Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY : : : : FEBRUARY 6, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

MURDER AND BANK ROBBERY.

On Thursday evening last, between the hours of six and ten o'clock, the branch of the Union Bank at Jackson, Tennessee, was entered, the clerk, Mr. GEO. E. MILLER, killed and the vault robbed of $33,950 in notes and $4,500 in gold. Mr. MILLER was a young lawyer of much promise, son of Mr. CHAS. P. MILLER, of Ripley, Mississippi, and a near relative of W. B. MILLER and J. M. CARHARK, of this city. He was highly esteemed and much beloved by all who knew him, and the society of Jackson, in his death, has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

As yet no suspicion has fixed upon any one, and no traces of the murderer and thief have been discovered, though it is hoped he may yet be brought to punishment.

The details, so far as we have heard them, are, that Mr. E. F. MCKNIGHT, the cashier of the bank, was absent in this city, and Mr. MILLER was the only officer of the bank left, who lodged in the bank building. The last seen of him on Thursday evening was at the hotel, where he had gone immediately after supper, to ascertain whether or not Mr. MCKNIGHT had returned from Memphis. On Friday morning, persons having business with the bank found it closed after banking hours, and inquiries and search were made for Mr. MILLER and the key of the bank. Not being found in his bed room, which is adjoining the banking office, suspicions prejudicial to his character began to take hold of the public mind. About 11 o'clock on Friday, however, a more thorough search was made, and the key which unlocks the door leading from his bed room to the banking office, was found under the head of his bed. The door was unlocked, and the body of Mr. MILLER found lying dead in front of his bureau desk. He seems to have been in the act of filling up a check, or draft, when he was struck upon the head with the cancelling hammer of the bank, and instantly killed, the hammer penetrating the head to the extent of two inches. He bled profusely, and when found, his body was perfectly stiff, which leads to the inference that the deed was committed early the night before.

It is presumed that the vault had been opened by Mr. MILLER for the purpose of taking out his check book, as it would have been almost impossible for any one not acquainted with the safe to have unlocked it.

Altogether, this is one of the most melancholy, and at the same time daring incidents, that has transpired in this section of country for many years. It is to be hoped that good citizens everywhere will be on the alert, and use their best efforts to bring the murderer and thief to the bar of justice. A reward of two thousand dollars is offered for the apprehension of the murderer, and the recovery of the money.

THAT HAND-ORGAN.

Our neighbor of the *Bulletin* advertises for a "fiddle," that will always be in tune on the evening question, for the use of the APPEAL—that will neither be "hard" nor "soft." The *Bulletin* says that we "wish above all things, to be in accord with the Democracy, but, in the multitudinous catawauding sounds of the infinitely varied pipings of that remarkable agglomeration of patriotic seekers after place, (Hercules! what a labyrinth of sounds!), they (we) have heretofore found it impossible to catch the precise concert pitch." Does the *Bulletin* wish to know why it fails to appreciate our music? We will essay to tell the story. The *Bulletin* is not a good judge of the particular airs we have attempted to play. We claim to have kept our "fiddle" in good tone, and the connoisseurs have applauded our performance. It was this evident lack of appreciation that induced us to suggest the purchase of a hand-organ for the *Bulletin*, which would furnish machine music for the million. Our contemporary never could manage with effect the "hard" or "soft" pedal stops, which under its "independent" programme, it persists with laudable perseverance to keep in tune. We again advise the purchase of the hand-organ.

THE MAIL FROM SANTA FE.

Below we give some of the items from the Santa Fe Gazette of the 8th January:

THE ALBUQUERQUE AND NEGRITO MAIL.—Last week Mr. R. Frank Green arrived here from on the first trip over the new mail stage route between the above two places, the terminal of the line in New Mexico and Missouri. He stands the settlements in this Territory at Antonio Chico, and thence down Chico to this city. The mail coaches proceeded on to Albuquerque from Anton Chico. On Sunday they came up to Santa Fe, and as they passed down Main street they presented quite a handsome appearance. Besides the accompanying baggage wagons, there were four of decidedly the handsomest passenger coaches we have seen in the Territory, each bearing prominently on the side, in gold letters, the words "T. F. Bowler, United States Mail," with their respective names lettered behind.

We are indebted to Mr. Winslow, the Postmaster at Albuquerque, for so promptly forwarding a copy of the mail contract brought out by this mail, as also for several items through him.

We publish below several salutatory and congratulatory communications from our friends of Neosho, with an article from the *Herald* extra, announcing the arrival and departure of the mail party. Our friends thereaway very justly considered the event an epoch in the history of Neosho, as indeed it was. We acknowledge the salutation of the press extended us by the *Herald*, and return the compliment, as we received it, by mail:

A SALUTATION FROM THE PRESS.

NEOSHO, MO., October 15, 1858.

The citizens of Neosho avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to present their regards to the citizens of Albuquerque and the Press of New Mexico, and beg to congratulate them on the successful passage of the Overland Mail from Missouri to Albuquerque, and trust that it is only the forerunner of a more regular one from Gamble to the Pueblo of New Mexico. THE PRESS OF NEOSHO.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of this Territory met in regular annual session in this city on Monday, the 3d instant. Chief Justice Benedict and Associate Justice Rooke occupy the Bench.

VERY INTERESTING FROM NAVAJO COUNTRY.

FORT DEFIANCE, December 7, 1858.

