Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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THE CONVENTION SYSTEM.

The remarks which follow, are an extract from the speech of HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, in the Senate of the United States, on the 24th ult.—the Pacific Railroad bill being under consideration. If they did not emanate from a Senator who has held high positions in the Democratic party, and who was elevated to his present position through the instrumentality of the convention system, we should not think them worthy of comment. The convention system has stood the test of scrutiny and opposition from sore-heads, Whigs and Know-Nothings. It has defied their attacks and laughed to scorn their sneers; it has vindicated itself by its results; it has been ratified by the people at the ballot-box; its nominees have received the support of the country; and now, that one of those who has received his chief honors from its machinery, and who has scarcely been elected to the highest positions within the gift of the people of Tennessee, after having accepted the nominations of party conventions, turns around and casts upon this system his contempt, we cannot suppress the expression of our decided reprobation of his sentiments.

Mr. JOHNSON evidently supposes himself to be a man who has attained to distinction and power by the mere force of his greatness and virtues. We concede to him much ability—some virtues. But he is evidently ignorant of the alphabet of his own success. Without the Democratic party, ANDREW JOHNSON would now be toiling, like the mass of his fellow-citizens, in private occupations. And without the convention system, we are free to say that the Democratic party would not now be in existence. The convention system is just as necessary to party organization as discipline is to the efficiency of an army.

Senator JOHNSON has ascended to the giddy heights of power and eminence by the ladder of conventions, and after having attained to the elevation which he now holds, he essays to kick from under him the instrumentality by which he has ascended. Let him beware lest he find it necessary to descend to the level of the people again, and, finding his only prop gone, meet with a more precipitous descent. Senator JOHNSON says that the men who compose these conventions are generally without standing at home. We would suggest to him that the members of conventions, usually, have as much standing and respectability as the governors, senators, and other officers they manufacture, inasmuch as the creature cannot be better than the creator. He also decries the constitutionality of conventions dictating who shall be the President. Did it never occur to the honorable Senator that when the people vote for the nominee of a convention, they do it freely, voluntarily, and with their own consent, and that they give their votes in honor of the principles they cherish and expouse, and not merely for the man who are selected to champion them? Did it never occur to the Senator that the people care very little what men represent them in the Government, so they are honest, capable and true to the Constitution, and that they are not particular about having before them a score or so of ambitious place-hunters from whom to select their rulers? And did the Senator never reflect that if a dozen or so candidates for the Presidency are permitted to enter the field, self-constituted and self-seeking, that the election must inevitably go into the House of Representatives, where the will of the people is not likely to be consulted, and where bribery is as likely to influence it as any other cause? Senator JOHNSON strikes at the very root of our party organization, when he uses his influence to crush the convention system, and we cannot permit his remarks to pass in silence, without examining ourselves at disorganization:

"Mr. President, even if the Cincinnati convention had laid it down as an article of the political creed, or had made it an article of faith, so I should like to know of what binding force resolutions and tenets and articles of faith laid down by conventions in modern times, are upon any party? Suppose that the last Democratic convention as I have thought about all conventions, from my earliest advent into public life to the present time. We know how these conventions are gotten up. We know the objections that was urged against the congressional caucus system in 1824, and we know that Andrew Jackson, the people's man, as a journalist, novelist the distillation of popular rights, was brought forward as the most fit and suitable individual to break up the old congressional caucus system. Experience and observation have, however, satisfied my mind that the old congressional caucus system was infinitely preferable to your recent national convention system. In the one case, the members of Congress who made the nomination felt that they had some responsibility resting upon them, and when they went to their congressional districts they had to bear the responsible for the nominee who was put upon the country, as a candidate for the Presidency. How have your national conventions been gotten up? I do not say it out of any disrespect, but I refer to it as a historical fact, that a large proportion of the persons who attend national conventions are there without authority from anybody. Little meetings, irresponsible caucuses met together, and appoint delegates to go to the convention. Some of them are generally men who have no standing at home. They are men who, when they look to their congressional district, see that somebody represents it in Congress; when they look to their legislative district, they see that somebody represents it in the Legislature; they find the various places filled, and they go into a convention with their little amount of stock, to make the best and safest investment of it they can, and the candidate who can come forward, and, through his friends, hold out the greatest amount of appliances, fair or unfair, is the one who secures their support, and obtains a nomination.

