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.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1857.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Speculation on the subjects that will be embraced in President BUCHANAN's first message, have already commenced in some quarters. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that as the acquisition of Cuba has always been a "darling object" with him his message will likely disclose some important particulars on this subject. With the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, we hope that the speculation on this point at least may not be disappointed. We cannot conceive why there should be an objection to the acquisition of Cuba, if it can be acquired on terms honorable and just to all parties concerned, and we feel persuaded that Mr. BUCHANAN would not take it on any other terms. There was once a class of politicians in the United States who believed that our country might grow to an extent when it would fall of its own weight. Mr. WEBSTER himself was of this school, and on one occasion he declared that, if his ideas and opinions could have prevailed, the United States should never have grown beyond the original thirteen States. Experience, however, has expelled all such apprehensions, and it may now well engage the attention of our statesmen whether the opposite is not the correct opinion. We mean whether there is not a centralizing influence in our extensive proportions—whether our country is not becoming too magnificent even to admit of the idea of dissolution.

It is unnecessary to attempt an enumeration of the advantages to this country of the acquisition of Cuba. It is, however, an object worthy the ambition of any Chief Magistrate. Both commercially and nationally, and in fact in every aspect in which the subject can be viewed, we can see inducements in favor of the measure and none against it. In a national point of view, the island is a key to the Gulf of Mexico, and its possession by us would insure our entire Southern coast against invasion by a foreign fee. Besides, it is a slave territory, and capable in extent of making two States, which would go towards making up or preserving the equilibrium of power in the Federal Legislature. This we believe to be desirable in the first degree—that is, we believe in preserving the equilibrium of power between the slave and anti-slavery sections of the Union. As long as this can be done we may supersede the dire necessity of a dissolution of the Union, or that other alternative, a dual President, regarded, by Mr. CALHOUN as the only safety of the Union. The slaves of the South are worth fifteen hundred millions of dollars, and it is idle to suppose that this amount of capital is going to be surrendered without a revolution. We instance this without saying anything about the moral aspect of the question, or the equality of the South under the principles of the Constitution. We argue hence that every patriot ought to favor the preservation of the equilibrium of power. This will preserve our Union and prevent any section from lording it over the other. We might go farther and say more on this branch of this subject, but we have not space at present.

Commercially, the acquisition of Cuba would be an incalculable advantage to our country. In the first place, it would put us in entire independence of the rest of the world, so far as the productions of the earth are concerned. Then, the establishment of free trade with the island, would give a market to thousands and millions of our products, that now find a scanty and reluctant entrance, on account of the tariff laws of Spain. The Southwestern and Western States especially, would find a speedy, convenient and profitable market for their produce, taking in exchange therefor, the abundant tropical products of the Island, for which they are now compelled to pay high tariff duties. In this view alone, the question is worthy of the highest effort of a just and honorable statesmanship, to solve it favorably to our manifest interest, and to the true welfare of the people of the Island. Why should a wall of restrictions and of national prejudice and antipathy, defeat the great and vital interest of both parties to the question? Why should not a peaceful solution be found to a problem, whose determination would redound so evidently to the increased glory and welfare of both countries? It is in determining wisely and successfully such questions as this, that true statesmanship vindicates its more exalted designs, by honorably accomplishing such unions, and bringing about such ends as are conducive to the glory and welfare of all parties, and are only delayed by conventional bonds and prejudices. May the present Administration solve this great problem!

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1857.

The action of Gov. Walker in throwing out the returns of the Oxford precinct in Kansas, meets with but few defenders. The Administration has given no authoritative expression of its approval or disapproval of Gov. Walker's action in this respect; but one thing is certain, every Southern member of the Cabinet condemns it. It is a dangerous experiment for a Federal Executive officer, having no affiliation whatever with the people, to take from their Representatives and assume for himself the right to decide who shall and who shall not be members of their Legislative Assembly. The action of Gov. Walker is an assertion of this right—a right which however well it may be exercised for the correction of abuses, as may have been the case with relation to the Oxford precinct, is too much at war with the theory of our institutions to be tolerated under any circumstances.

The Administration has, no doubt, fully determined its foreign appointments. They will be sent into the Senate the moment Congress meets. It is rumored that Mr. Poindexter, of Nashville, will fill the vacancy at Guatemala, occasioned by the death of Mr. Venable.

The Administration is sorely perplexed as to the conduct of Mr. Wm. Carey Jones, who was sent on a special mission to Costa Rica. No report has been received from him since he left. He is a wealthy man of Col. Benton's, and, no doubt, received his appointment through that influence. He is a man of some ability, but entirely unfit to represent this country in a delicate affair like that intrusted to him.

