Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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The Official Journal of the City.

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The approach of the Democratic State Convention renders it important that the true and loyal members of the Democratic party should make every needful preparation to harmonize all differences, cement our forces, compromise prejudices and consummate the triumph which surely awaits us, unless we are seized with judicial blindness and wantonly cast away the advantages we possess. Kindly feeling, friendly discussion, a recurrence to the cardinal principles of the party and a determination to adhere to those time-honored usages which have conducted its organization and contributed so much to its triumphs, should be assiduously cultivated and firmly insisted on. We should meet together, in convention, in a friendly and fraternal spirit. All personal aspirations should be sacrificed upon the altar of the common good. We should remember that there is a watchful and determined opposition, whose chief hope of success depends upon our dissensions, and that nothing but the voice of disaffection can ever weaken us. There is no question of principle that is likely to disturb our harmony but that of the currency. And even here, there is now a manifest spirit among all who have hitherto differed on this question, to look alone to what is practical and attainable in the way of reforming our currency, and not to meddle with mere abstract theories or problems ina' hobbies. It is conceded that gold and silver is the constitutional currency, and was so intended by the framers of the Constitution, and that the system of legalizing a currency which is only nominally its representative is wrong in principle and is calculated to lead, has led and will continue to lead to deplorable consequences, unless checked by the strong arm of legislation and by the most stringent public laws. It is conceded that bank notes, which are permitted to circulate by incorporation and special franchise, ought to be, and must be, truly convertible representatives of their equivalent in specie; and to that end, that our banks shall be compelled to pay specie at their counters, shall not be allowed to issue more than two or three dollars of these representative bills to one of specie, and shall be rigidly ruled down to a system of direct accountability to the sovereign power, and to a provision of actual capital paid into their vaults to carry on their business. These, and such other guards as may be necessary, are deemed to be indispensable to secure an honest convertible currency, which may command the gold at home, and circulate at par in the neighboring States. In this manner and by this system, the great practical end that all are aiming at may be attained. Who has a right to demand more than this? Shall the Democratic party sacrifice its union—its prestige and its lofty position to the abstractions of political economists? The people want a sound, convertible currency. If you give them this they will be clear for themselves whether or not they will receive for their produce or labor gold or bank notes. If the bank notes they get are truly convertible (and nothing else should be for a moment tolerated) they may handle the gold when they desire, and those who will have no other currency can always have it. If you refuse to give them a convertible currency, you must necessarily impose upon them an inconvertible currency, by opening the way for an influx of the bank notes of the surrounding States. It is thus demonstrated that in the circumstances which surround us, the most direct way to a gold and silver currency is to compel our domestic issues to pay gold and silver at their counters, and to prohibit the from issuing small notes which will take the place of silver change. Our Memphis banks are now practically acting upon this system. Do the law most provide double and treble redemption, so that there may be no dodging—no evading the plain principle of accountability and convertibility, at all times and under all circumstances. These few plain, direct and simple rules will meet the views of all, because, in the first place, there can be no controversy that they are the easiest path to the restoration of the constitutional currency; and, in the second place, they provide for a reform in our banking system which an old prude can submit to be necessary. As an example in proof of the real proposition, we simply cite the fact that every man who prefers to hold gold and silver, can do so now under the practical operation of our banks, and that without paying a premium for it. For the first time in the history of our city, coin is so abundant as currency, and the latter may be converted into the former at the will of the holder. The hard money hoarder has then the very condition of affairs that he desires—he has reached, in paradise, his El Dorado. And all that he has to do to effect this is for the banks that they cannot violate their charters and sound practice, without at once and forever forfeiting their franchise and going into liquidation.

In this state of affairs, it would be the very height of folly, any stupidity, for the Democracy to divide permanently upon a question that is not susceptible of a respectable division; and we can only listen any effort to that end to the historical example of the Ephesian youth who fired the Temple to win the honors of an immortality.

NEWS ITEMS.

SUGAR FIRE ENGINES.—In Chicago the number of fires in the past year has been forty-six, with a loss of eleven lives and $234,235 in property, while in 1857 the loss of lives was twenty-five, and that of property destroyed $1,525,000. The introduction of steam fire engines made the difference.

THE NAVY.—A thousand hands are employed at the Navy Yary at Philadelphia, whose wages amount to $30,000 a month.

BOUNTIES.—It is stated that if Congress repeal the fishing bounties, as is proposed, the American coalfishery will be destroyed, as they could not compete with the French fishermen who have a bounty of from $60 to $80 a year per man from their Government.

