for the Democratic party. Like an old veteran hero, as he is, he has waded into the thickest and hottest part of the battle, and it is but just that the party which he has so successfully advocated should bestow on him this deserved mark of approval of his course. He is eminently fitted to adorn the Senate Chamber, well qualified for reasoning, as he has many times abundantly shown. Gov. Brown's term expires in 1859. It is early to talk of a successor, but we wish to begin in time. What say our contemporaries?"

☞ Governor JOHNSON has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of FRANCIS H. PUGH, charged with the murder of JEREMIAH P. THOMPSON, in Giles county on the 5th of November last. Mr. J. T. THOMPSON offers an additional reward of $500 for his arrest.

Important Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The South Sustained in her Rights.

ABOLITIONISM DRIVEN TO THE WALL—THE KANSAS ACT CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—*Senate—Extra Session.*—Mr. Yulee presented the credentials of Mr. Mallory, elected Senator from Florida for six years from the 4th of March.

Mr. Mason was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned to Monday.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was delivered to-day, by Chief Justice Taney. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court, and they have decided that the following are all the important points:

First—That negroes, either slaves or free, as men of the race, are not citizens of the United States, by the Constitution.

Second—That the Ordinance of 1787 had no independent Constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer the freedom or citizenship, within the Northwest Territory of negroes, not citizens by the Constitution.

Third—That the provisions of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, is, so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and confer freedom and citizenship to the negro in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress void and of no legal effect to that end.

In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court have determined upon following the incidental points.

First—The expression territory and other property of the Union in the Constitution, applies in terms only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of adopting the Constitution.

Second—That rights of citizens of the United States emigrating to any federal territory under the power of the Federal Government there, depend upon the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines in this, as well as in all other respects, the powers of Congress. A Congress does not possess the power itself to make enactments relative to the personal property of citizens of the United States in Federal territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such power to a Territorial Government organized by it under the Constitution.

Third—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition still depends upon the laws of Missouri, and as the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, therefore he could not sue in the courts of the United States, and the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The delivery of this opinion occupied about three hours. It was listened to with profound attention by a crowded court room. Among the auditors were many gentlemen of eminent legal ability and a due proportion of ladies.

Justice Wilson stated as to the merits of the case, the question being whether or not the removal of Scott from Missouri with his master, to Illinois, with a view to a temporary residence worked his emancipation, he maintained that the question depends solely upon the law of Missouri, and for that reason the judgment of the Court below should be confirmed.

Justice Catron believed that the Supreme Court, has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case. He argued that Congress could not do directly what it could not do indirectly. If it could exclude one species of property it could another. With regard to Territories ceded, Congress could govern them only under the restrictions of the States, which ceded them, and the Missouri act of 1820, violated the leading features of the Constitution—it was, therefore, void. He concurred with his brother Judges, that Scott is a slave, and was so when the suit was brought.

Several other Judges are to deliver their views to-morrow.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY, &C.

From the N. O. Picayune, of Wednesday evening.]

By the schooner *Col. Lester*, Capt. Delanoy, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, we have advices from that port to the 22d ult., from the city of Mexico to the 18th, ten days later from the Republic. The *Col. Lester* brings $36,000 in specie, as follows: To Messrs. Slidell & Co., $30,000 to Messrs. Puig & Avendano; $5,000 to T. Courtier & Co.; $1,000 to J. W. Zacharie & Co.

The Mexican *Extraordinary* the best possible authority, has given publicity to the substance of the new treaties, negotiated by Mr. Forsyth, and brought by the *Guerrero*. The *Extraordinary* not being itself at hand, we translate from the *Trait d' Union*, which gives full credit to the statements of its cotemporary. The treaties were signed at the City of Mexico, on Wednesday, the 18th ult. We translate:

The treaties are five in number, depending upon each other, and all complete an arrangement, the object of which is to relieve Mexico of her financial difficulties, to bring to her coasts a commercial fleet, and to her frontiers a trade which will give new life and activity to her commerce by land and by sea. We give in order the substance of each treaty.

The first treaty provides for the establishment of a commission for the examination of all claims of the citizens of both Republics against the government of either, excepting the American claims provided for by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The question of Mexican claims against the United States, by reason of the indian depredations upon the frontier, and conformably to the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe, being a point in discussion between the two Republics, will be submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French. If the decision be favorable to Mexico, the claims will be brought before the Commission.