The City of Washington is fast approaching Baltimore in character for rowdyism and notoriety. Yesterday a funeral of a poor Irish child was set upon by a gang of Know-Nothing ruffians; the funeral procession dispersed, and other outrages perpetrated.

The contest in Virginia between Messrs. Wise and Hunter for the latter's place in the Senate will result in Mr. Hunter's success. Mr. Wise is pressed by indiscreet friends, no doubt, without his sanction. The ability of Mr. Hunter and his standing in the Senate, will insure his re-election. Virginia would indeed be mistaken in displacing him. Mr. Wise would make a brilliant Senator. It would be well if both be not. Mr. Hunter could be in the Senate; but it would be unjust to both to sacrifice either for the promotion of the other.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, has just has conquered in Philadelphia a carriage which will rival in magnificence any of the fine turn outs which pass along our avenue. The cost is $2,000.

The Hon. John H. Savage, of your State, reached Washington Saturday in good health. He will go West in a day or two and return here in time for the opening of Congress.

Great deal of interest is manifested as to what will be the action of the House relative to the two members from Baltimore, Messrs. Davis and Harris. That they have been elected by means of a tremendous intimidation of voters which kept them from the polls, there can be no doubt. Congress owes it to its own dignity to purge itself of all members who reach the body by means of an unfair election.

The table contained in my last letter, of the political character of the next House of Representatives, anticipated the result of the elections in Maryland and Louisiana, so that it can be now relied upon as a true classification of parties in the next House.

The Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, is here. He represents the Covington District in the last Congress. He is a son of Andrew Stevenson, who for many years presided over the House as its speaker, and was Minister to England. The son is a distinguished lawyer of Kentucky, and belongs to that true type of Democracy, the States Rights school.

The Administration being compelled, as there being no reliance except expression to the contrary, to view Gen. Walker's new military expedition to Nicaragua as one of a peaceful emigrating character, will take no steps to prevent its departure.

It is to be hoped that that distinguished and accomplished statesman, General John A. Quitman, will renew his efforts in the next Congress and succeed in wiping off of our statute books the neutrality laws, which were created to please foreign governments, rather than to promote our own interest and which have retarded instead of accelerating our national progress.

HAMPDEN.

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

THE SMALL NOTE LAW AND THE TAX ON FOREIGN BANK PAPER.—By a very decided vote the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, indicated a determination to continue in force the law prohibiting the circulation of bank paper of less denomination than five dollars—a motion to repeal it having been rejected by a majority of three to one. The House by a similar majority also refused to repeal the law imposing a tax of two per cent. on foreign bank paper.—*Mississippian*, Nov. 10.

SELL YOUR COTTON.—The Memphis prices for cotton show that from ten to eleven cents can be got for middling cotton, and we now advise all persons who *are money to sell immediately*, for the reason that about Christmas, there will be as much cotton that will be bound to be sold, that the market will be overstocked, and the prices come down to about seven or eight cents. We think that persons who are *free from debt* had better hold on until spring for better prices.—*Panola Star.*

The same paper says that the recent rains and warm weather have seriously damaged the crops in Panola county. A number of the planters to that county express the opinion that there will not be over half a crop of cotton raised.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—Several wagons of cotton passed through town within the last two weeks on their way to Memphis, owned by farmers living on the line of the railroad. We inquired of one of the farmers who accompanied his wagon, what had induced him to return back to the slow moving way of going to market with his cotton? He replied very promptly, that the railroad charges were too high for the times, and that he would save money by wagoning his cotton to Memphis.—*Hernando Press*, Nov. 12.

RAILROAD CASES.—The Grenada *Locomotive* says that most of the Railroad cases tried at the last term of the Yallobusha Circuit Court were determined in favor of the Railroad.

TAX MONEY.—The Grenada *Republican* advocates the passage of a law by the Legislature, postponing the collection of taxes to a later period than is now provided for, owing to the financial pressure.—*Mississippian.*

The Grenada *Locomotive* responds that if a man owns so much property that he cannot pay the taxes upon it, he ought to give it to some poor man who can. A capital reply to the policy of relief laws which are bad in principle, and worse in practice.

N. C. TAYLOR, ESQ.—This gentleman is a candidate for District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District. The Oxford *Mercury* in noticing his candidacy pays him a high and deserved compliment.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—The Aberdeen *South* suggests and urges the importance of holding a convention of cotton planters for the purpose of devising some plan to protect their products against speculators. Memphis is suggested as a central and suitable place for the assembling of the convention.

