DAILY APPEAL.

ALL LETTERS ENCLOSING REMITTANCES TO THE OFFICE MUST BE REGISTERED, OTHERWISE THE PROPRIETORS WILL NOT HOLD THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOSSES THAT MAY OCCUR.

THE APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR, UNLESS RENEWED IN ADVANCE.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1857.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The New York *Herald* thinks that the New York banks are in a proper condition to resume specie payments now, and exhorts them to restore confidence to the money market by immediately taking that step. The importation of specie at New York last week did not fall short of three millions of dollars. The discounts and circulation of the New York banks have steadily declined, while their coin has been thus increasing with a rapidity unparalleled. The *Herald* thinks that they could "resume, but advises caution, believing, safely . . . news from Europe is favorable, that if the nex . . . on the movement with they may then enter u . . . prudence. . . . ment

The country will demand that this mo . . . be taken as soon as it can be done without danger of again deranging commerce and exchanges. Every day of suspension is one of loss to the community and of profit to the banks. Their notes are worthless intrinsically, save as they represent coin, and common justice, as well as true policy, demand that they should place themselves in position to redeem their issues, on demand, at the earliest practicable period.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.—We have the St. Paul *Pioneer*, of the 3d. It announces with great vehemence of expression, that the Democracy have swept the State. SIBLEY, for Governor, is elected over RAMSEY (B. R.) by 290 votes, which may be a little increased by a few official votes to come in. The Legislature stands: *Senate*, Democrats 20; Black Republicans 17; *House*, Democrats 43; Black Republicans 37—Democratic majority on joint ballot, nine. The result—Democratic Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, Chief Justice and Assistant Justices of Supreme Court, Clerk of Supreme Court, Attorney General, General Assembly, three Representatives in Congress, and two United State Senators.

NEW YORK CITY.—The great commercial metropolis of the country, which has been made all that it is by the glorious confederation and union of the States, has, in the recent election, manifested its signal appreciation of the fact by the tremendous vote it has given to the Union and Constitutional party. Here it is:

Democratic	36,903
Black Republican	13,812
American	8,062

Democratic majority over the Republicans over 23,000, and over both near 15,000. Last year Mr. BUCHANAN's majority over all was but 4,000.

☞ Heavy frosts have prevailed for some time in the neighborhood of Evansville, Ia.

☞ At Louisville, on Thursday, JAMES GRIMES murdered MARTIN EAGAN, by cutting him with a knife in the bowels.

☞ A destructive hurricane blew down barns, houses &c., in Crestline, Ohio, on Thursday last.

☞ In New York, on Thursday, Judge MITCHELL decided to allow MIS CUNNIGHAN to remain at ball.

☞ A coquette is a rose-bush, from which each young beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

☞ Thanksgiving day in Michigan, November 26. So far but two States, Maine and Mississippi, have named any other day.

☞ Some women in Logan, Ohio, assembled as a mob on Tuesday last, and demolished all the coffee-houses in the village.

☞ JOHN SLEVIN, in attempting to escape from the St. Louis work-house, was shot and killed by one of the guard on Monday last.

☞ A Cairo paper, of last week, spends ink and billingsgate on an editor, who, it says, "as a man, would rather tell a lie upon six months credit, than to tell the truth for cash."

☞ At New York, on Saturday week, a procession marched through some of the most fashionable thoroughfares up town, clothed in rags, and accompanied by a cannon.

☞ Mr. URIAH TRUTTS, the blacksmith who "drove the first bolt on the frigate Constitution in 1797," died at Charlestown, Mass, on Thursday last, at the good old age of 96.

☞ In New York, CUEVA, a Cuban convicted of the murder of DEGRANVAL, a rival in a love affair, has been sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment.

☞ A disgraceful riot took place among the firemen in Washington City on Monday night. Rowdyism seems rampant in the Federal City.

☞ The crash among Eastern banks falls very severely upon the people of Kansas. The country was full of Eastern exchange which has been valueless.

☞ DAVID FLYNN, bar-keeper on the steamer *Admiral*, killed JAMES WHITE, steward of the same boat, at the Planters' House, St. Louis, on Monday night.

☞ Dr. NICHOLS, recently the apostle of free love, is about to deliver lectures in the basement of the Cathedral at Cincinnati, in defense of the Romish faith.

☞ The receipts of the Ohio and Mississippi road for October were, in round numbers, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. Of this amount something over one hundred and ten thousand dollars were from passengers.

☞ At Baltimore, on Sunday, the Plug-Uglies broke into the Turners' Armory, and took away fifty-four rifles. This was the third Plug-Ugly seizure of the same kind during the week.

