THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL | MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859. | VOLUME X.—NUMBER 17.

Daily Appeal.

The Extradition of Fugitives—Horse Stealing and Slave Stealing in Virginia and Ohio.

(From the National Intelligencer of January 14.)

Something more than a month ago a requisition was made on the Governor of Virginia by the Governor of Ohio for the extradition of a certain Jesse M. Chidester, charged with having stolen a horse in Champaign county, Ohio. The case had been fully made out before the Grand Jury of Champaign county, and the same evidence upon which the Grand Jury had acted, being laid before the Executive of Virginia, the warrant for extradition was, of course, issued.

Shortly after the issue of the warrant, the Governor received the following curious letter from Chidester:

ROMINE'S MILLS, HARRISON COUNTY, VA., December 21, 1858.

DEAR SIR: It may be that you will be requested by the authorities of Ohio that I may be arrested for theft; if so, I request your honor not to recognize their request until Ohio first gives up her fugitives to the South. Now, sir, my case is this: As I saw many fugitives escaping on the underground railroad for Canada and the Northern States, and the people of the North doing all they could to effect their escape, "with a few honorable exceptions, however," and as the North is giving money to defray the expenses of the underground railroad, I came here I append the reading of their handbills—"Frederick Douglas will address the citizens of Mechanicsburg, on the —— of June, 1860. All persons desirous of hearing the first colored orator, and the genius which nature has reared to herself, and to assist the underground railroad, turn out. Twenty five cents admission. Niagara! printing office, Springfield, Ohio." And these handbills are headed in large letters, reading thus: "Underground Railroad.—These things have the sanction of the ministry, the prayers of the church, the applauds of society, and the well wishes of the community. Being opposed to such violations of law, I thought to have informed against them; but, sir, tar, feathers, a sharp rail and water would have been my portion, for it was threatened, and I would hardly have been spurned out of society. And being opposed to abolitionism, I resolved to leave that political pool of stagnated waters, from whence surface arises the poisonous miasma which is undermining government with the doleful disease, consumption. I took a horse of an abolitionist and rode him into Kentucky, and turned him loose in the county of my nativity. Now, sir, come and get him—you run off our negroes, we run off your horses. Now this took place two years ago; and, as I am a Southern man, they desire to have me that they might gift me as wheat. I know I was violating the law, and I know they violated, and I placed myself on the same platform with them, and I desire to fight it out with them. Now, sir, if there is a spot within your kind, charitable breast, in which I can cast anchor to stay my cause, make it accessible.

I am no bad man. I have friends in Ohio and here; and I can have many signers to my request. I don't want you to violate your convictions. I want you to investigate my case.

Sir, it is useless for me to write to you about the abolitionists. You can already know of many violations of law, and it, too, with impunity. You already know their stand against your honor and the South, and I am proud that I can appeal to one who is so well informed of the deeds of the North.

Now, sir, I make a proposition: If the North will make good to the South all damages which the South has sustained in consequence of the escape of fugitive slaves, to the North, I will give bond and security to do the same to the South for all the damage I have done, if I go North; or, if the North will bring to justice all of her men who have violated the fugitive slave laws, I will go and give my option to the South.

Sir, I submit this for your consideration. I expect to write and take the stump in behalf of our candidate for Governor, and oppose this abolitionized, rotten-hearted Black Republicanism. But I forbear till I hear from you. I hope you will answer this. If you request it, I will come to Richmond to see you as soon as my school is out, and also form some one with a list—a large list—of signers in behalf of my cause; and among them honorable and wealthy men. So please to answer as soon as possible, and let me know the whole matter. Direct your letters to Romine's Mills, Harrison county, Va.

I remain yours, &c.,

JESSE M. CHIDESTER.

To his Excellency, Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia.

The Richmond *Jeffersonian*, of the 7th instant, publishes the following communication containing a statement in some particulars differing from that of Chidester:

PEEL TREE, BARBOUR CO., Dec. 23, 1858.

