Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY, : : : : FEBRUARY 13, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

Our Outside.

FIRST PAGE.—"Albert Pike's Wife!" "Miscellaneous Paragraphs!" "Food Cure!" "Sparrows on England!" "Christian Wars!" "Gen. Israel Putnam at Bunker Hill—Presentation of his Sword to the Historical Society!"

FOURTH PAGE.—"Poetry, "selections from Norma Maurice, an American Drama!" "Self Reliance!" "Calhoun against the World—The Fastest Race ever Run!" &c."

INSPECTION DISTRICT.

Hon. WM. T. AVERY has addressed a letter to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, in which he sets forth the commerce and tonnage of Memphis in such a striking light, as to compel the conclusion that it is the duty of Congress to establish an Inspection District here, with a Board of Steamboat Inspectors. In this connection, Mr. AVERY has exhibited a degree of zeal and energy, for the interests of his immediate constituents, that is worthy of the highest praise. The inconvenience attached to the present arrangements is most apparent to all who are acquainted with the statistics of this port. Mr. AVERY has done all that is in the power of one man, to call the attention of Congress to the disadvantages under which we labor, and if action is not taken at the present session, it is not attributable to any want of foresight or industry on his part.

He has labored with zeal, assiduity and tact to secure to us our just advantages; and if he is not successful at the present session, the result of his labors will be success at an early day in the next session.

The following is the concluding portion of his letter to the Committee on Commerce:

The Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville, Evansville, Cairo, Tennessee river, Pittsburg, and all the boats on the Upper Mississippi river that run to New Orleans, invariably stop at Memphis on their downward and upward trips, making upward of three thousand arrivals and departures annually at Memphis, exclusive of the regular packets above named.

A great many of the regular packets enumerated in the foregoing schedule lay up at Memphis every summer, besides others which lay up not in the regular trade.

I think, sir, that the above, although by no means a full and perfect schedule of the amount of business of this character transacted at the port of Memphis, is sufficient to satisfy any one of the great necessity of an inspection district at the city of Memphis.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

W. T. AVERY.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE.

THE TARIFF.

There seems to be no probability of any modification of the tariff at the present session of Congress. The Democracy in Congress of the South and West, have planted themselves impregnably against any adjustment which can be construed into a return to the old system of protective duties, and there they will fight until the last hour of the session—after that making their contest before the people. They will undoubtedly be sustained by their constituents, whose education, sense of justice and interests alike inculcate opposition to the principle of levying burdens upon the people for the support of one branch of industry to the detriment of others. It is believed that no more revenue is needed for the ordinary expenses of Government than can be raised from the present tariff. But if it should become necessary to increase the tariff, it will be done strictly upon revenue principles, without ingrafting upon it the odious principle of protection. Inflexibly and firmly will this position be maintained by the Democracy of the South, and we believe of the West too.

The Other Side—The Revelations of Mr. Sherman's Naval Committee.

The Republican letter-writers and telegraphic reporters, from the first days later Mexican advices; to the 28th overland from Vera Cruz. They are important. The church-military party has been relieved to power again, Zuloaga succeeds Robles has been reousted from his command of the army of the district; Salas appointed in his place; and Miramon, at the head of one thousand cavalry, is giving laws in the capital. This important news, with other equally interesting, is furnished us by our correspondent of Mitchell, who always the advantage of receiving the latest and most reliable intelligence from the interior:

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Appeal.]

MONTEREY, (Mexico), February 1, 1859.—The latest news from Mexico is of interest; Gen. Miramon returned to the city of Mexico about the 20th ult., with an escort of 1,000 cavalry; disapproved of the action of the Robles Dictatorship, and put Gen. Salas at the head of the army, and recognized Zulozaga as President. Of course Zulozaga is President of Mexico, he may retire very shortly without disgrace, and what the game will be thereafter God only knows. It is reported that Miramon intends marching against Vera Cruz with a strong force.

The liberals are concentrating their forces, and if centred at one point, they will have about 9,000 men, but only about half of them are armed. It is hoped that a great battle will be fought and decide the fate of either one or the other party. However, with present data, it is almost impossible to draw a conclusion.