☞ At St. Louis, on Friday, six negroes, free, and in the State unlicensed, unable to pay their fine of ten dollars, received each ten lashes, and were discharged, with three days in which to leave the State.

☞ The St. Louis steam fire engine, recently purchased from Mr. LATTA, of Cincinnati, threw 235 feet in a straight line from a one and an eighth inch nozzle. This feat surpasses anything of the kind on record in St. Louis.

☞ WM. DAILY, a resident of Detroit, was a passenger a few days since on the Great Western Railway, and discovering an officer in the train who was in pursuit of him, he jumped off the cars and was killed.

☞ AS GEORGE lay in bed wondering at the moon one night, he asked his father, with no little emphasis: "Pa, who put that moon up there?" "God did, my son." "But, pa, how did God get down again?"

☞ In a decision in the U. S. Court, Cincinnati, it is held that railroad companies cannot dispose of their unsubscribed stock below par, where the right is not expressed in their charters.

☞ Ladies, prepare for an extreme change in your habits, for a Paris correspondent of the New York *Courier* says the ladies are coming out without hoops, bustle, wadding or anything *else*.

☞ The city of Des Moines, the new capital of Iowa, has passed an ordinance for the issue of "city scrip" to circulate as money, the same and all other city orders bearing interest at *three per cent. a month*, till January next.

A GOOD BANK CUSTOMER.—The Hartford *Times* tells the following of a case of "idle capital:"

"A remarkable case of the careful preservation of bank bills came to light in Middletown about two weeks since. Mr. John Cone, who resided near Haddam, appeared at the counter of the Middletown Bank with $1,000 of its bills, and asked for the specie, which was promptly given to him. These bills were paid to him in 1835, and they were returned in the same packages, and with the same strips of paper and marks that were upon them when paid out. Mr. Cone had kept them 22 years, of course without interest. Had he placed the money in some good savings' bank when it was first paid to him he would now be entitled to nearly $3,000 instead of $1,000."

This is what might be called (says the New Haven *Register*) keeping "a good bank account." A few such benevolent men as Mr. Cone would enable a bank to keep out a very respectable "circulation." It is what may be termed "the height of confidence."

THE POST OFFICE ROBBER.—JAMES O. Brayman is now in the State Penitentiary at Alton. His wife and brother accompanied him to that city, where he bid them adieu with his usual composure. He manifested no feeling until the officer in whose charge he was taken there was about to leave him, when he took his hand, held it a long time, and his eyes filled with tears, but he uttered not a single word. Mrs. Brayman has declared her intention to accompany her husband to Alton, there to remain during the whole term of his imprisonment.

First Governor of the Choctaw Nation.

We copy from the Fort Smith *Herald*, of the 31st ult., the following interesting account of the inauguration of ALFRED WADE, the first Governor of the Choctaw Nation:

BOGGY DEPOT, CHOCTAW NATION, Friday Evening, October 23, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Saturday last was a day of new and very great interest to the people of the Choctaw Nation. On that day Alfred Wade, the first Governor of the Nation, was inaugurated. On that day, the wheels of their improved system of government, under the new constitution, were fairly put in motion. On that day, our people may be said to have taken a long step on our march to civilization—and, in imitation of that great plan of free government which our white brothers have so beautifully and successfully carried out. May they become as one with cheering words, that our steps may not falter, and encourage the hope that swells the hearts of many of us, that we may some day be able to stand upon a level, side by side, in full sisterhood of their bright orbit of States, with the banner of stars to cover and protect us.

The day of the inauguration was one worthy of the occasion. Heaven seemed to bless the day and its deeds, in shedding sunshine and smiling soft and genial atmosphere. There was a large concourse of people present; old warriors of by-gone days, with their old women, who shared all their dangers and toils. Their children of the first remove, who are the active men of the country, upon whom its interest and honor now rests. The dashing men of beginning manhood, clad in the gay colors of . . . er costumes, which their tastes alone reveal. . . . d the young and lovely girls, with com- . . . of dark flowing hair, and bright eyes bright and shinging, dark complexions . . . and limes more beautiful; masses of ha . . . teeth as white as pearls. lips as red as roses, sm . . . repaired in a body At 11 o'clock, the Senat . . . of Representatives to the chamber of the House . . . Gen. D. H. Cooper, was mounted . . . ar the stand. Shortly after the Joint Committee . . . announced, escorting the Governor elect, who entered, leaning upon the arm of the Hon. Ashley Burns, of the Supreme Bench. The Rev. Peter Folsom offered an earnest and eloquent prayer, suitable to the occasion. The Governor elect then arose, and delivered his inaugural address, which was read in the Choctaw language, by J. E. Dwight, Esq., after which the oath prescribed by the constitution, was repeated by Judge Burns, in a clear tone of voice, in both languages—holding the sacred volume open; when his Excellency bent his head, and pressed his lips to the book.