The Commission will be composed of four members and two Secretaries, named by the two Governments, who will have the power to elect a fifth member, who will act as arbitrator, and who will decide all questions upon which the four first members differ.

The second treaty, one of reciprocity, establishes the freedom of trade in certain articles of commerce enumerated, on the territory and frontier rivers of the two republics—but to the exclusion of the lines on the coast. This treaty is based upon the principles of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

The third treaty is a postal treaty, for the establishment of a weekly line of mail steamers. This line will be supported by the two Governents, and will touch at all the ports of the two countries in the Gulf Mexico, from Mobile to Sisal.

The fourth treaty has the character of a general convention, and stipulates, among other things, for the renewal of the treaty of commerce between the two Republics in 1831, which has expired by limitation.

The fifth treaty provides for the loan of fifteen millions of dollars to the Mexican Government, at four per cent. per annum. Seven millions are secured by the surrender of the Mexican revenues to the United States, to the perfect satisfaction of the principal and interest.

Three millions will be retained in the treasury of the United States for the payment of claims recognized by the mixed commission. If this sum be more than sufficient for that purpose, the balance will be paid to Mexico; and if it be not sufficient for the payment of these claims, the Mexican Government will pay the difference. This sum will bear interest till drawn from the treasury, for the benefit of the creditors, whether Mexican or American.

The Mexican Congress had not been in session since the 5th, the great day on which the new constitution was sworn to, in default of a quorum. The *Siglo* complains of delay in the enactment of the organic laws and commends the absent members to the notice of the next electoral colleges.

The *Monitor* has intelligence of new revolutionary movements in Puebla, due it was thought to the inactivity and lenity of the Governor. The diligence between Vera Cruz and the capital was attacked near Puebla on the 13th. One Mr. Kurzein, well known in Mexico, was robbed of $2,000.

D. Cayetano Villavicencio, a distinguished citizen of Guanajuato, found in communication with the revolutionists of San Luis, was shot on the 18th. The whole number of arrests in Mexico the last six months of 1856, was 6977, of which 296 were for political offences.

The most violent disorders continued in Tepic. Crimes of all kinds were daily committed, and life and property were insecure. Many hopes of a better state of things are built on the return of Gen. Parrodi to that government.

Four millions are designed for the extinction of the debt due to England.

The remaining eight millions are to be paid in cash to Mexico, secured by the surrender of 20 per cent. of the Mexican revenues on all kinds of imports and exports, with the exception of European cotton fabrics, whether by Mexican or American ships. The 20 per cent. will be carried to the credit of the exporter or importer, as the case may be, and to the debit of the United States, to the amount of eight millions of dollars. This arrangement will continue in effect till the reimbursement of the whole sum with interest.

It is said in Mexico that the British Charge de Affaires has protested in the name of his government.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 21st., arrived this afternoon.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. D'Israeli's amendment to the financial budget resulted in an adjournment until the following Monday.

The Persian negotiations were less amicable. France and the other great powers are to open the Neufchatel Conference at Paris.

It is announced that the British Government has a dispatch from Admiral Seymour, announcing the total destruction of Canton by the British fleet.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at Southampton, and the steamer *New York* at Greenock, on the 20th.

Mr. D'Israeli was to attempt to overthrow the ministry, by moving an amendment to the financial budget, proposing that the estimate should be adjusted over the period to the next three years, so as then to allow the total repeal of the income tax.

The Persian difficulty has taken an unexpected and unfavorable turn, envoys having suddenly ceased negotiating at Paris, and refused to visit London.

The French Government has instructed its representatives at London, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin to invite those powers to accredit their resident Ministers as Plenipotentiaries, to settle the Neufchatel affair. The Conference meets early in March, but it is feared adjustment will be difficult.

The Russians have resumed the Circassian war.

It is rumored that Russia is to have a large concession of territory, from Persia. The principal question remains unsettled, however.

There is nothing new from Turkey.

The affairs of Italy continued disturbed.

Lord Napier, the new British Minister, comes passenger in the *Persia*.

A terrible accident had occured in a colliery near Wombell, Staffordshire, by which one hundred lives were lost.

Mr. Carter, President of the Georgia Central Railroad, has sent to the London *Times* the affidavit of the employees on the railroad denying, emphatically, Mr. Arrowsmith's story.

Mr. Arrowsmith replies, reiterating his former story.