Mr. President, I most sincerely hope the time will come when the people of the United States will have the constitutional right to elect their own President. Do they elect him now? No they do not. Packed conventions are got up, and they, by the means to which I refer, make a nomination either on one side or the other. Democrats, Black Republicans, Republicans or Whigs, Democrats or Americans, make their nominations in conventions, and submit them to the country. Although our people are in theory a free people, and are supposed to elect their President, the fact is that in practice, the conventions have made the nominations before the people have had a word after these conventions, on the one side and on the other, have chosen a President, the freedom of the people, and their right to act, is a ballot-box and taken through the ridiculous mockery of voting for electors for President. I have gone for the nominees of conventions, and I have been ready to support them, but I stultify myself; I need I deceive myself; do I not see their tendency? an alarming, corrupting and dangerous tendency? There was one distinguished man whom I greatly admired, whose remains now repose in a neighboring State to my own; which has given him a prominent place in the affections of his countrymen, and especially of his own State. I allude to Mr. Calhoun, and his State is entitled to the place for the action of a democratic convention, in direct opposition to the views which he entertained in reference to those conventions which have been fixing Presidents on the country. Mr. Calhoun fought the caucus system; he fought the convention system; he contended for the great principle that the people should elect the President themselves, or that he should be elected in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. How is it done now? Have the people the constitutional power? No. We talk about free government, and the exercise of the elective franchise; but the people have no power to elect a President. The Constitution of the United States confers the power upon the States to appoint a certain number of electors, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe. All the States give the election of electors to the people save one, and that is South Carolina; and I regret that she has not done it; but the privilege of voting for electors is exercised by the people at the mere grace and favor and condescension of the State Legislature.

I hope the time will come when the American people can for themselves, in a constitutional way, settle who shall be their Chief Magistrate. Would it not be better that the organic law of the land should be so changed as never to take the election before the House of Representatives, in the event of no one of the candidates receiving a majority of all the votes? If a dozen candidates run, and no one receives a majority of all the votes, are the people have indicated at the ballot box whom they prefer. Every State of the Union might run a candidate; they might vote for few or none, as they saw proper; and the preference to men whom, by service, by association, by merit, and by their public acts, had got their esteem and confidence, even though in particular localities. Suppose a dozen should run, and no one should have a majority. Change your organic law, and let the two highest be at the people, and let it be settled by them just as it is now settled by the House of Representatives. I would, however, not be doing, they may probably aid in bringing to justice some smoking villain.—*Florence Gazette, Feb. 2.*

HONORS TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.—It is announced that a committee has already been constituted in the city of New York to tender to Lord Napier a grand ball previous to his departure for England. It is proposed that the affair shall take place during the month of March, and immediately after the close of the session of Congress, when the elite of the diplomatic, political and fashionable world will be in New York. The new British Minister, Lord Lyons, will probably arrive about the same time that the ball will be given to his predecessor. It is stated that the fete will be the most magnificent affair of the kind that has ever been projected in the United States, both in the quality of the guests and the splendor of the general arrangements.

done; but when we come to look to the Constitution of the United States and the views of those who framed it, we find that that instrument, after declaring the mode in which the President shall be chosen by the electors, goes on to provide:

"The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose."

The original provision was, that in the event of a failure to elect by the electors, no more than five names should go before the House of Representatives. The Constitution was amended, and the number narrowed down to three. What does this contemplate? Why is the theory inculcated? It is, that you shall have a greater number to vote for than two; at one time five, and at another time three, according to the Constitution. But the convention system says no, the people shall only have two to choose from. I look upon the proceedings of conventions, especially when there are only two, as coming directly in conflict with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, by depriving the people of the benefit of choice from five or three, as the case may be, when an election goes before the House of Representatives.