The National officers (with one exception, being detained by sickness in his family,) have reached here—and have entered upon the duties of their respective offices. The National officers are as follows: Governor, Alfred Wade; Secretary, Joseph A. Hall; Auditor, Wm. H. Pitchlynn; Treasurer, John Page; Attorney, Coleman Cole. All estimable gentlemen, and, in every way, suited for their several stations.

The General Council are now actively and laboriously engaged in preparing and passing a complete set of laws, to put in work all parts of their new constitution. The members are mostly men of experience in such positions, and form one of the ablest Councils I have seen during my sojourn in our country. Hon. Tandy Walker is President of the Senate, and Hon. Wm. Rosbuck Speaker of the House. Both held the same places under the former government, and gained large and just distinction in that most difficult position of successful presiding officers.

Hon. Robert Folsom is a member of the Senate—he is deemed one of the most popular forensic orators in the nation. Captain Kinkaid, the tried and the true, the genial and the generous, the sage and the sterling Kinkaid, is also in the Senate. Robert Jones, Esq., late Col. Forbes Legion, one of the most faithful of the nation's representatives, a member of the same body. In the House, I notice Adam Nail, the David of his party in the nation; his uncle, Morris Nail, who is the ablest lawyer in the country—and Johnson Pushmataha, the only son of the most distinguished warrior and orator the Choctaws have ever produced. The son looks, every inch, the man—and is said to be, instead of a chip, a block very like the old one. There are others who deserve notice, which I must defer.

I should mention, that at the close of the ceremonies of the inauguration, Gen. Cooper, by invitation of the Council, addressed them in relation to their new Constitution, and in certain changes already proposed to it. He commended the new Constitution most highly—but thought most of the changes desired, ought to be made, as they did not produce any radical difference. He admonished the people of the danger of the unnecessary excitement recently had in parts of the Nation upon their change of government, from supposed interference by some of the whites; and urged them to unity and harmony, and brotherly feeling, in settlement and action. His remarks were well-timed, clear, able—and produced a lasting effect.

A bill is now before the Council, directing the submission of the question, at the next election, all the changes to the Constitution asked for, that are practicable. There are petitions before the Council asking for a new convention to make these changes. It is thought the bill proposed will serve the purpose, and save trouble, delay and expense.

I send you for publication, the Governor's inaugural address. Your paper is much sought after here, in consequence of your liberality in publishing recently a number of communications, giving general and general interest to our people. As we have within our limits no newspaper, your kindness will be fully appreciated. I am, truly yours,

LITTLE LEADER.

The Remarkable Result in New York.

Nowhere, not even in Ohio, has the ebbing of the popular tide, which swept so resistlessly over the Northern States last year, been more signally manifested than in the great Empire State of New York at the recent election. That immense organization of Fictions, which triumphed a sectional party under the auspices of Col. Fremont, carried New York then by upward of eighty thousand plurality, over the friends of the Union and Constitution. To overcome this, overwhelming predominance in one year, was a movement not expected by the Democracy, either in New York or out of it. Great as was the reaction, few deemed but that the Black Republicans would emerge from the contest with at least half their former plurality. Democrats felt the surprise and astonishment of all to find the election a close one, taking several days to decide it. The eighty thousand majority has disappeared forever, by one gallant and brilliant charge of the Democratic cohorts. The disgust of the people at the folliesand extravagance of the sectionalists must be intense, when it produces such unparalleled reaction in twelve months. We may now safely congratulate ourselves that the supremacy of the Black Republicans is not the Sisyphean task we thought it, when to but little that, by a handful of votes, in has saved its state tickets in Ohio and New York, and in some of the smaller States. The great change in public opinion is of more importance to the future repose and peace of the country than the possession of a few State offices. It affords the best data of indication that, long before the great Presidential struggle of 1860, the North will be thoroughly redeemed, and that the legions of Black Republicanism will be routed and dispersed. No force can take any other view of the Northern elections, now closed, and the gratifying result is to be mainly attributed to the able and popular course pursued by the administration of Mr. Buchanan, and its admirably calculated to crush out faction, and give peace to the nation. Let it persevere in the same policy, and the contest of '60 will witness a victory similar to that of 1852, when twenty-seven of the thirty-one States were Democratic.—*Cin. Enq.*