The ratification of the treaty between Russia and Persia was exchanged on the 18th of January. By this treaty Russia gets a large tract of land on the frontier of Turkey, giving Russia complete control of the road from Terbezonde to Erzeroun.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, February 21. Advices from the United States caused an advance of ¼d early in the week, with an active speculative demand, but afterwards all grades slightly declined and the market closes quietly, the advices for the week being reduced ⅛d. The sales for the week foot up 62,000 bales, of which 17,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 4,500 by exporters. The quotations are, Orleans 8¾c, middling Orleans 7 3-16, fair Upland 7 11-16, middling Upland 7¾c. The sales of to-day (Friday) were 5,000 bales, market closing quiet. The total stock in port is 315,000 bales, of which 202,000 are American.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—New Orleans tres ordinaire 110f.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Breadstuffs are dull; corn quiet at an advance of 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, February 20.—The money market is slightly easier. Consols for money are quoted at 93¾. The London produce market generally unchanged. Welch rails and bar iron is steady.

☞ We copy the following dispatch from a St. Louis paper:

"WASHINGTON, March 5.—Appropriations were made for the exploration and versification of surveys for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and the extension of surveys and completion of the exploration of the Panama and Paraguay rivers; $71,000 for one year's duty pay to the dropped officers, under the act to promote the efficiency of the navy, who shall not be restored; $10,000 for testing useful inventions designed to advance the efficiency of the navy; $1,000,000 for the building of five sloops-of-war, with screw propellers, and providing for the amount of back pay claimed by Scott as Lieut. General."

Terrible Tragedy in Washington.

Our Washington correspondence, says the Baltimore *Sun*, of the 2d inst., gives an account of a shocking affair which occurred in that city on Saturday, resulting in the death of DAVID HUME, Esq., a merchant of Alexandria, Va., at the hands of Col. D. C. LEE, a member of the Common Council of Washington, and clerk in the Pension Office. The latter, it appears, had charged the former with picking his pocket at the President's levee, on Friday night. An explanation was sought by Mr. HUME on Saturday morning, when an altercation ensued, in a room at the Pension Office, followed by the unfortunate death of Mr. HUME. The main facts of the distressing affair are given in the letter of our Washington correspondent, in addition to which we have the evidence before the coroner's inquest, as follows:

King F. Page testified to being in an adjoining room, and hearing a noise as of scuffling or striking, and on entering deceased was falling. Assisted in laying him back and opening his clothes; Col. Lee was walking back and forward, and said, "You must not blame me, gentlemen, I did it in self-defense." Saw no deadly weapon in the hands of the deceased. [The coroner here stated that no weapons were found upon the person of the deceased.]

Mr. Daniel McCook testified that he was sitting in room No. 30; heard the discharge of a pistol, and entering this room saw deceased in the act of falling, supported by Dr. Miller and Mr. Page; the pulse of the deceased was extinct in a few minutes; witness had had possession of the body since the death of the deceased, and is certain that no deadly weapon was upon his person.