EDITOR JEFFERSONIAN: SIR—Having occasion to go to Romine's Mills to-day, I found an excitement prevailing among a number of persons assembled at Hood's tavern, to talk over the circumstances connected with the arrest, on the 12th, of one Jesse M. Chidester, by virtue of a warrant issued by Governor Wise, upon the requisition of the Governor of Ohio, charged with stealing a horse in Champaign county, Ohio, within the past twelve months. The arrest was made by a Mr. Owens, known to Chidester as the father of the boy with Chidester, assisted by the sheriff of Doddridge county, in this State.

Chidester's version, substantially conceded by Owens, is, that when residing in one of the counties of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio river, a negro man slave escaped into Ohio, and Chidester having reason to believe that he was lurking in the vicinity of his (Chidester's) mother's, who formerly lived in Harrison county, and for a number of years has resided near Williams, Ohio, purchased the negro from his owner, captured him in Champaign county, and was in the act of carrying him back to Kentucky, when a host of abolitionists rose in arms, rescued the negro, and compelled Chidester, seeing his life in danger, mounted a horse furnished by a friend, who caught it up under the excitement of the moment, upon which he fled into Kentucky, turning the horse loose upon the Bank of the Ohio river. He was afterwards indicted by the Grand Jury of Champaign county, upon which a capias was made and granted; of course the abolition features were suppressed, or Governor Wise would never have touched it. And I doubt, had the facts been known to our governor generally, whether the arrest could have been made at Romine's Mills. If the fanatics of Ohio are allowed with impunity to steal and withhold their neighbor's property, may not the South complain at the loss of a horse, when a speedy exit from their soil is rendered the only alternative for the safety of life and health?

Chidester is an intelligent, agreeable young man, and has stamped upon his countenance such marks of innocence, that no man could take him for a common thief. I think that the facts should be noticed by the press. S.

We cannot go to the same length with Mr. Chidester, and advocate here stealing in Ohio as a proper and justifiable mode of retaliation for slave trading in Virginia; but we appeal to our Northern friends to bear us out in the position, that the prompt extradition by the Governor of Virginia of a fugitive from Ohio, charged with horse stealing, requires equally prompt extradition by the Governor of Ohio, not only of fugitive slaves from Virginia, but fugitives from justice, charged with stealing slaves.

The Kentucky Democracy Inculcate Oblivion of the Past and Harmony for the Future.

The spirit exhibited by the Democracy of Kentucky in their recent convention, is too significant a demonstration to pass without comment. While they denounce the agitation in the "public mind and patriotism of the President," they sympathetically protest against the application of "any test of political orthodoxy not contained in the Cincinnati platform," and urgently invoke an oblivion of "past or unessential issues." Here is a platform on which the Democracy may reunite and repair their organization for the struggle of 1856.

When we hear Democrats declaim against a suspension of the Kansas controversy, and propose to perpetuate the Lecompton issue, we incontinently conclude that they are either insincere in their declarations or else treacherous to the interests of the party.

How can any man, not absolutely blind, maintain the policy of dividing the Democracy with a view to an effectual resistance to a formidable adversary? And if the union of the party be essential to success, how can, where is the wisdom of offering upon extinct or unimportant issues? We can imagine a person might advocate this unique policy, if his object were to hamstring the efforts of the Democracy rather than afford an opportunity of triumph to an obnoxious enemy. But, suppose the Charleston Convention to select for its nominee the favorite of any one of these gentlemen who now clamor for the Lecompton test; think you he would then persist in dividing the party on "past or unessential" issues? Or would he rather inculcate a policy of Catholic tolerance and fraternal combination in support of his candidacy?

When, therefore, Democrats affect a repugnance to the association of those in their party who differ on the Kansas question, they are selfish in their aim and insincere in their profession. They admit the necessity of uniting the Democracy, but would prefer the ruin of the party to the miscarriage of their peculiar aspirations.