The luxury of life in camp, with the snow eighteen inches deep, and the mercury 20 degrees below zero, can be adequately appreciated only by those who have had the privilege it is to experience it. Surrounded by hills, and pent up within the narrow limits of a post garrison originally designed for 200, but now stretched to accommodate, after a fashion, 2,100 souls, we present the picture of a small hotel during the sitting of a big convention, where the man is in luck who gets a place where to lay his head, or to gratify his appetite.

The post is situated on a narrow canon which has been up from east to west by the ordinary buildings of the garrison, and the empty space from north to south by the tents of the various companies. A happy expedient has been taken upon which prevents much suffering among the troops—the erection of fire-places and fires to the tents, thus rendering them comparatively comfortable, and a little less so than actually freezing to death. Canvas-stables have also been erected for the horses, which save the animals from perishing during the stormy and severe weather.

The hostile engagements were at Bear Spring on the 29th of August, and the last scout on the 21st November. In all there have been seventeen eight skirmishes. At least 200 Indians have been killed. This number is admitted by the Indians themselves. In one engagement, that of Major Brooke, with Captain Ellis's company mounted Rifles, and "F" "K" and "G" companies Infantry under Lieutenant Willard and 2d Lieutenant Walker—near "Ojo del Gallo," where only eight were reported killed—the Indians admit fifty were killed and five wounded. This statement is reasonable, for when first upon by the Mounted Rifle company, there were 300 Indians close together. The Indians also admit to the taking of 20,000 sheep and 500 horses. They have lost an immense quantity of corn and wheat, their villages or towns destroyed, and the whole nation—12,000 in number—dispersed and scattered to the four winds. Navajo has been accomplished with a small column of men (under Col. Miles.)

If nothing else were to be gained by this war, the knowledge of the country of these Indians which has been obtained, would be an adequate compensation. The whole country traversed by Col. Miles' column is now being accurately and beautifully mapped by Lieut. Col. D. Whipple, 3d Infantry, and that passed over by Major Buchna by Lieut. Lazelle, of the 8th Infantry.

The horrors of Siberia, it appears to me, would fall short of representing the severity of the weather for the past week. The snow on a level lies at least eighteen inches on the ground, and the mercury in the thermometer stands twenty degrees below zero.

Lieut. Averille, who was just recovering from a severe gunshot wound in the leg, was so unfortunate a few evenings ago as to get the same limb broken about six inches above the knee joint. He has been confined from his wound about six weeks, and was just beginning to use his leg with some freedom.

DECEMBER 21, 1858.—The Indians will agree to anything, however onerous, to have peace. Private specimens of the Navajo idea of peace or treaties by citizens are to be recognized by the officials, it will require the wealth of the Navajo nation to satisfy them, and then not more than half the claims will be met. These Indians have committed no depredations for the last six months. Sandoval's band and countless Mexicans have been stealing constantly in the Rio Abajo, and all charged to these Indians. These are stubborn facts, and must be brought before the public to the exposure and condemnation of those who, upon unfounded suspicions, attempt to rob these Indians here of the wealth they have accumulated by industry and labor.

The loss of 5,000 sheep Indians has been during the year over $150,000, beside lives and houses—the latter reaching at least 1,000.

The snow is very deep throughout the country. In some places it is from four to six feet deep. The horses and sheep of the Indians are perishing by the hundred, and their sufferings are intense. The war has prevented them preparing for the winter, and now they begin to feel the miseries of starvation and exposure.

Mr. Yost—who writes these letters—intimates that there is a disposition to deal too harshly with these Indians. He says that if certain terms are exacted they will be followed by disastrous consequences. Speaking of this hard course, he says:

It will transpose the Navajos from the pursuits of industry and agriculture, which have made them the richest tribe of Indians on the globe, to robbers and plunderers—at the same time that no possible good can ensue to any one else. It will do this by depriving the best of the Indians of the grounds they cultivate and graze—whereon they raise corn and wheat enough to support the whole nation—12,000 souls—and sustain 250,000 sheep and 60,000 horses—thus forcing them either to violate the agreement forced upon them, or compel them to abandon cultivating the soil and stock-raising, or become pensioners on the Government, or plunderers.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT].

The Tariff—Walker and Pacific—Pacific Railroad in the House—Cuba and Texas.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1859.

The tariff is now exciting considerable interest, and has been the subject of a caucus on the part of the Democratic Senators, on last Saturday, in which there was some excitement. A resolution of Mr. Bigler to the effect that it was necessary, to meet the expenses of the Government, to increase the tariff, was voted down, and one by Mr. Houston declaring it inexpedient to alter the present tariff at this session was adopted; as was also one offered by Mr. Slidell that it was the duty of Congress to look to a reduction of the expenditures rather than the increase of the tariff. With many it is believed that the increase in the imports during the past month gives assurance that sufficient revenue will be collected under the existing law.

Mr. Bigler introduced into the Senate on yesterday, a resolution declaring that it is necessary, as the present revenues are insufficient to meet the unavoidable expenses of the government, Congress should proceed without delay to readjust the revenue laws, to meet the current expenses, and to pay off the present debt. This resolution was made the special order for Thursday next, when the debate will commence on the tariff, and when it will end no one can surmise. It is evident that a majority of the present Congress is favorable to a change in the tariff, but there is great diversity of opinion among them, as to what that change may be—enough, possibly, to prevent any change.

Congress, appears to be in somewhat of an anomalous condition, and unless a change takes place—and that quite speedily—an extra session is inevitable. First, we have the Senate occupying a great while in the discussion of the Pacific Railroad, and often all voting for a proposition to allow the Secretary of the Interior to advertise and receive proposals to build two routes—a northern and Southern—and to advertise