THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859. VOLUME X.--NUMBER 34.

Daily Appeal.

OUR NEW TERRITORIES.

TERRITORY OF JEFFERSON.

Information from the Delegate in Congress.

The New Territories of Arizona, Jefferson and Dacotah—Their Extent, Population, Agricultural and Mineral Riches—Necessity of their Immediate Organization, &c.

A bill was introduced in the House on Friday by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to organize that portion of the national domain embracing Pike's Peak and the adjacent country into a Territory, to be called the Territory of Jefferson. The people of the proposed Territory hold a general election on the 6th of November last, and elected H. J. Graham, Esq., Delegate to Congress, and through him have petitioned for the organization of a Territorial government.

In the natural course of events, the country embraced within the boundaries of the proposed Territory would have required a temporary government; but this necessity has been hastened by numerous and startling discoveries, which it would be absurd perhaps extravagant for us to publish, which we scarcely be realized or believed, even though corroborated by the most undoubted testimony. The fact, however, must be admitted, is undeniable, and that is, that gold and silver exist near Pike's Peak in great quantities. This is the universal report of all the prospecting parties that have returned from the mountains. It is thought that these reports, though almost incredible, are exaggerated. Yet gentlemen who make them are of known veracity, some of them men of long experience, who were sent out by mining companies of North Carolina and Georgia. Banking houses in various parts of the Union have also sent out reliable agents to test the accuracy of the reports, and in every instance they have been fully confirmed. It is understood that, in view of the large amount of gold and silver which will be realized from mining operations, one of the leading monetary establishments of the country will immediately establish a general agency at the mines for the purchase of gold, and for the purpose of dealing in bills of exchange and banking business generally. In every portion of the country the most extensive arrangements are being made for a large emigration.

It will be remembered that upon the discovery of gold in California there was, what was required a considerable outlay and a journey of months, an immense emigration during the first and second years. This emigration was so great that, in order to protect life and property, the people were compelled to organize a government for themselves. It will not be considered extravagant, by the concurrent testimony of all the reports, that the emigration to Pike's Peak will be equal during the present season to the emigration to California for the first two years. Indeed, it may even far exceed it, as high as from one to three hundred thousand. This is not at all improbable when it is remembered that the facilities for travel are being so perfected that, if the weather should by spring to reach the mines in two weeks. The journey to by no means dangerous, but by many is represented to be a most delightful excursion. The feeling at this time pervading the whole country indicates that the people will go in tens of thousands, for "Pike's Peak or the Gold Mines" has in fact become a favorite heading for railroad bills—a small fact, it is true, but still a fact, indicative of the wide spread excitement on the subject. Among this general and irresistible impulse, companies are everywhere being organized. Already mills have been sent out, and printing presses are being packed up with a view of commencing the publication of papers by the first of March. It would not be a matter of surprise, should the excitement of Texas and prospecting season far exceed all our calculations, however extravagant they may appear.

It is, then, a fact beyond all doubt that an immense number of people will emigrate to the mines in the spring, and it is equally certain that they must have a government. They will go from every State in the Union, and they have a most undoubted right to the protection of the General Government. Where the people go, there should government and law go hand in hand. The difficulties attendant upon leaving the organization and governing of Territorial governments have been attributable in a great measure to the neglect of the General Government in the proper temporary government. This was the case with California; and to prevent a repetition of similar difficulties Congress should immediately see to it that a Territorial government is promptly established. Should Congress fail to do this, then as a protection against violence and lawlessness, the people will be compelled to follow the example of California, and institute a government for themselves. It will not do to leave the lives and property of citizens subject to the caprice of a few scores, or a disreputable body of men, who have very little regard for law or its wholesome and sanitary restraints.

The proposed Territory of Jefferson—the name of which I consider to be very happily chosen—will not, it is thought, be a burden to our Government. On the contrary, it is believed that under the fostering care of the parent Government it will be the most productive Territory ever organized. If the anticipations of those who have seen the mountains, and who are familiar with the country, prove to be realized, Jefferson Territory will pour into the States during the coming and succeeding years millions of gold and silver, creating animation, business and prosperity to the trade and business generally. The avenues of business will again be thronged, prosperity will again return, money will abound, and the "good time" will at length have come.