We have no such partial view or selfish interest. We subordinate the ambition of individuals to the welfare of the Democracy. Attached to the fortunes of no particular aspirant, we are at liberty to support whatever measures our judgment may approve as most conducive to the success of the party. In this spirit and to the end of protecting the country against the calamities of Black Republican rule, we accept the policy adopted by the Democracy of Kentucky. With them we sustain the administration. With them we protest against the application of any "test of political orthodoxy not contained in the Cincinnati platform." With them we entreat an oblivion of "past or unessential issues." This is obviously the part of wisdom, and we have no doubt it will receive acquiescence by the Democracy of the Union. Under no other sign is victory possible.—*Washington States.*

FATAL NEGRO DUEL.—Among the incidents that occurred in and about the Salines on Christmas day was a fatal negro duel. The preliminary arrangements appear not to have been according to the provisions laid down in the code of honor. We do not understand the parties felt any particular strife upon their honor which they desired to wipe out by the Sheriff, to able appeal to the duello. The affair seems to have been a kind of trial or practice preparatory to a real duel.

But so it was, they stood off at measured distance, and shot at each other with muskets loaded with blank cartridges. In the excitement, one of the combatants, in drawing the ramrod, left the bottom or head in the gun, and the result was he killed his opponent by shooting him through the breast. The negro shot was free, the other was a slave. These are the facts as the case as reported to us. We do not know that there has been any legal investigation into the affair.—*Kanawha Republican, 4th.*

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

From Niles' Register, of February 11, 1815.]

The following is a "Copy of a Letter from Major General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, Seventh Military District, four miles below New Orleans, January 13th, 1815."

SIR: At such a crisis, I conceive it my duty to keep you constantly advised of my situation. On the 23d instant, I brought to fire an account of the bold attempt made by the enemy on the morning of the 8th, to take possession of my works by storm, and of the severe repulse he met with. That report having been sent by the mail which crosses the lake, may possibly have miscarried; for which reason I think it the more necessary briefly to repeat the outlines of it.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy having been actively employed the two preceding days in making preparations for a storm, advanced in three strong columns on my right and left. They were received, however, with a firmness which, it seems, they little expected, and which blended all their powers. My men, unshaken by their approach, which indeed they long anxiously wished for, opened upon them a fire so deliberate and certain as rendered their scaling ladders and fascines as well as their more direct implements of warfare, perfectly useless. For upwards of an hour it was continued with a briskness of which there have been but few instances, perhaps, in any country. In justice to the enemy, it must be said, they withstood it as long as could be expected from the most determined bravery. At length, however, when all prospect of success became hopeless, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded.

The loss in our ranks I had at first computed it at 1,500; but it is since ascertained to have been much greater. Upon information, which is believed to be correct, Colonel Hayne, the Inspector General, reports it to be in total, 2,600. His report I inclose you. My loss was inconsiderable, being only seven killed and six wounded. Such a disproportion in loss, when we consider the number and kind of troops engaged, must, I know, excite astonishment, and may not everywhere be fully credited; yet I am perfectly satisfied that the account is not exaggerated on the one part, nor unfairly stated on the other.

The enemy having hastily quitted a post which they had gained possession of, on the other side of the river, and we having immediately returned to it; both armies, at present, occupy the same relative positions. Whatever the severe losses he has sustained, he is prepared to return to his shipping, or to make still mischief efforts to attain his first object, I do not pretend to determine. It becomes me to act as though the latter were his intention. One thing, however, seems certain, that if he still calculates on effecting what he has hitherto been unable to accomplish, he must expect considerable reinforcements, as the force with which he landed most undoubtedly be diminished by at least 2,000. Besides the loss which he sustained on the night of the 23rd ult., which is estimated at 400, he cannot have suffered less than yesterday, and the morning of the 8th inst., than 2,000—having, within that time, been repulsed in two general attempts to drive us from our position, and there having been continued skirmishing every night during the whole of it. Yet he is still able to show a very formidable force.