THE STEAM FRIGATE WABASH.—At Genoa last month, the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, visited the United States frigate Wabash. He examined it minutely and expressed himself charmed with it.

EARTHQUAKE.—In Jamaica, a terrific shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 22d of December; it was declared the most severe ever felt on the island.

HEBREW PROFESSOR.—The King of Holland has appointed a Jew as Professor of Ancient Jewish lore in the Leyden University.

HORSE RAILROADS.—Horse railroads in cities are becoming mously popular; several propositions are now on in New York city are before the Legislature of the State.

INCENDIARIES.—Cleveland, in Ohio, is so beset with incendiaries that the journals there advise the citizens to constitute themselves watchmen and shoot all strangers found lurking about their premises after dark.

MR. BENJAMIN RE-ELECTED.—It will be seen, by a dispatch in another place that Senator Benjamin has been re-elected by the Legislature of Louisiana to the United States Senate for the term of six years.

HAVANA cigars, of the 19th inst., publish the statement that General Rocafort offered Concha $1,000 million to declare Cuba independent. Threats were made to massacre any American consignee.

THE FIRE AT VALPARAISO.—The San Francisco Herald, of Jan. 24, publishes a letter from a correspondent at Valparaiso, Chili, dated Nov. 19th, which says:

On the 13th instant this city was thrown into much excitement, and suffered severe loss, by the raging of a terrible conflagration. The fire commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., of November 12, and continued until 6½ P. M. Six full squares, fronting by half, in the heart of the commercial part of the city, were entirely destroyed. The number of houses burned exceeds two hundred and fifty, and the loss is estimated at from three to four dollars.

All the buildings of A. Edwards, on the corner street of the city, are destroyed; also, the houses of Messrs. Courtnin, Jose Mario Sotero, Cruz, and Ferrebe, the English and French club rooms, William P. Williams' (Consuls of the United States) factory, valued at $100,000; the residence of the office of the Consul; the office of the other Consuls, the Foreign Consuls, the American stage office, and a great number of mercantile houses and manufacturing establishments, such as carpenters, tailors, cigar makers, and blacksmith shops. The Southern Railroad Company sustained a loss of upward of $120,000 in cars, lumber, blacksmith shops, &c. But what is still more lamentable, this seem to be a great loss of property, it is only to be regretted that not a life was accidentally killed during the fire. Many others were badly injured, the lives of whom, it is said, cannot recover.

[illegible] Goodman, President of the Mississippi Central road, has arrived at home from his recent visit to New Orleans, having obtained a sufficiency of money to complete the road. Branch of the Mississippi Central and its President, yes, and all its officers.—Holly Springs Herald, Jan. 27.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1859.

MESSRS EDITORS: The chief and exciting topic of conversation in political circles in this city, is the $30,000,000 asked by Senator Slidell to aid in the purchase of Cuba. A majority of both Houses are in favor of the project, but desire more light upon the subject before they act. This is not because they have not sufficient confidence in the President, but on account of the serious opposition manifested by the Spanish Cortes to part with Cuba at any price. The recommendations conveyed in the message of the President relating to the acquisition of this island seem to have terribly excited the Spaniards; and for once the Opposition members have joined with those of the Government in the passage of resolutions denunciatory of them. The Black Republican press of New York have joined with the Spanish journal of that city in vituperation of the project of purchasing, but they do not express the views of many of the leading members of the Opposition in Congress, who are anxious to secure Cuba. That the sum specified would purchase Cuba, were Spain willing to dispose of it at present, is not credited, but it would go far, were it placed at the disposal of the President, in convincing the proud Spaniard that this Government means something more than talk; and would accelerate negotiations for its acquisition at no distant day.

In reply to a resolution calling for copies of the correspondence relating to the purchase of Cuba, not yet made public, the President yesterday transmitted a message to the Senate, in which he states that all the correspondence which has transpired has already been communicated to Congress. He further states that he deems it indispensable to the success of any negotiations he might institute for the purchase of that island, that the measure should previously receive the sanction of Congress.

The recent meeting of an Advisory Board of Agriculture, called at the instance of a member of the Cabinet, has given rise to considerable discussion, and the Senate has called upon the official for his authority in the premises. Representatives from some twenty States were in attendence, who received mileage at the rate of five cents per mile, and $20 for services. Their meetings were of a secret character, but sufficient has leaked out to promise that what they did was of no importance to the agricultural interests of the country. Their official proceedings will appear in the next report of the Patent Office.

The bill introduced by Mr. Taylor, of Brooklyn, at the last session, for the establishment of a printing bureau, has not been acted on yet. It will meet with great opposition, and probably be defeated by a large majority.

