Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY : : : : JANUARY 25, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

THE CUBA QUESTION.

Our Representatives at Washington seem to be seriously exercised about the acquisition of Cuba by our Government. If there is really the least possible prospect of acquiring this beautiful and fertile territory, the people of the Union will doubtless be delighted. It is what they most ardently desire, above all other acquisitions. Cuba is the key of the Gulf—the gem of the Southern seas. It is rich in internal resources, and its annexation to the American Union would prove a mine of commercial wealth, as well as the strongest military fortification that we could erect along our Southern coast. There is no single question that would prove stronger with the whole American people, both North and South, than the annexation of Cuba, if it could once be fairly and legitimately injudiced as a practical question of discussion. If our legislators can manage to thus bring it before the people, free from all sectarian taint, it will prove even stronger than the annexation of Texas was. The timid and hailing upon this question will be sacrificed, and the bold and enterprising alone will be sustained. We must confess, however, that we see nothing in the proceedings of Congress, or in our advices from abroad, to encourage the hope that the prospect of success is at all flattering in this connection. Spain treats the proposition of the President, in his annual message, with more than her habitual scorn. The Cubans even profess to be indignant and excited at the mere mention of annexation, and regard it in the light of transferring them, as slaves, from one owner to another, blindly ignoring the fact that they will be free and independent under our glorious flag. There seems to be but one chance—that is fair and legitimate. If the Spanish Government should obstinately persist in denying to our citizens and Government the reparation claimed for outrages and injuries upon them, we must conquer an honorable adjustment, and conquer Cuba as a legitimate result. This was the mode of diplomacy by which JACKSON enforced our rights and remedied our wrongs, in obstinate cases, and this mode is yet happily left open to us in our difficulties with Spain, should all others fail.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

NEW POST MASTER AT RIPLEY.—L. Rogan, Esq., has received the appointment of Post Master at Ripley, and entered upon his duties.

RAILROAD IRON.—It is stated that several contracts have been made for nearly 100,000 tons of railroad iron, deliverable during the next fifteen months, and mostly for roads in the South and Southwest, where the prosperity of the cotton planters in large crops and high prices has stimulated railroad enterprise. Of this quantity, 17,000 tons is stated to be for the Mobile and Ohio road, 13,000 for the Galveston and Houston, and 7,000 for the Mississippi Central.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—Mr. Chandler, overseer for R. D. Crowder, Esq., met with an accident last week which caused his death in four or five days thereafter. Mr. Chandler was engaged in getting a wagon out of the ditch, when from some unknown cause, the scaffolding gave way, and caught Mr. Chandler in the fall. We learn that seven of his ribs were broken, and his lungs badly injured, besides sides internal bruises. He was taken to his house where he lay for four or five days, and he only seemed to be was getting better, when she, to make him more comfortable, had him moved to another bed. He had not lain ten minutes in his new resting place before he died. The strangest part of the sad story remains to be told. The fatal morning of the accident, Mrs. Chandler told her husband that she dreamed on the past night, that a big fall on and killed him. We know nothing of the philosophy which accounts for such dreams. Mr. Chandler was a man of good character, and leaves a helpless family.—*Grenada Locomotive, Jan 21.*

The same paper has the following:

ACCIDENT TO SUMM & CO.'S STAGES.—We regret to learn, that on Wednesday, as the stage was crossing Pettucomy, the bridge, which was in a dilapidated state, gave way, and the stage, horses and passengers, were all precipitated to the bottom, turning two somersaults in their fall. Mr. Robert Golladay, of Collierville, we regret to learn, had his leg very badly injured, if not fractured. Several of the other passengers were more or less injured, we understand. Mr. Golladay is still at the house of Mr. Oniel.

HON. H. T. ELLETT, OF CLARKSVILLE.—correspondent of the Vicksburg Sun, suggests this able and unexceptable democrat for the Gubernatorial nomination.

