Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

FIRST PAGE.—The Asia's Mails—The Italians Prepared to Revolt—The Feeling on the Continent; A Word about Cotton; The Right of search revived by the British—Destruction of an American Vessel—Serious Affray; Circulars—Titles to Public Lands.

FOURTH PAGE.—Party Organization; What our Army is doing in Utah; The Overflows of the Mississippi.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Our attention has been directed to the fact, that in the pamphlet copy of Senator Johnson's speech, and also in the report of it in the Congressional Globe, there is a correction made, which some of our friends regard as material, and to which we, therefore, in justice to him, call attention. The report which we used in printing the speech was that of the *Daily Globe*, and we suppose that the correction is Governor Johnson's own. The following is the corrected extract:

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, go there without representing anybody. *Little meetings, irresponsible caucuses get together, and appoint delegates to go to the conventions.* 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 at home, 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.

In the sentence following that which we have italicised, and in the report from which we copied, Governor JOHNSON is made to say, that these conventions are composed of men, most of whom are generally *without standing at home.* We are glad that Governor JOHNSON did not go to the extent that he was reported, though we cannot see that it materially alters the spirit of his remarks, or abates anything of the arguments used by him against the convention system.

It gives us pleasure, however, to make this, or any other correction that may modify the tendency of his remarks, or in any way to do justice to him. We regretted the necessity which impelled us to comment upon his speech, and nothing but a sense of duty to the party, which it is our desire to serve, could have influenced us to indulge in strictures that may have borne the appearance of unkindness.

☞ We can assure our neighbor of the ARGUS that as much as we deprecate their impudent and assault upon a prominent leader of the party, we could not be induced, under any circumstances, to misrepresent them. When the APPEAL said "without the Democratic party ANDREW JOHNSON would now be toiling like the masses of his fellow-citizens in private occupations," we understood it as alluding to his original occupation, as sitting cross-legged and plying a tailor's goose and needle; when the APPEAL talked of "Senator JOHNSON's ascending to the giddy height of eminence," of course, we understand it as intimating that he was of humble "origin;" and when the APPEAL called Senator JOHNSON to "beware, lest he find it necessary to descend to the level of the people again," of course, we could not regard such language otherwise than as a sneer.—*Jealousy.*

☞ We submit that the inference of the *Avalanche*, from the language quoted, is overstrained and far-fetched. The most captious critic, we think, cannot fairly find a "sneer" at Governor JOHNSON's calling or origin in anything that we said. We are in the habit of judging men by their individual merits, and not by their occupations, origin or connections, be they high or low, and we see no special reason for making an exception in Governor JOHNSON's case. That he has plied "a tailor's goose and needle" neither adds to nor detracts from his merit, in our judgment.

But if the *Avalanche* induces from no remote an allusion to the Senator's trade "a sneer," what shall we say (judging by the same standard) of the following language, applied by the *Avalanche* to Gov. JOHNSON?

"ANDREW JOHNSON, says the *Avalanche*, begin he sits down to pare his toe nails, throws the refuse here more Democracy than is contained in the bodies of the miserable creatures who are with him in Washington.

And again: "God Almighty made ANDREW JOHNSON a politician, and he sits down as a stump, there to talk and speak and preach, and to be a people's man."

And, in another place, the *Avalanche* says that we have forfeited the respect and confidence of the Democratic party "by assaults upon the cherished idols of the party."

Now, it is very clear, if, because we spoke of Senator JOHNSON following the private occupations of life, and being reduced to the level of the people, etc., we are to be charged with "turning up our lowly nose at his origin," then we can almost venture to prove that our neighbor is an idolater, from the extracts above quoted. And the *Avalanche* must either adopt the conclusion, or it must abandon its mode of reasoning. We know that the *Avalanche* would much prefer to give up the parings of our Senator's toe nails, or erase its beautiful figure about the Almighty creating him and placing him on a stump, than to be set down as a man or an idol worshiper. Therefore we shall not press this point further than to say, that it was this "toe nail" argument which "vanquished" us, together with the sublime account given in the *Genesis* of our neighbor of the creation of ANDREW JOHNSON.