Both Houses have retrenched greatly in the matter of public printing, and the Senate has saved $50,000 to the government already, this session, in reducing the number of copies of public documents, etc. The present public printer, Mr. Wendell, (for Mr. Harris is a myth in this matter, and Mr. Steadman sold out,) has realized a large fortune, and he is now building a splendid edifice in the most fashionable part of the city. He was a poor man when first selected as public printer to the House.

The Pacific Railroad bill is still before the Senate, but so many amendments have been made to the original, that it was found necessary to order the whole to be printed, so that Senators could speak and vote understandingly. There is no probability of the passage of any Pacific Railroad bill during this session, in either House.

The Old Soldiers' bill which passed the House by a large majority, a short time since, is not likely to pass the Senate, it having met with opposition there from unexpected quarters. The amount to be disbursed is so large that the Senate, in its present retrenchment mood, will give it the go-by.

The fate which awaits the Old Soldiers' bill in the Senate will probably be charged to the French Spoliation bill in the House. The great objection to the passage of the latter is the fact that but few of the real sufferers, or their heirs, will be benefitted by it—most of the claims having been purchased by speculators for a mere song. You are well aware that these claims grew out of depredations committed by the French, prior to the year 1800, upon American commerce, and that when Louisiana was ceded to the United States, the French, acknowledging the justice of those claims, appropriated 20,000,000 francs of their purchase money to the settlement of them. That money has been in possession of the United States Government ever since.

It is generally believed that Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, will be a formidable competitor for the next Presidential nomination at the hands of the Opposition. He is a shrewd politician, and though acting with the Black Republicans in the Senate, his views are not ultra. The recent victory achieved by his friends in the election of officers in the Pennsylvania lower house is ominous, and secures him that State in convention. Formerly acting with the Democratic party, and possessing immense wealth, he wields an influence there that no other person in the opposition ranks does.

The Richmond Whig is very anxious for a revival of the Whig party, and is in favor of a convention being called at an early day for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, at the head of which it is proposed to place the name of Hon. Wm. C. Rives.

Hon John Letcher, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Virginia, who, by the way, is an ex-editor, intends stumping the State after he adjournment of Congress. There is no doubt of his triumphant election.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press but Memphis has doubled its population since 1840, and now contains fourteen thousand inhabitants. A correspondent of the Richmond *Despatch* is responsible for this injustice to your city.

A grand ball will be given at Willard's Hotel during the coming month, to Lord and Lady Napier, the tickets to which will be placed at $10. Judging from the preparations making, it will be the grandest *fête* ever witnessed in Washington.

The present disturbed state of Mexico, and the insults received by Americans at the hand of her piratical rulers, is claiming considerable attention from our Government, and it is generally believed that decisive measures will shortly be adopted. The present President, Gen. Miramon, is only twenty-seven years of age, and is represented as tyrannical, and devoid of statesmanlike qualities. He is the favorite of the church party, and will obey their diction.

There is another filibustering expedition on foot against Cuba, in which two officers of Kentucky and Ohio, who served in the Mexican war, and one of whom was an officer under Lopez, are prominent members. It is also rumored here that Gen. Henningsen is connected with it.

Mr. Hodges, the successor of Major Harris, arrived here on Wednesday, and took his seat in the House. At one time he represented his district in the Illinois Senate. He was formerly an old-line Whig, but has acted with the Democrats since the death of that party.

During the past week Henry Hulbert, Ex-Sheriff Gilmore and Capt. Shirley, of your city, have been visiting here. Your old acquaintance, Wm. Carr, Esq., is a clerk in the Post Office of the House of Representatives. Washington, at the present time, is full of strangers. At one house—Willard's—there are over six hundred guests.

Endeavors have been made by leading politicians from the North to induce Judge Douglas to lead a Northern movement for the Presidency, but without avail. He will countenance nothing that is sectional in character emanating from what source it may. The recent views expressed by him in relation to the acquisition of Cuba has rendered him more popular than ever with the masses, and his known determination to abide by the decision of the Charleston Convention has made him warm friends among those spirits who but a short time since were violent in their hostility toward him. It is stated that the difference between him and Senator Slidell had been amicably arranged, and that they are now on the most friendly terms. The recent article which appeared in the Chicago Times against the Administration does not meet with his sanction or approval. M.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1859.