KILLED.—A dispatch from Bolton's Depot to the Nashville Union of yesterday morning, stating that a man by the name of John R. Varnell was killed in Brownsville on Tuesday last by J. T. England. England was tried and acquitted by the court, which from the case proved the act to have been committed entirely in self-defence.—*Vicksburg Southron.*

N. O. RAILROAD.—It is with feelings of pride and pleasure, we announce our readers the twenty-five miles additional of this road has been placed under contract. Fifty-two miles of this line above Canton is now under contract, and we understand it will be taken contract to the Ocklibeha line, twenty miles further towards Aberdeen. Nothing definite has been learned as to the contract from Aberdeen south, but we expect to inform our readers in our next issue of the ratification of a contract between this city and the Directory. Of this, the friends of a speedy and permanent connection may rest assured, contracts will be at work hereabouts within two months.—*Aberdeen Sonny Sun.*

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—A part of the road from Corinth to Iuka, our friend of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has arrived, but we understand that before it can be used the money must be raised to pay for it.—*Okolona News, January 20.*

DECADENCE.—We learn that a vigorous and unopposed effort is being made to remove the remains of the Federal Court from this place to Oxford, where the Hon. Chancellor Mc. Mooney is already congratulating the citizens of that fill upon the fact. Since, out of the twenty-three counties composing the Northern District, overwhelming majorities are in favor of and as yet none against, there is little doubt of the removal. This, one by one, are the marks of decadence, which the Northern cities have Pome-so of importance throughout North Mississippi, all passing away; and now, while the "few" are blindly engaged in accumulating what little remains of wealth and real estate there is among us, the last prestige of our former greatness is being taken from us. The want of liberality among the business population, (with three exceptions) and the overreaching disposition to control affairs and trade to the utter exclusion of ambitious, energetic young men, thereby depriving them of the incentives to live and labor here, are impressing their signs upon the fast growing downward course of the town. Men of foresight and energy have seen this, and have either left, or are preparing to leave for more favorable climes, fields of enterprise. Not many years hence, will the requiem of Desertion be tolled upon the Bells of Time.—*Pontotoc Examiner.*

ALABAMA NEWS.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to see in our city the Hon. Richard W. Walker, of Florence, who is now in attendance on the Supreme Court, of which he is to become an Associate Justice on the 28th of the present month. We have always expressed the opinion that Gov. Moore could not have made a more suitable appointment, in every particular; and we have the utmost confidence that Judge Walker will, on the bench, more than meet the high expectations of his friends, and that his official conduct will reflect honor on the high position he assumes.

John S. Kennedy, Esq., the popular and efficient Solicitor of the fourth Judicial Circuit, is also here in attendance on the Supreme Court; and we suppose that many other prominent members of the legal profession have been drawn to our city by the Court, but we have not had an opportunity of seeing them.—*Montgomery Confederation.*

NEGRO KILLED.—On Wednesday morning last, three negro men belonging to Mrs. Mixon, of this vicinity, got into a fight, in which one of them received a cut from a knife in the neck, under the ear, which proved fatal in a few minutes. The negro inflicting the wound was examined before a Magistrate's court, and held to bail in $1,500, which was given.—*Tuscaloosa News Alabamian.*

SUNDAY IN BELLEFONTE.—Some six or eight weeks have elapsed since we have had preaching in this place, except the Sunday previous. We will not "the powers that be" send us some one to preach us a sermon, that we may not quite forget the rise of the sanctuary? The attendance of three scoundrels Sundays ramble on of the silken-tiny horrors of a Papal interdict.—*Bellefonte Eagle.*

DEATH OF JOSEPH H. PHELAN.—The Montgomery *Advertiser*, of the 19th, announces the death of Mr. Phelan, which occurred on the 17th inst. Mr. Phelan was for many years actuel, first as Clerk of the House of Representatives, and lately as Secretary of the Senate, in the Alabama Legislature.

SINGING.—F. M. Young, Esq., an esteemed citizen of Cherokee county, Alabama, residing near Gadsden, committed suicide a few days since by stabbing himself with a knife.

DECAYED TIMES.—Mr. J. W. Parry has become associate editor of the *North Alabama Times*, published at Decatur.

CORINTH, MISS.—This little town (city in embryo) situated at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston and Memphis and Ohio Railroads, continues to grow rapidly. It already numbers a population of 2,000 souls, with more improvements, in the way of costly buildings, going up every than ever. It is confidently predicted by those who understand such matters, that when the Branch Railroad to the Tennessee river, at Hamburgh, is completed, it will rival the city of the most advantageous in the South-west for commercial and manufacturing purposes. Atlanta, Ga., will not move than half the advantages which Corinth will have, has been built up within the last three years to a population of about 15,000, chiefly by manufactories, which have been brought about on account of the railroad facilities. We predict a bright future for this place.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1859.

