DAILY APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1857.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Washington *Union* has compiled a table, showing the relation of parties in the next United States House of Representatives, by which it appears that the Democratic party must secure a gain of seven members, over their strength in the last House, in the States where elections are yet to be held for the return of members, in order to insure a majority in the next House of Representatives. One hundred and eighteen members constitute a majority of the House. But according to the *Union's* estimate, based on the returns already secured and on the Democratic strength in the late House of Representatives, from States in which elections have not taken place, it will require a gain of seven Districts to obtain the required majority which is necessary to sustain the Administration and secure to the country wise, conservative and Constitutional legislation. This is a fact which every Democrat in the Southern States, particularly where the elections for Representatives are mostly yet to be held, ought to impress upon his memory, in order that wise forecast should be observed in harmonizing the interests of rival claimants for party nominations, and in bringing about a thorough organization of our forces, to the end that we should secure the victories that are desired for our ascendency in every branch of the Government.

The admonition particularly addresses itself to the Democracy of the 10th Congressional District of this State, in that at the late Presidential election a clear majority of its voters was recorded in favor of the policy, principles and men of the Democratic party, and in opposition to the verdict which returned the present Know-Nothing Representative to the Congress of the United States. The 10th District is one of the fields where we may reasonably hope to accomplish one-seventh of the labor which will result in giving the Democratic party complete ascendency in the councils of our country. The position of the Democracy of this District is therefore a most responsible one, and we trust to see them proudly justify the confidence which is reposed in them by the Democracy elsewhere, and to wave aloft the standard of victory in the coming contest. Let them leave no stone unturned, nor remit any honorable means to achieve the success which will have so important a bearing upon the destiny of the administration that they have just called to assume the helm and guide the Ship of State over the disasters which threatened her. They have everything to encourage them—nothing to make them faint-hearted.

The following is the table compiled by the *Union*, showing the strength of parties in the next and last House:

MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS ALREADY ELECTED.

	Dem.	Opp.
Maine	...	6
New Hampshire	...	4
Vermont	...	3
Massachusetts	...	11
New York	12	21
New Jersey	3	2
Pennsylvania	15	10
Delaware	1	...
South Carolina	6	...
Ohio	8	11
Indiana	6	5
Illinois	5	4
*Missouri	3	3
Arkansas	2	...
Michigan	...	4
Florida	1	...
Iowa	...	2
Wisconsin	...	3
California	2	...
	64	90

*One vacancy, caused by the resignation of James S. Green, subsequently elected to the Senate. Francis P. Blair, who was elected as a Democrat, is generally classed with the Opposition, because of his well known views on the slavery question.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE DELEGATIONS OF STATES IN THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, IN WHICH ELECTIONS ARE YET TO BE HELD.

	Dem.	Opp.
Rhode Island	...	2
Connecticut	...	2
Maryland	2	4
Virginia	12	1
North Carolina	5	2
Georgia	6	2
Alabama	5	2
Mississippi	4	1
Louisiana	3	1
Kentucky	4	6
Tennessee	8	0
Texas	1	1
Missouri	...	1
	47	31
Members elect	64	90
Members of 34th Congress	47	33
	111	123
		111
Whole number		234

The *Union*, however, is "quite confident that the Democrats will gain members in the following States: One member in Virginia, one in Alabama, one in Mississippi, two in Kentucky, one in Tennessee, one in Texas, and one in Missouri—a gain in all of eight. Each of the districts claimed gave a decisive majority for Mr. BUCHANAN, and can and should do as well again. Besides these gains, we should gain two in North Carolina, one in Georgia, and one in Tennessee. Mr. BUCHANAN carried both of the North Carolina claimed districts by handsome majorities, and the Georgia and Tennessee districts by a few votes only. If our friends put forward their best men they may secure two of the four, if not the four, districts we have indicated. There is, then, a strong probability that we shall gain ten, perhaps twelve, members in the elections which are to come off during the next summer and autumn. This probability may be made morally certain by the united, energetic, untiring action of the Democratic party everywhere. Should discontent, distrust, or jealousy, even measurably prevail, continues the *Union*, the prospect now so auspicious will be blasted, the battle lost and with it the honor of the Democratic party, if not the hopes of the country. We beseech our friends, for the sake of the cause, to bestir themselves in time, to know no ease or respite from duty, and to sink all personal preferences and personal ends until the victory is won whereby Democratic power in the government shall be complete. So far we have spoken of the probable gains for the Democrats, to which some of our friends add a gain of one in Connecticut in the place of Mr. WOODBURY, who ought to be beaten. We must now see where there is danger of loss. In Maryland Mr. BUCHANAN carried but one congressional district, Mr. BOWIE's. Mr. STEWART's district gave Mr. FILLMORE a majority of 272 votes, yet we think it may be, and ought to be redeemed. If it be not redeemed, we shall lose one member in Maryland; but a contingency so mortifying we do not look for such a standard-bearer in the field as Mr. STEWART—earnest, eloquent, and unwavering in the advocacy of the popular cause. As an offset to this, however, the Democrats should endeavor to secure the member from the Alleghany district, represented by Mr. HOFFMAN. They were only beaten 157 votes at the Presidential election, and with the right candidate and perfect union they can overcome the odds against them.