We might look upon the present session of Congress as one which is to serve as a point at which commences a new era in the history of our country. Though it is a short one, yet rapid strides are being taken toward that point at which our "weal or woe" is determined. From the shortness of the session one could expect but little to be accomplished, but the foundations upon which are to rest mighty superstructures, or else terrible breaks the weight of those edifices, are being laid with much rapidity, yet much care and foresight are exercised. The scheme of building a Pacific Railroad has been well discussed pro and con, and now is only laid aside for a short time for the purpose of allowing the introduction of other business which not only concerns our domestic interests, but also effects materially our foreign policy. Steps have been taken in the Senate to secure the acquisition of the island of Cuba. Yesterday Mr. Slidell, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred the bill making appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of the island of Cuba, reported the same back without amendment, and recommended its passage. This bill is accompanied by an elaborate report, going into a history of several statesmen who have expressed views favorable to the acquisition of this island. The correspondence of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and also the official correspondence of John Q. Adams, Messrs. Clay, Buchanan, Marcy and Everett, was quoted at some length. This report was discussed by Messrs. Mason, Seward, Bayard, Foote, Toombs and Hale. On motion of Mr. Slidell, the bill was made the special order of business at 1 o'clock on Monday next. It is hardly necessary to say that the bill and reports meet with the condemnation of the Republicans.

If rumors are worth anything, it will not be necessary for the Senate to pass a bill for purchasing this island, if our Senators and Representatives are willing to demand redress for insults offered to this Government.

The report that Spain has refused to recognize our Minister is beginning to be circulated in Washington, and with many receives full credit. If this should be true, it is useless for this Government to adopt any friendly measures for the acquisition of this island, since Spain has violated the friendly relations that existed between the two governments; and all that is necessary is to prepare to take it *at arms*.

The Committee on Ways and Means have had under consideration a bill for the reduction of the salaries of the clerks in the various departments. This bill proposes to cut down the salaries of those getting two thousand dollars to sixteen hundred per annum; those at salaries of eighteen and sixteen hundred dollars to twelve hundred and ten hundred dollars. When this bill will be brought before the House is not yet decided.

The morning papers again have their columns of filled with letters from honorable Senators, explaining their positions and conduct to each other while in "knock down and drag out" moods.

The difficulty which occurred between Senators Douglas and Fitch on last Friday, while the Senate was in executive session, has made its appearance in the shape of correspondence, purporting to be that carried on between these two gentlemen. From the spirit of this correspondence, no shedding of blood, scratching of fares, or polling of hair, need be apprehended.

Governor Black, of Nebraska Territory, is at present in this city. This gentleman has been lately appointed to the position which he now holds. He was formerly Judge in that Territory, and previously to his occupying this post, was a prominent Democrat in Pennsylvania, and for many years was selected to cast the vote of that State in various Democratic conventions.

This morning Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the secret debates of the Senate were divulged by some mysterious agency, and that although the newspaper articles were, for the most part, false, yet they were such as to give an insight into the secret transactions of that body. Mr. Davis denied the account of his alleged attack upon Mr. Douglas, as it was represented in the columns of the *Evening Star*, of this city. The charges, as represented by this paper, were, that Mr. Douglas was connected with a band of robbers, etc. Mr. Douglas said that this representation was false; that Mr. Davis made no such assertion. Mr. Green said that he observed something suspicious in the lobby on last Friday, and that he called the attention of the Door-Keeper to it, and that, upon examination, he found a secret door, which opened into a small apartment in the wall, and that there were found two cots in this little apartment. This hole must have been made by bribed workmen, who were employed in constructing the walls of the new Senate Hall. This hole furnishes material for conjecture; and the question has often been asked, what is the object of having this cat hole in the wall?—or has a new committee been appointed to superintend the improvement of improving the cat tribe?

The discussion of the Pacific Railroad bill was again resumed in the Senate this morning. In the House, the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was again called up this morning.

The Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday at noon, opened the bids received for the remaining millions of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of June 14th, 1858. This stock will be reimbursable on the 1st of January, 1875, and bears interest at five per cent., payable semi-annually. Bids were received from fifty-four different parties, amounting in the aggregate to over thirty-one millions, at rates varying from par-quarter per cent. to five per cent. premium. Upwards of six millions were awarded to those who offered more than two and a half per cent., and the remainder to lower bidders. ENOSIS.

A BURGLAR ON HIS TRAVELS.

For the Memphis Appeal.

WEST ROTON, GRAND JUNCTION, TENN., January 27, 1859.

Our "fast" little town has just been the scene of some excitement, created by the depredations of a scoundrel who is probably not unknown to your Memphis police. He gives his name as Charles Arlington. He is a chunky-built fellow, about five feet, five or six inches in height, black eyes and black hair, with a corresponding moustache, imperial and goatee, and is about 25 years old.