I repeat, I have acted with conventions because there is generally but two or three in the country. Sometimes, to be sure, we have had an outside candidate nominated; but I have acted with my party and gone for the nominee of the convention. I do not, however, admit the correctness of the principle, nor do I admit the orthodoxy of the resolution laid down at this last convention, which I look upon as irreposnsible in a very great extent, and as being a resolution to control the Democratic party.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The overland mail, which left San Francisco, on Monday, the 10th of January, arrived yesterday, twenty-five days and five hours out. The same mail reached St. Louis Thursday night. By this arrival, we have the San Francisco *Herald* of the 8th, 9th and 11th, three days later than our last advices. It contains but few items of news. We select the following:

TRAGEDY NEAR SAN JOSE.—The San Jose *Tribune* of the 7th contains the following particulars of the bloody affray which took place on Thursday, near that city. The *Tribune* says:

About 11 o'clock Thursday morning, an affray took place in the neighborhood of Mayfield, some eighteen miles from this city, between Messrs. Thomas Seale, Alexander Robb, and perhaps Samuel Crosby, on one side, and two brothers Quinton, a Brown, a McNatt, a Shoores, or Showers, on the other. In the affray Paul Shores was shot dead; James severely cut with a knife, and secreted by a blood-hound; Seale shot through the left leg, just above the knee, the ball passing in front of the bone; while Robb merely received a slight contusion by a blow on the head with a club. Seale immediately rode to town at full speed, and gave himself up to the authorities; Robb was arrested and brought to the city soon after, by officer Miller, who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, on other business. Mr. Crosby was brought in this morning.

STEAM BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.—Mr. Thomas Mooney, editor of the Folsom and Placerville *Express*, publishes an outline of a plan for establishing steam communication between California and China, Japan, Australia and the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Mooney states he was the person who first proposed steam communication between Galway, in Ireland, and New York, an enterprise that is now in successful operation. He mentions his connection with the Galway project as preparatory to the introduction of his plan for starting "the Pacific Steam Navigation and China Steam Packet Company," to leave San Francisco and some one of the nine approved ports of China—touching at Honolulu, New Caledonia, Pitcairn's Island, New Zealand, Melbourne, Sydney, Jeddo, in Japan, to a point in China to be hereafter named.

THE INDIANS WAR NORTH.—The Humboldt *Times* mentions the presence, in that city, of Gen. Kibbe, with a large number of Indian prisoners. He had, when he left camp, about 100 Indians, and was expecting more, and as Capt. Moore was on the track of more, they have no doubt between two and three hundred by this time.

The Indians are completely whipped; and if the authorities in whose charge the prisoners will be placed, perform their duties as well as has Gen. Kibbe, and the officers and men under him, there is but little room to doubt that this expedition will be the most creditable and successful one ever undertaken in California.

FROM THE MINES.—The Placer Courier contains an account of a rich quartz lode recently struck at Prospect Hill by the Lebanon company, pronounced to be the richest ever discovered. Some think, from the specimens exhibited, that as high as $20,000 could be obtained from one ton of this quartz. But we think very sanguine. The lode is said to be fifteen feet thick, and all the rock obtained, as yet, as rich as that exhibited. There is great excitement just now in regard to quartz; what will become of it, *quien sabe?*

Since the above was in type, says the Courier, we have had the pleasure of the fragment discovery. The vein is stated by our informant to be eight inches thick, and literally studded with gold—pieces of the pure metal have been taken from the rock in digging, which weigh from one-half ounce to $12.

The lode was struck while running a tunnel, and it is supposed we have to form a correct idea of its extent as value.

DRIVING THE CHINESE FROM THE MINES.—The people of Diamond Springs, El Dorado county, on Saturday, the 1st of January, passed resolutions, by a unanimous vote of all present, requiring the Chinese miners to depart from that place, and otherwise settle up their affairs, by the time that notice is served on them; and, further, express a determination to enforce their resolve by an appeal to arms, if necessary. That Chinese are a great trouble in the mines, there can be no dispute; but there exposition from the miners they have chosen for themselves in this matter, we think, will be, that they have acted with recklessness and a disregard of the rights of the desperadoes, in defiance of existing laws, should not be submitted to by the law abiding people of the State.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

Hon. R. W. Walker took his seat on the present court term, in place of Judge Rice resigned, on the 26th ult.