By this arrival also we have files of Mexican papers to the 27th, several days letter than those brought by the Tennessee. A letter from Tampa, under date of January 23, announces the complete rout of Negrete's army by Carvajal. The engagement took place at Tepeyahualco. It seems to have been a surprise, and the general-in-chief was not present. On hearing of the defeat, he hastened with the small force he then had with him to the rescue, but it was too late, and he immediately returned to his "hidding place," Potosi. The same letter says the reactionary army suffered daily from desertions, while the people were everywhere rushing to the standard of the liberals. This news is furnished by the Vera Cruz *Progreso*.

On the other hand, the *Diario de Avisos*, a reactionary paper of the capital, admits the already advance of Carvajal. At Apam he had taken twenty-two prisoners, among them the administrator of the hacienda. Proceedings, "Facundo Cueto. "Those who had money were set at liberty; those who had none are still in prison."

The liberal army of this side had also occupied the town of Acatlan, under Gen. Rodriguez. There was, however, no engagements, as the reactionary General Gevito fled on his approach.

Nothing further had been received at Vera Cruz from the seige of San Luis Potosi.

From the other side, via the Capital, this sums up the news: Gen. Moreno still held Colima in the name of Miramon. His force consisted of two battalions, numbering in all two thousand five hundred men. Col. Joaquin Miramon, brother of the President, was, at last accounts, in Zacatecas with five hundred men. He was hunting down the bands of Gen. Leon. Gen. Perez Gomez was left in command at Guadalajara. Gens. Lizvaga and Ordonez were left by Miramon, with their divisions, at Guajuato and at Queretaro. At the latter city several arrests had been made by Gen. Mejia, commanding the vanguard of the Federal army. Gen. Miramon's journey to the capital was made in a leisurely manner, and numerous officers and politicians went out to various points to meet him and render homage to the star of the day.

TEXAS ITEMS.

We have Galveston dates of the 5th inst. The *News* of that day contains nothing of local importance that is new.

The Dallas *Herald* states on good authority:

The Lower Reserve Indians killed in December last, in Brown county, by citizens of Erath, some five or six miles below the Reserve, were there by permission of Major Van Dorn, herding their horses, in order to better them so as to undergo the fatigues of an active campaign against the wild tribes in the spring, under the major. The man killed had been among his people for some days, and had collected all his scattered property, and had done good service.

The Mattagorda *Gazette* says:

An individual by the name of David Ridge, made his appearance there a few days ago, exhibiting a lithographic map of the Lone Star State, purporting to have been located on the waters of Caney, in that county, for a Jacob Bellis, in 1841, signed David G. Burnett, President, and Thos. Wm. Ward, Commissioner-General Land Office. The possessor of the potent says he purchased it of Willis—who is a resident of Angelina county, at Baton Rogue, for six thousand dollars in cash. As there is no record of location or surveys of the land, it is claimed by the country—to fix every foot of land on Caney being been taken up twelve years before the date of Willis' grant—Mr. Ridge has been egregiously sold.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 4th inst. says:

The whole country between Austin, and the ground off over the State is thoroughly saturated, thus preparing it admirably for the planting of the new crop.

Emigration is still pouring into the State by every avenue. We have been pleased to meet lately several gentlemen of means who are going into the sheep raising business in Western Texas. This business promises to fast becoming a leading interest of Western Texas, and but a year or two can elapse before wool will become one of the staple products of our Empire State.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

The subjoined resolutions have been offered in the Senate by Gen. Gains of Chickasaw county, Arkansas: Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, [the House of Representatives concurring,] That the consent of the Congress of the United States be and is hereby respectfully asked that the State of Arkansas shall enter into any compact or agreement that she chooses to make with the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, relative to the making of cut-offs on the Mississippi river, from much to the relief of Cairo, in the State of Illinois, with the view of reclaiming the swamp and overflowed lands in the valley of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives requested, to carry out the views of this General Assembly as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

☞ The following card of Col. P. C. Richardson we have received, with a request that we publish, inasmuch as we have published the other cards of the parties:

A CARD.

LEXINGTON, January 29.