We have now gone over the whole field, with a view to show our friends the work to be done. The rest is with them; they have it in their power to secure a reliable Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. If they fail, the failure will result from culpable neglect, and produce irreparable mischief. The brunt of the battle is with the Democracy of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama. They can either save or sacrifice, and with them, bold, unselfish, and true, whenever principles are at stake or duty points the way, there is safety and success. We have an abiding faith that they will bear aloft our good old banner once more in triumph; and that Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri will contribute their voice to swell the general rejoicing. The North has done well—better than was anticipated—and promises more for the future. The South has never faltered; let the South stand firm now. Let the South vote for members of Congress as the South voted in November last, and all will be well."

PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Congress, at its last session, very justly created the Private Secretary of the President a Government officer, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum. JAMES BUCHANAN HENRY, Esq., nephew of the President, is Mr. BUCHANAN'S Private Secretary. He is a resident of Philadelphia, and but recently was admitted to the bar, selecting that city as the scene of his future labors.

DEATH OF E. CUMMINS, ESQ.

EBENEZER CUMMINS, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Little Rock, Ark., and formerly the law partner of Capt. PIKE, died in that city on the 11th inst., in the thirty-seven'h year of his age. Mr. CUMMINS was one of the most popular, genial, industrious and able members of the Arkansas bar, and had endeared himself to the community in which he lived by a life of strict integrity and by that kindliness of heart and benevolence of character which never fail to secure attached and true friends. His death is very much regretted by all who ever had the pleasure to know him. His remains were followed to the tomb by a large procession of friends and by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' of Little Rock in a body.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The following singular editorial we clip from the Trenton *Standard*, of the 18th inst. This paper is the organ of Hon. EM. ETHERIDGE, the Tennessee exponent of Know-Nothing principles:

"We notice some disposition to nominate Gen. Haskell for Governor. Our friends should remember, in the first place, that our prospects are not as brilliant as they might be, although we do most firmly believe that, by judicious conduct, we can succeed. Again: they should be careful in selecting their man. Much—nearly all—depends upon this. Whigs and Americans have lived to little purpose if they have not learned that bad and imprudent management has been the great curse of their parties. In appointing delegates, choose men of sense and sagacity—those who can estimate men's weight, and those not carried away alone by brilliant declamation. Many a man can speak well, who couldn't carry a district in his own county. We must have a candidate, if possible, who can throw himself boldly upon the affections of the public, and has not been made the victim of public censure. It matters little, in a brief and exciting contest, whether reproaches are right or wrong, people will think, will talk, will make the most of them. We are not opposed to Gen. Haskell, but simply suggest that our delegates be sure of the proper man."

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—There have been no changes (says the *Journal of Commerce*) for some time in the disposition of the United States military forces at this station. The operations in Florida being pretty much over for the season, there is no further need of draughting detachments of soldiers from New York. Two hundred and fifty recruits will be sent to California on the 5th of April. Recruiting for the marine and army service was very brisk in this city during the winter, but as the spring returns, and the opportunities for earning a livelihood increase, there is a great falling off in the number of enlistments.

AN AGED COUPLE.—It is supposed that MOSES THOMPSON and wife, of Middleborough, are the oldest married couple in Massachusetts, being respectively 95 and 91 years of age, and having been married 75 years—an argument for early marriages.

AFRICAN PRINCES.—Two sons of GUEZO, King of Dahomey, one of the most powerful chiefs of the western coast of Africa, have arrived in France to be educated. These boys have been placed at the Lycee of Marseilles.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.—The Holly Springs *Democrat*, of the 17th, contradicts the report that any epidemical disease exists among the pupils of this Institution. There is at present but one case of sickness of any kind there, and that is not at all serious.