The recent caucus of the Democratic Senators, at which there was a full attendance, demonstrates the fact that the party is a unit in its desire to obtain possession of Cuba, although Senators differ as to the mode. Judge Douglas favors Mr. Slidell's bill, introduced some days since, but would prefer waiting for an overact of aggression on the part of Spain, similar to the *Black Warrior* affair, and then seize on the island by way of reprisal. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and had confidence sufficient in the President to vote for placing money enough at his disposal to secure the desideratum. Other Senators expressed themselves in warm terms in favor of that portion of the President's message which referred to Cuba, and intimated their intentions to support any bill which might be proffered for the furtherance of the President's recommendations. Without coming to any conclusion, the caucus adjourned to meet again at an early day, when an understanding will be had which will be binding upon the members thereof.

It is generally conceded that the Pacific Railroad bill offered this session can be passed, but the recent debate in the Senate augurs well for the success of the measure at the next session. There is great unanimity of sentiment as to the practicability and importance of a railroad to the Pacific, but sectionalism prevails to such an extent that no one of the proposed routes can at present be agreed upon. The late news from the South Pass and Salt Lake route, enumerating the sufferings experienced by the mail party, as well as other travelers across the northern plains, has made many converts to the impracticability of building a railroad through such a country. It is, doubtless, best that this measure should be postponed for a few months, for now that Senators and Representatives are fully aroused to the importance of a Pacific railroad, they will examine the subject thoroughly, and the result will be, the most feasible route will be secured. The route, the starting point of which is your own city, has many warm partisans, and a thorough investigation and knowledge obtained of the advantages which it possesses over both a northern and southern route, is sure to secure for it the favorable consideration of Northern Representatives, as also that of many of the Southern members. The fact that Memphis is at the head of navigation during several of the winter months is adduced as a strong argument in favor of the "central route," and knowledge that a road is already completed to the St. Francis river, and under contract to Little Rock, carries more weight than charts wherein are marked out lines of road upon which rail will be laid when Congress shall direct it. The indomitable perseverance of your citizens, with the aid of Arkansas friends, in building a road to the capital of a sister State, is everywhere referred to in terms of commendation, and is cited as strong evidence of the energy and public spirit which your city possesses.

It is understood that the House Committee on Territories will report, in a few days, bills for the formation of territorial governments for Decotah and Arizona, Mesers. Mowry and Kingsbury, deputed delegates from those sections, have been here since the commencement of the session, pressing the claims of their respective localities with great energy. The prospectuses for these other Territories before the Committee, will probably be laid aside for the present.

A petition, numerously signed, has reached here from the citizens of Nebraska, residing south of the Platte river, asking Congress to annex that portion of the Territory to Kansas. Many reasons are assigned, and grievances in most number are given, why they should ally ourselves the bonds which bind them to the country north of the Platte. The fact is, this section of country, which is by far the best of the Territory, and contains near two-thirds of the whole population, has never had justice done it. The capital, in the first place, should have been located at Nebraska city, but by chicanery on the part of the interested parties, who made false representations to government, the fact Legislature was called to meet at Omaha city, and in order to secure a majority in that body, parties of from six to ten were sent out in different sections where no white men resided, where the force of an election was gone through with, and some of the parties who went on those expeditions were returned as Counselors and Representatives. Having by these means secured a majority of the Legislature, it was easy to secure Omaha city as a permanent location for the capital. It is understood that Judge Ferguson, the sitting Representative from Nebraska, favors the petition. In the division of the Territory, which recently known as Nebraska, the great mistake in not making the Platte river the boundary between Kansas and Nebraska was made. It is a natural boundary. The people living south of the Platte, seem to have no interest in common with those residing north of it, and contention will arise until the time arrives when such river will be made the boundary line. If the prayer of the petitioners is granted, some two hundred miles of territory fronting on the Missouri river will be joined to Kansas. The contested Nebraska seat has not been settled yet, but, doubtless, Judge Ferguson will retain it. His opponent, Mr. Chapman, is now here.

There will be considerable discussion in the House before Oregon is admitted into the Union as a State. The more ultra of the Black Republicans desire to make its admission a party affair, but they will not be successful. It is likely that it will be admitted a short time before the close of the session. Hon. Delazon Smith, one of the United States Senators elect, is now here awaiting the action of Congress. His colleague, Gen. Lane, is still representing Oregon as her delegate in the lower house.

The two Senators, (Messrs. McCarty and Lane) elected by the Black Republican Legislature of Indiana, in extra session, are now here with the intention of contesting the seats of Messrs. Bright and Fitch. But as the Senate has already made a decision in the case, admitting these gentlemen to their seats, there can be no doubt of the final result. It may, however, induce the Senate to place on record resolutions that will hereafter admit of no double construction in relation to the eligibility of members and the manner of their election.

