Daily Appeal

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY ::: JANUARY 19, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

THE APPEAL—Is regularly discontinued at the end of the time paid for, unless renewed in advance.

THE CHICAGO TIMES AND SENATOR DOUGLAS.

In another column we give the article from the Chicago *Times* upon which we commented yesterday. The construction which we placed upon it was, that the *Times* desires the ascendancy of Senator DOUGLAS in the Democratic party, or else contemplates an appeal to the people, and the dissolution of the party in the event of his failure to exercise a controlling influence upon its councils.

We publish the article of the *Times*, in order that the reader may construe its language from his own convictions.

The Nashville *Banner*, a leading Whig Know-Nothing paper, exults over the article of the *Times* and significantly raises the shout of triumph over the prospective downfall of the Democratic party, in view of the supposed crusade of Mr. DOUGLAS against it. The following extract is worthy of attention in this connection. It grants an entire absolution to Senator DOUGLAS for all his Democratic sins, in consequence of its belief that he will become the "*destroyer*," of the Democracy. Hear the *Banner*:

> There is one feature of the article that pleases us. It shows that the breach between Mr. Buchanan and Judge Douglas has not been healed; it gives promise of a rupture in the Charleston convention; it points significantly to the probability of Douglas becoming an independent candidate for the Presidency, unless he receives the nomination from the convention; and it strengthens our confidence in a speedy dissolution of the Democratic party. It opens a bright and cheering prospect for the future of the country, and leads us to hope that Douglas will entitle himself to the lasting gratitude of the whole nation, and earn a pardon for all his past offences, by becoming the destroyer of that party, which has done more to demoralize the people of the United States, and spread disunion sentiments than any other political organization the world has ever seen.

THE CASH SYSTEM FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Daily experience, and every argument of expediency and justice convinces us that the cash system is the only safe, sound and practicable system in the newspaper business. We will venture the assertion, that there is more money lost by newspapers from the extensive credit system they have fallen into, than by any other branch of business. The assertion is susceptible of proof in every town and village of the Union. A simple inspection of the subscription books of our cotemporaries will satisfy any person of the truth of this statement.

We are pleased to observe that our cotemporary of the Nashville *Union and American* has set the excellent example to our Nashville *confreres*, of requiring cash payments for the *Union* from and after this time, and on the 15th of May next, they propose to purge their subscription books of all names which do not stand credited with their subscriptions to date.

They state that the most powerful argument which has urged them to this position is found in their account books, wherein is recorded a debt due them of *over sixty thousand dollars*, accumulated since the 15th of May, 1858, and for subscriptions alone of more than forty thousand dollars. They continue: "It will probably eventually net us not much more than half its aggregate amount. The loss is not, however, wholly ours. A portion of it is made up by a tax on our punctual subscribers, as unjust to them as the loss of the remaining portion is to us. The remedy for this evil, both to ourselves and our punctual subscribers, is in the cash system. Adopting this system as we do from this day, we shall be able to afford our weekly paper at a reduced price. Our plan is this: On the 15th day of May next, we shall erase from our subscription lists every name not in advance. From this date we shall enter no new name on our books unless the money accompanies the order."

If every newspaper in the United States would adopt this system, the business would prove to be a much better investment than it has been in the past, subscribers would get their news at a much cheaper rate, and there would be a much larger circulation of the public journals than there is now, with a corresponding increase in advertising patronage. We would urge this subject upon the consideration of our cotemporaries. Let them fairly try it, and, our word for it, they will be handsomely remunerated for the experiment.

TENNESSEE ITEMS.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The following from the Knoxville *Whig*, would seem to indicate that the "hard times" are fast disappearing in that section of the country.

A former planter told us an equal amount of stock been driven from East Tennessee to the South, and sold for higher prices in ready money. Stock drivers have generally made money, returned home and paid the stock raisers. Wheat is abundant, and commands cash at 90 cents. Corn is abundant, and is cashed at $5 per hundred pounds. Mechanics are rapidly improving. Cash for their work. Upon the whole, all trades and callings are encouraged, and our business prospects are daily growing brighter.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—The Knoxville *Register* has been purchased by Messrs. Jno Lewis & Co., and will hereafter be Democratic in politics. The *Register* is one of the oldest papers in the State, and has heretofore been opposed to Democracy. A sound, reliable Democratic paper has long been needed at the metropolis of East Tennessee, and we trust the members of our party in that end of the State will sustain the new enterprise.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Nashville *Patriot* of Sunday relates the narrow escape from drowning, a few nights since, of Dr. May, Professor of Surgery in the Shelby Medical College of that city. The *Patriot* says:

> He was called to see a duck hand who was stabbed on board the steamer Lebanon, lying at the wharf. In making his way from the front to the back part of the boat, where the patient was lying, he had to pass over a lot of freight in barrels. In the darkness, a barrel precipitated him in the river, between two boats—and the darkness and the swiftness of the current, made it exceedingly difficult for him to keep afloat, though a good swimmer. After the loss of his overcoat and hat, and sinking a time or two, he was finally rescued in a state of exhaustion. He had not been for his presence of mind and great physical strength, he would have probably lost his life.