DECLINED THE HONOR.—Col. T. W. HARRIS, of Marshall county, has written a letter to the Holly Springs *Democrat*, in which he declines to be considered an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Congress. Circumstances altogether of a private nature have induced Mr. HARRIS to take this course.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Jacinto *Republican* is in favor of Holly Springs as the place for holding the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. The Holly Springs *Democrat* approves of the suggestion and designates the 4th Monday in May as the proper time for the Convention.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.—We have delayed our paper to-day in order to get the result of the inquest and post-mortem examination which is now in process on the body of Mr. Garland Goff and his wife, who resided about 14 miles north of this place. They both died very suddenly, and it is thought some foul play has been done them. Drs. Lewis and Fairrelly of this place, and Dr. Henry of this county is engaged in the examination. We will give the particulars in our next issue.—*Kosciusko Democrat, 13th inst.*

FIRE AT KOSCIUSKO.—On Wednesday, the 11th ult., a fire occurred in this village. Among the houses burned was the Post Office, the entire contents of which were destroyed. It was with the greatest difficulty that the fire was prevented from spreading to other parts of the town, the wind blowing briskly at the time. The *Democrat*, from which we derive these facts, thinks it was the work of an incendiary.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.—A correspondent of the Paulding *Clarion* suggests JOSEPH M. BENNEY, Esq., of Rankin county, for the nomination for Secretary of State, at the October election.

The new Court House in Smith county, at Raleigh, was burned to the ground on the 28th ult. The Paulding *Clarion* says no doubt is entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ARKANSAS INTELLIGENCE.

THE MAMMOTH BALE OF THE SEASON.—John Mitchell, who resides on the Pine Bluff road, brought to this place last week, a bale of cotton, raised in 1855, from a single acre of upland, which weighed 693 pounds. Tucker, at the brick corner, paid him $75 in gold for it. *Little Rock Gazette.*

The same paper has the following paragraphs:

"The mail which left this place for the east on the 28th of Feb., was robbed, and sundry drafts, &c., purloined. By a letter from the Postmaster at Aberdeen, to Col. Harley, the U. S. Mail Agent, we learn, that the drafts were all recovered, and we presume were sent to their proper destination. The thief doubtless got a little money, not enough, we reckon, to pay his expenses in the penitentiary, should he be discovered.

"CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—We have seen accounts of experiments made in the culture of the Chinese Sugar Cane, which gave wonderful results. If it turns out as well, as is anticipated, by those who have given it a trial, a great revolution will be brought about in the sweetening line. Every man, in every latitude, can make his own sugar and molasses. Dr. Killian, of this county, we learn, is going to plant several acres with it the coming spring. We shall await the experiment with some interest."

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED LECTURER.—EBENEZER CUMMINS, Esq., of Little Rock, died at that place on the 11th ult. He was an able lawyer and valued citizen. The *Gazette* speaks of his last moments:

"Mr. C. had but recently been attacked with a severe spell of sickness, resulting from a great deal of exposure, incurred in the prosecution of an extensive practice in the Circuit Courts, but had so far recovered as to be enabled to attend to business. On Monday he was walking on the street, and seemingly in a fair way for a speedy recovery. At night, he partook of a hearty supper, retired to bed, and on Tuesday morning, when the servant went in, to summons him to breakfast, he was found in an insensible state, from which, despite the skill of medical attendants, he never could be relieved."

HIGH WATER.—Heavy losses have been sustained by the planters along the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers; the river in many places breaking the levee and washing away fences, houses, and in some instances drowning stock. Napoleon has been in eminent danger for several days passed by the washing of the levee at the lower end of the corporation line. The City Constable, Mr. Proffit, employed some thirty laborers on that portion of the levee until he made it secure from washing or overflow.

The corporate authorities deserves the thanks of the citizens of Napoleon for the prompt and successful manner in which they discharged their duty in this important matter. Had the levees been neglected our town would have been inundated and the loss that such a catastrophe would have occasioned is not easily conceived. We therefore say that as the corporation gives us protection, we should cherish and sustain it.—*Napoleon Planter, March 13.*

WEEKLY PLANTER.—A new paper has been established at Napoleon under the head taking the place of the *Sentinel*. ROBERT H. TUCKER, Esq., is editor and proprietor.

EDITORIAL ACCESSION TO THE LITTLE ROCK DEMOCRAT.—Mr. J. D. KIMBELL, late of Washington, Ark., has recently become associated editorially with the Little Rock *True Democrat*, thus increasing the intellectual strength of that excellent and reliable paper.

FATAL AFFRAY.—An unfortunate affray occurred in Carouse township, in this county, on Saturday last, between Mr. Obed Roberts and one Daniel Martindale, which resulted in the death of the latter. The affair occurred at a log-rolling, and the particulars, as we learn them, are about as follows: Roberts said something offensive to Martindale, who demanded a retraction, which Roberts refused. Martindale then advanced towards him, telling him if he did not, he would thrash him, whereupon Roberts drew a pistol, and snapped it at Martindale; finding the weapon would not make fire, he threw it at him and started to run.—Martindale pursued him, and catching him by the back of the neck, attempted to jerk him down, when Roberts drew a knife and stabbed his assailant three times in the left breast, causing almost instantaneous death. Roberts was bound over in the sum of five hundred dollars to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court.—*Washington Telegraph, March 11.*

Hon. D. B. Wright for Governor of Mississippi.