BRIGHAM ON INDIAN POLICY.—Brigham Young, in a communication to the Indian bureau, says that if he is to have the direction of Indian affairs, he is expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, he would suggest that travelers should omit the infamous practice of shooting them when they happen to see one, hence it is natural "that they wreak their vengeance on the relations. The government, he says, should make more liberal presents, for he has proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them, for when fighting is over it is always followed by expensive presents, which if properly distributed in the first place, might have averted the fight. The troops, he also says, must be kept away, for the more of these there are there, we may expect to find the greater amount of hostile Indians and the least security to persons and property. If these items be complied with, he has no hesitation in saying that so far as Utah is concerned, no Indians would molest the persons or property of travelers. He says that the department has often, manifested its approval of his management of Indian affairs, but never its disapproval, and why should he be subjected to such annoyance in regard to funds to pay expenses? and why reserve his salary? Why should the appropriation for the benefit of the Indians of Utah be retained in the treasury and individuals unpaid? These are questions, he says, I leave for you to answer at your leisure, and in the mean time submit to such a course in relation thereto as you shall see fit to direct.

HORRIBLE.—In New York, on Friday, Thos. O. Brogan, a stevedore, during an altercation with a man named John Davis, purposely gouged out the right eye of Davis with his thumb, and afterwards crushed it to a jelly between his thumb and forefinger. The guilty party was arrested.

More of the Hurricane.

FERRY, CANNON COUNTY, TENN., November, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: There was yesterday an awful tornado passed through this neighborhood, destroying almost everything in its way—houses, stables, corn-cribs, fences, &c.,—leaving the ungathered crops to the mercy of the hogs and cattle. The house of D. P. York and all of his out houses were completely destroyed, also his wagon and buggy blown entirely to pieces—even taking every spoke out of the wheels. I saw two of the wagon wheels, my self, in that condition. I also hear of several other houses injured or destroyed, among which is that of S. H. Ferguson, Esq.,—all of his chimneys down, gin house destroyed, with all of his cotton he had gathered, and fifty bushels of wheat; also the houses of W. G. Gowan, Mrs. Holley, Thomas Rousley, Bennett Crawford, &c., blown down and Mr. Crawford's family severely injured. Mr. William Warmath, of Davidson county, and lady, while on their way to Haywood, encountered it near the dwelling of Mr. York, and had his buggy entirely blown to pieces and Mrs. Warmath dangerously if not fatally injured. She was blown forty or fifty feet, and injured about the head and elsewhere. All of this and probably more occurred within the space of four miles in length, the track of the whirlwind varying from two or three hundred yards to a half mile wide. Probably other damage done above and below.

Yours, &c., R. B. CLARIDGE.

Latest Items by Telegraph Monetary and Financial.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting.

[From the Louisville National Democrat.]

Agreeable to a call for a meeting, made through the columns of the *National Democrat*, the people from different portions of the Territory, assembled at Lecompton to-day for the purpose of taking action in relation to a meeting, styled a "Democratic" meeting held at Lecompton on the 20th inst., in which, resolutions were passed denunciatory of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton for their action in reference to the gigantic frauds attempted to be practiced upon the ballot-box at the Oxford precinct in Johnson county.

Col. Ely Moore, formerly of New York city, was elected President.

Hon. Rush Elmore, of Alabama, Gen. Wm. Bright, of Pennsylvania, R. B. Nelson, Esq., of Virginia, Hon. John Spicer, of New York, James Christian, of Illinois, R. C. Bishop, of Virginia, and A. W. Jones, of Virginia, were elected Vice Presidents.

D. T. Mitchell, of Kentucky, Wm. Stevens, of Ohio, F. F. Bruner, of Penn., and John Shannon, of Ohio, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chair having explained the object of the meeting, it was upon motion resolved that a committee of three, consisting of Gen. Finley Patterson, of Pennsylvania, Col. J. M. Cox, of Wisconsin, and Wm. P. Lamb, of Kentucky, which committee immediately retired, and after an absence of some minutes reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A small party of men, not exceeding twenty-five in all, in a meeting held at this place, since the result of the late Territorial election was known, have deemed it proper to pass and publish to the people of the United States, a series of resolutions denunciatory of the course of policy pursued by Robert J. Walker, Governor, and Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary, of the Territory of Kansas, relative to our late election, calculated to mislead and deceive the citizens of the United States; it is therefore just and proper that the settlers of this Territory, without any view to the promotion of the cause of party politics, should thus meet together and proclaim in unmistakable terms to the people of the States and the world, their views and sentiments. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That mainly through the instrumentality of Gov. Walker, previous to the election issued by Gov. . . . strung the laws preliminary to the election, rightfully so . . . f a voter in Kansas, scribing the qualifications . . . em the enjoyment of the elective franchise, and . . . reation of such a state of things that . . . ment of the elective franchise, and . . . solution of much of the difficulty that . . . sued to involve our country in general ruin.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the rejection by Gov. Robert J. Walker and Secretary Stanton, of the fraudulent and informal returns from Johnson and McGee counties, in this Territory, by which means they have done their duty, in establishing the purity of the ballot-box in Kansas, and furnished to us unmistakable evidence of the sincerity of their professions, and promises to defend the rights of this Territory; and that we hereby pledge ourselves, in solid column, to stand by them in defense of the people's rights.