There is very little doubt that the commanding General, Sir Edward Packenham, was killed in the action of the 8th, and that Major Generals Keane and Gibbs were badly wounded.

When I answer a more leisure moment shall occur, I will take the liberty to make and forward you a more circumstantial account of the several actions, and particularly that of the 8th, in doing which, my chief motive will be to render justice to those brave men I have the honor to command, who have so remarkably distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON,

Major General Commanding.

P.S.—A correct list of my killed and wounded will be forwarded you by the Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT BANK OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Five miles below New Orleans, January 9, 1815.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and prisoners, taken at the battle of MacPrandre's plantation, on the left bank of the Mississippi, on the morning of the 8th January, 1815, and five miles below the city of New Orleans.

Killed 700
Wounded 1400

Prisoners taken—1 major, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 483 camp officers and privates—making a grand total of 2500.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HAYNE, Inspector General.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON, Commanding the army of the Mississippi.

*This was of the action of the night—afterwards a skirmishing was kept up, in which a few more of our men were lost.

Down with the Desks!

A committee of the House of Representatives having charge of this matter, is said to be inclined to abolish the use of desks in the new legislative chambers of the Capitol. We think that they will need all the skill and strength evinced in it, until the object is accomplished. Greater obstacles to the dispatch of business, on both branches of Congress, exist, than the mere seats and desks of those desks with which the members are furnished.

A legislative hall ought to be a place where legislative business is transacted, and not a place for lounging, for writing private letters, for franking public documents, and sometimes, as in the case of the immortal Sawyer, for eating one's dinner. In all the most distinguished legislative assemblies in the world, from the British Parliament, in the French Chambers, so long as debate and eloquence were permitted therein, and in the Spanish Cortes—the halls are entirely adapted to their uses, and admirably allow of any other. They are places where the members meet for business—where the questions are discussed, and where the votes are briefly and pointedly discussed, and where the vote is taken and the matter disposed of.

But our Congressional Chambers are an exception. Our rules are made for legislation, it is true; but they are used also for a dozen other purposes. At any hour of the day, the members of the House may be seen preparing long written speeches, on subjects neither yet out of the orders, and to be delivered at a future time, or, if not delivered, to be printed, at least, in the Congressional Globe; or they are conducting a long correspondence with their constituents, or, perhaps, writing sonnets, such as they are, in a young lady's album; or deciphering the manuscript of a spermaceti bagger of Nantucket; or else directing or sending off whole cartloads of documents, party pamphlets and books. Meanwhile, a fellow-member is droning through a speech, to which nobody listens, or the clerk is going through the tedious process of calling the ayes and noes on some frivolous motion or form.

For these reasons the real business of the House is so protracted and wearisome, no one can tell, when a question is started, when it will come to an end, it may be next week, or the next month, or the next session, or the next session. And the desks are largely responsible for the result. If the members were compelled to sit in the chairs in the chamber, and to listen to what was going on in the House, if they could not bury their heads in their desks or take refuge behind the piles of newspapers and documents with which they would see that the speakers spoke to the point, they would refuse to hear irrelevant and idle talk, and they would address themselves at once, and with due energy, to the execution of the tasks to which they are appointed. In the British House of Commons, a debate on the most formidable topic of constitutional reform or of foreign policy will be disposed of in two evenings, after they shall have been properly matured and presented by a committee. But in the American Congress a debate generally "drags its slow length along" for five or six months.