[For the Memphis Appeal.]

NEW ALBANY, MISS., March 18, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me through the medium of your widely circulated and most excellent journal, to suggest the name of Hon. DANIEL B. WRIGHT, of Tippah, for the next Governor of Mississippi. Mr. Wright is well known throughout the State as an able and popular debater. In the Presidential canvass of 1848, he did Roman service for the party as District Elector, meeting his distinguished competitor Hon. I. N. DAVIS, Whig elector, at every appointment. No fair and candid man who heard them during that canvass, but will admit that he came off more than conqueror; in fact, the Democratic party owe Mr. W. a debt of gratitude for his untiring energy and zeal displayed during that canvass. Had the Northern counties yielded, the State would have gone for Gen. Taylor. Hence it is Mr. Wright who is justly entitled to the honor of saving the State in that canvass for Gen. Cass. At the called session of 1852, he was elected to the Legislature, and for the period he occupied his place as a representative, he established a character as a clear-headed Legislator. At a later period, in 1853, when the Democracy were unhorsed by *Footeism*, he received the nomination for Congress and entered the canvass with fearful odds against him. The result of that canvass shows that he redeemed his district from the thraldom of *Unionism* by a handsome majority. He has served his constituents of the First Congressional District with marked ability in the Congress of the United States. Such service added to his great personal popularity warrants me in the assertion that should he receive the nomination for Governor, he would carry the State by an increased majority. I have no means of ascertaining Mr. W.'s feelings upon this subject, but I am fully convinced his nomination would give universal satisfaction to the Democratic party of Pontotoc, and be hailed with enthusiasm by the Democratic masses throughout the State.

PONTOTOC.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

We have great pleasure, says the New Orleans *Delta*, in publishing the following letter from an officer stationed with the U. S. ships of war at Canton. It gives the most complete and vivid account of the American engagement with these Chinese in November last that we have yet seen:

CANTON, 30th Dec., 1856.

EDITORS DELTA: In the month of October an insult was offered to the English flag by the Chinese officials at Canton of so grave a nature as to lead to hostilities. An apology was demanded from Yep (Governor of Canton;) he refused to accede, and the matter was placed in the hands of Admiral Seymore, Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces on this station. Admiral S. immediately brought up two or three of his steamers and anchored them abreast of the city; and after waiting a reasonable time for Yep to come to terms, which he did not do, the steamers opened their batteries upon the Governor's house. After a few days the wall was breached, and Admiral Seymore, at the head of 250 marines and seamen, entered, and planted for the first time a foreign flag upon the ramparts of Canton.

As soon as hostile demonstrations were commenced on the part of the English, the American Consul, O. H. Perry, Esq., communicated the fact to Commander Foote, of the U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, (then lying at Whampoa,) and requested a guard for the protection of American property. Capt. Foote at once dispatched the marines of the ship and 50 seamen, making in all about 75 persons, to the relief of the Consul. For four weeks this detachment and others from "Levant" and "San Jacinto," remained in garrison at Canton. On the 15th of November, Capt. Foote, Lieut. Macomb and Assistant Surgeon Geban were proceeding to Canton, but orders came from Commodore Armstrong for the withdrawal of the several detachments in garrison at that place. When within point blank range of the "Banier Forts" the first one on the right opened fire upon the boat. Capt. F., supposing that his flag was not recognized, waved it to and fro. This produced no effect; the round shot and grape fell thick and fast about the boat. Capt. F. put back and returned to the ship, reporting the matter to the Commodore. Lieut. Williamson was then ordered to make soundings in the directions of the forts. He succeeded in this duty until within range of the forts, when they opened upon his boat. He proceeded, however, "heaving the lead" until a 32 pounder from the first fort struck the leadman under the chin, carrying his head entirely off. Lieut. W. returned and reported to the Commodore. The steamers "*Willamette*" and "*Kunfa*" were then chartered, and the "*Portsmouth*," in tow of the former, and the "*Levant*," in tow of the latter, moved up the river. Unfortunately the *Levant* grounded, but the *Portsmouth* succeeded in getting a position about 450 yards from the first fort, and within 1,120 yards of the second. The Chinese opened upon the ship from three forts, no shots taking effect until she swung round from her anchor, when a 32 pounder entered her "stern frame," carrying away a marine's arm and breaking his thigh.