A SHORT CROP.—The Holly Springs *Herald* of the 14th inst., says that the average crop of Marshall county will fall short of 500 pounds per acre. The editor's information from Panola county is that it will not exceed 400 pounds per acre.

MARSHALL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A number of the planters of Marshall met at Holly Springs on the 9th inst., for the purpose of forming an agricultural and mechanical association. A committee, consisting of thirty leading planters, was appointed to prepare a report with a view to a perfect and permanent organization. The committee are authorized to call another meeting on or before the first day of January.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The recent rains and storms of wind have done considerable damage to crops in the adjoining counties. In Carroll and Choctaw the creeks have been very high—lodging cotton and washing it away, in Holmes and Yazoo, we learn the tornado which passed over that region on last Saturday, was severe enough to lift and property.—*Grenada Republican, Nov. 14.*

A similar tornado passed through Yazoo and Holmes counties, carrying destruction in its wake.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.—By reference to our Legislative column, it will be seen that the bill offered by Mr. Thomson, of Chickasaw, apportioning the State, passed the House on yesterday, after an animated discussion. It has yet to undergo the ordeal of the Senate, and will probably pass that body. In to-morrow's issue, we will publish this important measure in full.—*Mississippian, Nov. 12.*

ELECTION OF STATE PRINTER.—E. BARKSDALE, Esq., of the *Mississippian*, was on the 11th inst. nominated for State Printer by acclamation in a caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature. He was subsequently elected by the Legislature. We offer our hearty congratulations to the recipient of this well deserved honor.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—The Hon. A. G. Brown was nominated in caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature on the following vote:

Upon calling the list of members of the caucus, the following gentlemen voted for A. G. Brown.

SENATORS.—Messrs. Patton, Beene, Banks, Brown, Elliott, Guy, Harbour, Hough, Roper, Love, Miller, McCaughan, Neill, Pegues, Reynolds, Stone, and Webb.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Messrs. Buckner, Bacot, Brown, Bowland, Berry, Carter, Clapp, Cushman, Corley, Cotton of Franklin, Clayton, Dixon, Dortch, Dowdy, Henry, Hart, Hemphill, Hawkins, House, Henderson, Hudson of Marshall, Johnson of Carroll, Jenkins, Jayne, Keith, Lott, Lindsey, Marion, Matthews, Metts, McDonald, McCord, Nicholson, Patterson, Pool, Porter, Pegues, Ross, Rol, Roberts, Rogers, Rankin, Sykes, Somrall, Synth, Surratt, Saffold, Steele, Stone, Thigpen, Thankersly.—Total—68.

Mr. Jordan of the Senate, and Messrs. Armstrong and Liddell of the House, voted for the Hon. W. S. Barry of Lowndes. Total—3.

Mr. Drane of the Senate, and Messrs. Burney, and Thompson of Chickasaw, of the House, voted for Hon. W. S. Featherston of Marshall. Total—3.

Mr. Green of the Senate, voted for the Hon. Jacob Thompson of Lafayette.

Mr. Oliver of the Senate, and Johnson of DeSoto, voted for the Hon. J. A. Quitman of Adams. Total—2.

Mr. Autry of the House, voted for the Hon. Joseph W. Matthews of Marshall.

Mr. Bradford of the Senate, and Mr. Davis of the House, voted for the Hon. Samuel J. Gholson of Monroe. Total—2.

RECAPITULATION.

Brown received		68 votes
Barry	"	3 "
Featherston	"	3 "
Thompson	"	1 "
Quitman	"	2 "
Matthews	"	1 "
Gholson	"	2 "
Total number of votes cast		80
Necessary to a choice		41

The Hon. A. G. Brown having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared by the President of the caucus, duly chosen as the Democratic nominee for United States Senator.

On motion of Thomson of Chickasaw, the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

He was on the 12th inst., elected by the Legislature receiving one hundred and eleven votes, against five for all other candidates. The *Mississippian* says:

"Thus endorsed, and with a record of faithful service too well known to require comment on this occasion, extending over a period of twenty-five years, Gov. Brown returns to his seat in the august tribunal to which he has been re-elected to defend the principles of the Democratic party, and to vindicate the rights and honor of his State."

THE OHIO ELECTION.—The Ohio *Statesman* of Saturday last contains the official vote for Governor at the last election in that State. The columns foot up thus:

Chase, Black Republican	160,568
Payne, Democrat	159,065
Van Trump, Know Knothing	9,293

It will be seen from the above that the Black Republicans are in a minority of *seven thousand seven hundred and sixty* in the State.