Solomon G. Heaton saw the transaction at the President's levee; was passing towards the East room with a lady, and near the doorway of the President's reception room came up in the rear of Col. Lee; noticed that he had one or two ladies with him; stood there for a moment, the crowd being so great could not pass; a gentleman coming from the reception room met them and seemed to be trying to pass us and go out; deceased was this gentleman; Colonel Lee stood rather facing deceased, and while in that position saw Colonel Lee put his hand on his pantaloons pocket; he then spoke to deceased, and at the same moment stepped up to him and collared him, saying, "You have my pocket-book;" could not say if deceased had a lady with him or not; Colonel Lee remarked further that he should not let him go until he gave up the pocket-book, and the Colonel then called for assistance, turning his head towards the witness; deceased did not reply immediately but looked surprised; his first reply, that witness heard, was "For what reason do you make this charge?" Mr. Lee did not seem particularly excited; Lee said: "Sir, I felt your hand in my pocket, and saw you take it out;" deceased replied that he had not taken the pocket-book, and seemed surprised at the charge, and immediately inquired of Colonel Lee his name; Colonel Lee gave his name and turning to witness said, here is a gentleman who knows me; Colonel Lee still retained his hold upon his coat during this conversation; witness said to deceased that he knew Colonel Lee; deceased began to get a little excited, manifesting some feeling, and said to Colonel Lee, "Come go with me;" witness then passed Colonel Lee, and that is all he saw of the occurrence then; came up to the office about 9 o'clock this morning to room adjoining; soon after came into this room; found Col. Lee; made inquiry how the affair terminated last night; he was relating the circumstance; the chief clerk, Mr. Cole, of the Pension Office, opened the door, came in and inquired if Col. Lee was in; immediately two gentlemen came into the room; Col. Lee was standing by his desk at the time; two or three other gentlemen were in the room; recognized the deceased as one of the gentlemen who entered; Col. Lee passed towards the door from his desk, advancing somewhat towards the gentleman or in the direction of the door; thinks deceased remarked "you are the gentleman I met last night at the President's, and accused me of taking your pocket-book," inquiring at the same time if he recognized him; Col. Lee replied that he did recognize him distinctly; they entered into conversation, and ceased undertook to explain why he should not be accused of committing an act of that kind; remarked that he had lived an upright man for forty-five years, and had probably given away more money than Col. Lee was worth, and asked what motive he could have in picking his pocket, also if he still reiterated his charge. Col. Lee answered he still reiterated his charge. They stood facing each other at that time. Deceased had a black cane, with a bent handle, in his hand, (a cane was identified by the witness as the one;) deceased struck Lee over the head as many as three times. Col. Lee retreated, deceased at the same time striking him with cane; heard the report of pistol; afterwards saw the pistol in hands of Col. Lee; deceased fell over and exclaimed that he was a dead man. Col Lee stood leaning forward at the time he fired, with his back towards the deceased; thinks he must have reached his hand around and fired under his arm. Col. Lee told witness this morning that after witness left him at the levee a gentleman touched him and said, "You have mistaken your man," telling him who deceased was; that he was a Mr. Hume, of Alexandria.

After the examination of several other witnesses the case was given to the jury, who, after retiring for a short time, brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death "from the effect of a pistol ball from a pistol in the hands of Doddridge C. Lee."

The Washington *Star* says of Mr. HUME:

He was a gentleman of means, noted for his being governed by a scrupulous sense of propriety in all his conduct through life, for his active benevolence, and, indeed, for the possession of just such traits of character as secure for one the confidence and regard of his fellow-citizens. He was a widower with four children, two of them being grown up daughters, who are now in this city at the residence of a relative. His age was about forty-five years. D. C. Lee is also an aged man of family.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democracy of McNairy county, held according to previous notice, in the Counting-room of Messrs. A. Cross & Co., of the town of Purdy, Mr. A. CROSS, was called to the Chair, and I. F. Long, unanimously elected Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, after which Col. O. L. Meeks, Thos. Beck, David McKinzie and others were appointed to draw up a set of resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The committee retired for a short time, after which they reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we tender the Democracy our congratulations for the recent signal victory of our principles over Black Republicanism in the North, and Know-Nothingism in the South, in the election of James Buchanan, as President.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, has come fully up to the great and exciting questions of the day, and met them as become a champion of our party, and that it is with regret we hear he declines being a candidate for re-election.

Resolved, That Isham G. Harris is our first choice for Governor, and that the Delegates hereafter be appointed and instructed to vote for him, and use all honorable endeavors to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That it is with pleasure we hear of the announcement of John V. Wright, as a candidate for re-election from this the 7th Congressional District; and we recommend him to the Democracy of the 7th Congressional District, as a Democrat every way worthy of their suppor, and that we endorse his acts and doings in Congress.

Resolved, That a call be made on the Democracy between this and the first Monday in May, for a Convention to choose a candidate to represent us in the lower branch of our next Legislature, and that the same be done by the Chairman of this meeting, when he deems it expedient.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 16 persons to represent this county in Convention, at Nashville, in April next, and in event none should attend, Dr. C. K. Winston is authorized to cast the vote of this county for Isham G. Harris, and in event of his not being chosen, is then authorized to vote for any good man whom the Convention may designate. Thereupon the chairman appointed Calvin Coleman, Wm. C. Moore, Henry Maness, John Estes, O. L. Meeks, Leroy Huggins, P. Cates, Wallace Waters, Peyton Atkins, Andrew McKinzie, Simpson Massingill, Joseph Anderson, R. B. Ray, W. H. Holbrook, Esq. McWhorter, and Solomon Thomasson.

Resolved, The Chairman and Secretary, be added to said list of delegates.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. CROSS, *Chairman.*

FRANK LONG, *Secretary.*

Atlantic Telegraph Bill.

The following is the Atlantic Telegraph Bill in precise form,