Governor Moore has returned to Montgomery improved health, but has not entirely recovered from his indisposition. He is, however, able to attend to official duties.

The Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company have sent a notice to their friends, by bonds, in Talladega, $37,000 of the $60,000 necessary to extend the road to that place, and the Talladegans have appointed a committee to visit Mobile and obtain the balance.

A remarkable disappearance occurred at Orrville, Dallas county, the other day. A native of Ohio, named McArthur, left home, wife and children, and a school which he had taught many years, and entirely disappeared. He was highly esteemed, and none can conjecture the cause of his departure, unless it was insanity.

HUNTSVILLE LOTS.—The railroad lots adjoining the depot were sold on Thursday last. The lots sold brought from $100 to $300 an average of about $1,000 per acre. The company have retained enough land for all possible railroad contingencies. The Board of Directors last week, we understand, located the car shop for the railroad in this place, and it will be put in operation as soon as practicable. This will be a great advantage to Huntsville, in giving employment to a large number of mechanics.—*Huntsville Democrat.*

In Monroe county, Alabama, on the 23d ult., a man named Dillard was killed by McManus, who was arrested.

L. Gibbins and C. W. Rapier are candidates for Judge in Madison county.

COOPER'S OPERA TROUPE.—This company are now filling an engagement at Huntsville.

James L. Comer, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Athens, Ala.

A PENNIES ACT.—On Tuesday last, some devil in human form placed a rail on the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Tuscumbia, which was fortunately discovered by the signalist engineer in time to prevent injury.

MEMPHIS RAILROAD CONVENTION

It should be remembered that the Convention of railroad officers, and others interested in the completion of a connection between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific ocean, which will be held in this city on the 7th inst. It is expected that a large number of persons will be present, and that some suitable measures may be adopted to place this stupendous enterprise on a safe footing. We learn that a number of delegates have already arrived.

SPECULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE CABINET.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing from Washington, says:

"There is no truth whatever in the report of the probability of Judge BLACK's appointment to the Pennsylvania Federal Court Judeship, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Irwin. Hence all the speculations as to Cabinet changes are without foundation."

Probable Murder.

Considerable excitement has existed now for several days, among the citizens of the country about fifteen miles north of this place, in consequence of a strange horse, near the road known as the "Chisholm road," shot in the head. The horse is a sorrel, supposed to be about fifteen and a half hands high, shod all around—the shoes on the hind feet apparently new; had a saddle on, with the stirrups cut off; no blanket or bridle found. The horse was found near the residence of a Mr. Patterson, where the saddle can be seen by persons who may wish it. This animal was discovered on the 22d of January, the owner of which is supposed to have been murdered. Further particulars in regard to this mysterious affair may be gathered by addressing or visiting Mr. T. M. Phillipps, Westmorelandville, or J. P. Bourland, Florence, Ala. Our exchanges will please notice, and by so doing, they may possibly aid in bringing to justice some smoking villain.—*Florence Gazette, Feb. 2.*

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MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

HERALD OF THE SOUTH.—This paper published at Brandon, heretofore under the joint ownership of Messrs. Joseph Bennett and W. R. Spears, has become the exclusive property of Mr. Bennett. It is edited by M. M. Smith, Esq. It is conducted with vigor and ability and deserves success.

PROSPERITY OF VICKSBURG.—Vicksburg has been enjoying, says the Vicksburg *Sun*, a trade this winter unsurpassed for its value and remunerativeness to her merchants and business men. The idea that Vicksburg is declining, is absurd in the superlative degree. It never was more prosperous.