There is another expedient of order and despatch which might be wisely imitated from the old French Chambers, and which would double the facilities for the transaction of business. It is that of causing each speaker who wishes to participate in any formal debate, to record his name in a public book; a penalty, say, of fifty dollars, upon all who speak, in the hearing of the House, who will call upon him, in his turn, to address the House, not from his seat, but from the tribune or central platform. By this plan all disputes as to who shall speak are adjusted; it is known beforehand who will speak; and those who do speak are held to a pretty rigid adherence to the question in hand. Your aim, gentlemen of the House, is that a speech must be a kind of political drag-net, gathering up from all the spoils and shallows of party discussion the stones, the weeds, the filth, the spawn as well as the fish. You find but little opportunity for unfolding their catch. Your mouthing fellows, too—the brilliant rhetorical sort—with their mouths stuffed with broken jewelry and finery, like some of those drunken soldiers of the English regiments in India, after the sack of a splendid native palace—would rob the abolitionists of their triumph, if they reduced to their proper slender proportions of good sense and logic. Nowhere but in our American Congress are such impertinences tolerated, and nowhere may be tolerated there if other members were not permitted so large a liberty of excuse.—*N. Y. Post.*

AMERICA IS THE ONE WORLD.—A traveler walking along the streets of European cities will notice at the shop-windows, "American overshoes," "the American sewing machines," on the theatre bill he will read the names of "American comedienses" in the bookstores he will meet Hartland, Wetherill, Prescott, Barnes and Hodge; at the bookstand, Dwight, Williams, and Spragues. Seeing; further on he passes "the American Photograph Gallery." Henry Russell draws crowds to hear him sing about "Life in America." On the hustings Lord Palmerston tells something borrowed from the American educational system. At a meeting for the Irish missions, Professor Miller and Dr. Cook tell how the Irish flock over to America and learn independence. Go to a missionary meeting, and Dr. Andrew Thompson relates the American missionaries, Elliott, Brainard and Grant. Go to a temperance meeting, and you will be sure to hear Maine law. Go to the Free Church general assembly, and you hear there speeches of American missions in Turkey, or the procession of the Queen's Commissioner to the Established Assembly, and you will hear the "dingdong Irishman" call "in the American tune of 'the Girl Folks at Home.'" Go to the Glasgow cemetery and you will meet a funeral oration from Long-fellow. Go into private families and you will hear the lady of the house singing at the piano the American song, "Excelsior;" and not to be too tedious, if you go into the London Times, you will see and that journal printing its abuse on the United States upon Hoe's American printing press.

THE DELAWARE U. S. SENATOR.—Willard Saulsbury, Esq., who has just been elected by the Delaware Legislature to the U. S. Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next, succeeds the Hon. Martin W. Bates—both Democrats. Mr. S. is about forty years of age, studied law under Mr. Bates, and was formerly Attorney General of Delaware.

THE HAVANA NEWS.—The correspondent of the Courier writes from Havana on the 10th instant:

The African slave trade continues to thrive as usual. The brig *Ellen* recently landed her cargo of Africans, some nine hundred in number, on the south side of this island; only fifty-five of them were captured on board one of Murty's fishing smacks. The vessel was abandoned aground in the *canal de los barcos*, where three dead bodies of her slave cargo were also found, but the rest safely reached the plantations.

Another cargo of upwards of one thousand has been safely landed in the district of San Diego de los Ramentos, to the joy of the sugar growers, and enrichment of the slavers and their associates.

The schooner *Kate Ellen*, which formerly hailed from Portland, but which was partly the property of Mr. Johnson, of Matanzas, at which port she fitted out some few months ago, has been captured on the coast of Africa by a British cruiser, having been engaged in the African slave trade.

The brig *Rufus Soule*, which was formerly owned in New Orleans, was captured on the 11th of October last, off Cape Bengy, on the southwest coast of Africa, by the Brazilian corvette *Topaz*. The *Rufus Soule* had the start of her captor, and was to have taken five hundred Africans on board on the night of the day in which she was captured.

THE LOTUS,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

EDITED BY

Annie Chambers Ketchum.

THIS first number of this new enterprise, beginning with January, 1859, is before the public. The publishers have hitherto been so modest as not to boast of the merits of our work would manifest it to the patronage of all who have opinions to express, and sympathies to entertain. The pages of the Lotus will be filled with the gleanings from among the rising gems of the present day of English literature, with the contributions of contributors, both in this country and Europe, will furnish monthly a choice a store of instructive and entertaining matter, as any periodical of the country affords.