EDITORS SUN: Col. V. W. Fordham has given above a true history of what occurred at Memphis, and on the opposite side of the river, relative to the difficulty between R. H. Purdom and himself.

In reply to the card of R. H. Purdom, which appeared in your paper of the 22d inst., I have only to say that he has misconstrued the plain meaning of my letter of the 18th inst., which I shall not undertake at this time to explain. I shall content myself by stating that Purdom knew, when he made the card, that his cowardly conduct at Memphis, in ingloriously flying from the *field*, with the loud *cheers* of more than five hundred persons "for Thompson" ringing in his ears, had placed him beyond the pale of a gentleman, and that I was committed not to notice him, having, with hundreds of others of Memphis, declared that he had disgraced himself, and that he ought to be *hoofed* and *spit* upon by every man who claimed to be a gentleman.

While I entertain the utmost *contempt* for the little creature, I cannot repress some feeling of pity for him, nor withhold some wholesome advice. Go home, Purdom, and behave yourself. Don't try to create a false character for fighting, when you know you are a *coward* at heart, and never will fight when you can skulk out of it. Don't attempt another gentleman and then have him arrested! Keep away from bad houses and drinking shops, Bob; for you know that you were drunk from the time you left Jackson until you returned from Memphis. For heaven's sake don't show your face there again! The people of Memphis regard you as a disgraced man, and if you should change your course of conduct, Bob, and cease trying to impose yourself upon the community as a fighting man! Keep to your Printing office, and endeavor to make an honest living! You are at present a very trifling boy, Bob, and I am afraid the people of Jackson have found you out.

I am, very respectfully,

P. C. RICHARDSON.

The papers that may have published Purdom's card will please copy, and oblige

P. C. R.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The following are the United States Senators elected to serve six years from the 4th of March next:

Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, re-elected. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, vice Allen. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, vice Bell, whose term expires with Buchanan. Re-elected. Clement C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama, re-elected. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware, vice Bates. James Chesnut, of South Carolina, vice Evans, and the Democrats of Maine, vice Fessenden, re-elected. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, re-elected. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, re-elected. J. W. Jones, of Iowa, vice Jones. George Jones Bragg, of North Carolina, vice Biggs. W. K. Sebastian, of Arkansas, re-elected. Kinsley S. Bingham, of Michigan, vice Stuart. L. W. Powell, of Kentucky, vice Thompson. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, re-elected. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, re-elected. J. W. Hemphill, of Texas, vice Houston. J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, re-elected.

Senators are yet to be chosen in place of Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, and Gen. Shields, of Minnesota.

☞ The *Avalanche* says the APPEAL "turns up its aristocratic nose, in lordly disdain, at the end of the controversy, as it was confidently hoped, but a day or two ago, we had done.

We are not apprised of the grounds upon which the friends of the old company have acted, in unanimously repudiating the action of the committee, and refusing to pay the money. There was no want of means. They had with them much more than twice the amount of the installment demanded on the award. It is, therefore, perfectly evident that they had grounds for disturbing the acts of the committee, and that they were convinced that the payment of the money would not secure them their just rights, under the agreement of October last.

This much, we may say, with confidence, in anticipation of the explanation we expect from the delegation to Marshall.

The award of the committee was for $148,564 40, as for the amount of claims against the company. Of this, the first installment under the agreement would be the sum of $49,661 80.

These were the uncontested claims—so says the *Flag Extra*. But there were left over, reserved for future examination, a further amount of $181,627 01—making a total set up against the company of $330,021 41.

We expect to have, within a day or two, a full narrative of these proceedings at Marshall. They have given a shock of disappointment here, when we had hoped for a better result; but in any event, we trust that none of the just rights of the much-abused stockholders here will be lost for want of promptness in maintaining them."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Restoration of Zuloaga to Power—Robles Displaced by Sales—Miramon in the Capital with 1,000 Cavalry—Progress of the War—Threatened Descent on Vera Cruz.

From the New Orleans *Picayune*, 8th.