A bill, introduced into the House by Mr. Zollicoffer, of your State, making the election for Congressmen uniform throughout the Union, meets with general approbation. The importance of having the same day set apart by each State, for such election is becoming manifest. There are strong hopes of its passage, when brought forward by the appropriate committee to whom it was referred.

The new Senate chamber was crowded to excess yesterday, it being generally known that Judge Douglas would deliver a eulogy upon his late friend and colleague, Major Harris. Long before the message arrived from the House conveying the action of that body in relation to the death of that late member, the spurious gallery, capable of seating one thousand persons, was filled, near one-half of the audience being ladies. Hundreds were unable to even get standing room, and had to retire. The Judge's eulogy was short, and it embraced a short sketch of the life and services of his friend and a merited tribute to his memory. He was much affected during its delivery, and there were many tears shed by the audience. Messrs. Davis and Shields also delivered feeling and appropriate eulogies upon the occasion.

The resolution of Mr. Johnson, of your State, touching upon retrenchment in the public expenditures, and authorizing the Finance Committee to inquire into the matter and report to the Senate, was amended by Mr. Gwin, authorizing the Vice President to appoint a select committee, and in this shape passed. Mr. Johnson declined serving as chairman of such committee, when Mr. Pugh, who had voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration, but before a vote was had, a message from the House was received announcing the death of Major Harris, hence the matter was laid over until to-day.

The House commences evening sessions tonight, to last, on motion of Mr. Phelps, for two weeks.

There is a great press of business before both Houses, and there is a belief prevalent that the President will be compelled to call an extra session, the short time intervening between this and the close of the present, not being sufficient to get through with the important measures requiring the attention of Congress.

Since the arrival of Judge Douglas, much better feeling prevails between the Administration and him, and it is generally believed that all differences will be settled satisfactorily. Of one thing, you may rest pretty well assured, Judge Douglas will be governed by the action of the Charleston Convention.

Your immediate Representatives, Messrs Avery, Adrian and Wright, are diligently attending to the interests of their constituents, and their many political friends look forward to their re-nomination and election to the next Congress by their constituents. It is a compliment which they deserve from those whom they have served so faithfully.

Hon. Sherrard Clemens, wounded in a duel by Mr. Wise recently, arrived in this city last week, but he had to be carried to his hotel on a litter. He will not be able to take his seat for a month yet. The wounded leg is two inches shorter than the other.

The weather is delightful, and the Avenue is crowded with fair promenaders. The season is not as lively as the last one, but there is a prospect of several re-unions, such as were so much admired last winter before the tele ofos the session. M.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1858.

The House of Representatives is disposed to take decisive steps to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which, if carried out, would return the condition of things which existed prior to the negotiation of that convention. It would compel the Government to drive the British navy from Central American waters if it continued to pursue its present course. This would involve us in war. Looking to this possible result, the Administration is opposed to the abrogation of the treaty. It is confident that by further negotiation England will abandon her offensive policy and concede the utmost demands that justice will warrant us in making. The frequent violations by England of the letter and spirit of her treaty stipulations with us, would seem to justify the want of confidence in her which inspires the House, and dispels the hopes of the Administration in future negotiation. Mr. Jenkins, an able member from Virginia, has indulged the House with an enlightened discussion on the subject, which is so far above the average Congressional speeches as to effect a stronger prejudice against the Clayton-Bulwer treaty than had previously existed.

Judge Douglas, it is understood, was formally invited and attended a caucus of Democratic Senators held on Saturday.

In connection with Judge Douglas' name, I may say that the article copied by you from the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, stating that he once challenged James H. Lane, is an error. James H. Lane once called on him for an explanation; but failing to get it, he pursued the matter no further, or rather, he let it drop.

The statement going the rounds, taken from a speech of Senator Johnson, of your State, that the expenses of the Government had increased 2300 per cent. since 1798, is calculated to make an erroneous impression on the public mind. Mr. Johnson's rule of calculation is a most unfair one, viz: the increase of population. The fallacy of such a statement is easily expound. A government of the same territorial area might be administered as economically with a million population as with half that number. But expand its area to twice its extent, necessitate new post routes, new officers in the new territories, the support of many additional Indian tribes, the maintenance of a large military force to keep the increased number in subjection, the additional Indian agents, and the many other legitimate consequents of such expansion make it not population the proper standard to ascertain the percentage of increase in the expenditures of a government.

In the consideration of the Revenue Codification Bill the interminable question of slavery has been introduced. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, proposes to prevent the transportation of slaves coastwise between the slave States. Mr. Giddings' object is to make the Northern Democracy show their hands on this subject. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, boldly responded to the object, and said the Northern Democracy stood upon the doctrine of non-intervention. The vote will be an important one, and will determine the political status of the doubtful.