As soon as the "starboard battery" could be brought to bear, the *Portsmouth* trembled under the discharge of her eight inch guns. For two hours she bombarded the forts with terrible effect, expended during this time 240 shells. The Chinese were silenced; by this time the day was too far advanced for further operations. During the night the *Levant* "got of" and took position about a cable's length from the *Portsmouth*. On the following morning, the Commodore ordered the ships not to fire on the Chinese unless fired upon, as he wished to give the Governor an opportunity to apologize for firing into the boats. Twenty-four hours were granted him for a reply. All our forces were withdrawn from Canton. The Chinese erected batteries on the outside of their forts; and otherwise strengthened their defenses. Seeing this, Captain Foote wrote to the Commodore informing him of what was going on in the forts, the Commodore ordered the forts to be taken, although the twenty-four hours had not expired. Accordingly, on the morning of the 20th November, both ships opened upon the forts, and after a heavy fire, which lasted for an hour and a quarter, the storming party, under command of Capt. Bell, of the *San Jacinto*, Capt. Smith, of the *Levant*, and Captain Simms, of the Marines, the whole under the direction of Captain Foote, of the *Portsmouth*, left the ships in three columns for the shore. The ships continued their fire in order to cover the storming party. A landing was effected about six or seven hundred yards below the first fort. While debarking, two apprentice boys were killed by the accidental discharge of a Minie rifle in the hands of a sailor. Owing to the nature of the country, we were compelled to move by the flank. The marines under Captain Simms, and a small party of sailors, under Lieut. Watmough, constituting the advance. After wading a creek the party entered a small village and here obtained a view of the foe. The marines and sailors commenced firing upon the Chinese, killing numbers of them. After skirmishing through the village, the party came suddenly upon the forts. They rushed in and took possession, Lieut. Watmough planting the first flag upon the walls. Orders were immediately given to destroy the gun carriages, and all else of a combustible nature. While engaged at this, the Chinese were seen coming down in great numbers in rear of the village above mentioned. The marines were ordered to drive them back; away they rushed, and coming suddenly upon the enemy, shot a great many of them. The Chinese broke and fled. They rallied once and returned to the charge, and for ten minutes 60 marines engaged at least 2,500 Chinese. "John Chinaman" was soon routed and pursued as far as the nature of the ground would permit. The first fort was occupied until midnight, when the party embarked for the ships, having rendered the forts as untenable as possible. Thus ends the first act.

On the morning of the 21st, at an early hour, the boats in tow of the steamer *Kunfa*, moved from the ships for No. 2, the ships bombarding the forts to cover the steamers. The Chinese divided their fire between the ships and the boats—over and around the latter the shot fell in great numbers, and before they had proceeded far a 64-pounder struck the *San Jacinto's* "launch," commanded by Lieut. Lewis—three men were immediately killed and eleven wounded. For a moment there was some confusion, as we feared the boat would sink. Seeing this, Captain Foote gave the order to "cast off from the steamer and land." This was effected without further accident. As soon as the marines could form, the "charge" was sounded. On they dashed for the fort, through a heavy fire from the forts on the right and front, and through a storm of rockets from the enemy on the left. With a yell they entered the fort No. 2. Corporal McDougal (marine) hoisted the first flag upon the walls. Only two men were wounded in the assault upon the fort. We found guns in No. 2. of the largest calibre. As in fort No. 1. everything *demolishable* was demolished in No. 2. About 3 P. M., Simms was ordered to deploy his command along an embankment facing No. 3, to drive the Chinese from their guns. In doing this a battery of seven guns were captured, and turned upon the enemy in No. 3. They were soon silenced, and as soon as the boats could be tracked up under a heavy fire from No. 4, Capt. Foote embarked from No. 3 with the entire force, except thirty marines left with Lieut. Kirkland to destroy the battery which had been captured. No. 3 was taken without difficulty. I neglected to mention that while the boats were being tracked up from No. 2. the sailors under "Lieut. Colvocoressis" had a warm skirmish with some thousands of Chinese on the left. Many of the latter were killed, and when Lieut. Belnap and acting Lieut. Adams opened upon them with their howitzers, "such a getting out of the way I never did see." Away they scampered over the hills. Tired and exhausted, the party slept upon the ground in No. 3. At early dawn "all hands were called," and the boats "manned." The only remaining fort was to be taken; it loomed up through the gloomy daylight as if to say "Now comes the tug of war." Lieut. Belnap and acting Lieut. Adams were ordered to draw the enemy's fire; the howitzers blazed away, and No. 4 replied in awful tones.