The Gallatin *Examiner* says:

> The travel and freight on the Louisville and Nashville railroad from this point, shows a satisfactory monthly increase.

Our ice gatherers were busy at work the early part of the week. The ice was 14 inches in thickness.

Messrs. Anthony & Eubanks have finished slaughtering at their packery near this place. They killed about 8,000 hogs.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSON.—The dwelling house of Robert McDaniel, Esq., few miles from Franklin, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. It was accidentally set on fire by his little son, not more than three or four years old.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT CATO, MISS.—The Brandon *Republican* learns that last week a fight occurred at Cato, the particulars of which it had not been able to learn correctly, as there had been different and contradictory versions given of it, but all accounts agree as to the following substantial facts: A man by the name of Odom sought a difficulty with Mr. William K. Easterling, who stabbed him several times with a bowie knife. Easterling was justifiable in the act, as far as the evidence supposed to be mortal, but he is now reported getting well.

PRICES OF NEGROES IN SMITH COUNTY.—On last Monday week, at Raleigh, the following negroes were sold, at administrator's sale, on a credit of twelve months:

Willis $2175; Peter $2100; Bill, 50 years old, $821; Henry, 7 years old, $850; Amy and 3 small children, $2700.

VOTE ON THE LEVEE LAW.—We learn that the following was the vote on the adoption of the first clause of the new levee law, providing for the taxation of the back counties, in the county of Bolivar: For the law, 226—against it, 1. In Yazoo but fifteen votes were polled, we understand, as follows: For the law, 1—against it, 14. Nopolis were opened in Panola county. Washington and Issaquena give large majorities in favor of the law, and there is no doubt Coahoma and Tunica have voted the same way. Tallahatchie and Sunflower will vote almost unanimously against it, but the heavy vote of the river counties have unquestionably decided the question in favor of the law. We have heard it said that the back counties will resist the collection of the tax, and test the validity of the law. We trust, however, that better counsels will prevail, and that all the counties will now unite hearty and cordially in prosecuting this great work to completion.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

SECRETARY FOR STATE OFFICES.—General Joseph Bell is suggested for Secretary of State, and our friend E. Barksdale, Esq., of the *Mississippian*, for Governor.

☞ The Paulding Clarion mentions a rumor that Captain Albert Pike, of Arkansas, is soon to take the position of leading editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, the Democratic organ of West Tennessee. This is the first intimation we have had that the eccentric Arkansaian had gone over to the Democracy.—*Vicksburg Whig, January 14.*

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that there is not a record of truth in the rumor mentioned by our Mississippi contemporary.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

From our own Correspondent.

The French Spoliation Bill—Presidential Caucus again—Mexico—Central America—Oregon, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1859.

The French Spoliation Bill, it is believed, will pass the House, and unless the President interposes with his veto, will become a law. A board of three commissioners is provided by the bill at a salary of $3,000 each per annum, to decide claims arising under it, and make awards which are to be paid in U. S. five per cent. stock, redeemable at pleasure. Although the bill provides for the payment of five millions only, this will be but an entering wedge, and if claims are presented and perfected to treble that amount, Congress will have to provide for their payment. There is no means of calculating the amount of the claims that will be awarded, nor can any calculation be made, upon any reliable data, that will approximate the real amount that will be presented. At all events, if the bill becomes a law, the claims that will be presented will amount to millions, and the bulk of these will be allowed. This is the most effectual system to further deplete the treasury that could have been devised, and by it a large amount will pass into the hands of a few capitalists who purchased the claims for a mere song, and have for years pulled the wires to get Congress to pass a bill for paying them. If the House will pass the bill, the only hope is that the President will veto it. Pierce saved the treasury, during his administration, by that course, from a similar attempt made on it.