INDEPENDENT.

THE OVERLAND ROUTES.

From the Washington Union.

Several Senators, in debating the location of the Pacific Railroad bill, have given it as a reason why they would not leave the location of it to the President, or under his direction, that the case of the overland mail proved how much such a power might be abused. They assume that it ought to have been located through the South Pass, Salt Lake, Carson's Valley, etc. Now, let us look at facts. The Postmaster General put a semi-weekly mail on the Memphis, St. Louis and El Paso route, and a weekly one on the South Pass and Salt Lake route. The service started on both and also on the Albuquerque, or 35th parallel route. Now, which of the three on actual experiment and trial has proved to be the best? Before they started, it was in some degree a matter of conjecture. Some they have been tried, and many months, it has been reduced to actual knowledge and certainty.

The mail on the Albuquerque or 35th parallel route has never gone through at all. In fact, it has never been heard of. The Indians and the weather, one or both, in all probability, have destroyed the whole party. How is it between the South Pass and the El Paso service? The latter has been in constant and uninterrupted operation, fulfilling the expectations of all its friends and advocates. The former, or Salt Lake route, has been suspended and brought to a dead stand for the last six weeks. Every central man who will look at the subject can and must now see and know that the Postmaster General did select the route best calculated to give the most regular and uniform service at all seasons of the year. That no one shall hereafter doubt or affect to doubt on this subject, we publish the following account of the sufferings and disasters on the South Pass and Salt Lake route. It furnishes the fullest vindication of the action of the Administration.

The following extracts from our correspondence has taken place which has not been communicated to Congress. He adds: "In my last annual message I stated that the publicity which had been given to the former negotiations on this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient before making another attempt to renew negotiations, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. I still entertain the same opinion, deeming it highly important that it should be responsible to the success of any negotiations which I might institute for the purpose, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress."

The correspondence was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

HONESTY.—The Huntingdon *Patriot* of Thursday, says:

By a private letter from a friend in Dickson county, we learn the following, one of the most rending occurrences, which took place in that county some weeks since. We copy as follows:

A most heart-rending event happened to one of our citizens about a week before Christmas. Mr. James Hagewood called at Mr. Benjamin Evans' about nine or ten o'clock, and left his wife and his child, was dying. It being close by, Evans and his wife concluded to go immediately, leaving their two children, a son four and a daughter two years old, fast asleep. On their return, they found about one hour and a half after, on looking out, they discovered their own house in flames.

By a few minutes they were on the spot, but could not get inside for the children, the roof was already falling in, and the house in a blaze all round. The children were burnt to a crisp, in which the parents feelings can be better imagined than described, while standing and looking on this dreadful scene. So terrible was her distress that it was thought for some time she would die.

The fire is believed to be the work of incendiaries, and men of the names of Higgs and Eldridge were under arrest at the date of our informant's letter.

THROUGH TICKETS ON SOUTHERN ROADS.—The Philadelphia *North American* says that the Board of Trade of Philadelphia on application of a committee appointed to solicit the earliest practicable arrangement for a through ticket system on the railroads leading south and southwest, the following schedule of rates from the principal southern cities to Philadelphia and New York. These rates are to be open to operation, or through tickets are to be offered for sale on these terms, on and after Monday, January 24:

	Philadelphia.	N. York.
From New Orleans to	$49 00	$50 00
" Vicksburg	46 00	48 00
" Memphis	34 00	36 00
" Grand Junction	32 00	35 00
" Jackson	34 00	36 00
" Montgomery	31 00	33 00
" Knoxville	24 00	27 00
" Nashville	31 00	33 00
" Chattanooga or Dalton	28 00	31 00
" Atlanta	31 00	34 00
" Charleston or Colombia	23 50	26 50
" Augusta	26 00	29 00
" Savannah	31 00	33 00
" Macon	32 00	34 00
" Columbus	35 00	37 00
" Wilmington	17 00	19 00
" Weldon	11 75	14 75
" Richmond	8 50	11 50
" Petersburg	9 50	12 50

☞ Mr. John L. Mountain, the aeronaut, has made arrangements for the construction in Boston of a balloon, with which he designs to make an attempt to cross the Atlantic next summer. The money is to be furnished by a wealthy gentleman who has sufficient confidence in the practicability of the scheme to contribute liberally to it. The balloon is to be of silk, with an excessive power which will make it capable of carrying a life-boat stocked with provisions and four passengers. The power is to be derived from a large spiral spring, similar to one of which, owned by a gentleman of Springfield, Mass., has been tested, and found to operate satisfactorily.