JUDGE CUSHMAN FOR GOVERNOR.—The Oxford *Mercury* has the following article in advocacy of the claims of the Hon. J. F. Cushman as the Democratic candidate for Governor. We have had the pleasure of the intimate personal acquaintance of Judge Cushman for a number of years, and take great pleasure, as editor, in endorsing every word of the *Mercury's* editorial. He would make an able and faithful, an honest and efficient Chief Magistrate of our sister State:

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—JUDGE CUSHMAN.—The people of a State always demand from the press a thorough discussion of the merits of those who aspire to serve them in a high official capacity. This is due alike to them and the individuals who would serve them. It is therefore incumbent upon us, as a journalist, to vote to the office of our next Governor in proportion to the importance of the position.

We are happy to see this opposition efforts made in so many portions of the State to put forward able and experienced men, because the conclusion follows that it is the result of a probability to the best interests of Mississippi. Were the feeling otherwise, it would be a sure index that the popular voice was not properly secured; and that it was indifferent as to the result. With all the claims of the aspirants thoroughly canvassed, we may rest assured that the keen discrimination of an intelligent public will not fail to detect the man for the times, and upon him concentrate their efforts and bestow the office of Governor.

What are the necessary capacities for such an office? In the first place, he should be a man of unblemished reputation—a reputation as sustained as the paper on which we write—public honesty, integrity and in the second, gifted with sagacious intellect, coupled with experience in the affairs of State, well posted in the policies and politics of the nation, and possessed of an iron will. Not only should he be competent to meet existing contingencies, but to grapple with and conquer every emergency which may arise. Such an one the people of Mississippi will freely trust at the head of their affairs.

Experience, indeed, would teach us that we should never give the office to a myth—a man who does not possess the nerve or intellect to fill the position. Let not the mantle of a Governor Quitman, a Brown, a McNutt, a Matthews, or a McRae, descend upon unworth shoulders. Surely our great State has not degenerated, and if the office of Governor ever requires the presence of such men, the layer of years has not deteriorated its importance. The internal improvements already completed and in projection, are first developing the rich resources of our commonwealth, and with the fostering care of men of enlightened views, she will soon assume a position among the States of the Union that nature intended her to hold.

We have only to point to Judge John F. Cushman as the man worthy and able to wield the helm of State. For the long period of twenty years, he has been in active political contests in Mississippi. In all his public acts and deeds he has ever shown an honest, consistent and manly character. The vast railroads in properties will find in him a man who will strain every nerve to push them to completion.

Judge Cushman is not a noisy, turbulent politician—seeking offices unsolicited by the people. He is too modest to ask, and too faithful to decline an office which the people solicitation to fill. Such men too often go unrewarded, while the arrogant and mercenary receive the offices and the emoluments of the country.

We believe that the right to choose the next Governor belongs to North Mississippi. We have not had the Governor for ten years, and generally the other portion of the State will concede this claim.

We have therefore expressed our preference for Judge Cushman because we believe he is more justly entitled to, if not more competent to fill, the office of Governor of Mississippi, than any one we have seen spoken of in connection with the position, and as Democracy of the State differ with us in this matter, however, we will willingly bow to the decision, and support the nominee with all the energy and ability that within us lies.

Marriage among the Parsees.

The dignity of these women is next to European. Though not visible in society, the women mix universally in the family, in conversation and affairs; their time is principally employed in making dresses for their children, working embroidery, and instructing among themselves. The marriage of children engage the earliest attention of parents. Marriages take place at the age of nine—a custom derived from the Hindoos; Zoroaster more wisely prescribed fifteen. Instances have not been wanting of the betrothal of a boy of three years of age to a girl of two. Some fifteen years ago, indeed, it was the custom in Bombay, and in some of the cities of Guzerat, to arrange or negotiate for the marriage of children yet unborn. If the prospective wife of two friends became *enceinte*, they came to an understanding that, if one bore a son and the other a daughter, the infants should be united in marriage. This state of things, however, exists no longer, and early marriages are now rare.