The organization and development in this country will add more to the substantial wealth of the country, more to its stability, more to its glory, than any measure now before Congress. It is a measure fraught with incalculable blessings to the country, and much to the other, will add to the glory of the administration of James Buchanan. There should be no delay in its passage. The people everywhere demand it, and the voice of the people should be obeyed by their representatives.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

LETTER FROM THE DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

WILLIAMS'S, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER: I respectfully submit to the consideration of Congress the following letters in reference to the Territory of Arizona. I hope no stranger authorities could be found throughout the whole country than these gentlemen who have given their testimony upon matters of interest to the people of this new Territory. Gen. Lane, of Oregon, and Col. Jack Hays, of Texas, are all experienced in frontier life. They know what is good, what is worse, and what is the worst condition, which they have seen a deserted Mexican province. To-day it is, in population and wealth, a thousand times better off, needing only the protection of the Government of our mint to make it the most thriving of our new Territories. SYLVESTER MOWRY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 29, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request on yesterday, to furnish you in writing what, in my opinion, was the year ago the population of that portion south of the Territory of New Mexico bordering upon the Rio Grande, and now within the limits of the proposed Territory of Arizona, and also what I believe may now be the population embraced within that region of country, excluding the western portion which should properly be cut off from and attached to California, I take pleasure in informing you that the number of people residing in what is generally known as the Mesilla valley, on both sides of the Rio Grande, could not have been less than seven thousand souls when I last I canvassed that portion of New Mexico for Congress two years ago. I had a good opportunity of judging of the population in it at that time. The vote cast there was about one thousand; but I am free to say that this is no criterion by which to estimate or judge of the amount of population, living there, because there were no more than one-half of the voters who were able to vote in consequence of the great weather at that time. Many, too, were challenged on the ground that they were foreigners, and did not vote. If the weather had permitted it, and a full vote could have been cast, it could not have been less than fifteen or seventeen hundred votes. I have further, since that time much immigration has gone into the country, and I have no doubt but there now are at least twice as many voters in the Mesilla valley, and about eight thousand inhabitants.

As the population on the western portion of the proposed Territory is very scattering, I try to learn. It is my belief, however, that the population west of the Mesilla valley cannot be less than two thousand inhabitants—making, therefore, the whole population of this Territory about ten or eleven thousand inhabitants. It may be even greater than this, when we take into consideration the large and settled condition of the Mexican States bordering on that Territory, the establishment of the mines and mill though it, both of which considerations must annually cause a large increase of population—but also the discovery of gold diggings on the Gila river. These facts establish beyond a controlled death to the settlement of the country.

Such, sir, is briefly my judgment with regard to the population of the Territory of Arizona. You know that I am better able to estimate and estimate the number of inhabitants there; and what I state is no more than an impartial statement of facts, which you are at liberty to make such use of as you may best think.

MIGUEL S. OTERO.

S. MOWRY, Esq., Delegate from Arizona.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1858.

DEAR SIR: In regard to the resources of Arizona, agricultural and otherwise, I have to say that I traveled over that portion of our country in the months of November and December, 1848, by the Rio Mimbres, and down the valley of San Bernardino and San Pedro, to the settlement of Santa Cruz, Tucson, in the Pimo village; found the climate mild, grass good, and many rich, beautiful, fertile spots, capable of producing corn, wheat, rye, oats, and vegetables sufficient for about a large population. In short, I may say that I regard Arizona as an important portion of our country, rich in gold, silver, copper and other valuable minerals, and decidedly the best grazing country on this continent, capable of subsisting millions of cattle without the aid of grass.

Over the route that I traveled, there are no serious difficulties in the good wagon road; the country is rolling, but not mountainous, which you could travel without much difficulty in a buggy at any season of the year. Many streams of pure water are fordable, though in places good water is scarce.

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TERRITORY OF DACOTAH.

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The new Territories of our Union, are filled by voluntary emigration, or peopled by active, enterprising, bold and hardy Northerners, who are following in the footsteps of the Pioneers of the Mississippi Valley, the forts and trappers, who, with the hardships of pioneer life, are willing to undergo

needs the protecting arm of Government while they are open the way to civilization and progress, and too much importance cannot be yielded to a prompt, generous, and safe encouragement of their claims upon Congress.

The proposed Territory of Dacotah is formed of five organized counties on ceded lands, together with a large Indian tract within the limits of the former Territory of Minnesota, and that portion of Nebraska Territory lying north of about latitude 43 degrees, and south of British America. Its boundaries are the Rocky Mountains on the west, Minnesota and Iowa on the east, the British possessions on the north, and Iowa and Nebraska on the south.