The work will contain nothing outlying sectarian; but will plead from all sides that which is worthy and acceptable, trusting to the enlightenment and liberality of the enlightened and liberal, for such encouragement and support as its deserts may claim.

All communications pertaining to the Literary Department, must be addressed to the Editor. All voluntary contributions must be accompanied by the names of the respective authors, to secure attention.

Manuscripts and business letters can be addressed either to the Editor or Publisher.

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Planters and others, in the South and west, will, I think, find it greatly to their advantage to give me a trial, as I am, and may be assured of having them promptly filled, and all articles carefully packed and shipped as may be directed.

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All work in my line, of the best quality, at bottom price, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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Not less than 600 in cultivation and not less than 100 NEGROES!

FOR which we will pay $50,000 Cash; $20,000 in Negroes, at their prices, and the balance in good Memphis and Shelby county, Tennessee, improved, near Memphis, and $40,000 in notes on responsible parties, secured by real estate, payable from one to three years to run, bearing six per cent interest. We will also trade for a good Steam Cotton Gin, and Steam Boiler, in the city of Memphis, yielding a net rent of $15,000 annually, the rent payable monthly; we will buy a Plantation and Negroes and pay $30,000 Cash, balance on time.

We have the $50,000 in bonds, providing we can rent, payable semi-annually in Memphis, maturing in eight years, bearing six per cent interest, secured by a good mortgage, which we will trade for a Plantation and Negroes. Apply to G. N. ROBINSON & CO., jan7-dw Real Estate Brokers, 26 Madison street.

10 000 Barrels OF THE LUMP PITTSBURGH COAL!

FOR SALE CHEAP, At No. 3 on the Bluffs, by

jan7-tm* S. P. WALL.

Comptroller's Office,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 20, 1858.

UNDER the provisions of the act of 18th February, 1858, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of Free Banking," I will sell at public auction, at the Court House in Nashville, on the first Monday in the month of FEBRUARY NEXT, 1859, and from day to day until the sale is completed, the following Bonds, belonging to the following Free Banks now in liquidation, to wit:

Bonds of Tennessee and Kentucky Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Gallatin.

$1,000 Bonds of the Nashville and Lexington Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton.

17 East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Trenton.

17 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Bonds, and 16 Memphis City Bonds, all for $1,000 each, belonging to the Bank of Tennessee. JAMES T. DUNLAP, dec24-tds Comptroller.

Cheap Plantation for Sale

I OFFER my plantation for sale, lying three miles northwest of Lafayette, Tenn., containing 1,000 acres, 600 in cultivation, 200 in good timber, 200 in fine Meadow. This place was formerly owned by Capt. Thos. J. Wood, and improved in a style by Mr. N. A. Calhoun. It is now in a high state of cultivation, well adapted to the production of cotton and all kinds of grain and stock, and could easily be converted into one of the most valuable stock farms in the West, being divided into four large fields, with a never failing spring of water in each field. The house is of log, and has four large rooms, ceiled (comfortable for tenants or their laborers, corn cribs, stables and all other necessary buildings; a good well of water, and one of the best orchards of fruit in the country. This is one of the most commanding and beautiful sites to build a fine house in the country, being high and elevated and surrounded by a magnificent view. The proprietor will be convenient to both the Mobile and Tennessee railroads to-morrow, and can serve the purchaser at business hours; dress as well as barring the pleasure of their company at home. I have more land than I can conveniently cultivate, the only inconvenience to sell. Any one wishing a bargain in land cannot do better in West Tennessee. Call and examine the land, as I am determined to sell. I can be found at my residence, three miles north of Lafayette, and will take pleasure in showing it to any one desiring to purchase. C. M. SWIFT

jan22-tmw4t

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jd-dtf

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