The night before last, I am informed, this man broke into Mr. Rawson Crow's grocery in this place, and relieved the till of about $120 in notes and coin. Last night he broke into another house at Holly Springs and robbed Mr. Simon, of that place, of a silver watch, and Mr. Daggs of $110 in money. This morning he came up here on the Holly Springs train, and was on the point of going off on the Memphis cars, when, being suspected, he was arrested by the constable, and is now detained in custody here for examination before a magistrate to-morrow. When arrested he was searched, and about $200 was found upon his person, besides some skeleton keys, two watches, a gold locket, a Colt's repeater, and some other articles of minor value. Some of the money found on his person Mr. Crow is ready to swear is his.

It is believed he had some accomplices—negroes perhaps—twenty or thirty dollars of the money stolen being missing. He had taken, when arrested, a ticket for La Grange, three miles below this place, where he probably intended to renew "the practice of his profession" to-night. He will doubtless be committed to the County Jail to-morrow, with a pretty good prospect of obtaining "a free ticket" to the Penitentiary at the next term of the Circuit Court.

WHAT NOW?

From New York.

NEW YORK, January 26.—There was a rumor in the city yesterday that the steamship Washington, which sailed hence on the 20th of December, for Nicaragua, had arrived at San Juan, but in consequence of being unable to send her passengers across the Isthmus, she had proceeded to San Francisco, via Cape Horn. The rumor probably came by the Quaker City, at New Orleans.

A telegraphic dispatch received at Washington announces the election by the Democrats, of Mr. Benjamin, for another term in the United States Senate, from Louisiana.

The centenary celebration of the birth of Robert Burns was held, with great eclat, in this city, last night, by a great number of clubs and associations. The most noted festival was at the Astor House, at which W. O. Bryant presided. There was a very large attendance, and speeches were made by Mr. Bryant, Horace Greeley, Dr. Young, editor of the *Albion*, and others.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent states that Secretary Cobb is opposed to the proposition of the House Committee on Ways and Means, for the increase of the tariff. He has received assurances from persons in this city, whom he considers reliable and competent to give an opinion, that the revenue from imports will reach $20,000,000, which sum he considers sufficient for all contingencies. He is afraid, also, that the present tariff is interfered with, that the movement in favor of protection will gain the ascendancy, and control the action of the new bill.

The Delaware's correspondent says that the majority of the House Committee on Territories, are in favor of organizing a Territory comprising the Pike's Peak region. The name Colona will be dropped, and Topeka substituted. Bills for Topeka, Arizona, and Dacotah, will all contain the provisions that Territories, when organized into States, shall be admitted into the Union either with or without slavery, as the people may determine.

SHOOTING AFFRAY—PEAK BOROUGH SHOT.—No little excitement was produced in town last Monday, about noon, caused by Jesse K. Borroum shooting at and severely wounding his uncle, D. Peck Borroum—both of whom are planters of the county. It seems that there has been a controversy existing between them and other members of the family, about the right to some slave property, for some time. On Monday the parties above named met in Raypold's Confectionery, and after such high and angry words, Jesse drew a Colt's Repeater and fired at the head of D. P. Borroum, his uncle. The ball took effect in the left side of the under jaw, about an inch from the corner of the mouth, ran along the jaw bone, went down the neck and lodged at the lower extremity of the right shoulder blade—from which place the shining ball was extracted by Drs. Isom and Smith. It made a terrible wound, but the physicians say it is not necessarily mortal.

Jesse would have fired again had not the cylinder of the pistol caught upon the exploded cap which prevented it from revolving. So soon as the act was committed, he left and has not yet been apprehended.—*Oxford (Miss.) Mercury, January 27.*

☞ My hair is eighteen years older than my whiskers," said a lawyer, "and I can not understand why my whiskers should turn gray first?" "Because you have worked so much more with your jaws than your brains," replied Brown.

☞ Pray, sir, is that a horse-pistol you have in your hand?"

"No, sir, it's only a Colt's."

DOUGLAS AND FITCH.

A special dispatch to the New York *Times*, thus represents the difficulty in the Senate between Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, and Mr. Fitch, of Indiana:

There was a lively time in Senate Executive Session on Friday afternoon. Mr. Davis, in the course of debate upon the character of some of Mr. Buchanan's appointees, stated that of fifty thousand documents which he sent to his constituents through the mail, not one ever reached its destination. He said, further, that he would give $100 for every copy that could be shown to have been delivered.