The Quaker City, arrived yesterday from the Isthmus, brings us five days later Mexican advices; to the 28th overland from Vera Cruz. They are important. The church-military party has been relieved to power again, Zuloaga succeeds Robles has been reousted from his command of the army of the district; Salas appointed in his place; and Miramon, at the head of one thousand cavalry, is giving laws in the capital. This important news, with other equally interesting, is furnished us by our correspondent of Mitchell, who always the advantage of receiving the latest and most reliable intelligence from the interior:

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IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

The subjoined resolutions have been offered in the Senate by Gen. Gains of Chic t county, Arkansas: Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, [the House of Representatives concurring,] That the consent of the Congress of the United States be and is hereby respectfully asked that the State of Arkansas shall enter into any compact or agreement that she chooses to make with the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, relative to the making of cut-offs on the Mississippi river, from much to the relief of Cairo, in the State of Illinois, with the view of reclaiming the swamp and overflowed lands in the valley of the Mississippi.

Resolved. That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives requested, to carry out the views of this General Assembly as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

An Act Concerning the Cairo and Fulton Railroad and Its Branches.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas*, That section six, of an act to amend "An act to aid in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, approved January 14th 1853," approved 26th November, 1856, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the Cairo and Fulton railroad company, and the company of the Little Rock and Fort Smith branches of the Cair and Fulton railroad, be, and they are hereby released from that part and portion of their respective bonds to the State, by which they were required to comply with the said section six of the said act of the 26th November, 1856, and the said bonds shall be, and remain good and valid in all other respects, and all the objects intended to be attained by the execution of the said bonds by the presidents of the respective companies, shall be as fully and effectually accomplished, from and after the passage of this act, as if the said section six had never constituted a part of the said act of the 26th November, 1856, and as fully as if each of said companies had complied with the said section of the said act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Memphis and Little Rock railroad company, having completed the first division of said road in accordance with the requirements of law, that company is hereby released from all restrictions and conditions in reference to the time of the completion thereof—except such as are imposed by the act of Congress.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That every person, who, on the first day of November, 1858, resided on or cultivated any improvement on the land contemplated in the grant made by virtue of the act of Congress, approved February 9, 1853, may purchase from the said Cairo and Fulton Railroad company, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, one hundred and sixty acres, which may include the actual residence or the farm of such person, as he or she chooses to select, by complying with the conditions prescribed by an act passed by the last General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton Road 2" approved January 16, 1855, which act was approved November 26, 1856; and provided further, that until such default mentioned in said act, the owners of such improvements shall be entitled to one and one hundred acres free of rent or charge.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws, and parts of laws contrary to this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved 1st February, 1859.

A true copy from the original on file in my office.

D. B. GREER,
Secretary of State.
Per JAS. F. FAGAN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

California and her Gold Mines.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* thus discourses on the yield of gold in California:

I can never weary of reverting to the rapid progress of this Pacific coast. Few who are not here to watch the progress of events can form any idea of the great improvements constantly going on, and which must eventually make this one of the great emporiums of trade for the world. We are producing about $50,000,000 of pure gold, dug out of mother earth, every twelve months. Our total shipments of gold by the regular semi-monthly steamers amounts, since June, 1849, to $399,093,666? or about four hundred millions. But you must bear in mind that the gold going to New York by the mail steamers is but one-half the product of the whole amount dug. When we consider what goes to India and China, and what is used up in trade and other ways, and the large sums which are carried hence on the persons and in the trunks of those who are unwilling to trust the express companies, and what is buried and in other ways retained in the neighborhood, and will be kept there for years and years to come, it is underrating the amount to add another hundred millions for the ten years. This is not hastily said, but the assertion is made after careful estimates and investigation. You then have the sum total of gold which the youngest sister of the Federal Union has poured into the lap of commerce in the last decade, and it remains for your pen, gentle reader, to write the sum of *half a billion of dollars!* Now, don't you think California is entitled to some consideration at the hands of Government? Have her sisters any reason to be ashamed of her? Isn't she high up in the federal pedigree, if, as seems now-a-days to be the case, wealth makes aristocracy? But while you rub your eyes over this statement, you may prepare in the future for still greater accounts. We have only now commenced to astonish the world. We have only now begun to get machinery and science to bear upon our inexhaustible mountains, where, hitherto, main strength and stolid labor have alone wrested the treasure from the earth. We shall have a State geologist appointed this session of the Legislature, who, with a corps of assistants, will devote years to the scientific investigation of the mining regions, which are found now to extend not alone through the foot-hills of the Sierras, but on and over, down into the great valleys of the east—to Carson's Valley and Walker's River. But I might go on with this subject until I wearied myself and exhausted the patience of your readers. If you can imagine a section of country larger than the three States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, nearly all gold-bearing, from the valleys up to the mountain tops, and yielding more and more every year as it is developed by labor and science, you will then be able to form an opinion, not as to whether, as Beseth periodically says, "the mines have given out," but as to how many generations will have arisen and disappeared before they are exhausted.