Resolved, That we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness to James Buchanan, President of the United States, for the selection of a Governor and Secretary for Kansas, who have the capacity to understand, and the high moral courage necessary to defend the rights of its citizens.

Resolved, That we call on Congress at the earliest possible moment to appoint a Committee of Investigation, with power to examine by witnesses, and detect the fictitious and fraudulent returns that purported to have come from precincts in Johnson and McGee counties were made, that offenders may be brought to justice.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the Hon. F. P. Stanton, who happened to be present, was loudly called for, and responded in a most eloquent, able and unanswerable argument in defense of Gov. Walker's exposition of the law and the action of the Governor and himself in relation to the fraudulent vote of the Oxford precinct, and closed amid the plaudits of the multitude.

The meeting was occasionally enlivened by rich strains of music, discoursed by the splendid brass band from the city of Lawrence.

The President, Col. Moore, being then called for, arose and addressed the crowd in his most happy and inimitable style for a few moments, at the close of which the meeting adjourned *sine die*. ELY MOORE, *President*.

D. T. MITCHELL, W. STEVENS, F. F. BRUNER, JOHN SHANNON, } *Secretaries*.

The Unemployed.

Serious difficulties are threatened in some of the Eastern cities from the large portion of the population thrown out of work by the financial crisis. A New York dispatch of Thursday says:

"The unemployed Germans and Irish, to the number of four or five thousand, held another meeting in Tompkins' Square. They passed a resolution to the effect that, having arrived at the gloomy conviction that during the present crisis it will be impossible to get employment by individual exertions, they intend to the Mayor that be cause the employment of the unemployed, by engaging them on the public works, leveling streets, and other works which have been contemplated. Some of the speakers were particularly vindictive against the more wealthy portion of the community. They marched through various streets to the City Hall, where further speeches were made, and a communication read, which will be submitted to the City Council this evening, asking the board to carry out the plans recommended by the Mayor. An interview was then had with Mayor Wood, who expressed sympathy with the object of their meeting, and said he would do all in his power for the alleviation of the terrible misery now resting on the people; that he would bring the memorial next week to the Common Council, and he hoped the Committee would endeavor to keep the masses quiet, and to make them wait until the decision of the authorities is given. Mr. Porter made a speech to the effect that the people could not wait for relief. They must have work or death. Mayor Wood then promised to submit the memorial to the Council this evening, and urge them to decide without delay. After some outpourings of sympathy on the part of other members of the Committee, the deputies retired to the steps of the City Hall, where the speaking continued, amid the hurrahs of the multitude. Some orators depicted the assurance of the Mayor in expecting them to wait patiently the decision of the Common Council, while others cried for immediate relief. "We will hunger till Monday," others said, "no longer." The meeting finally adjourned to meet next Monday in a body in the Park, and parade the streets. Speakers also agreed that each Ward should organize, so as to know who are the men really in want in each ward."

A dispatch dated Friday reports that the petition of the working men was then seeing referred by the Aldermen to the Finance Committee of the Common Council, with a resolution authorizing the regulation and grading of Hamilton Square, in order to furnish work for the unemployed. Superintendent of Police Tallmadge recommends the formation of a special force of policemen armed with revolvers, to be in readiness for any emergency, and thus render unnecessary the use of the militia. The working men made another demonstration today, holding meetings in Tompkins' Square, Wall street, and the Parks. They marched about the city in procession, carrying a banner on which was inscribed—"We want work." The demonstration was not so numerous or noisy and threatening as that of yesterday.

In Philadelphia on Friday some excitement was occasioned by a gang of about a dozen men armed with muskets appearing in the streets carrying a banner bearing the inscription, "We will protect the poor," with a loaf of bread pictured on it. The police dispersed them and captured all their guns.

From Kansas—Provision to make Kansas a Slave State.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

LECOMPTON, October 31.