It is stated that a "Central National Club" has been organized here, for the purpose of presenting the claims of John Min Bolts—of "head him or die" notoriety—to the Presidency in 1860. Whether this is a Know-Nothing or Black Republican movement is not announced, but it is presumed it is both, in our sense of the word—that is, the support of both parties will be asked to advance his interests, and in fact all parties and factions opposed to the Democracy. Mr. Botts is one of a small number of desperate politicians who have a residence at the South, who would run as the candidate of the Black Republicans, if nominated by them. It is fortunate for the South this class of politicians have no influence there, and in fact but little elsewhere, otherwise Black Republicanism would, with vagueness, place some one of them on the track. But the "Central National Club" has a herculean task before it, if its object is, as announced, to ensure its success, and knowing such to be the case, have selected sufficient margin to work on by being early in the field and commencing work at once.

It is also rumored, but somewhat doubtful, that the friends of Douglas in Congress intend opposing the President's foreign and domestic policy, and that a leading Southern Senator is connected with the movement. As to the Southern Senator mentioned, there is certainly no truth in the rumor, and the rest, although doubtful, may turn out to be partly true, because it has been believed in certain quarters that, if the necessity of an extra session could be created by a failure to pass the appropriation bills, or to provide the means to carry on the Government, it would redound to the advantage of Douglas, or at least give him an opportunity, if he so desires, to still further distract the party. If an extra session should be called in June, or thereabouts, it would precipitate the Southern elections, and perhaps injure the Democracy there. The House that would be convened would at all events contain a majority opposed to the Administration, and the session, although called for other objects, would be principally engaged in political discussion and wranglings for the purpose of advancing the prospects of presidential aspirants.

The Senate Committee on Territories refused a day or two since to recommend the admission of Kansas under what is known as the Leavenworth Constitution. The vote on this was a strict party line; four against, and four for recommending its admission. Douglas not being in the Committee, and it is understood will not attend the meetings of the committee this session.

Mr. MASON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, following up the recommendation of the President in his message, relative to Mexico, has reported a bill for the protection of American citizens in that country. This bill provides that whenever it shall be made to appear that any citizen or citizens of the United States have been subjected, by those claiming to be in authority in Mexico, to cruel American or South American States, within the limits of said States, to any act of force, without commensurate offence on their part, affecting the life or liberties of such citizens, the President shall use the land and naval forces, to give full and adequate relief to such citizens of the United States.

The admission of Oregon has not yet come up in the House, but when it does there is no question of its admission, as it is understood some of the Black Republicans refuse to vote for treasoning the bill with any amendment likely to jeopardize its passage.

The death of the Hon. Thos. L. Harris has not yet been announced. It was understood it would be done on last Wednesday, but was postponed to Monday next awaiting the arrival of his successor.

Senator Shield contradicted, a few weeks ago in a card in the Washington *Union*, a report that had been extensively circulated, or was stated upon his authority in Illinois in the election last summer, relative to the treatment of the negroes of Douglas' children, on a plantation in Louisiana. This report was the means of securing to Douglas considerable sympathy from the adroit manner in which he managed it, and the card referred to above was an exposition of his trickery relative thereto. Douglas afterwards published a card denying all complicity, whereupon Shield published a card that does not place Douglas in an enviable position. The matter then stands. The difference between Douglas and Jones, of Iowa, remains as it was, and that between Montgomery and English has been satisfactorily and amicably settled by friends of both parties.

The SLATE has not yet come to a decisive vote on the Pacific railroad bill. On yesterday votes were taken on several important amendments, as also a motion to lay the bill on the table, which was defeated by a vote of 27 yeas to 30 nays. It is thought the subject will be disposed of on Monday.

TRIAL OF THE MACHINERY OF THE WINANS, FOR A SIDE WHEEL STEAMER TO RECEIVE SECRECY.—A day or two since, the Messrs. Winans, for the first time, put in motion the machinery of their new and novel boat, lying at the Canton, Ferry Bar, South Baltimore. The immediate object was to smooth the machinery, and bring the rubbing portion into proper relationship, preparatory to the trial of speed of the vessel through the water. A hawser was taken aft to a secure fastening astern, and the steam applied. An opportunity was thus afforded of making some interesting calculations in relation to other matters connected with the vessel. Although the propelling wheel ran at times from eighty to ninety revolutions per minute, no earsoaring or oscillating of the vessel was produced by its action, or the vibratory motion of the machinery. The water was thrown from the wheel at the highest revolution with much violence and in large masses, and in a manner and direction (to all appearance) particularly well calculated to produce forward motion upon the vessel. As to buying the action of the wheel was remarkably smooth, and free from jar or unpleasant sound. The ventilation of the vessel, and the regulation of the temperature in the cabin, the galley, &c., by the provisions made for directing and conducting the currents, was highly satisfactory, the temperature not exceeding that between Fort Carroll and the *Baltimore Sun*.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—The Governors of several States have this year devoted a great deal of attention to the Currency question and the necessity of some reform. In Ohio the Independent Treasury system for the State has been finally established—a very important step in advance. We hear also that a measure of the same kind is talked of in Albany among the leading members in the Legislature, though without any expectation of success this session. Yet in view of its importance as a means of relieving the Currency of the State from those disastrous inflations incident to the abuse of the system of banking on deposits, it is to be brought forward and discussed at an early day. Other States will follow in the footsteps of Ohio, and Bellon Banks for private capitalists in all the large cities, are but natural sequences of the undoubtedly successful of the Independent Treasury system established for the Federal Government. No measures have yet been reported to that appear so well calculated to furnish the people with a sound national currency, give the real great abundance of the precious metals, there is an unusually favorable opportunity for carrying out the great reforms, so much desired by all the great interests of the country.—*N. Y. News.*

Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—The overland mail of the 10th has arrived. News unimportant. Great suffering at the Frazer mines was apprehended from the cutting off of supplies. River was frozen.

The Whaling ship *Rajah*, of New Bedford, was wrecked off Ochotsk in October. Thirteen lives were lost. Business at Honolulu was dull. Business at San Francisco almost at a stand still. Passengers report the road good to Dedge. The miners were varying the Gila gold mines.

The Apaches had attacked a train ten miles above El Paso and killed two persons.

STRENGTHENING THE ARM OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the *Sun*, writing on the 13th inst., says:

> Senator Mason's resolutions, empowering the President to use the army and navy, if necessary, in the settlement of our Spanish-American disputes, meet very general approbation, and will, in all probability, be adopted. The feeling is strong with these Powers demand that the Executive should be armed with authority to act vigorously and effectively whenever the proper occasion arises. The adoption of these resolutions will, probably, be all that the wisdom of Congress on the matter of our foreign relations this winter. It is not likely the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House will report either the bill of Mr. Branch or Mr. Shield, in reference to the purchase of Cuba, or if reported, that either will be adopted.

THE CHICAGO TIMES ON PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

From the Chicago Daily Times.

JAMES BUCHANAN—An unwillingness to say or do anything that might in any possible manner be considered as tending to embarrass a *political contest in which our friends had a deep personal interest, has for many months retained us in that free and candid expression of our judgment of the administration of Mr. Buchanan that we would like to have given to our readers. The action of the Legislature of Illinois, yesterday, has removed the last possible reason for silence on our part, and therefore it is that we ask the attention of our readers for a few minutes this morning.*

In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed. The author of that bill became the object of all the slanders and villifications of the Abolitionists and Freesoilers in all parts of the country. The act embraced an application of the greatest principle of American constitutional liberty. At the time of the passage of that act, and during nearly two years of the intense excitement which ensued, James Buchanan was absent from the United States; he was performing as an official penny post between Mr. Marcy and the British Government, and devoted his leisure hours to speech making at Exeter Hall. At home, there were men who, knowing his age, and supposing that in their hands he could be made a tool to promote selfish ends, concerted an intrigue to have him hoisted upon the Democratic party. The old man, however, was upon one point a little weak. He never supported the Kansas-Nebraska act, and had no desire to become identified with it. The letter to Slidell upon that point never was published in full. He clearly after returned to the United States. He was nominated at Cincinnati, through the kindness of Mr. Douglas, who urged his friends to give Mr. Buchanan the two-third vote he had failed to obtain.

But that convention made a platform, the life of which was the Kansas-Nebraska act, and a pledge for its fair and faithful application. Upon the solemn assurance that he would maintain in the letter and the spirit that greatest act of American legislation, James Buchanan was elected. Had it been supposed for an instant that he would seek to destroy it, to make it a mockery and a cheat, he would have been consigned to an oblivion at Wheatland, which would have known no disturbance save that which would have attended the interment of his person. Hardly had he taken the oath of office, when he was surrounded by a gang of political hucksters—men who, having neither position or ability themselves, devote their lives to attempts to destroy others who do possess these qualities—such men as Cobb, Black, Bigler, Fitch, Bright, Glancy Jones, Grund and Slidell—took possession of the old man. They flattered him in his old age that they would a boy in his first appearance in a long-tailed coat; and their success has been more enduring with him than it would have been with the boy, for the latter in a few months would have seen through the attempts upon him, while the old man, in his declining years, actually fends upon the fulsome adulation of the creatures who took of using him for their own purpose.