Away we pulled for No. 4, and through the most galling fire of round shot and grape reached the shore and planted the flag upon the walls. Providence was truly our protector, for as we approached the fort we could see nothing but a sheet of flame; shot fell in storms over and around the boats; the blades of the oars were struck in many places, but not a man was even wounded. After doing with this fort as we had done in others, the party returned to the ship. On the 24th a party under the direction of Capt. Bell returned to the forts and commenced blowing up the walls. For two weeks they were engaged in blasting, and now the "Barrier Forts," the key to Canton, like the ill-fated Jerusalem, are left without one stone upon another. In the four forts were found 174 guns, many of the largest calibre, and in the round fort (No. 3) was found a monster brass gun, measuring 22 feet 15 inches, and 8 feet in circumferance at the trunnions. The ships were struck in many places—the *Portsmouth* in 18, and the *Levant* in 22. In the several actions we lost ten men killed and twenty-nine wounded. No officer was wounded.

This affair has proved the efficiency of Dalgrew's howitzers, which were ably worked by Lieut. Belknap, Acting Lieuts. H. A. Adams and F. E. Shepherd. It has further shown the necessity of increasing the marine corps.

I give below a list of the officers engaged:

SAN JACINTO—Commander Bell; Lieutenants Lewis, Rutledge and Carter; Capt. Marines, Simms; Associate Surgeon, Danniel; Captain's Clerk, Ashe; Engineer, Victor.

PORTSMOUTH—Commander Foote; Lieuts. Macomb, Davenport, Simpson, Watmough and Belknap; Acting Lieut. Shepperd; Lieutenant (Marines) Kirkland; Assistant Surgeon, Vansant.

LEVANT—Commander Smith; Lieuts. Colvocoressis, Guthrie and English; Acting Lieut. Adams; Lieut. (Marines) Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, Gihon; Captain's Clerk, Cole.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

The London *Times* does not quite like the cold manner the U. S. Senate disposed of this treaty, and attributes it to political dislike to Great Britain, though it thinks no dangers are likely to follow even its final rejection, but says it "will wait and see what new demands Mr. DALLAS will have to make."

[From the London Times.]

"It seems that the British people were premature in thinking that they had heard the last of the Central American question. The treaty concluded last Autumn between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas has been dealt with by the American Senate in a manner which is considered as tantamount to a rejection. It has been, by a majority of 33 to 8, referred back to the Committee upon Foreign Affairs, and the President is left without the authority of ratification. What the objections of the Senate are, and how far the alterations they desire may extend, we are yet in ignorance, but it seems probable that the whole matter will have to be discussed again in London, and that the British Government will be asked to yield to new or previously abandoned claims. As the Senate rejected the treaty in what is called its executive session, and after a secret debate, we are obliged to take from common report the objections which prevailed.

"The two matters which were the cause or pretext of the Senate's dissatisfaction were, it is said, the Mosquito Protectorate and the Convention with Honduras with respect to the Bay Islands. The treaty recognizes the Mosquito Indians as forming an independent community, and defines the limit of their territory. They are to have the right of joining themselves to the Republic of Nicaragua on terms of equal citizenship. But the Senate objects that the Protectorate is not formally abolished. There is nothing, it is urged, to prevent England from virtually maintaining her power as in past times, and the exact delimitation of the territory gives a kind of guaranty to her claims. The majority in the Senate seems to be unwilling that a race which has received the support and owned the authority of England should be admitted to have a political existence. It has never been concealed by American politicians that their principle is to deny the possession of civil rights to all but men of pure European origin. The native Indian, the imported negro, and the half castes which have sprung from the intercourse of the whites with these races are, through the action of a prejudice which has strengthened into a principle, debarred by American opinion from the exercise of free citizenship. When it is added that the Mosquitoes are supported in the enjoyment of sovereign rights by a European power, and that power England, we can readily conceive that a party, even in the highest American Assembly, should be anxious to defeat the pretension.

"Now, the course of this country is perfectly clear. The negotiations which the British Government opened in the course of last year were honestly intended to put an end to differences between two nations which a common origin and common interests should naturally unite. The Convention with Honduras was concluded, not at our instigation, but in consequence of a special mission from that Republic. The Treaty with the United States was the work of an American Minister who had not long left his own country, and must have been acquainted with its feelings and interests. Our course received the approbation of the American Government and of the American people. Yet it seems that a party in the Legislature does not hesitate to overthrow all that has been done, and to endanger the present friendly relations between the two countries. Our hands are therefore clean. The direct interest of England in the whole matter is very small. We care nothing about the Monquito Protectorate; we do not want the Bay Islands; and our whole concern in Honduras is limited to a free transit across the territory in case the contemplated railroad should ever be constructed.

"The Americans have so little political connection with any nation but England, that a diplomatic campaign against us engrosses the attention and interest of the whole people. We, on the other hand, regard such differences as of secondary importance to the concerns of European policy. Hence, in all these questions the Americans politician's aim is victory; that of the Englishman is to be disembarrassed of a vexatious and often unintelligible controversy. In the present case we can very well afford to wait and see what are the precise objections of the American Senate, and what new demands Mr. Dallas will have to make, after declaring himself satisfied with the settlement which was made four months ago."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the George Law.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The steamship *George Law*, with California dates to the 27th, arrived here this morning.