The report of the committee on slavery was brought up, and a most interesting discussion ensued. The discussion was not upon the report itself, but upon an amendment offered by Mr. Boling, of Lecompton. In the report there was a provision which is common to some of the slave States, to the effect that the right in slaves should not be altered. Mr. Boling offered an amendment, striking out this provision. He said that, according to the Dred Scott decision, a negro was the same kind of property as a horse, a box of dry goods, or a pile of lumber. He did not wish, by disallowing the slave trade, to establish a distinction between slave and other property.

G. H. M. Moore, the chairman of the committee, rose to vindicate the report. He said that the provision was first made to interfere with the right of property in negroes. Georgia and others of the ultra slave States, had similar provisions. The provision was designed to prevent traders from introducing worthless and supernumerated negroes and cheating purchasers with them. Mr. Jenkins followed, taking the same ground as Mr. Boling. Judge Elmore said that it was merely intended to prevent petty negro trading. Mr. Lytle took the ground that this provision was a dodge to help the rich against the poor. He was in Georgia when the law was passed, and had noticed its effects. Before the passage of the law he had five negroes, for whom he could not get $1000 apiece. After the passage of the law he sold his negroes readily for $1500 apiece. The effect of the law was to place the slave trade in the hands of the planters. The planters would buy a high stock of slaves yearly, and sell those they did not like, and making handsome profits.

Mr. Henderson was opposed to the internal slave trade. He asked the members if they would associate with negro traders—with dealers in human flesh.

John Randolph, of Atchison, followed Mr. Henderson.

Gentlemen, said he, I rise to oppose this amendment. It is not because we have any conscientious scruples on this question, but because we are opposed to the introduction of the miserable no-account negroes from other States. If he believed that negroes were human, did they think that he would vote for a negro trader? Did they believe that he would favor a traffic in human souls? But he did not believe that negroes were human beings. They were allied to the ape kind.

An amendment was offered, providing that a man shall have no power ever to emancipate his slaves. This was voted down. Boling's amendment passed by a close vote. I give the report on slavery. ALEXIS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SLAVERY.

PREAMBLE.—The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owners of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same, and as inviolable as the right of the owners of any property whatever.

Sec. 1. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emancipation a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrant; and provided also that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owers of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries (to them) extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by peers of their race.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on proof of the killing; except in case of insurrection of such slave.

The above report was carried by a vote of 40 to 2 in the negative.

Captain Van Vliet's Official Account of His Visit to Utah.

HAIS'S FORK, September 16, 1857.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding General, the result of my trip to the Territory of Utah.

In pursuance of your special instructions, dated Headquarters Army for Utah, Fort Leavenworth, July 28, 1857, I left Fort Leavenworth July 30, and reached Fort Kearney in nine traveling days, Fort Laramie in ten, and Great Salt Lake City in thirty-five and a half days. At Fort Kearney I was detained one day by the changes I had to make and by sickness, and at Fort Laramie three days, as all the animals were forty miles from the post, and when brought in still had to be shod before they would take the road. I traveled as rapidly as it was possible to do with six mule wagons. Several of my teams broke down, and at least half of my animals are unserviceable, and will remain so until they recruit. During my progress to Fort's Utah I met many people from that Territory, and also several mountain men at Green river, and all informed me that I would not be allowed to enter Utah, and if I did, I would run great risk of losing my life. I treated all this, however, as idle talk; but it induced me to leave my wagons and escort at Ham's Fork, one hundred and forty-three miles this side of the city, and proceed alone.

I reached Great Salt Lake City without molestation, and immediately upon my arrival I presented my letter to Young that I desired an interview, which he appointed for the next day of my arrival, leading men of the city, which took place on the evening of the Gov. Young, with many of his counsellors. The city, called upon me at my quarters. The Governor received me most cordially, and continued treated me during my stay, which lasted twenty and some six days, with the greatest hospitality and kindness. In this interview Gov. . . . made known to me his views with regard to the approach of the United States troops in plain and unmistakable language.

He stated that the Mormons had been persecuted, murdered and robbed in Missouri and Illinois, both by the people and authorities, and that now the United States were about to pursue the same course, and that he and the people of Utah had determined to resist all persecution at the commencement, and that the troops now on the march, never should enter the Great Salt Lake Valley. As he uttered these words, all those present concurred most heartily in what he said. The next day as agreed upon, I called upon the Governor and delivered in person the letters with which I had been entrusted.

In that interview, and in several subsequent ones, the same determination to resist to the death the entrance of the troops into the Valley was expressed by Gov. Young and those about him. The Governor informed me that there was abundance of everything I required for the troops, such as lumber, forage, &c., but that none would be sold us.