The nomination pending was that of Potter as Collector at Toledo, Ohio. Pugh opposed it, because the man displaced was his friend, and he charged that the nominee was ineligible for the place. He intimated that the Administration wanted to make an issue with him; he had no objection.

This gave Douglas an opportunity to comment upon the Illinois appointments at Chicago and elsewhere, to fill vacancies made by sacrificing his friends. Against Postmaster Cook, Isaac Cook, a defaulter, was appointed, and denounced the appointees generally in the most bitter terms, as incompetent and corrupt. The few charges made by Douglas was that all of them were opposed to the Lecompton, and that they were a set of corrupt scoundrels. The second charge was that the Postmaster of Chicago, Isaac Cook, was dishonest and little better than a common thief; that he had intercepted his correspondence during the late campaign, and that he (Douglas) had sent to the Chicago Post Office fifty thousand documents having his frank, which had never reached their destination; that Senator Green had written him several letters, addressed to him at Chicago, and they had never received, and intimated that they were abstracted by Cook, the Post Master. Douglas likewise stated that Mr. Fitch claimed, in some remarks made by him in the course of the debate, to know more of Illinois politics and men than he (Douglas.)

To these allegations Fitch, as his son was one of the appointees, fell called upon to deny the general charge as untrue, and said that Douglas knew it to be untrue. Douglas admitted that there were exceptions to the general charge, and intimated that Fitch's son was an exception.

To the charges against Cook, Fitch said that Douglas, on a previous occasion, had made similar charges against Cook, and pledged his word and his honor that if the Senate gave him time to procure official papers, he would prove them; that time was granted him, and he appeared before the Senate with his papers, but that they disproved every charge he had made, and that, therefore, he could not expect the Senate to believe his unsustained assertions.

To this answer in reference to the charge against Cook, it is alleged that Douglas remained silent.

To Douglas' last statement, Fitch rejoined that he had never used such language, or entertained such sentiments, and that he requested Douglas, when he alluded to him, to confine himself to the truth. During the course of Fitch's remarks, which were very personal, he was repeatedly called to order.

Douglas replied tersely and bitterly, and was finally checked by the Chair, at general cries of "order," and was proceeding when he was called to order. Mr. Brown subsequently moved that Douglas be required to retrace his remarks, in order. In response to this motion, Mr. Davis, laboring under some excitement, reprobated severely the style of debate assumed by Douglas, but although he offensively personal, subsequently apologized for his undue excitement. The wrangling was continued until the adjournment, without any vote. At the close of the debate, Fitch made an apology to the Senate as a body, but, turning toward Douglas, said he had no further apology to make. Mr. Crittenden was in the Chair during this exciting affair.

The city to-day has been full of rumors pending hostilities between Douglas and Davis. This is erroneous. There is no ground for a personal issue between these parties. Notes have passed, however, between Douglas and Fitch, with a view to explanations and retractions or a hostile meeting, but the whole matter is in the hands of mutual friends, and in a fair way of amicable adjustment.

The first note was from Douglas to Fitch, demanding a retraction of Fitch's charges of falsehood.

The second note is from Fitch, which specifies the charges, and inquires if he refers to these. If so, Fitch retracts them.

Douglas replies with a detailed letter, explaining and modifying his language, giving it a construction much less offensive than as originally understood.

Fitch replies amicably, and his note will probably settle the affair.

The correspondence makes no allusion whatever to Fitch's declaration that Douglas had failed to prove the charges against Cook, to which he had pledged his honor.

ALABAMA NEWS.

MAILS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—There is a very deserving and enterprising set of people living along the banks of the Tennessee River, and adjacent to it, who are altogether cut off from the world and the balance of mankind by the stoppage of the mail-boats on that beautiful thoroughfare. We think the people in those regions, mainly interested in farm, land and New York votes. They have sent up the building in the most approved manner, spike and bape by strict attention to the business to give the same satisfaction to their customers as heretofore.

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The terms with which OUR MUSICAL FRIEND has been published, are the very lowest at which any work of the kind can be issued, and yet be kept up to the standard of merit, which it has attained. The publisher, however, is willing to make any reasonable arrangement with any responsible agent, who may be disposed to take the work, and will make it for at least as he is capable by the publisher that, when you have all copies thrown upon his hands, he will be entirely out of pocket.

Very respectfully, D. C. GOODALL.

WOODVILLE, MISS., January 18, 1859.

DR. E. D. FENNER, New Orleans—Dear Sir: I received the first number of your paper, and I think the article on church discords by your friend Dr. Hudson, is worth the price of the paper for a year. I am sorry to hear, which I may say has been the general feeling, that the publication of a purely sacred music paper, should be so much discouraged. Yours truly, M.