Some of the priests, who have extensive acquaintances with influential families, follow the profession of match-makers. At their instance, the parents of the two boys open a negotiation with those of the girl, requesting from them the horoscope, or birth-paper of the maiden, and then consult the astrologer, who compares it with that of the intended bridegroom. Mutual inquiries are then made. The parents of the girl inquire particularly as to the amability or otherwise of the mother of the future son-in-law, as a Parsee family says the happiness of the wedded girl depends greatly upon the behaviour of the mother-in-law towards her, the then young bride, herself, a minor. The astrologer having named the day for the marriage, for several days before, if the parties are rich, continual dinners and banquets are given to friends, both male and female, and many thousand of rupees are thus spent. Ornaments and rich dresses are exchanged, and valuable presents made to the bride by her father-in-law.

On the wedding day, large parties are invited at both houses. The ceremony takes place in the evening. The gentlemen are accompanied with chairs and benches in the verandah, and on the two sides of the road facing the house where the ceremony is to be performed, while the apartments are gallantly left to the ladies. On this occasion, the former dress in "Jamees" and "Fichores," the full costume of the Parsees, while the latter array themselves in dresses of the most rich and variegated colors, ornamented with gold and jewelry. The bridegroom goes in mounted procession to the house of the bride. When the party is accommodated, the nuptial ceremony is commenced, soon after unapt. It generally takes place in a hall in a detached room on the ground floor of the house, where a galicha, or carpet, is spread. The bride and bridegroom are seated close to each other, on ornamental chairs, and facing them stand the Dastoor, or priest, who repeats the nuptial benediction, first in the Zend, and then in the Sanscrit.

The ceremony concluded, a banquet follows. The ladies are first served, and when they have quitted the table, it is relaid for the gentlemen. Out of respect for the Hindoos, the viands consist of fish, vegetables, entremets, fruits, preserves, etc. European and native wines are partaken of very freely, and many toasts proposed. As the married people are young, separate accommodation is seldom allotted; they usually live in the same house with the other members of their parents' family. The greybeaded patriarch looks with pride and pleasure upon the groups of children and grandchildren around him. Europeans in Bombay have often witnessed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy driving in his spacious open carriage along the public roads in the evening, with half a dozen little ones beside him, and many following him in other carriages.

COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA.—The New York *Herald* of the 31st ult., says:

"Dispatches from General Lamar state that the best feeling exists throughout Costa Rica and Nicaragua towards the United States, and that as soon as Congress reassembles there is no doubt of the immediate ratification of the Cass-Irisarri treaty. Costa Rica has replied to demands of our Government in regard to settlement of claims held by citizens of the United States. She holds that many of the claims are not valid, but is willing to open correspondence with a view of arriving at a proper understanding of the whole question. The news is considered as of a very satisfactory character."

Funeral of Prescott, the Historian.

BOSTON, January 31, 1859.—The funeral of William H. Prescott took place this afternoon, at Chauncy street church, Rev. Mr. Ellis officiating, and was attended by the Fellows of Harvard College, Massachusetts Historical Society, a large delegation of book publishers, Governor Banks, and many members of the Legislature, both branches having adjourned at an early hour to attend the services.

DEAF AND DUMB CONFEDERATES.—In Germany, as the birthplace of printing, a great interest is still felt in all that pertains to that art. An event has recently taken place at Zablagen, in Wurtemberg, which is attracting considerable notice. Mr. Theodore Algrand, who has long shown much sympathy for the deaf and dumb, had conceived that these who were suffering under that calamity might be usefully and profitably employed in the printing office. Following out this idea, that gentleman has now in his employment one hundred and sixty operatives who are deaf and dumb, and of whom seven are females, all of whom, he has, at his own expense, and personally, instructed to such an extent that they are now expert compositors. The government of Wurtemberg has thought that this experiment, of which the object was to give work and assistance to many of this class of unfortunates, is well deserving of encouragement and acknowledgment, and the King has, in the mean time, given orders that a large gold medal should be presented to the director of this new and silent printing office, in testimony of the high sense which his society entertains of M. Algrand's benevolent undertaking.