The Legislature stands as follows:

	Black Repub.	*Democrats.*
Senate	14	21
House	44	62
	—	—
	58	83
		58
Democratic majority on joint ballot		25

No mention is made in the *Statesman* as to the probable disposition of the illegal votes which were cast for Chase.

☞ Prof. BENSON, of James' Sixhorn band, stabbed himself to the heart last week.

☞ Things are coming down in Cincinnati. They are advertising mourning bonnets at $4, and crying babies at 25 cents. Cheap sorrow.

☞ In Cincinnati, on Tuesday, a woman was arrested for brutally beating another with a slung-shot.

☞ The officers of Washington, D. C., are considering a proposition to introduce the Cincinnati steam fire engine into their city.

☞ Why was Pharaoh's daughter like the Cincinnati brokers? Because she got a little prophet from the reeshes on the banks.

☞ The new banking law of Illinois provides that no bank shall be located in any town or village of less than 500 inhabitants.

☞ FUSSING, the fiend whose treatment of Mrs. Woodham has been made public, has commenced libel suits against three New York papers for making known his villainy.

Telegraph, Mercantile and Financial, Commercial Matters, Special Notices, Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous, Regular Markets.

Received by Mr. Kellogg, Western Union Telegraph Operator.

PORTING THE BOOKS—THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union, with the following result:

	Dem.	Rep.	K. N.
Maine	—	6	—
New Hampshire	—	3	—
Vermont	—	5	—
Massachusetts	—	11	—
Rhode Island	—	2	—
Connecticut	2	3	—
New York	18	21	—
New Jersey	3	2	—
Pennsylvania	14	10	—
Delaware	1	—	—
Maryland	13	—	—
Virginia	15	—	—
North Carolina	7	—	—
Florida	1	—	—
Arkansas	4	1	2
Tennessee	8	4	—
Kentucky	7	4	—
Ohio	4	14	—
Indiana	6	5	—
Illinois	3	12	—
Michigan	—	4	—
California	2	—	—
Iowa	2	—	—
Texas	5	—	—
Kansas	2	—	—
Minnesota	2	—	—
North Carolina	7	—	—
Alabama	7	—	—
Louisiana	4	—	—
Mississippi	5	—	—
Maryland	4	—	4
Louisiana	4	—	1
	128	93	14

The House of Representatives consists of 234 member s—118 members constituting a majority. It will be seen from the above table that the Democrats have a clear majority of two only—two more combined votes of the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings. This majority will be increased to twenty-five at an early period of the session by the admission of three Democratic members from the new State of Minnesota. It may be added as a most significant fact that six of the seven Territories of the United States will be represented in the next Congress by Democratic delegates.

We give below a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the next (35th) Congress.

Democrats in Roman. Opposition in *Italic*.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay, jr.
Benjamin Fitzpatrick.
ARKANSAS.
Wm. K. Sebastian.
Robert W. Johnson
CONNECTICUT.
Lafayette S. Foster.
James Dixon.
CALIFORNIA.
William M. Gwin.
David C. Broderick.
DELAWARE.
Martin W. Bates.
James A. Bayard.
FLORIDA.
David L. Yulee.
Stephen R. Mallory.
GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs.
Alfred Iverson.
INDIANA.
Graham N. Fitch.
James P. Bright.
ILLINOIS.
Stephen A. Douglas.
Lyman Trumbull.
IOWA.
George W. Jones.
James Harlan.
KENTUCKY.
John S. Thompson.
John C. Breckinridge.
LOUISIANA.
J. P. Benjamin.
Judah P. Benjamin.
MAINE.
William Pitt Fessenden.
Hannibal Hamlin.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry Wilson.
Charles Sumner.
MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce.
Anthony Kennedy.
MICHIGAN.
Charles E. Stuart.
Zachariah Chandler.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown.
Jefferson Davis.
MISSOURI.
James T. Green.
Trusten Polk.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
John P. Hale.
Daniel Clark.
NEW YORK.
Wm. H. Seward.
Preston King.
NEW JERSEY.
William Wright.
John R. Thompson.
NORTH CAROLINA.
David S. Reid.
Asa Biggs.
OHIO.
George E. Pugh.
Benjamin F. Wade.
PENNSYLVANIA.
William Bigler.
Simon Cameron.
RHODE ISLAND.
Philip Allen.
James F. Simmons.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Josiah J. Evans.
Vacancy.
TENNESSEE.
John B. Ill.
Andrew Johnson.
TEXAS.
Samuel Houston.
Vacancy.
VERMONT.
Jacob Collamer.
Solomon Foot.
VIRGINIA.
R. M. T. Hunter.
James M. Mason.
WISCONSIN.
Charles Durkee.
James R. Doolittle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Number of members.....234