Office of "Our Musical Friend," 31 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

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FINE TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

Fancy Articles, Cutlery, Brushes and Perfumery, Window Glass and Glassware, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Spices and Herbs, (for medicinal purposes,) Garden and Field Seeds, and all other articles in their line of business. They respectfully solicit the patronage of Druggists, Physicians, Planters, Families, Manufacturers, Boatmen, and the public generally, feeling confident that they can offer such inducements in price as will ensure satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.

TO THE LADIES OF MEMPHIS.

HAVING decided to be permanently in this city, I now a card as a solicitation of myself and practice from the ladies of Memphis and adjacentcies, and in which I have allusion to the natural and delicate diseases of my sex, which may be some of the physicians of this city, I now declare my purpose to be, that I will not practice anything that may jeopardize the highest respectability. Strictly confined to the ladies and children, I hope to merit the confidence of the husbands of those I have treated and cured. Read them carefully, and judge for yourselves whether my pretensions are magnified or merited a speak.

H. J. HOLMES M. D.

CARROLTON, LA., March 27, 1858.

DR. H. J. HOLMES—Dear Sir: Although I gave you a letter of introduction to Dr. [illegible] I feel it my duty to give you a letter of introduction, with I hope, to confirm what I have to say, the liberality, and the success of your treatment of my wife, Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible] I have pleased with the ease and [illegible] of your several visits after attending the treatment of our family physician, and the [illegible] ways some of the greatest interest to me, and particularly to my wife, who, since the commencement of your treatment, seems and attributes the change to your treatment. Yours, [illegible]

Dr. Holmes is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and a skillful practitioner. Any one can safely place themselves under his care.—Delta.

Dr. Holmes's Medicines are for sale by Druggists generally throughout the country.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the estate of Brown's Avenue from Front Square to Little Betty Bayou has been laid out, and a plat of the same on file in my office. All persons interested in property on said street are notified to examine said plat, and present any objections they may have thereto, to the Board of Aldermen, on or before the 20th day of February, 1859.

[illegible] J. M. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

LaGRANGE

Military Academy,

Situated at LaGrange, Franklin Co., Ala.

THE FACULTY AND OFFICERS.

Maj. J. W. ROBERTSON, Superintendent and Professor of Engineering.

Capt. W. H. HOYT, Assistant Superintendent of Cadets and Professor of Drawing.

Rev. C. O. WHITE, A. M., Chaplain, and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science.

EDWARD GOODWYN, A. M., Professor of Language and Literature.

ALBERT J. MCGEHEE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

JOHN ACKER, Commissary.

Mrs. SUSAN SAUNDERS, Matron.

[illegible]

TERMS.—Each Cadet, as soon as he is admitted, is entered in principal from the date of his admission, and must pay to the Superintendent $112 50, for which a receipt shall be given him, which will cover his Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and use of bedding.

A Commissary, elected by the Board of Trustees, shall be put the Cadets with such articles of Clothing, &c., as they may further, that shall be required, at the cost of the Cadet at its delivery, (with the price fixed by the Board of Trustees,) and charged to him on a check-book kept by the Cadet to whom it is delivered.

ACCOUNTS.—Each Cadet should deposit some money with the Superintendent, to meet the incidental expenses, never less amount with the Commissary, thereby saving the trouble of sending to his parents to be charged if such deposit was not made.

No Cadet dismissed or sent away shall receive the protection of the Superintendent, nor be entitled to a share of the money whatever by the Commissary, without such permission.

The next session of this Institution will open on the Second Monday in February, A. D. 1859, and close, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

JOHN T. TREZEVANT, Clerk.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of Tennessee, in the case of Martin, Jones & Co. vs. G. McLean, October term of said Court, I will offer for sale at the Court House, in Memphis, on the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1859, at the hours Sheriff of Shelby, the following property, to-wit: One Steam Mill, 30 horse power, 40 feet long, 16 feet wide, 2 Steam Boilers, 2 Reverberatory Cooking Stoves, and one Press Plump. Levied on as the property of G. McLean, to satisfy said Execution, and costs of suit.

R. McCLANAHAN, Marshal.

By JAMES H. TWAN, Deputy Marshal.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of PUTNAM & CROOK, was dissolved on the 1st inst., by G. W. I. Crook disposing of his entire interest in the business to the undersigned, who will pay all liabilities and receive all debts due the concern.

SAM PUTNAM, G. W. I. CROOK.

Covington Female Seminary.