A Republican paper is about to be started in Shiocity, by Mr. C. A. Washburn, a brother of the Washburns in Congress. Republicanism has always had its share of veteran men, and Mr. W. has a good high in the ranks as an able expounder and advocate of the party principles.

The Increase of the Army—Northern Mexico.

We have great hopes here of an increase of the army, and that the new regiments destined for the protectorate over Northern Mexico will be raised from among our young adventurous population. We have, perhaps, as many old users to settle with Mexico as any other State in the Union. The "thick man of the New World, i. e., Mexico, is really becoming an object of consideration among his more healthy neighbors. He is so far gone in descriptions that he cant take care of his worldly affairs, protect his subjects or insure decisions in his household. His unruly children are fighting among themselves, insulting his neighbors, and getting the unfortunate invalid into hot water all around. His kind friends in Europe are deliberating upon their duty to send him a nurse, appoint an executor to his efforts, and constitute themselves his assigns. Now the question for our Government is, shall we not, as Mexico's next door neighbor, walk in and take charge of the poor cripple before England, France or Spain step in, seize his crutches, knock him on the head, and use at themselves in his dominions. When a man is no longer able to take care of himself, it is the Christian duty of his neighbors to aid and comfort him. When he is incapable, from a procecuting *de lunatico inquirendo* relieves him of the trouble of managing his affairs, and keeps him from damaging himself or his neighbors by his insane antics. To this condition of hold Mexico has been reduced; torn by intestine feuds, life and property insecure, its energies and resources wasted, its blood idiotically resulting foreign powers and accumulating a heavy reckoning against the hapless nation. Mexico is not only a sick, but an insane nation, that, for its good and the protection of others, must be taken care of. It is the duty as well as the policy of the United States to perform this delicate task—to carry out the Monroe doctrine—the exclusion of European influence from this continent, and to assert the doctrine of manifest destiny. I am aware that in this excursive essay on Mexico I have wandered from these exclusively California topics to which, perhaps, a new correspondent should confine himself, but I have an idea that you in New Orleans do not widely differ from us in California on this Mexican question.

From Havana.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 8th, says:

By the *Black Warrior*, we have files of Havana papers to the 3d instant. The political news principally concerns the great question of the day, the purchase of the Island, the discussion of which was vigorously renewed on the 20th. The occasion was the receipt of the debate in the Spanish Chambers, on the 4th, and the recent report of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate; hot water and cold, almost at the same moment. The first is published in full, to the great gratification of our Island neighbors; the latter only in a brief abstract, and accompanied with tirades of its positions and argument. The old charge of lawlessness and territorial capacity are also again renewed with considerable bitterness against us, and the assurance reiterated that the island can never be alienated from the Spanish dominions; moreover, that any further procedure in the matter of its purchase, or purchase, can only be considered as a national insult.

There has been a general cessation of the rains in the principal sugar districts of the island, and planters had again entered upon the work of grinding with vigor. The new crop had also begun to come in, both at Havana and Matanzas, in greater abundance, giving that advantage to buyers who were not slow to act upon it. The planters, on the other hand, stood firm, and between the two nothing was doing either in town or country. We notice only one contract of importance, made during the week, that of the plantations "Serafina" and "Luisa," mousonade sugars, at 8 reals the arroba, on which also considerable advances were made, but what amount is not stated. The crop of the first mentioned estate is to be delivered in Havana; that of the other in Matanzas.