In the course of my conversation with the Governor and the influential men in the Territory, I told them plainly and frankly what I conceived would be the result of their present course. I told them that they might prevent the small military force now approaching Utah, from getting through the narrow defiles and rugged passes of the mountains this year, but that next year, when the United States government would send troops sufficient to overcome all opposition. The answer to this was invariably the same: "We are aware that such will be the case, but when those troops arrive they will find Utah a desert; every house will be burned to the ground, every tree cut down, and every field laid waste. We have three years provisions on hand, which we will "cache," and then take to the mountains and bid defiance to all the power of the government." I told them that such was not my service on Sunday, and in course of a sermon delivered by Elder Taylor, he referred to the approach of the troops, and declared that they should not enter the Territory. He then referred to the probability of an opposing force being sent against them, and desired all persons who would apply the torch to their own buildings, cut down their crops, and lay waste their fields, to hold up their hands; every hand in an audience numbering many thousands was raised at the same moment. During my stay in the city I visited several families, and all with whom I was thrown looked upon the present movement of the troops towards their Territory as the commencement of another religious persecution, and expressed a firm determination to sustain Governor Young in any measures he might adopt.

From all these facts I am forced to the conclusion that Governor Young and the people of Utah will resist, if possible, the army for Utah from entering their Territory this season. This, in my opinion, will not be a difficult task, owing to the lateness of the season, the smallness of our force, and the defenses that nature has thrown around the valley of the Great Salt Lake. There is but one road running into the valley on the side which our troops are approaching, and for over fifty miles it passes through narrow canons and over rugged mountains, which a small force could hold against great odds. I am inclined, however, to believe that the Mormons will not resort to actual hostilities until the last moment. The plan of operations will be to burn the grass, cut up the roads and stampede the animals, so as to delay the troops until snow commences to fall, which will render the road impassable. Snow in these mountains begins to fall early. It commenced falling at Fort Bridger, and this morning the surrounding mountains are clothed in white. Were it one month earlier in the season I believe the troops could force their way in, and they may be able to do so next year; but the attempt will be fraught with considerable danger arising from the filling up of the canons and passes with snow. I do not wish it to be considered that I am advocating either the one course or the other. I simply state what I believe to be the facts before you, leaving it to his better judgment to decide upon the proper movements. Notwithstanding my inability to make the purchase I was ordered to, and all that Governor Young and his ministers in relation to the approach of troops into the valley, I examined the country in the vicinity of the city, with a view of selecting a proper military site.

I visited the military reserve—Rush Valley—but found it, in my opinion, entirely unsuitable for a military station. The water is little, the grass, and is very much exposed to the cold winds of winter, its only advantage being the close proximity of fine wood, it is too far from the city, being between forty and fifty miles, and will require inconvenient days to go there and return. I examined another point on the road to Rush Valley, and only about thirty miles from the city, which I consider a much more eligible position. It is in Tuelle Valley, three miles to the south of Tuelle City, and possesses wood, water, and grass, but is occupied by Mormons, who have some sixty acres under cultivation, with houses and barns on their land. These persons would have to be dispossessed or bought out. In fact, there is no place within forty, fifty or sixty miles of the city, suitable for a military position, that is not occupied by the inhabitants and under cultivation. Finding that I could neither make the purchase ordered to, nor make the determination of the people to regard the authority of the United States, I left the city and returned to my camp on Ham's Fork. On my return I examined the vicinity of Fort Bridger, and found it a very suitable position for wintering the troops, and recommended the animals, should be necessary to stop at that point. The Mormons occupy the fort at present, also have a settlement about ten miles further up Black's Fork, called Fort Supply. These two places contain buildings sufficient to cover a tolerably large force, and are very valuable for Utah, but I was informed that they would all be laid in ashes as the army advances. I have thus stated fully the result of my visit to Utah, and trusting that my conduct will meet the approval of the proper authorities, I have, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET, Capt. A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

CAPT. A. PAYMASTON, A. A. Adj. Gen. Army for Utah, Fort Leavenworth.

Interesting to Steamboatmen.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, held at Louisville on the 19th ult., the rules and regulations for the government of Pilots of steamers, navigating rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico and their tributaries, were revised, and the following adopted. The changes are the distinguishing whistle chutes are to be run by the down-stream steamboats, and fixing the distance of six hundred yards as the space within which signals must be exchanged. They also make the rules less liable to different constructions:

RULE FIRST.—When steamers are meeting each other, the signal for passing shall be one sound made by the steam-whistle to keep to the right, and two sounds made by the steam-whistle to keep to the left; and these signals shall be observed by all steamers, whether by night or by day, or whether in a narrow or wide river; and no such vessel shall be justified in coming into collision with another if it can be avoided.