She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 6th inst., and brings a million in gold. She connected at Aspinwall with the *John L. Stephens*. The latter steamer passed the *Golden Gate* with the New York passengers, which left in the steamer on the 5th inst., and the *Sonora* with the passengers that left New York on the 20th ult. All well.

The *George Law* touched at Havana on the 11th inst., and on the 10th inst. she spoke the steamer *Granada* from Havana for Aspinwall.

The U. S. ship *Independence* was lying off Panama.

The principal consignments of gold are, Drexel & Co., $230,000, and Wells, Fargo & Co., $186,000.

Among the passengers by the *George Law*, are General Wool, Col. Casey, and Lieutenants Arnold and Biasell.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* left San Francisco on the 11th ult., with several hundred recruits for Gen. Walker.

The news from California is unimportant. The mining intelligence is rather favorable. There have been heavy rains in various parts of the State, causing much damage from floods.

San Francisco markets were extremely dull. Flour is quoted at $11.

The California Legislature has impeached Dr. Bates, the State Treasurer, and G. W. Whitman, Comptroller, for their misappropriation of the State funds to the amount of $250,000 for the payment of the interest on the State debt. Dr. Bates has resigned and James English, ex-Mayor of Sacramento, has been elected to fill the vacancy.

Twelve of the band of robbers who recently murdered Sheriff Barton, have been hung by the people of San Diego.

Two shocks of an earthquake occurred at San Francisco on the evening of the 5th ult., causing much consternation, but no damage.

An affray took place at San Francisco between F. A. Cohen, banker, and Thomas King, editor of the *Evening Bulletin*. Cohen, who was the aggressor, received a pistol shot through the jaws. Both were arrested. King was discharged.

Companies of fillibusters are organizing in the interior to aid General Walker.

A bill to legalize the State debt has been introduced into the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass.

A large body of fillibusters have gone to Sonora to join Guadaura.

Advices from La Pason, on the Mexican Coast, state that General Blancarte had seized all the vessels in the harbor, putting them under embargo.

He was to leave in a few days with seven hundred men for the Capital.

Advices from Salt Lake had been received to the 7th of January. Heber Kimball has been elected President of the State Council.

Oregon dates to the 12th ult. had been received.

An Indian outbreak had taken place near Fort Simcoe. Four white men and a large number of cattle had been carried off.

There was great mortality among the cattle in the neighborhood of Dales, and one-fourth of the stock has perished.

Advices from Washington Territory state that the Territorial Legislature adjourned on the 29th of January, after having censured Governor Stevens for his course in the Indian war and martial law affair.

Dates from Australia are to the 24 of December. The mines were yielding unusually. A fire had occurred in Adelaide, destroying property to the amount of half a million dollars.

The Indians had made an attack upon Pitt River Valley, in Shastar county, and murdered all the inhabitants remaining there, burned the houses and killed all the cattle, horses, &c. The greater portion of the inhabitants had previously left the valley, with the intention of returning in the spring.

J. M. Rhodes, banker of Sacramento, and one of the bondsmen of Bates, the State Treasurer, has suspended.

WHAT NEXT?—We find the following curious statement in the New York *Courier and Enquirer*:

"The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of yesterday, contains the prospectus of a new company now being formed in Paris, with a capital of fifteen million francs, the object of which is to run omnibusses in this city. The enterprise has been undertaken as being one which will yield a large profit, since it has been ascertained that during the last three years the omnibus lines in this city have yielded more than thirteen per cent. The shareholders of the new company are, therefore, guaranteed an interest of at least seven per cent. Subscription offices are open in Paris and London. There is, however, one clause in the prospectus which throws a doubt upon the whole affair. It reads thus: 'The New York Company is established by an act of the legislature, which assures it, for sixty years, the monopoly of the enterprise.'"

WHO WRITES THE NEGRO SONGS?—"The principal writer of national music is said to be Stephen C. Foster, the author of "Uncle Ned," "Oh Susannah," &c. Mr. Foster resides near Pittsburgh, where he occupies a moderate clerkship, upon which, and a per centage on the sale of his songs, he depends for a living. He writes the poetry as well as the music of his songs. These are sung wherever the English language is spoken, while the music is heard wherever men sing. In the cotton fields of the South, among the mines of California, and Australia, in the sea coast cities of China, in Paris, in the London prison—everywhere in fact, his melodies are heard. "Uncle Ned" was the first. This was published in 1845, and reached a sale unknown till then in the music publishing business. Of "The Old Folks at Home" 100,000 copies have been sold in this country, and as many more in England. "My Kentucky Home" and "Old Dog Tray," each had a sale of about 70,000. All his other songs had a great run. All his compositions are simple, but they are natural, and find their way to the popular heart, and link themselves indissolubly with his best associations.