THE MEDICINE OF LAUGHTER.—It is recorded of Dr. Gillis, (was a writer in the Atlantic,) that when President of the Andover Theological Seminary, he convened the students at his room one evening, and told them he had observed that they were all growing thin and dispiritual, from a neglect of the exercise of Christian laughter, and he insisted upon it that they should go into a concerted drill in it then and there. The doctor was an immense man—over six feet in hight, with great amplitude of chest, and most magnetical manners. 'Now,' said he, 'to the first, you must practice, now hear me?' and bursting out into a cannonade laugh, he fairly obliged his pupils, one by one, to join, till the whole room was almost convulsed. 'That will do for once,' said the doctor, 'and now, mind you, keep in practice.'

INTERESTING FROM PANAMA.

Correspondence of the New York Times.]

PANAMA, January 19, 1859.

There was a fight, attended with very disagreeable consequences, at Aspinwall, on Sunday, the 9th instant. Quite a number of the men of the United States flag-ship Roanoke went ashore on liberty, among whom several got drunk and uproarious, as usual. A fight taking place between the sailors in the street, the police was sent for the Prefect to arrest one of the aggressors, with orders to lock him up till he got sober, and then to send him on board his ship. His companions interfered for his rescue, when a large body of police were sent. Captain Gardner, seeing from his ship that there was a large gathering of people on shore, sent Lieutenant Stevens and a midshipman with a cutter full of men to the land, to see what the mess was. The Lieutenant of police, on Lieutenant Stevens' approach with his men, apprehending that his prisoner was to be taken away from him, drew a short sword or knife, placing himself in an attitude of defense. Upon this, Lieutenant Stevens drew his sword, at seeing which some three or four hundred Jamaica men, women and boys, as well as the sailors, seized bottles, cocoanut shells and other missiles, and drove the police before them. The officer against the Jamaica was sent on board his ship by his officers.

Among the arrivals here, by the last New York steamer, was Colonel "McDonald, who has a suit against Commodore Paulding for taking him away, with other filibusters, from Punta Arenas, as you remember, by the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that that officer appropriated to himself Paulding's noble act in breaking up the filibuster expedition. Under such circumstances, the least he could do would be to recommend Congress to hold his agent harmless in the matter. Not much good is to be expected from a filibuster—but a thing who has had his life saved twice by officers of the United States fleet, ought to be possessed of sufficient gratitude to prevent him from raising his bearbacters. When Walker was besieged at Rivas, McDonald sought protection from the Costa Ricans, having quit Walker's camp, and stayed in their fort a few weeks, at San Juan del Sur, on board the *St. Mary's*. When Walker was received with his officers on board that ship, McDonald agreed to the same terms as the rest, that he would not leave the ship except by permission of the commander; but as soon as the *St. Mary's* reached Panama, he slipped into a bunga alongside, came on shore and concealed himself. When hunted up by Commodore Mervine, to be sent on board under a guard of marines, McDonald claimed to be a British subject, and the Commodore, not wishing to be troubled with such a fellow any more, let him slide. Verily, it would be a large concern in God to save the like.

The Presidential election takes place in New Granada in July next. The people vote direct for the candidates. At the last election the incumbent, Mosquera, who was the candidate of the Conservatives and the priests, received about 90,000 votes. Senor Manuel Murillo, the candidate of the Liberals, received about 80,000, and General Mosquera took 26,000, his vote being principally drawn from the Liberal party. Ospina will probably be a candidate for re-election, but as the Conservatives have lost ground largely during the past year, he will most likely be defeated by the Liberal candidate. The parties of the Liberals have nominated Senor Justo Arosemena, well known in New York, as the Liberal candidate, and as he is supported by a best of influential friends in Bogota and elsewhere, he will probably be our next President.

The war of the transit speculators is carried on through their agents in Nicaragua with as much spirit as ever. There are about a dozen individuals claiming to represent the different interests, who dog the "Government" at every step. Joe. White is represented by Cole, Child and Schlessinger, who are away at the battle of Santa Rosa; Vanderbilt and Wallace's agents are Capt. Spencer, who shot Walker out from the San river, and a German by the name of Gottel, and Morse represents Morse, while Vanderbilt Manuel Jaiez is in the field. VanDyke and Wallace, who hold a conditional grant from Gen. Jarez, only wish to perfect it in order to sell out to anybody who either wishes to open or keep closed, and the white people have no cash to open it with, and can't find anybody to operate it with the black people who has.