RULE SECOND.—When two steamers are about to meet each other, it shall be the duty of the pilot of the ascending boat to sound his steam-whistle once if he shall wish to keep his boat to the right; and it shall be the duty of the pilot of the descending boat to answer the same promptly by one sound of the steam-whistle, and both boats shall be steered according to such signal; or, if the pilot of the ascending boat shall wish to keep his boat to the left, he shall sound his steam-whistle twice; and it shall be the duty of the pilot of the descending boat to answer promptly by two sounds of his steam-whistle, and both boats shall be steered according to such signal; should the boats in meeting be likely to pass near each other, and the signals should not be made and answered by the time they shall have arrived within one hundred and eight hundred yards from each other, the engines of both boats shall be stopped; or, should the signal be given and not properly understood from any cause whatever, both boats shall be backed until their headway shall be fully checked, and the engines shall not again be started ahead until the proper signals are made, answered and understood.

RULE THIRD.—When two boats—the one ascending and the other descending—are about to enter a narrow channel at the same time, the ascending boat shall be stopped below such channel until the descending boat shall have passed through it; but should two boats unavoidably meet in such channel, then it shall be the duty of the pilot of the ascending boat to make the proper signal, and to lie as close as possible to the side of the channel he may have selected, and either stop the engines or more them so as only to give steerage way; and the pilot of the descending boat shall answer such signal, and shall cause the engines of boat to be worked slowly until he shall have passed the ascending boat.

RULE FOURTH.—When a steamer is ascending and rounding close on a bar or shore, the pilot shall in no case attempt to cross the river when a descending boat shall be so near that it would be possible for a collision to ensue therefrom.

RULE FIFTH.—No pilot of a descending steamer shall run down any island chute which is not the usual channel of the river, except such chutes as may hereafter be designated by the Board of Supervising Inspectors; which designations, when so made, shall be considered a part of this rule; and no pilot shall be authorized to force chutes until the same shall be changed or modified by action of said Board.

RULE SIXTH.—When any steamer, whether ascending or descending, is nearing a short bend or point in the river, where from any cause, a steamer approaching in an opposite direction cannot be seen at a distance of six hundred yards, the pilot of such steamer, when he shall have arrived within six hundred yards of such bend or point, shall give a signal by one long sound of his steam whistle as a notice to any steamer that may be approaching; and should there be any approaching steamer within hearing of such signal, it shall be the duty of the pilot thereof to answer such signal by one long sound of his steam whistle, when both boats shall be navigated with proper precautions, as required by rule second.

RULE SEVENTH.—When a steamer is running in a fog or thick weather, it shall be the duty of the pilot to sound his steam whistle at intervals not exceeding two minutes.

These rules shall be in force and effect on and after January 1, 1858; but all pilots of boats to whom they are previously delivered, shall be governed thereby from an after the time of such delivery.

EXTRACT FROM STEAMBOAT ACT, APPROVED AUGUST 30, 1852.

SEC. 29. Should any pilot, engineer or master of any such vessel neglect or wilfully refuse to observe the foregoing regulations, any delinquent so neglecting or refusing shall be liable to a penalty of $30, and to all damage done to any passenger, in his person or baggage, by such neglect or refusal; and no such vessel shall be justified in coming into collision with another if it can be avoided.

SEC 9—*Ninth Clause*. The license of any such engineer or pilot may be revoked upon proof of negligence, unskillfulness, or inattention to the duties of his station.

WM. BURNETT, C. W. COPELAND, JOHN S. BROWN, O. W. PITTFIELD, DAVIS EMBREE, JOHN SHALLCROSS, BENJ. CRAWFORD, ISAAC LEWIS, A. WALKER, Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats.

New York Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The aggregate footings of the returns reported from 21 counties, including New York, Oneida, St. Lawrence and Jefferson, show a Democratic plurality of 29,000 votes.

The Tribune considers the Republican ticket defeated by from 10,000 to 20,000 votes, and says that the Democratic vote is as large as last year, while 100,000 Republicans abstained from voting. Thinks that the House has gone with the State ticket, but that the Senate will be Republican.

New Jersey Election.

TRENTON, Nov. 4.—The Democrats have elected six out of eight Senators. The Senate stands Fifteen Democrats, four Americans, one Republican and one Fusion. In the House the Democrats have thirty-five and the opposition twenty-nine.

Wisconsin Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The returns from Wisconsin come in slowly. Those received indicate the election of Randall (Republican) for Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

Suicide in Tallahatchie County.

[From the Grenada Repository.]

CHARLESTON, Miss., Nov. 1st, 1857.

Quite an excitement was created in our town on yesterday, by the somewhat mysterious disappearance of a man by the name of Bean, who lived in Bean's neighborhood, of Yalobusha, who was