Wholesale Frauds.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—An extensive and most audacious scheme for counterfeiting two popular medicinal preparations has recently been brought to light in this city. A few of the leading facts have appeared in reports of the legal proceedings growing out of the affair, but its comprehensive character has been but imperfectly developed in these brief statements. It would seem that the principal person implicated in this transaction is a drug broker named William Leith, lately doing business at 8 Gold street, and 6 William street, in this city, and residing at 4 Union street, Brooklyn. He had conceived the idea of establishing a factory for the purpose of counterfeiting, on a wholesale scale, the most popular and widely advertised medicines in the civilized world, viz: Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment. This audacious project he intended to carry out in the city of New York, almost within hail, as it were, of the great central office for the sale of Holloway's medicines in this country! He had, it appears, ordered no less than 500,000 copies of the pamphlet or book of directions, around each box, and the printer to whom the order was given, supposing it to emanate from Professor Holloway, had no hesitation in executing the work. An accident led to the detection of the fraud. Leith failed to meet an obligation he had given for a portion of the job, and the printer went to Professor Holloway's establishment, 80 Maiden Lane, to inquire the cause. Then, of course, the fraud was disclosed, and it was found, on comparing the counterfeit wrappers with the original, that the former were perfect *fac similes* of the latter, with the exception of the *water-mark*. This water-mark consists of the words "Holloway, New York and London," and is visible upon every leaf of the authentic pamphlet when held against the light. In all other respects, there was a perfect identity between the false document and the true.

William Leith, the author of this atrocious fogery, was subsequently arrested, and fully charged, on examination before the committing magistrate, with procuring the printing and uttering of the above counterfeits, but through an indiscretion on the part of the magistrate, he managed to escape from the custody of the officers, and is now a fugitive from justice. Professor Holloway's agents are on the *qui vive* to discover his whereabouts, but so far he has eluded their vigilance. He is a Scetchman by birth, and still preserves a little of the accent; his voice is deep, his articulation emphatic, and in speaking he jesticulates a good deal, and interlards his sentences with frequent oaths. His height is about 5 feet 8½ inches, his person rather stout, complexion florid, light hair and thin whiskers, and his age about 35 years. His address is good and business-like. As it is not known to what extent he may have counterfeited the medicines, it would be well for druggists in the interior to beware of purchasing articles purporting to be Holloway's remedies from irresponsible parties. There is one test of genuineness, which may however, be relied upon, viz: the *water-mark* on the leaves of the book of directions accompanying and enveloping each box of the Pills and pot of the Ointment. If, when the leaf is held between the eye and the light, the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible in semi-transparent letters, in the substance of the paper, then the pamphlets and the medicine they envelope are genuine; if not they are *pernicious counterfeits*. Let this test be universally adopted.—*New York National Police Gazette.*

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The London *Athenæum* says:

"We understand that government has decided on sending another Arctic expedition to clear up, if possible, the mystery shrouding the fate of Franklin and his party. The expedition will, we believe, consist of two vessels with auxiliary steam power, and be equipped in such a manner as to enable the most complete and exhausting search to be made for our countrymen."

A PRIMITIVE BAROMETER.—The Mobile *Register*, March 1st, says: "On board the Mexican steamer is a barometer of the most simple construction, but of the greatest accuracy. It consists only of a long strip of cedar, very thin, about two and a half feet in length, about an inch wide, cut with the grain, and set in a block, or foot. This cedar strip is backed or lined, with one of white pine, cut across the grain, and the two are tightly glued together. To bend these when dry is to snap them, but on the approach of bad weather the cedar curls over until the top at times touches the ground. This simple instrument is the invention of a Mexican guitar maker, and such is its accuracy that it will indicate the coming on of a norther' full twenty-four hours before any other kind of barometer known on the coast. Had this been the production of Yankee ingenuity, it had been patented long ago, and a fortune made by its inventor."

Last News of the Lyonnais.

The N. Y. *Courier des Etats Unis*, of Wednesday morning, says:

We have announced the safety and arrival at Rio Janeiro of two sailors of the ill-fated steamer *Lyonnais*. To-day we received the report of one of these shipwrecked persons, named Tongard, who furnishes some deeply interesting details of the incidents which occurred at the scene of the disaster, after the departure of Lieut. Luguiere's boat. Unhappily, it will be seen that this narrative destroys all hope of ever hearing of any of the others wrecked:

"On the morning of the 4th, Captain Devaulx was in his yawl with doctor Clairin, the chambermaid and five sailors; he sailed in the wake of the ship. About 11 o'cl