Having resided in the Territory since May, 1857, and having during the last summer and fall visited each of the organized counties, and met the citizens in mass meetings, on their farms, in their workshops, and at their homes, where its boundary, as well as other topics in which they were interested, was freely discussed, I am convinced that more than nine-tenths of them will entirely approve the limits designated by the Committee on Territories.

With the Pembina or half-breed settlements of Red River, on lands to which the Indian title has yet has obtained no title, I am not as yet acquainted, and therefore do not include their opinion in the question. Such as my own opinion I know to be entirely correct, however, I believe they will be attained with nine-tenths as proposed.

In the Territorial limits there is no diversity of opinion as to the boundaries defined; but outside individuals, never having been residents of the Territory, interested, perhaps, in schemes of speculation, or ignorant of the wishes of the people of the Territory, have presented a division of boundary into the halls of Congress for the purpose of defeating its organization this session.

A. L. G. FULLER,

Delegate elect from Dacotah.

Letter from the Gold Regions—Arrival at Nacoochee Valley. W. Wynkoop and A. E. Steinberger, Esq.—The Most Reliable Statement.

[From the Lumpkin (Georgia) Democrat, Jan. 27.]

E. W. Wynkoop, Esq., who started from this place in September last, bearing a commission from Governor Denver as Sheriff of Arapahoe county, (the region of the gold diggings,) in company with A. E. Steinberg, formerly of Nebraska, returned to our city on the 23d instant, making the journey through in sixty-six days. We have not been favored by these gentlemen with information with regard to the country, and richness of the gold deposits, which it gives us pleasure to present to our readers.

The existence of the auriferous metal, and the future success of the South Platte gold region, has now become a fixed fact. A company of twenty-five hundred men, who last year required a considerable outlay and a journey of months, an immense emigration during the first and second years. This emigration was so great that, in order to protect life and property, the people were compelled to organize a government for themselves. It will not be considered extravagant, by the concurrent with the facts, to say that the emigration to Pike's Peak will be equal during the present season to the emigration to California for the first two years. Indeed, it may even far exceed it, as high as from one to three hundred thousand. This is not at all improbable when it is remembered that the facilities for travel are being so perfected that, if the weather should by spring to reach the mines in two weeks. The journey to by no means dangerous, but by many is represented to be a most delightful excursion. The feeling at this time pervading the whole country indicates that the people will go in tens of thousands, for "Pike's Peak and the Gold Mines" has in fact become a favorite heading for railroad bills—a small fact, it is true, but still a fact, indicative of the wide spread excitement on the subject. Among this general and irresistible impulse, companies are everywhere being organized. Already mills have been sent out, and printing presses are being packed up with a view of commencing the publication of papers by the first of March. It would not be a matter of surprise, should the excitement of Texas and prospecting season far exceed all our calculations, however extravagant they may appear.

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the 6th of October, in the *Mechanic* and the ship's cutter, and reached Waya on the 8th. Their progress was greatly retarded by light baffling winds and the exceedingly tortuous course of the channels among the islands on the route. The appearance of these islands is described as exceedingly picturesque and charming. They were covered for the most part with the brightest verdure, thickly dotted with villages, with patches of yam and taro, banana and plantain grounds, and groves of cocoanut trees, and comprised picturesque valleys, and coves with shores fringed with bright green foliage, and containing hamlets of detached houses embowered in shade and fruit trees. On the island of Vitl Levu the land there rises from the shore to mountains in the rear, forming a succession of hills and dales, clothed with verdure of different shades of light green, with beautiful valleys, huge boulders, large trees and rocky declivities, while occasionally pretty cascades were seen glimmering through the trees. The land was cultivated in a succession of terraces nearly to the summit of the mountains, and presented a scene of surpassing beauty, with its detached groves and villages, and prolific vegetation. A portion of this island, however, was quite barren, the hillsides being covered with bright yellow cones, boulders, beds of rock and dwarf trees. These were not appearances of cultivation seen along the coast and in the valleys. A remarkable hill of red ochre, and another of white clay were noticed.

Lieut. Caldwell landed at two or three villages on this island, and learned that the natives of Waya were apprised of the expedition, and were ready and waiting to receive it in a determined resistance. At Bo he obtained the services of a grim old chief, Ravata, to act as a passenger at Waya in searching for the villages of the murderers of the Americans, and a man to accompany him, both well acquainted with the paths and people of Waya, arriving, as before stated, on the third day after leaving Levuka.