MAINE.
1. *John H. Wood.*
2. *Charles J. Gilman.*
3. *Nehemiah Abbott.*
4. *Freeman H. Morse.*
5. *I. Washburne, jr.*
6. *Stephen G. Foster.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. *James Pike.*
2. *Mason W. Tappan.*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin.*

VERMONT.
1. *E. P. Walton.*
2. *Justin S. Morrill.*
3. *Homer E. Roger.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. *Robert B. Hall.*
2. *James Buffinton.*
3. *Wm. S. Damrell.*
4. *Linus B. Comins.*
5. *Anson Burlingame.*
6. *Timothy Davis.*
7. *N. P. Banks, jr.*
8. *Alexander Rice.*
9. *Eli Thayer.*
10. *Calvin C. Chaffee.*
11. *Henry L. Dawes.*

RHODE ISLAND.
1. *N. B. Durfee.*
2. *Wm. P. Blackmon.*

CONNECTICUT.
1. *Ezra Cork, jr.*
2. *Samuel Arnold, 2d.*
4. *Sidney Dean.*
5. *Wm. H. Kellogg.*

NEW YORK.
1. *John A. Peck.*
2. *George Taylor.*
3. *Daniel E. Sickles.*
4. *John Kelly.*
5. *William B. Maclay.*
6. *John Cochran.*
7. *Reuben Fenton.*
8. *Horace F. Clark.*
9. *John H. Hawkins.*
10. *Andrew J. Murray.*
11. *Wm. F. Russell.*
12. *John Thompson.*
13. *Abraham P. Stitt.*
14. *Preston Corning.*
15. *Edward Dodd.*
16. *George W. Palmer.*
17. *Francis E. Spinner.*
18. *Walter Patterson.*
19. *Oliver A. Morse.*
20. *O. B. Matteson.*
21. *Henry Bennet.*
22. *Henry C. Goodrich.*
23. *Charles B. Hoard.*
24. *Amos P. Granger.*
25. *Edwin B. Morgan.*
26. *Emory B. Pottle.*
27. *John N. Parker.*
28. *William Kelsey.*
29. *Norman B. Andrews.*
30. *Joel W. Sherman.*
31. *Silas M. Burroughs.*
32. *Israel T. Hatch.*
33. *Reuben E. Fenton.*

NEW JERSEY.
1. *Isaac D. Clawson.*
2. *George R. Robbins.*
3. *Garret S. Adrian.*
4. *John Hinkler.*
5. *J. R. Wortendyke.*

ALABAMA.
1. *James A. Stallworth.*
2. *E. S. Shorter.*
3. *James F. Rudolph.*
4. *Sydney Moore.*
5. *George S. Houston.*
6. *W. R. W. Cobb.*
7. *J. L. M. Curry.*

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *L. Q. C. Lamar.*
2. *Reuben Davis.*
3. *Wm. H. Sivley.*
4. *O. R. Singleton.*
5. *J. A. Quitman.*

LOUISIANA.
1. *Geo. Eustis, jr.*
2. *Miles Taylor.*
3. *Thos. Green Davidson.*
4. *J. M. Sandige.*

TENNESSEE.
1. *A. G. Watkins.*
2. *H. Maynard.*
3. *Samuel A. Smith.*
4. *John H. Savage.*
5. *Charles Ready.*
6. *George W. Jones.*
7. *John W. Wright.*
8. *F. K. Zollicoffer.*
9. *D. C. Atkins.*
10. *Wm. T. Avery.*

KENTUCKY.
1. *Henry C. Burnett.*
2. *Samuel O. Peyton.*
3. *W. E. Underwood.*
4. *A. G. Talbott.*
5. *Joshua H. Jewett.*
6. *John M. Elliott.*
7. *Hum Marshall.*
8. *James S. Chrisman.*
9. *John C. Mason.*
10. *J. W. Stevenson.*

OHIO.
1. *George H. Pendleton.*
2. *W. S. Groesbeck.*
3. *Lewis D. Campbell (contested.)*
4. *M. H. Nickles.*
5. *Richard Mott.*
6. *J. R. Cockerill.*
7. *Aaron Harlan.*
8. *Benjamin Stanton.*
9. *I. W. Ha'l.*
10. *Joseph Miller.*
11. *Valentine B. Horton.*
12. *S. S. Cox.*
13. *John Morris.*
14. *Sampson Mason.*
15. *Philemon Bliss.*
16. *Joseph Burns.*
17. *C. L. Vallandigham.*
18. *O. J. Dunlap.*
19. *Warren P. Walton.*
20. *Wm. Lawrence.*
21. *Clement L. Vallandigham.*
22. *Samuel Shellabarger.*
23. *Rufus P. Spaulding.*
24. *John Cook.*