THE IRISH REBELLION.—The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Crown case against some of the members of the Phœnix Club is more complete than the public have been led to believe, and sufficient to satisfy the most hostile jury. The farming classes have stood aloof, and the members of the club are chiefly shopmen and mechanics. The clubs were organized by priests, and it therefore was necessary that some steps should be taken to put an end to the movements.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Tribune writes that Major Cass, who has retired from the Mission to Rome, has been attacked by paralysis, and has lost wholly or in part the use of his lower limbs. He came to a watering place in Sorrentand, famous for the effect of its waters on that disease.

☞ A census of the population of Rome has just been completed, from which it appears that the total of the inhabitants is about one hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and fifty-seven—a figure at about which the city has remained for the last two hundred years.

New Advertisements.

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

Wanted.
A SITUATION as Nurse or Chambermaid. Address through Post office.
feb6-1t* E. G. DAVIDSON.

For Rent.
THE store at Fort Pickering, now occupied by J. Carr and J. Webster, Esq. Possession given on the first of next month. Inquire of
CHAS. N. BOYD.
feb5-2t 323 Main street.

Long Credit.
WE are offering Twenty-Three acres of Land, in the City of Memphis, for sale, on a long credit, three years credit, about two miles from Court House, near Mr. Thomas Allen's residence.
G. N. ROBINSON & CO.,
feb5-3tw No. 38 Madison street, up-stairs.

Teacher.
A LADY of experience in teaching, a mulattress, who is competent to teach the English branches, French, music, drawing, fancy work, and to whom a good situation is desired, wishes a situation. Address by letter "Teacher," care of Appeal office.
feb5-6tw-w1w

Removal.
CROWN & METCOX, one door west of their former stand, have just received a large and well assorted stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. They will be happy to see their friends and the public generally, and assure all who favor them with a call
feb5-1t

For Sale.
155 ACRES OF LAND, six miles from the Court House, adjoining the plantations of Sterling Brown and others, well adapted to Stock or Grain Farming. Every 100 acres of the above is heavily timbered with Oak, Hickory, Ash, Walnut, Poplar, etc., and will find it to their interest to examine my property before purchasing elsewhere. Terms made to suit purchasers.
feb5-6tw JAMES M. WHITE.

Roe Herring.
JUST received from Baltimore, and for sale, 30 half barrels put up expressly for family use.
PARHAM, PUCKETT & YARD.
feb5-1tw

For Rent.
A FINE DWELLING HOUSE on Adams street, corner of Dunlap street, formerly occupied by C. W. Carroll, Esq. Apply to
JAMES YOUNG
Real Estate Agent, No. 11 Madison street.
N. B.—Also, a good Stable, with three rooms and hydrants, etc., on Monroe street.
feb5

Horses and Mules!
CAYCE & SON,
WILL sell on WEDNESDAY, February 9th, at their stable on Gayoso street, a lot of
30 fine A No. 1 young Mules;
20 fine A No. 1 young Horses;
4 Horses;
2 Fine Jacks, and various other articles.
The stock are from Illinois, and are compactly in condition. If wanted, we are prepared to sell at private sale.
feb5-2t Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

TO THE LADIES OF MEMPHIS.

HAVING been driven to the necessity of addressing you a card in consideration of myself and practice from the long continued indisposition of my wife, and in behalf of the unique and illiberal course pursued towards me by the Medical Faculty of this city, I feel bound to appeal to you, the ladies of the South, the mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters, and many fellow-citizens of the Southern Confederacy, for, in spite of a great many letters from physicians of the highest reputation, I have received letters from ladies with their husbands only, letters from husbands with their wives only, letters from ladies with their husbands only, letters from husbands with their wives only, letters from ladies with their husbands only, letters from husbands with their wives only,