The island presented an appearance entirely different from what was expected. Instead of being level or gently undulating, with houses scattered along the sea coast, it was very high and mountainous, with steep declivities, rocky precipices, and deep ravines thickly wooded and filled with huge ridges of rock, overhanging cliffs and enormous boulders. Shooting up from the summit of the highest mountain were two conical peaks several hundred feet high, and with an extreme elevation (by measurement) of two thousand feet above the sea; the northern one flanked by a perpendicular mass of rock three hundred feet high and six hundred feet long, with an average breadth of three hundred feet. There were several masses smaller than this, and southward others but little less in extent and light; the whole making a natural amphitheater, in the center of which, at the base of the conical peaks and between them, lay the town of Lomaiti, containing one hundred and twenty-five houses—the largest, most strongly fortified by nature, and the most inaccessible place that had been seen among the islands. The whole scene was wild and beautiful in the extreme.

Anchoring in a snug little harbor, Lieutenant Caldwell at once dispatched a boat with a flag of truce to the village of Yanathaba, (over which the chief exercised jurisdiction by right of conquest,) with a message to be taken by its chief to the chiefs of Lomaiti, demanding the murderers of Bauer and Hosner, and requesting a visit from the chief Dorsalon, with a pledge guaranteeing his safe arrival and departure. The object was to get the murderers, and then indemnity for the property.

Ravata subsequently returned with information that the natives were decidedly hostile, and expressed the opinion that they would resist any demonstration that might be made. Later in the afternoon the chief of Yanathaba came on board, bearing a defiance from the chiefs of Lomaiti, which ran as follows:

"Do you suppose we killed the two white men for nothing? No, we killed them, and we have eaten them. We are great warriors, and we delight in war. We have heard of the Pyallanga; we wish to meet them in battle. We are glad to see the little man-of-war; why did you not bring the large one? Come, Pyallanga; the cows are lighted, our ovens are heated, our spears are sharpened, our clubs are now opened, and if present but little worked, will pay, there is no possible doubt; the most important of which are the Spanish dagger, the high spear thrust, the club of six pounds of my cow leg, and tomorrow it will carry a dead Pyallanga. We have killed all our boys, and to-night we offer them in a great feast to the Evil Spirit; to-morrow we will offer in a great feast to the same spirit the bodies of the white men." These savages acknowledge a great evil spirit, but they never seek him, or do him service. Their bold and insolent bearing was doubtless owing to the strong natural position of their town, situated as it was on the summit of a mountain, sixteen hundred feet high, and approachable only through ravines filled with rocks, chasms and precipices, and a dense growth of forest trees and underwood. Within this fortress the rich earth yielded them all the necessaries of life in abundance.

In addition to all this, they had hitherto defeated all attempts at subjugation, and considered themselves invincible, with their three hundred warriors. They were noted for their ferocity and cruelty, and all the tribes on the route had displayed the most intense satisfaction on learning the object of the expedition.

After the reception of the defiance, preparations were at once begun for capturing and destroying the town, and bringing the inhabitants to its engagement. It was determined to take a Howitzer along, and to follow the upper route to the town, where the Chief Ravata said the gun might be carried. Having arrived at the period of offensive operations, we will let the narrator describe the hazardous and perilous experience of the expedition in his own words:

"All our arrangements were completed during the evening, and at 3 o'clock next morning all hands were called, the men breakfasted, armed and equipped, and at five, just as the day was breaking, the cutter left with the first landing party, consisting of the marines and a party of seamen. The former were ordered to scale the first hill, an exceedingly precipitous ascent of two or three hundred feet, and hold it until joined by the rest of the men; the seamen then were marched to the base of the hill, ready to support the marines, or to assist to drag up the howitzer. As soon as the boat returned with the rest of the men and the howitzer, we all commenced ascending the hill, dragging it to the top.

"We passed several cottages, beautifully situated in picturesque places, opposite which we called a halt, admired the perfect beauty of the scene, quenched our thirst at the river below, buried the dead, and pushed forward. We continued our fatiguing route over exceedingly rough paths, calling frequent halts to relieve the men, and after a march of four hours and thirty minutes of arduous exertion, in a country there is not the scarcity of timber which the Great West is so proverbially wanted, we came in view of the Spanish dagger, the sword of the Pilgrims and Arkansas, is found the finest quality of pine timber, covering an extent of country extending from the mountains south of the Platte, and from the Rocky Mountains in the form of a crescent for a distance of nearly one hundred miles. The timber is very dense, with stately trees rising to the height of one hundred and twenty feet; this is the Nimrod's paradise of the West. In the dark, solemn depths of the forest we roamed undisturbed by the sight of a human being, but the tracks of the grizzly bear, the cougar, or American tiger, and the fierce wild cat, while thousands of deer, elk and antelope tempt the traveler at every step.