One of his first acts was to appoint Walker Governor of Kansas, and instruct him to act fairly, and then, before one year, removed the same officer for obeying those instructions—the same under which Walker secured the people that they should have the privilege of voting for or against their own constitution; and in less than one year he ruled Douglas and Walker out of the democratic party because they faithfully adhered to their first position.

Since the opening of 1858 the administration has been, it would seem, endeavoring to sound the lowest depths of political annoyance. It has sought to terrify men by proscription; to buy men by bestowing office upon them, and to corrupt men by holding out inducements to corruption. It has dispensed honesty from the custody of the public funds, and invested convicted knavery with the treasurer's key. It has stripped to rats from which Beasts would turn with disgust, and which would be considered revolting in a deportism. It has sought directly, by the application of federal money, to coerce the people into the choice of particular individuals as representatives, and then lamented with crocodilian anguish over the dangers which peril our liberties by the employment of money to control elections.

Owing his present position, and all the positions he ever held, to the Democratic party, this James Buchanan, assuming the tone of a Louis Napoleon, has sought to dictate to the people of Illinois the man for whom they should vote. He has, through the gang of miserable office-holders who hang at his coat skirts and despise the facile stupidity which allows them to rule him, sought the election of an unanimous republican delegation to Congress from this State. The people refused to obey the despot and he has, through his official organs, pronounced them outlaws. *He has told them that if they elected Douglas they should not be represented at Charleston, and, Douglas having been re-elected, it remains to be seen whether the royal edict will be carried out. The man who proclaimed it, the men who instigated it, and those who confirm it by their action, may never hope to hear the approving voice of the American people. They may triumph at Charleston; in the Convention, but God help them before the people.*

Two years have nearly elapsed since Mr. Buchanan commenced his administration, and they have been two years of deep mortification and disaster to the Democratic party. He has divested one entire year of it to the destruction of the Democracy of Illinois; and the Democracy to-day are stronger than they could possibly have been had he been their leader. He has been defeated by his Republicans wherever he has endeavored to elect his own friends, and has been defeated by the Democracy wherever he sought to elect Republicans. It is some for rejoicing Buchanan that not a man who, in Congress, refused to abandon the Democratic platform at Mr. Buchanan's command, has been defeated by the people, and, while we regret the elevation of a Republican majority to Congress, we cannot mourn over the defeat of those who abandoned principle in order to gratify the malign counsels of a vindictive cabal of Presidential aspirants.

We know that Mr. Buchanan is advanced in years; we know that he has held office during a long period; we know that his head has been addled over by the hand of time, but what was said of another is not the less true of him, that the man who after having seen the consequences of a thousand errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object of either abhorrence or contempt.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The mails bring us additional details of the foreign news received by the steamer Niagara which arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, the 12th inst.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the question of the right of search, thinks that the only way out of the difficulty is a declaration that the slave trade is piracy. We, however, fear Americans will not do, and the French will not do. They, therefore, we go on, wasting the precious lives of English sailors upon that coast of Africa, whose sole rescued negro cannot be shown as a set off against ten dead Englishmen, where our impotent force has been engaged in mockery, and our blind and useless zeal a jest.

The honors which were being paid to the midshipman Prince at every port entered by the Prince had not abated, as the latest news from the English press, and a generally expressed desire that he should be treated as a simple midshipman.

A fearful catastrophe occurred at the Victoria Theater, London, on the 27th. Just before the termination of an afternoon performance, and when the galleries were crowded with the evening audience waiting for admission, a false alarm of fire was raised, and a panic set in, during which the pressure on the gallery stairs was so tremendous that many were crushed and trampled to death, while many more were injured. The theater was situated in a very low neighborhood, and so rapidly did the excitement spread that the evening performance was proceeded with as usual.

Mr. J Barnum had made his first appearance at Liverpool, as a lecturer on the Humbug. The hall was crowded to excess, and the newspapers generally speak flatteringly of Mr. Barnum's essay. His theme was "Money-making."

The President's Message had created quite a sensation at Madrid, and the Spanish press had commented upon it in a tone of offended amazement.

The *Doc* asserts that the declaration of Mr. Buchanan provokes laughter rather than anger, and says that if he endeavors to make himself the apostle of the indignant American filibustering, it will probably cost him as dear as it has done all those who have tried to realize their ridiculous schemes. As to buying the Spanish Antilles, it says that only a man who knows nothing of Spain and Spaniards could mention such an absurdity.