RED PEPPER.—The *Scientific American* recommends as a substitute for a hot whisky punch of a cold night, the following:

Put three or four lumps of sugar, with half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, in a tumbler, and fill up with hot water, when the sugar is dissolved drink. It is not only pleasant to the palate, but warms the whole body more effectually and quicker than spirits.

In India, priests who have made a vow wear no clothes, rub themselves of cold nights with red pepper. This gives a glow equal to the "warmth of several blankets."

ORGANIZATION FOR ARIZONA.—The bill for the organization of a Territorial Government for Arizona is about to be reported, and will no doubt pass. The first Governor of the Territory will probably be Major Ben. McCulloch. It is stated that a company of emigrants for Arizona has been organized, with suitable means for developing the mineral resources of the country and for defense against the Indians. Organization of a Territorial Government, may do much to promote the speedy settlement and prosperity of the Territory.

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 18th instant, by Rev. Dr. Glover, at the residence of Mr. Bell Bennett, near Raleigh, Tenn. Mr. BENJ. F. PULLEN to Miss KATE DUNCAN.

FUNERAL INVITATION.

The friends and acquaintance of Joseph A. and Elizabeth Green, are requested to attend the funeral of their daughter LITTLE BIRD, at the residence of R. Barlow, THIS MORNING, at half o'clock A. M.

Services by Rev. Mr. Wheelock. js25-1t

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the bill amendatory of the pre-emption laws, and urged its passage as necessary to protect frauds, and referred to parts of Minnesota to show the deplorable effects of the present imperfect laws, which give undue advantage to speculators.

Mr. Cavenaugh, of Minnesota, showed the wonderful progress of Minnesota, and deprecated the private entry of lands, seconding the views of his colleague in favor of the pre-emption system, and the amendment proposed.

F. H.—There are only twenty members in the House and about one hundred and fifty spectators.

The committee arose and the House adjourned.

Continuation of the statement showing the condition of the unsettled claims against Foreign Governments.

The list against Mexico is large, including both settled and unsettled claims; Portugal is held responsible for losses to shipping; Belgium has settled her accounts for losses of property at Antwerp, caused by bombardment; there were twenty-one such cases; Holland and Denmark have not yet made satisfaction; Prussia is asked to make an explanation for the arrest and ill-usage of a naturalized citizen who returned to his native country, and was held liable for the military duties of the place of his nativity. This is one of a number of similar cases. Austria has little to answer for. Rome owes two cases, N. G. Chapelle's complaint of being turned out of Civita Vecchia in an insulting manner, and falsely accused of forging a vise to a passport. The matter has been referred to our Minister, Power. Naples, John Reeve's claims for loss by damage sustained by the alleged non-fulfillment of a contract for building vessels of war at Constantinople. At the Dixon outrage at Jaffa, reparation is promised, and there is nothing against Greece. She has paid Jno. W. King for loss and damage sustained by his imprisonment and exile.

Naples and Sardinia have small accounts to settle. There is a long and heavy list of claims against China on account of damages done to shipping. Peru, through a commissioner, have arranged for the settlement of claims for damages by spoliations and thefts, but it is not ascertained when the awards are to be paid. Hayti has not settled her accounts. Guatemala owes nothing. Nicaragua has numerous claims against her, including those for property destroyed at Greytown by bombardment. All the claims against Costa Rica are unsettled. There are two unsettled cases against San Salvador. The state of claims against Venezuela, New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chili, Brazil Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru. The last has been the largest debtor. Ecuador has only one claim. There may be some relief experienced from the information that the Sultan Johanna has made reparations.

The documents show that what claims against the government have been settled and in what manner, and the state of those now pending. In numerous instances the amounts of the damages claimed are not stated, and therefore there can be no clearly ascertained aggregate. Many millions of dollars are involved, and some of the cases have been pending for forty years.

The House went into the consideration of the private calendar.

The bill to indemnify the citizens of Georgia and Alabama for losses sustained by the Creek Indians was discussed; but, without any definite action, the House adjourned.

Snafu.—Mr. King, of New York, presented a memorial from the citizens of New York for an increase of pay of the officers of the navy.

Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolution concerning the transportation of the mails between New York and Liverpool, and between New York and Bremen and Havre via Southampton. Referred.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts.

If being private calendar day, very little business of public interest in course of transaction.