"The mountains are as yet unexplored or prospected; a few have penetrated a short distance after passing through the first range, by winding chasms, until driven back by the snows. The settlers at Cherry Creek can look upon Long's Peak to the north, and Pike's Peak to the south, and behold their majestic forms, the former which wraps their summit in silent gloom. He may look upon the dark mountains between, and behold their wealth, and that wealth may be found in its cavernous depths.

Messrs. Wynkoop and Steinberger, under the guidance of Antonio Jacso, will penetrate through the mountains to Cache Creek, a branch of the Colorado, entering the mountains by way of Cacheta la Poudre, following along the base of the Medicine Bow Mountain, thence up the Medicine Bow River, and through the Medicine ridge, which runs transversely with the main chain of mountains, and which separates the waters of the Platte from those of Grande, Arkansas and Platte. This is supposed to be the best and shortest route, and a full vote could have been cast, it could not have been less than fifteen or seventeen hundred votes. I have further, since that time much immigration has gone into the country, and I have no doubt but there now are at least twice as many voters in the Mesilla valley, and about eight thousand inhabitants.

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10 sq.	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	35 00	50 00
12 sq.	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00
1 col.	20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	100 00
2 col.	30 00	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	80 00	125 00
3 col.	40 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	80 00	100 00	150 00
4 col.	50 00	60 00	75 00	80 00	100 00	125 00	200 00

☞ One square, (nonpareil measure) per annum, $40 00
Twice a week 60 00
☞ Two square, (nonpareil measure) per annum, 60 00
Twice a week 80 00
☞ All advertisements charged to be kept in regular order, CHANGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on Monday, on advance over stated rates.
☞ Advertisements charged to be displayed, or set in large type, charged double rates.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for composing space over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of paper.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Rents, Removals, Co-Partnership Notices, Notwithstanding.
☞ TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper to the special contract.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.
☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal Offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.
☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.
☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news, but obituaries, tributes of respect, resolutions of societies, as other advertisements.
☞ All Legal and Transient Advertisements will be charged by the insertion.
☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 50 cents per line.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Dental Cards.

B. HOWCOTT, DENTIST.

SUCCESSOR TO DR. S. HOWCOTT.

All dental operations performed at the shortest notice, and guaranteed. Office on Main street, opposite the Old Post Office. f14-dly

DR. S. SNEED & HORNE, Memphis, Tenn.

Office—Second door south of Post Office, opposite Well's Hotel. f14-dly

Drs. Bryson & Crowell, DENTISTS, 217 MAIN street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Memphis, Tennessee. apl6-1y

N. W. SNEED. ..... A. HORNE.

DR. SNEED & HORNE, DENTISTS, Memphis, Tenn.

Office—Second door south of Post Office, opposite Well's Hotel. Extracting on Contract. Teeth inserted on Chemical principle, which will be sealed and clean. f14-dly

Dentistry.

DR. F. C. COLE, late of the firm of Brown & Cole, Dentists, Cincinnati, Ohio, has resumed the practice of the art of Dentistry. Teeth inserted on the most approved plan, and have a new and valuable improvement in artificial gums, which cannot be surpassed in durability, elasticity and strength. Office on Main street, in Prescott's New Row, adjoining, rear of the Gazette Office. ad31-dawly

DR. G. W. ACREE, Dentist

Court Street, opposite A. T. Wells & Bro.

All operations performed with the best of possible pain and in the most skillful manner. Artificial teeth inserted on gold, silver, or rubber plates, and warranted to give satisfaction. Artificial teeth inserted upon more natural principles than any other dentist in the city, and at prices as low as any dentist. ap26

PIANOS.

JUST received from the sole agent for the celebrated firm of Hazelton & Bro., and Albert Weber, of New York, a fine assortment of PIANOS, all of which we will sell at the manufacturers' prices, and warrant for five years. Call and examine before purchasing. GREENFORD, CARPE & CO.

NOTICE IN ADMIRALTY.

A. L. PRESTON, Clerk of the District Court of the United States in Admiralty sitting for the District of Tennessee, hereby gives notice that I have seized the name, tackle, etc., of the Steamer of the Court of the United States in Admiralty sitting, and that there remain in my hands for sale, unless claimed and proved to be the property of the Steamer, the following articles, viz: 1 small boat, 1 set of Steamer's colors, 1 set of Steamer's colors, 1 set of Steamer's colors