The Madrid ministerial organ, President Buchanan's message were election clap-trap, and a continuation of that which he made at Ostend to obtain himself particularly the Presidency, but thinks some other Democrat may outbid him, and that they may lead to serious complications. It believes that more filibustering expeditions will be contrived at, but it argues that if the little republic of Costa Rica was able to defeat Walker, who took over to Nicaragua a much larger force than any likely to go to Cuba, little fear need be entertained about Cuba, garrisoned by the flower of the Spanish army, and provided with the Cross on the Lorraine, and the Eagle of the Empire, and then gave them her civilization and her laws, which still waves her glorious standard over the splendid beauty of the Antilles, can never believe that day will come when the Apalachain Vulture will pounce on Cuba. Spain would conquer or die before she permitted such a catastrophe, and would even upon burning ruins, wave till the last the standard of old Spain, a standard which may, perhaps, be torn by the soldiers of those mercenaries, without God and without law, but which, till the last, will be resplendent with majesty and glory."

The French Emperor, in renewing his first decision, grants to M. de Moulalembert a remission of the sentence definitely announced against him by the Court of Appeal. His Majesty also grants a pardon to M. Doniol, the editor of the *Correspondent*.

The *Moniteur* contains a dispatch dated Shanghai, November 4, announcing that Admiral Page, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Yang-tse-Kiang with five vessels, two of which were gun boats.

Advices from Constantinople to the 22d state that a change of Ministry has been postponed. Ali Pacha is strongly supported by Austria, but violent scenes had taken place in the Cabinet with Ferik Khan refusing any other place in the Ministry than that of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A letter from Jaffa states that no punishment had yet been inflicted on the robbers who murdered an American family there about a year since. The Wahnut was at Jaffa at last accounts, and it is reported that if the murderers were not speedily brought to justice the town would be bombarded by the frigate.

Obituary.

ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER GONE.—John F. Devine died at the residence of G. H. Shanon, in Johnson county, on the 6th inst., at about seventy years of age. Mr. Devine was a soldier in the war of 1812, a son of the late Joseph Devine of Arkansas, and a grandson of the late Ex-Gov. Devine of this State.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—*Senate*—The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned over till Monday.

House.—Mr. Foster of Maine, asked, but failed to obtain the consent of the House to the introduction of a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails between Bangor and Halifax, N. S., by railroad.

The bill extending for seven years the patent to Jas. G. Holmes, for an improvement in a chair for invalids was passed. Yeas 108; nays 37.

At the instance of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the consideration of the motion to commit the French Spoliation bill reported last session, to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was further postponed till next Tuesday two weeks. This does not affect a similar bill recently passed by the Senate. The House, then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information generally concerning the Navy Yards, the object being to facilitate the business before the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, it was resolved that the Naval Committee report what legislation is necessary to reduce the expense of the Navy, and whether any of the yards and docks can be abandoned. The House then went into a Committee on the bill to codify the revenue laws.

Mr. Cosmine, while not approving of all the details of the bill, would give it his support on broad national grounds, it being important not only to revise the laws, but all the transporting interest of the country.

Mr. Giddings gave notice of an amendment to abolish the traffic in slaves in which this country, in the treaty with Great Britain, of 1814, is committed. Will gentlemen countenance traffic in human flesh, and involve the nation in the guilt of piracy?

Mr. Smith of Virginia. What do you think of the coolie trade and the French traffic in Africans?

Mr. Giddings. I think it is as bad as a coastwise slave trade. If it was to sell the gentlemen, and his wife and children, I should object. [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith suggested whether it would not be as well to comment on the interesting fact of thirty-five vessels in the free States, and only five in the Southern, before he undertakes to reform the morals of his neighbors.

Mr. Giddings. I would as soon lay my hands on a Northern as a Southern pirate. I am not sectional in my views. [Laughter.] In the course of his remarks he said if he should be nominated for Governor of Ohio, he would make a strong issue with the Democratic party. He wished to know from his colleague (Mr. Cox) whether the latter's party was for or against the slave trade?

Mr. Cox rose to pay his respects to his colleague for a few moments. (A crowd gathered around him.) He said that Mr. Giddings knew that the Democratic party had at every session voted that it was inexpedient and unjust to restore the African slave trade, and that the Democratic party, North and South, were opposed to it.

Mr. Giddings remarked that he had alluded to a coastwise slave trade.

Mr. Cox resumed, and said that Mr. Giddings had undertaken to state that the Democratic party was pro-slavery, when he knew it is neither pro nor anti-slavery, but placed itself on the doctrine of leaving the people to regulate that question as they think proper. He hoped his colleague may be nominated for the Governorship of Ohio, and when the election is over he would be left to ponder over the result, and exclaim, with Aristides, "I yield to the popular opinion in everything, even when the people drive me into exile." [Laughter.] His colleague complained of rudeness in his speech the other day, but in his printed speech modified his language.