Among the most important items of general business transacted were the following:

Mr. Bigler presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, urging the imposition of a specific duty on iron.

Mr. Harlan presented a memorial praying that land be granted to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska for railroad purposes.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, a resolution of inquiry was adopted for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be advisable to transfer the revenue cutter service from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department. A plan cannot be devised to sell the old military posts and divorce the proceeds towards erecting new ones.

Mr. Broderick made a personal explanation stating that certain correspondence published in the New York Tribune was not correct.

Ten private bills were passed, including the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Schoolcraft's work on the Indians to Mrs. Henry Schoolcraft.

During the discussion of another bill asking for $14,500 interest as accruing since 1799 on the claim of $6,000, Mr. Clay was very severe on the claim agents, some of whom hover around the Capitol like birds of prey to fatten on the legislation of Congress. Some such agents, he said, buy up claims as a matter of speculation, paying from 25 to 50 cent on the dollar, and then urge their payment in the name of the original claimants.

The bill referred to was finally passed, but much curtailed in its original dimensions.

The calendar contained 200 bills, which is now reduced to 190 by the passage of ten to-day.

Adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The President sent to the Senate yesterday the reply to the resolution calling for copies of the correspondence which may have been made with the Government of Spain, or with any other Government in relation to the proposed purchase of the Island of Cuba by the United States, not yet made public.

The President states that no such correspondence has taken place which has not been communicated to Congress. He adds: "In my last annual message I stated that the publicity which had been given to the former negotiations on this subject, and the large appropriation which may be required to effect the purpose, render it expedient before making another attempt to renew negotiations, that I should lay the whole subject before Congress. I still entertain the same opinion, deeming it highly important that it should be responsible to the success of any negotiations which I might institute for the purpose, that the measure should receive the previous sanction of Congress."

The message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

HONESTY.—The Huntingdon *Patriot* of Thursday, says:

By a private letter from a friend in Dickson county, we learn the following, one of the most rending occurrences, which took place in that county some weeks since. We copy as follows:

A most heart-rending event happened to one of our citizens about a week before Christmas. Mr. James Hagewood called at Mr. Benjamin Evans' about nine or ten o'clock, and left his wife and his child, was dying. It being close by, Evans and his wife concluded to go immediately, leaving their two children, a son four and a daughter two years old, fast asleep. On their return, they found about one hour and a half after, on looking out, they discovered their own house in flames.

By a few minutes they were on the spot, but could not get inside for the children, the roof was already falling in, and the house in a blaze all round. The children were burnt to a crisp, in which the parents feelings can better imagined than described, while standing and looking on this dreadful scene. So terrible was her distress that it was thought for some time she would die.

The fire is believed to be the work of incendiaries, and men of the names of Higgs and Eldridge were under arrest at the date of our informant's letter.

THROUGH TICKETS ON SOUTHERN ROADS.—The Philadelphia *North American* says that the Board of Trade of Philadelphia on application of a committee appointed to solicit the earliest practicable arrangement for a through ticket system on the railroads leading south and southwest, the following schedule of rates from the principal southern cities to Philadelphia and New York. These rates are to be open to operation, or through tickets are to be offered for sale on these terms, on and after Monday, January 24:

	Philadelphia.	N. York.
From New Orleans to	$49 00	$50 00
" Vicksburg	46 00	48 00
" Memphis	34 00	36 00
" Grand Junction	32 00	35 00
" Jackson	34 00	36 00
" Montgomery	31 00	33 00
" Knoxville	24 00	27 00
" Nashville	31 00	33 00
" Chattanooga or Dalton	28 00	31 00
" Atlanta	31 00	34 00
" Charleston or Colombia	23 50	26 50
" Augusta	26 00	29 00
" Savannah	31 00	33 00
" Macon	32 00	34 00
" Columbus	35 00	37 00
" Wilmington	17 00	19 00
" Weldon	11 75	14 75
" Richmond	8 50	11 50
" Petersburg	9 50	12 50

☞ Mr. John L. Mountain, the aeronaut, has made arrangements for the construction in Boston of a balloon, with which he designs to make an attempt to cross the Atlantic next summer. The money is to be furnished by a wealthy gentleman who has sufficient confidence in the practicability of the scheme to contribute liberally to it. The balloon is to be of silk, with an excessive power which will make it capable of carrying a life-boat stocked with provisions and four passengers. The power is to be derived from a large spiral spring, similar to one of which, owned by a gentleman of Springfield, Mass., has been tested, and found to operate satisfactorily.