FRECOCITY.—The New Haven *News* says:

"A little child of this city was holding a very animated conversation with one of about his own years a few days since. A portion of his words overheard, and it appeared to be a dispute as to what their 'mothers could do.' After naming over various meritorious acts of which their mothers were capable, the one in question put an end to the dispute by exclaiming, 'Well, there's one thing my mother can do that yours can't—my mother can take every one of her teeth out at once!'"

PROFESSOR MORSE.—We learn from the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 2d inst., that the Queen of Spain has invested Professor Morse with the Royal American Order of Isabella Catholic, the insignia of which have been sent to him. Professor Morse is now in Puerto Rico, on a visit to his daughter, who is married to a rich proprietor of that island. The Governor of Puerto Rico, we learn by private advices, has granted him a concession to establish telegraph lines throughout the island. He is also associated in the new enterprise for laying a submarine telegraph between Cadiz and Cuba.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.—The bookstores of Boston were closed of two o'clock on the afternoon of the day of Mr. Prescott's funeral, which took place at Chauncey Street Church, Rev. Mr. Ellis officiating, and was attended by the Fellows of Harvard College, Massachusetts Historical Society, a large delegation of book publishers, Gov. Banks and many members of the Legislature, both branches having adjourned at an early hour to attend the services.

SOLDIERS ON LIFE TOP.—In Quebec a few days ago, the Sheffield regiment turned out in full force upon the St. Lawrence, and performed all the light infantry evolutions consequent on the corps acting as skirmishers thrown out to cover the advance of a brigade across the frozen surface of the river. The effect is described as very picturesque.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 9.

The rumored difficulty between Messrs. Sickles and Butterworth is entirely unfounded. There has been no interruption whatever to their friendly relations.

The Secretary of the Treasury asks for power to be given him to discontinue, from time to time, such lighthouses as may become useless by reason of the mutations of commerce or otherwise, and to restrict the creation of new lights to such as shall be reported favorably by the Lighthouse Board.

The drafts paid and drafts issued during last week at the Treasury, amounted to nearly $5,000,000.

The report is credited that Gen. Denver will shortly resign the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the view of returning to California.

The Central National Botts Committee has resolved to withhold the publication of their address to the people, until Mr. Botts shall have delivered his speech, on the 23d inst., in New York.

The Arizonia, Mexican and Central American Association are now chartering vessels to take out emigrants under the direction of Gen. Henningsen.

WASHINGTON, February 10.

The third meeting of the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives was held at the Capitol last night—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, occupying the chair, and Messrs. Jenkins, of Virginia, and Pendleton, of Ohio, acting as Secretaries.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, introduced a series of resolutions to the following effect: That the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by an extension of the law authorizing the issue and re-issue of Treasury notes fifty cents per acre, one hundred and sixty acres, which may include the actual residence or the farm of such person, as he or she chooses to select, by complying with the conditions prescribed by an act passed by the last General Assembly of this State, entitled "An act to amend an act to aid in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton Road 2" approved January 16, 1855, which act was approved November 26, 1856; and provided further, that until such default mentioned in said act, the owners of such improvements shall be entitled to one and one hundred acres free of rent or charge.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws, and parts of laws contrary to this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved 1st February, 1859.

A true copy from the original on file in my office.

D. B. GREER,
Secretary of State.
Per JAS. F. FAGAN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

California and her Gold Mines.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* thus discourses on the yield of gold in California:

I can never weary of reverting to the rapid progress of this Pacific coast. Few who are not here to watch the progress of events can form any idea of the great improvements constantly going on, and which must eventually make this one of the great emporiums of trade for the world. We are producing about $50,000,000 of pure gold, dug out of mother earth, every twelve months. Our total shipments of gold by the regular semi-monthly steamers amounts, since June, 1849, to $399,093,666? or about four hundred millions. But you must bear in mind that the gold going to New York by the mail steamers is but one-half the product of the whole amount dug. When we consider what goes to India and China, and what is used up in trade and other ways, and the large sums which are carried hence on the persons and in the trunks of those who are unwilling to trust the express companies, and what is buried and in other ways retained in the neighborhood, and will be kept there for years and years to come, it is underrating the amount to add another hundred millions for the ten years. This is not hastily said, but the assertion is made after careful estimates and investigation. You then have the sum total of gold which the youngest sister of the Federal Union has poured into the lap of commerce in the last decade, and it remains for your pen, gentle reader, to write the sum of *half a billion of dollars!* Now, don't you think California is entitled to some consideration at the hands of Government? Have her sisters any reason to be ashamed of her? Isn't she high up in the federal pedigree, if, as seems now-a-days to be the case, wealth makes aristocracy? But while you rub your eyes over this statement, you may prepare in the future for still greater accounts. We have only now commenced to astonish the world. We have only now begun to get machinery and science to bear upon our inexhaustible mountains, where, hitherto, main strength and stolid labor have alone wrested the treasure from the earth. We shall have a State geologist appointed this session of the Legislature, who, with a corps of assistants, will devote years to the scientific investigation of the mining regions, which are found now to extend not alone through the foot-hills of the Sierras, but on and over, down into the great valleys of the east—to Carson's Valley and Walker's River. But I might go on with this subject until I wearied myself and exhausted the patience of your readers. If you can imagine a section of country larger than the three States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, nearly all gold-bearing, from the valleys up to the mountain tops, and yielding more and more every year as it is developed by labor and science, you will then be able to form an opinion, not as to whether, as Beseth periodically says, "the mines have given out," but as to how many generations will have arisen and disappeared before they are exhausted.

A Republican paper is about to be started in Shiocity, by Mr. C. A. Washburn, a brother of the Washburns in Congress. Republicanism has always had its share of veteran men, and Mr. W. has a good high in the ranks as an able expounder and advocate of the party principles.

The Increase of the Army—Northern Mexico.

We have great hopes here of an increase of the army, and that the new regiments destined for the protectorate over Northern Mexico will be raised from among our young adventurous population. We have, perhaps, as many old users to settle with Mexico as any other State in the Union. The "thick man of the New World, i. e., Mexico, is really becoming an object of consideration among his more healthy neighbors. He is so far gone in descriptions that he cant take care of his worldly affairs, protect his subjects or insure decisions in his household. His unruly children are fighting among themselves, insulting his neighbors, and getting the unfortunate invalid into hot water all around. His kind friends in Europe are deliberating upon their duty to send him a nurse, appoint an executor to his efforts, and constitute themselves his assigns. Now the question for our Government is, shall we not, as Mexico's next door neighbor, walk in and take charge of the poor cripple before England, France or Spain step in, seize his crutches, knock him on the head, and use at themselves in his dominions. When a man is no longer able to take care of himself, it is the Christian duty of his neighbors to aid and comfort him. When he is incapable, from a procecuting *de lunatico inquirendo* relieves him of the trouble of managing his affairs, and keeps him from damaging himself or his neighbors by his insane antics. To this condition hold Mexico has been reduced; torn by intestine feuds, life and property insecure, its energies and resources wasted, its blood idiotically resulting foreign powers and accumulating a heavy reckoning against the hapless nation. Mexico is not only a sick, but an insane nation, that, for its good and the protection of others, must be taken care of. It is the duty as well as the policy of the United States to perform this delicate task—to carry out the Monroe doctrine—the exclusion of European influence from this continent, and to assert the doctrine of manifest destiny. I am aware that in this excursive essay on Mexico I have wandered from these exclusively California topics to which, perhaps, a new correspondent should confine himself, but I have an idea that you in New Orleans do not widely differ from us in California on this Mexican question.

From Havana.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 8th, says:

By the *Black Warrior*, we have files of Havana papers to the 3d instant. The political news principally concerns the great question of the day, the purchase of the Island, the discussion of which was vigorously renewed on the 20th. The occasion was the receipt of the debate in the Spanish Chambers, on the 4th, and the recent report of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate; hot water and cold, almost at the same moment. The first is published in full, to the great gratification of our Island neighbors; the latter only in a brief abstract, and accompanied with tirades of its positions and argument. The old charge of lawlessness and territorial capacity are also again renewed with considerable bitterness against us, and the assurance reiterated that the island can never be alienated from the Spanish dominions; moreover, that any further procedure in the matter of its purchase, or purchase, can only be considered as a national insult.