Mr. Giddings remarked that his colleague misunderstood him.

Mr. Cox. Are you in favor of the negroes in Ohio voting?

Mr. Giddings. I expressed no such opinion. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox. Would you permit them to vote?

Mr. Giddings. I would, whenever negroes excel the Democratic party in intellect and moral virtue. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Cox. My colleague does not come up to his doctrines. Is he in favor of African equality and negro suffrage, or not?

Mr. Giddings. I would place them and Democrats on the same footing. [laughter,] but I will not interfere in your affairs.

Mr. Cox. The difference between my age and that of my friend, if I may so call him, will not allow me to put him to the torture he desires he cannot be elected Governor of Ohio. In rising, all I wished to do was to put the Democratic party right, and it is right. The gentleman may come on with his forces and we will meet him.

Mr. Stanton wanted to ask M. Cox a question.

Mr. Houston objected. The House has had enough of this.

There was much confusion during these proceedings, and everybody was evidently interested in the discussion.

John Cochran, in closing the general debate on this bill, said he had not anticipated that they would embark on the sea of abolition and slavery discussion, simply on a question of commerce and codification of commercial law. He then proceeded to answer the objections to, and explain the nature of the bill.

After which, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The House bill to revive and indefinitely continue in force the bounty land acts of 1855, '47 and 1852, and several others of less importance passed Mr. Sebastain's amendment. Making Fort Smith the western terminus for the Pacific Railroad, was lost.

Senate, 18th.—Mr. Seward's resolution was adopted, asking for the corresponding of this government with Spain relative to the purchase of Cuba.

A bill to enable the President to extend the annities of certain Indian tribes, for education and agricultural purposes, was passed.

The Pacific Railroad bill came up. Messrs. Rice, Wade, Doolittle, and Pugh's amendments were lost.

Mr. Bigler's substitutes, with some amendments, were adopted. Mr. Bigler's substitute requires three grand divisions, Eastern, Middle and Western.

House.—House was engaged in discussion on bill to codify the revenue laws. On motion of Mr. Kett, the enacting clause was struck out. In the course of the debate, in reply to the President's Message, Mr. Cox adverted to the acquisition of Cuba, and would vote for Mr. Branch's proposition to give like the President money for the purchase of Cuba, and if refused, would seize the island in the event of a war. He deplored the non-retention of Mexico, when we had conquered her, and advocated our recognizing the Juarez Government and giving it assurances of our sympathy; and considering that France, Spain and England have fleets in the Gulf, that it would be well for us to have a minister, to seek a treaty with Juarez at Vera Cruz, so that our trade would be quadrupled and equal to the British country, now. He, that if the Southern friends objected to the seizure of only Chihuahua and Sonora, let them take also Tamaulipas and New Leon, and try coffee and sugar lands, and we would be willing to admit these provinces as a cluster of States.

Cox said he rejected the idea of naming Louis Napoleon as the chief instigator of intervention in other nations affairs. He said there might be barricades erected in the boulevards of Paris, and that citizens and soldiers should fraternize to the music of the Marseillise. This prayer assured the world would behid of a usurper. Mr. Cox also counselled firm action, and believed that the English and French alliance will last long enough, and if not, there would be no danger to us if it did. On motion of Mr. Phelps, the Consular and Diplomatic bill was taken up, a bill passed limiting the payment of the receivers at land offices, to $2500. The House adjourned.

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, late Missionary to Hayti, now of *Martinsburg, N. Y.*—"I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. S. B. MORLEY, *Williamstown, Mass.*—"The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations has been to change the 'Crown of Glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth."

REV. WM. FORTEUS, *Saneick, Ct.*—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, has met my most sanguine expectations."

REV. J. A. H. CORNELIS, Cor. Sec. B'd Ed'n R. D. Ch. *N. Y.*—"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I am happy to say, prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original color."

REV. J. A. WEST, No. 6, *Washington Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*—"I thankfully acknowledge the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations in *curing my baldness and greyness.*

REV. A. WEBSTER, Ed. Ch'n Era, *Boston, Mass.*—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations to my entire satisfaction—I any now neither bald nor gray."