RED PEPPER.—The *Scientific American* recommends as a substitute for a hot whisky punch of a cold night, the following:

Put three or four lumps of sugar, with half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, in a tumbler, and fill up with hot water, when the sugar is dissolved drink. It is not only pleasant to the palate, but warms the whole body more effectually and quicker than spirits.

In India, priests who have made a vow wear no clothes, rub themselves of cold nights with red pepper. This gives a glow equal to the "warmth of several blankets."

ORGANIZATION FOR ARIZONA.—The bill for the organization of a Territorial Government for Arizona is about to be reported, and will no doubt pass. The first Governor of the Territory will probably be Major Ben. McCulloch. It is stated that a company of emigrants for Arizona has been organized, with suitable means for developing the mineral resources of the country and for defense against the Indians. Organization of a Territorial Government, may do much to promote the speedy settlement and prosperity of the Territory.

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 18th instant, by Rev. Dr. Glover, at the residence of Mr. Bell Bennett, near Raleigh, Tenn. Mr. BENJ. F. PULLEN to Miss KATE DUNCAN.

FUNERAL INVITATION.

The friends and acquaintance of Joseph A. and Elizabeth Green, are requested to attend the funeral of their daughter LITTLE BIRD, at the residence of R. Barlow, THIS MORNING, at half o'clock A. M.

Services by Rev. Mr. Wheelock. js25-1t

New Advertisements.

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

THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN FOR 1859.

NEWS—POLITICS—COMMERCE!

Paper Enlarged & Price Reduced!

Largest, Cheapest and Best Journal in Memphis.

PURCHASED BY THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN COMP'Y.

J. H. McMAHON—F. Y. ROCKETT, Editors.

ITS SIZE AND FORM

IN submitting a continued and increased support of the MEMPHIS BULLETIN for 1859, its undersigned feel the satisfaction of offering to an enlightened check, possessed with more extensive pecuniary means, a paper in the original convenient form. It is now printed in a large clear, and elegant manner, and is the cheapest and any newspaper in Memphis. The form, that of a magazine quarto, with FIFTY SIX COLUMNS, is well adapted to the convenience of the reader, giving to the advantages of the matter contained in a handsome, portable, and the Family Circle. Under the new arrangement all nearly not so large, but without diminution of its accompanying advertisements, which, in consequence of the increased circulation, the publishers feel assured will be more valuable to the advertiser, in the form of a convenient Library—containing the best Prose and Poetry of the world, which he has hitherto had that can be procured.

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER

Having been, from the first hour of its existence, a Conservative Whig Journal in sentiment—its principles and policy are well known to most persons in this section, and led by Clay, Webster, and the host of worthies who while living were its leading writers or its Whig Party, added world-wide renown to American Statesmanship—it has ranked from its first publication, in political advocacy and political opinion, only where and when those principles and that policy were not in direct issue. Repeatedly differing from many Whig friends and some hitherto warm personal and political friends, as to the relative importance of the matter, in dividing sentiment, the Whig Party were allowed to join into harmonious action, the BULLETIN, like thousands of Democrat and Whigs, notwithstanding their differences, the occasion, in which the country was involved—furthering its duty as a truthful and faithful chronicler of events, and recording and representing its assignment to the Democratic Party, for its share in the work of the Union, the majority of the Union never demanded a combination of national men, exerted, upon the struggles of the two opposite Northern Sections.

Happily the previous mélange of conflicting political articles, which was much disliked by readers and disagreeable to the country by splitting it up into sections further, instead of its being strengthened by distinct lines and great and political parties, has been dissipated, and its elements are fast crystallizing, as of old, into the ancient national shape. The Whig Party, who—following their leaders for spoils and plunder—voted in majority and in each through to the new channel raised to use Whig friends of the American party, while that party promised to be the practical dispenser of honor and emolument, have for the most part, with a perfidy to their party which was with no exception anticipated, returned back into the ranks from which they had deserted for higher pay—carrying with them and reducing into the Democratic party, the Whig element, which, in the short-lived career, had hitherto promoted it, recognized, like the various animals of the Ark, in the flood, which admittance into the pool of Wide Silo-dam, they were received, and by their presence made to wait for their weakness and by their predominant strength to the same to which they had before resisted, yet, to make amends for their greatly mistaken zeal, are now, in the same way, to be of their leaders. With but few and there a few noble exceptions, the mass of the American party, who were deceived by those traitors, will return to the Democratic party, and the Whig party will be left to the Democratic party, which, while it will continue, from its principles, with the Democratic party, will never degrade its high vocation by seeking to be the dispenser of office and national emolument