DELAWARE.
1. *Wm. G. Whiteley.*

MARYLAND.
1. *Henry A. Stewart.*
2. *James B. Ricaud.*
3. *Jos. M. Palmer.*
4. *Henry W. Davis.*
5. *John M. Leeds.*
6. *Cornelius L. Leary.*

VIRGINIA.
1. *M. R. H. Garnett.*
2. *J. L. Millson.*
3. *John S. Caskie.*
4. *Wm. O. Goode.*
5. *Thos. S. Bocock.*
6. *Fayette Powell.*
7. *Wm. Smith.*
8. *C. J. Faulkner.*
9. *John Letcher.*

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *A. G. Jenkins.*
2. *H. K. Ellis.*
3. *W. N. Hickman.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. *M. L. Bonham.*
2. *W. Porcher Miles.*
3. *Lawrence M. Keitt.*
4. *Milledge L. Bonham.*
5. *James L. Orr.*
6. *Wm. W. Boyce.*

GEORGIA.
1. *James L. Seward.*
2. *M. J. Crawford.*
3. *R. P. Trippe.*
4. *L. J. Gartrell.*
5. *A. R. Wright.*
6. *James Jackson.*
7. *Joshua Hill.*
8. *A. H. Stephens.*

INDIANA.
1. *W. J. Niblack.*
2. *Wm. H. English.*
3. *James Rariden.*
4. *James B. Foley.*
5. *David Kilgore.*
6. *James M. Gray.*
7. *John G. Davis.*
8. *Jesse Lilly.*
9. *Schuyler Colfax.*
10. *Charles Case.*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

ILLINOIS.
1. *E. B. Washburne.*
2. *J. F. Farnsworth.*
3. *Owen Lovejoy.*
4. *Wm. Kellogg.*
5. *Isaac N. Morris.*
6. *Thomas L. Harris.*
7. *A. Knapp.*
8. *Robert Smith.*
9. *Samuel A. Marshall.*

MICHIGAN.
1. *F. P. Blair, jr.*
2. *T. W. Sheffield.*
3. *W. A. Howard.*
4. *Henry Waldron.*
5. *David A. Walbridge.*
6. *DeWitt C. Leach.*

IOWA.
1. *Samuel R. Curtis.*
2. *Timothy Davis.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. *John P. Potter.*
2. *C. C. Washburne.*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

ARKANSAS.
1. *A. R. Grammond.*
2. *Edward A. Rector.*

FLORIDA.
1. *George S. Hawkins.*

TEXAS.
1. *Guy M. Bryan.*
2. *J. H. Reagan.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. *Charles L. Scott.*
2. *J. C. McKibben.*

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

MINNESOTA.—*W. W. Kingsbury.*
OREGON.—*Joseph Lane.*
NEW MEXICO.—*M. A. Otero.*
UTAH.—*John M. Bernhisel.*
WASHINGTON.—*I. I. Stevens.*
KANSAS.—*M. J. Parrott.*
NEBRASKA.—*F. Ferguson, (contested.)*

ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

WINE MAKING BUSINESS.—The Huntsville *Independent* states that Mr. C. W. STRONG, of that vicinity, has entered into the wine making business, which promises to be quite profitable. He has a vineyard of several acres in extent, and last year made several hundred gallons of wine.

GOV. WINSTON'S MESSAGE.—The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 12th inst., comes to us with the message of Gov. WINSTON addressed to the Alabama Legislature. It is chiefly devoted to matters of local interest. The following extract will indicate the policy he proposes with reference to the suspended banks in that State:

Since writing the body of this communication, the country has experienced one of those pecuniary revulsions, the natural consequence of an inflated paper currency. We now realize the force and correctness of the reasons urged by the statesmen of the past, in opposition to a general system of paper money. The admonitions of wisdom, and the disastrous experience of the past have alike failed to save us from the pecuniary disaster and ruin which have come upon the country. Sooner or later the inherent defects of banking must inevitably produce the same results. The bright expectations held out by the interested projectors of banks, supported by subsidized presses, now, as in all past time, prove the veriest delusions. All classes are the sufferers, in some degree, for the folly and wickedness of the projectors and managers of the scheme. Two of the banks, chartered by the State, have failed to comply with the terms of their charters, and refuse to redeem their bank notes in coin. While I fully acknowledge the unconstitutionality of a general system of banking, I am not prepared to advise extreme measures against these banks, which have only done that which sensible men must have expected them to do in emergencies like the present. I consider it to be the duty of the Legislature, however, to require a resumption of specie payment at some early period—not later than May, 1858. I cannot refrain from impressing the necessity of so amending the bank charters, as to prohibit the circulation of bills or foreign banks of a less denomination than five dollars, and the circulation of bills of foreign banks of a less amount. We owe to that portion of our fellow-citizens of the State, who do not handle large bills, to protect them from the imposition of a small note currency. Banks, it is said, are necessary for commercial transactions. If so, commerce does not require the use of such small notes as are now issued, and which drive out of common circulation the smaller coins—the want of which is now so seriously oppressive to the smaller dealer, and in all light transactions of daily occurrence.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser* presses the propriety of electing a United States Senator to fill Mr. CLAY's term, which will expire on the 4th 3d March, 1859, and quotes the action of the Tennessee Legislature as a precedent. The election of the Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, might be cited as another case in point. Senator CLAY and Governor WINSTON are lightly spoken of for the station.

War Commenced by the Mormons.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Our correspondence from the United States Camp, on the Plains, will attract attention. The writer is a gentleman whose opportunities for information are among the best in the camp, and who would write nothing that he had not good reason to believe was true. It will be seen that the threats reported to have been made by the Mormons, were not idle gossip. They have commenced putting their threats into execution, and it now remains for the United States to enforce its authority:

CAMP ON SWEET WATER,
Nebraska Territory, October 12, 1857.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

Colonel Smith of the Tenth Infantry, with a portion of his command, consisting of about sixty-five men, rank and file, are encamped here for the night. Lieutenant T. J. Lee, with fifty men, were left at Laramie to escort Governor Cumming on, when he comes that far. Our camp is thirty-five miles east of Pacific Springs, which are the first that empty their waters into the west side of the South Pass. An express has just reached us from Green river, bringing news to us as unexpected as it is important, and I avail myself of a halt to give you a sketch for the public. Your readers will see the *problem is solved at last.* They have seized upon the very first opportunity afforded them of perpetrating an act of war. On the night of the 5th inst., about 10 o'clock, they seized and destroyed seventy-eight heavy loaded wagons, containing government supplies for the army. The wagons and teams were the property of Messrs. Russell & Waddle, contractors. The trains were some 40 miles distant from each other. This proves that there were more than one company of Mormons. My informant says that the notorious "Destroying Angel," Bill Hickman, commanded one, and ——— Lockesmith the other party, of about eighty men each. One train of twenty-six wagons was destroyed sixty-one miles west of us, and the other, of fifty-two wagons, was taken near Green river, thirty west of Colonel Alexander's train. There were no soldiers with these trains and the teamsters offered no resistance. Some of them, on a Frenchman to us. On the next day he ordered a Mr. Ficklin, of Captain McGraw's party, to return back and not advance, and assured him that they had two men of McGraw's party prisoners. These men were taken by McGraw on to Salt Lake, to buy flour for his party.

Our express brought in his messages as order from Captain Marcy, which I have been permitted to read; ordering the trains to halt until Colonel Smith came up. We have three or four trains of twenty-six wagons each up with Colonel Alexander—one a few miles in advance of us, and two behind us, and the road is lined with merchants' and sailors' goods for one hundred miles in our rear.

Colonel Alexander has broken up his camp on Ham's Fork and changed his course for the Bear River route, and we are expected to collect and guard these trains to his camp near Soda Springs. There is very little grass, provisions for us until spring, except forage. We have no corn, hay or oats for our animals, and must rely upon grass. This the *devil-assets* may burn, unless the snow prevents it, and then our mules can profit little by it. My train, rank and file, is about sixty-five men; but I am informed that the teamsters will be armed tomorrow with rifles and made to stand guard over their trains at night. Our expressman believes we should have to wait for our trains a day or two more, and it may be so. If attacked, Colonel Smith will fight to the last. There will be no surrender. Our feeling pervades officers and men. Colonel Chapman, an old veteran in the service, Lieutenant Colonel Kinney and Judge Eckels, Mr. Brown and Mr. McCormick, are with us, and will all use the rifle, if necessary. We shall do our duty. Will the people of the States do theirs? I believe they will send us aid and support promptly. A series of letters now in my possession, endeavored to retrieve his character by adducting to be the champion of her whom he had so basely injured.