We might add name after name of equal standing; as foregoing from all parts of U. S., and even some from Europe, such as Rev. W. B. TAGGNECKE, Prescot, England; Rev. JAS. MCFARLANE, Europa, N. Y.; Rev. H. BRUCE, Newmarket, Ill.; Rev. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa.; Rev. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.; Rev. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. WM. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Mag., N. Y.; Rev. JAMES HOYT, Orange, N. J.; Rev. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro, Vt., Rev. E. EVANS, Delhi, O.; Rev. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y.; Rev. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agent Penn. Bap. Pub. Soc., Lewisburg, Union County, Pa.; Rev. DANL. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.; Rev. JOS. MCKEE, N. Y. City; Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y.; Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.; Rev. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y., &c., &c. Every reader must know one or more of the above, but for further information write to "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome, corner of Elizabeth Street, N. Y." Some dealers try to sell preparations instead of these, on which they realize more profit; insist on these, as they are sold by all the principal dealers in fancy goods, drugs, &c., throughout the U. S., Canadas and England. Dealers can purchase at the Depot, as above, or order from any of the larger Drug or Fancy Goods houses with whom they may trade, as all keep it on hand. [oc26-12w@twaw.

New Advertisements.

All Advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

500 BUSHELS GOOD SEED-OATS for sale at [illegible] FOWLKES & CO'S.

For Rent. A NICE, comfortable dwelling 3 of the edge of the city, with firebacks, garden, and out-houses, rent cheap. GEO. W. HANNA, Real Estate Agent, 243 Main street.

For Hire. A GOOD plain Cook, Washer and Ironer—a bargain can be had—call soon. JAS. YOUNG, No. 11 Madison street, upstairs.

USEFUL PLACE—LUXURIES, NO MADISON STREET. We are now in receipt of, per express, a choice lot of Red Fish, Red Snappers, Sheep Head, Oysters, Ale, and soft, by every steamboat, receive the above articles during the season. Come quick, if you wish their delicacies. GEO. W. SPICER, Agent.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. COOKS, Waiters, Servants, Farmers, Gardeners, Housekeepers, Chambermaids, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c., can find employment for some or all of the above, by calling at this office, situated on Center Alley, above Ash's Theater. [illegible]

$5 Reward. STRAYED OR STOLEN, on the night of the 14th, a small red and white PIED POINTER DOG, about 9 months old, marked with silver color, spots on the top of his head, brass collar and lock on, which he was last seen. Any one finding and returning him, will get the above reward. W. GREEN, P. M. C. Memphis Hotel.

200,000 Cigars. JUST received, a large assortment of Sargentel HAVANA CIGARS, of the following and other brands: Regalia Medianas Colorados, 2,000. Regalia Medianas Carmelitas, 2,000. Regalia Medianas Florida Morales, 2,000. Regalia Medianas El Sol Morales, 2,000. All of which are Warranted to Contain TWO-THIRDS of the stock, at our store. Sale positive, and no reserve. W. C. CATOR & SON.

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers. Eagle and Enquirer copy.

POSTPONED SALE OF LOTS In Buffalo City, Arkansas. THE sale of LOTS heretofore advertised to take place in Buffalo City, on White river, Arkansas, on the 3d Monday in January, 1859, is postponed until the 3d Monday in February next, when the sale will positively take place, without regard to weather or anything else whatever. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance in 12 months. JOHN H. QUISENBERRY.

Plantation Wanted to Purchase. I AM AUTHORIZED to receive proposals during this week, for the purchase of a Plantation and Negroes, as follows: for 1,000 to 1,200 acres in Arkansas, Mississippi or upper Louisiana, on the river; one hundred and seven cleared, with cabins, overseer's house and other out-houses, and a force of not less than Sixty Negroes, for which will be paid $90,000 cash, assuming the good Memphis property, at fair prices, or in notes at 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. GEO. W. HANNA, Real Estate Agent, 243 Main street.

TAUCHNITZ EDITION OF BRITISH AUTHORS. BURNS' Poetical Works. Goldsmith's Works. Cowper's Poems. Scott's Novels. Bulwer's Novels. The Professor—Carver Bells. Rose and Thorn—Dr Warren. Kathie. Quiz—Baroness Tautphoeus. Jane Eyre—Currer Bell. Jane Eyre—Do. The Daisy Chain. Leaf of the Water Lily. All the above, printed in elegant style, can be had at GEO. PATTISON & CO.'S.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Made to Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, *January 1, 1859.*

1. The name of this Company is the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

2. The amount of Capital Stock is $500,000 00
3. The amount of Capital Stock paid up is 300,000 00

ASSETS.

4. Cash in hand $42,455 22
Cash in Banks, at call, or in course of transmission ..... 34,836 23 — $77,291 45
Balances on book due the Company 18,782 12
Bills receivable, secured by personal security 40,974 55
Real Estate unencumbered 10,000 00
Total $147,048 32

| | Par Value | Market Value |
|---