There has been a general cessation of the rains in the principal sugar districts of the island, and planters had again entered upon the work of grinding with vigor. The new crop had also begun to come in, both at Havana and Matanzas, in greater abundance, giving that advantage to buyers who were not slow to act upon it. The planters, on the other hand, stood firm, and between the two nothing was doing either in town or country. We notice only one contract of importance, made during the week, that of the plantations "Serafina" and "Luisa," mousonade sugars, at 8 reals the arroba, on which also considerable advances were made, but what amount is not stated. The crop of the first mentioned estate is to be delivered in Havana; that of the other in Matanzas.

FRECOCITY.—The New Haven *News* says:

"A little child of this city was holding a very animated conversation with one of about his own years a few days since. A portion of his words overheard, and it appeared to be a dispute as to what their 'mothers could do.' After naming over various meritorious acts of which their mothers were capable, the one in question put an end to the dispute by exclaiming, 'Well, there's one thing my mother can do that yours can't—my mother can take every one of her teeth out at once!'"

PROFESSOR MORSE.—We learn from the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 2d inst., that the Queen of Spain has invested Professor Morse with the Royal American Order of Isabella Catholic, the insignia of which have been sent to him. Professor Morse is now in Puerto Rico, on a visit to his daughter, who is married to a rich proprietor of that island. The Governor of Puerto Rico, we learn by private advices, has granted him a concession to establish telegraph lines throughout the island. He is also associated in the new enterprise for laying a submarine telegraph between Cadiz and Cuba.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.—The bookstores of Boston were closed of two o'clock on the afternoon of the day of Mr. Prescott's funeral, which took place at Chauncey Street Church, Rev. Mr. Ellis officiating, and was attended by the Fellows of Harvard College, Massachusetts Historical Society, a large delegation of book publishers, Gov. Banks and many members of the Legislature, both branches having adjourned at an early hour to attend the services.

SOLDIERS ON LIFE TOP.—In Quebec a few days ago, the Sheffield regiment turned out in full force upon the St. Lawrence, and performed all the light infantry evolutions consequent on the corps acting as skirmishers thrown out to cover the advance of a brigade across the frozen surface of the river. The effect is described as very picturesque.

A SINGULAR RELIGIOUS KINGDOM IN ABYSSINIA.—In the highlands of Ethiopia, Major Harris found a so called Christian kingdom, a national establishment dating from the earliest ages. By this church saints and angels are invoked, the Virgin and St. Michael are made scarcely subordinate deities, a crowded calendar of saints receive honors, and a half year is composed of feasts and festivals. It enjoins also confession to the priest, whose case is dressed by the people as the last calamity, while they confidently rely on the almighty and penance be imposed as an expiation of sin. Its most extraordinary peculiarities are certain usages and ceremonies, either borrowed from the Jews or retained from the Ethiopic faith. Their churches, which generally are small and mean, resemble precisely the Jewish temple; they are divided into three parts; the innermost is the holy of holies, and may be entered by the priest alone. The service is in a dead language, and dancing is one of the ceremonies. They keep in the same manner and with equal strictness, the seventh and the first—the Sabbath of the Jews and the Lord's day of the Christians. They observe the Levitical prohibition as to unclean animals; they wash their cups and platters as a religious duty; they will not eat with the pagan or Moslem, nor taste of fish that has not been taken in the name of the Trinity. They practice circumcision, rigorously imposing it on every pagan convert to Christianity. They allow of concubinage. They are all baptized once a year, commemorative of the baptism of Christ at the Epiphany by a procession to the river, in which men, women and children come in a promiscuous and shameless crowd. Fasts of extraordinary frequency are observed with unexampled strictness—two every week, on wednesday and friday; while, reckoning all the holy days together, one entire half of the year is thus occupied.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

☞ Among the valuable relics treasured up at the ancient and venerable College of William and Mary, (now one hundred and sixty-three year sold,) in Williamsburg, Virginia, is a Book of Minutes. Among the minutes made for the government of the students of this college in 1742, was a law forbidding