Had my aim been more successful at New York, his death would have been a just retribution and a public blessing; but the greatest punishment to such a wretch is to have gained safety by a flight, and to remain through life an object of contempt and avoidance among all those who scorn depravity. O. O. WOODMAN.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9, 1857.

Gov. Walker—Arizona Territory—Indian War.

We clip the following extracts from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press*:

Gov. Walker will not delay his arrival in Washington longer than the 20th inst., and for the purpose of affording the meeting of Congress a quorum, he will resign the Governorship of Kansas before the meeting of Congress. Gov. Walker will doubtless be necessary. However, in the event circumstances detain him at his post beyond that day, he may, and in all probability will, transmit to the President a complete exhibit of his doings, with the grounds therefor.

From letters received, Mrs. Walker looks for his arrival every day; but he will scarcely leave the Territory before the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, and for reasons which must be apparent to all.

In my brief account of Arizona, is yesterday's letter, I forgot to mention, that through this argentiferous region lies the routes of the overland mails to California, the great overland mail route from Memphis and St. Louis to Little Rock, and thence westward to San Francisco, and the route from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, California. The argument based upon this fact is, that by the establishment of a separate territorial government over Arizona, efficient protection will be afforded to the mails and passengers passing over these routes in the Apache country, and the most dangerous portions of them.

I am permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by Lieutenant Maury from an officer of the army, stationed at Fort Yuma, California, describing the late fight between several allied tribes occupying a portion of Arizona:

FORT YUMA, September 16, 1857.

The Yumas have been most dreadfully beaten by the Maricopas, Pimos and others. They have lost not less than *two hundred* of the flower of their chivalry. The opposing parties were about 1,500 strong—the Yumas, Mohaves, Yavapais, and Tonto Apaches, and one or two Diegenos; on the other, the Maricopas, Pimos, and Papagos.

The former party commenced the attack by burning some wigwams, and killing women and children belonging to the Maricopas. The grand battle was fought near the Maricopa wells. [About one hundred and sixty miles above the mouth of the Gila.] There were probably about fifteen hundred engaged on each side. The Yumas and allies were completely routed.

We have not heard full accounts, and know nothing of the losses of any tribe except the Yumas. Scarce one of them left, to tell the story; in fact, here they know nothing of the affair until we told them. We learned it from the Texas mail party. All the Yumas are in mourning.

Another letter says: The Yumas and Mohaves suffered severely. Our old friend, Soll Francisco, who acted as our agent in rescuing Olive D'Oman from the Mohaves, a year since, was killed. Out of about one hundred Yumas who went to battle, only some six or seven returned.

The Pimos have invariably beaten their enemies in battle. They are the dread of the Apaches, but generally friendly to the Mexicans and Americans. Occupying a beautiful and fertile portion of the valley of the Gila river, they live in villages, cultivate large crops of wheat, corn, cotton, millet, melons and pumpkins. They grind their corn into flour, make bread, and manufacture their cotton into blankets of a beautiful fabric.

Thousands of emigrants have received their hospitality, and restores their broken-down animals from the grazaries of the Pimos.

The severe punishment they have inflicted upon the wild tribes who attacked them will be regretted by no one who has traveled through Arizona, or who understands the Indian character.

The letters from which I have made the above extracts, announce the discovery of silver near the Gila river copper mines just above Fort Yuma; and also great deposits of rich copper mines on the Colorado, forty miles above the mouth of the Gila. There is no end to the mineral wealth of the new Territory.

Exploration of the Colorado of the West.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—It has heretofore been stated that Lieut. J. C. Ives, of the Topographical Engineers, had been assigned to the important duty of exploring the Colorado of the West. This gentleman with his corps of assistants, at last accounts, had arrived at San Francisco.

The expedition was to sail for San Diego, and cross from thence by land to Fort Yuma. From that point they will descend the Colorado to its debouchure into the Gulf of California, and there to meet the schooner which was to sail from San Francisco with the supplies.

After putting the little iron steamer together, Lieutenant Ives and his party complete, will at once embark, and proceed on their explorations.

ANOTHER WOODMAN CASE.—The case of Mrs. Woodman has been followed by another which in all probability will rival it in scandalous exposure. A Miss Anne Bassett Smith has been confined in the Long Island Asylum for about eight years; she was placed there by her parents for good and sufficient reasons—moral insanity—but without the knowledge of her brothers. One of the latter has recently heard of her whereabouts and has instituted proceedings for her discharge.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* of Monday styles the last forty-eight hours "Another Carnival of Crime," and pro