THE spring session of this School will open on TUESDAY, the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1859.

Tuition in English branches per session, $18, and one dollar for incidentals.

Board, including washing, $80. Music Lessons $10; Music $25; Board $8 per month.

[illegible] REV. JAS. HOLMES D. D., Principal.

Andrew College,

TRENTON, TENN

THE Spring session of this popular Female Institution will open on the first MONDAY in February.

The corps of Teachers is now complete. The Faculty consists of five experienced educators, each eminent in the Department of the Science of the College are unrivalled, and Dr. Harris is in the field as an agent to raise means for the erection of a Boarding Hall, Dormatories, &c., and the permanent endowment of the Institution.

We are now confident of this success. No College in the West is more beautifully located, or offers greater facilities to those desiring a thorough or liberal education. The price of Board and Tuition ranges from $60—$75 per sess. For other particulars or Catalogues, address Rev. President Jagger, or any of the undersigned.

J. W. ELDER, President of the Board of Trustees.

New Advertisements.

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

2000 Sacks Corn.

WILL sell in store and for sale 2000 sacks No. 1 White Corn; also, Hay, Oats and Bran, which we will sell low for cash. ELLIOTT & CO.,

Water street, corner Jefferson.

For Rent.

A NEAT COTTAGE—three rooms and kitchen—Good Cistern, on Jefferson street, opposite Mr. Parkes'. Apply to

JAS. YOUNG,

No. 11 Madison street, up stairs.

Notice.

AN election for seven Directors of the Memphis Life and General Insurance Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on Wednesday, 23d February next, between the hours of 11 to and 2 o'clock P. M. C. W. GERRAT, President.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between R. Raney & Alfred Hirsch, in this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to R. Raney & Co., will settle the same with R. Raney, who is alone authorized to receipt for the same. R. RANEY,

Memphis, Jan. 29, 1859. ALFRED J. HIRSCH.

A Rare Chance for a Profitable Investment.

WE have for sale six lots extending from Madison to Court street, and

Three Lots fronting the Memphis and Charleston Depot which we are authorized to sell upon such terms, as will make a very profitable investment. Apply to

MONSARRAT, DUPREE & CO.

CHARLESTON HOTEL,

Opposite Charleston Railroad.

FOR SALE.

THE above establishment is now for sale, with all the requisite furniture. Any person wishing to make a capital investment now is the time, as the house is in complete repair. For further particulars inquire on the premises of

ANDREW PARKES.

Crisp's Gaiety Theater.

MRS. C. HENRI

BEGS to announce to her numerous friends and the public generally, that she intends to stand for

Wednesday, February 2d, 1859,

on which occasion she will appear in three new pieces.

JAMES FORD, Jr. & CO., Agents,

COTTON FACTORS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

No. 16 Front Row,

OFFICE—With Messrs. Hopkins, Shorer & Co.

Memphis, Tennessee.

DEALERS in Bagging and Rope, Twine and Linseys, and Country Produce. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED!

By Block, Grosauer & Co.

50 BBLS. Pure Whisky, 30 bbls. Premium Whisky, 10 bbls. Alcohol.

5 gr. pipes pure French Cognac. Also a large assortment of Brandy and Rye Whisky, Port and Madeira Wines, Lemon Cordial, Raspberry Brandy, Cigars, etc. Also a large assortment of Leaf Tobacco, all sizes and qualities, which we offer at the lowest market prices.

BLOCK, GROSAUER & CO.,

No. 7 Kennedy's Row.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the City law side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis, in favor of Jesse Wilson, against the Memphis Western Railroad, Rich. Jones, John L. Sullivan & Co., Chas. Jones and H. N. Cooper, judgment rendered, for the sum of $1087 72, and cost $29 10; I will on MONDAY, 28th day of February, 1859, at the hours of the Sheriff's office, in the city of Memphis, sell for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 204, fronting Mulberry street, in South Memphis, and commencing back to Raven Street, as the property of John L. Sullivan & Co. Sale to take place at the Court House.

ROBT. L. SMITH, Sheriff.

By GEO. S. PRIMROSE, D. S. S. C. [illegible]

GOLD PENS!

Gold Pens! Gold Pens!

ALL SIZES! ALL STYLES!

All Prices! All Warranted!

NEW SUPPLY!

which call and examine at

GEO. PATTISON & CO.'S

M. H. MILLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps and Furs,

WILL open in a few days the store formerly occupied by L. Mansfield & Co., 291 Main st., the most extensive stock of goods in their line ever offered in this city, comprising the latest styles from Paris, London and New York styles. They have fitted up