MR. PRESCOTT'S SUCCESSOR.—Prescott's History of Phillip the Second, of which three volumes have appeared, will be completed by Mr. Kirk, his amanuensis, to whom the blind historian thus expresses his obligations in the preface to the first volume of the work:

In the earlier part of this preface I have made the acknowledgment due for assistance I have received in the collection of my materials; and I must not now conclude without recording my obligations of another kind to two of my personal friends—Mr. Charles Folsom, the learned librarian of the Boston Athenæum, who has repeated the good offices he had before rendered me in revising my manuscript for the press, and Mr. John Foster Kirk, whose familiarity with the history and language of modern Europe has greatly aided me in the execution of my researches, while his sagacious criticism has done me no less service in the preparation of these volumes.

☞ We unintentionally omitted to notice, last week, that the Columbus *Crescent*, edited by Capt. Elliott with ability and energy, has taken a bold, decided stand with the Democracy.

The *Crescent* heretofore has been Whig in its tendencies, but not ultra and uncompromising. It is with much pleasure we extend the right hand of fellowship to our neighbor of the *Crescent*, and would say that there is room for all patriotic Whigs in the Democratic church, who are not willing to be denationalized or abolitionized; and we bid them a hearty welcome.

We clip the foregoing from the Hickman (Ky.) *News*. Capt. Elliott has unquestionably taken a step in the right direction," and we predict that his example will be followed by thousands of other Whigs and Americans in the South, who are unwilling to be swallowed up in the vortex of the "general opposition." The Democratic party is the place for them, so long as fanaticism rules the North and the Black Republican party maintains its organization and power in the country.

☞ The Holly Springs *Herald* has the following notice of our immediate Representative in the Congress of the United States. The *Herald* will please accept the thanks of the Tennessee Democracy for the complimentary terms in which it has, on several occasions, spoken of the Hon. W. T. AVERY:

SERMON OF HON. WM. T. AVERY.—On the 25th of January, the talented gentleman whose name heads this article, delivered an able, bold and eloquent speech in the House of Representatives, on "foreign affairs." The people of his district in Tennessee should feel justly proud of their "Dray Boy," for he has made them a true, honest, and faithful Representative.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland California mail, which left San Francisco at noon on Friday, January 21, reached this city Sunday afternoon—twenty-three days and six hours from San Francisco. This arrival brings our California dates down to the 21st ult.—one day later than by the Tehuantepec steamer Quaker City. There is nothing of importance in the news beyond what we have already published.

☞ We learn from the Nashville *Union*, that yesterday (Monday,) the Controller commenced paying out the proceeds of the Banks of Claiborne, Tazewell, Jefferson and Trenton. We mention this for the benefit of persons holding the notes of these banks.

THE PRESIDENCY.—A Washington letter, speaking of Mr. Buchanan, says:

Again and again, on every possible occasion, he disavows with contempt and ridicule his supposed aspirations for a second term of office. "Two old men," he says, "myself and Lewis Cass, if we live so long, will quit the city on the 4th of March, 1861, with much lighter and less hardened hearts than we here with us on coming here."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Congress "in a fog"—Agricultural Colleges—Homestead Bill—Divisions among the Democrats—Pennsylvania Democrats—Bigler's Speech—The Tariff Discussion spread—Democratic Caucus—Retrenchment—Congressional pay and Public Printing—Johnson's Plan—Hon. Jacob Thompson and the Agricultural Committee, etc.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1859.

The action of Congress has not improved, so far as the accomplishment of the public business is concerned, and Congress is now decidedly "in a fog." The appropriation bills are behind hand, and are daily postponed for the purpose of taking up matters of but little importance. This is the plan of the Opposition to force upon the country the necessity of a change in the tariff. As an instance of the temper of the Senate, it may be mentioned that the appropriation bills are postponed, and that body consumed four days in regard to allowing a company of capitalists to construct a railroad on Pennsylvania Avenue in this city, and which was finally defeated.

The bill granting lands to the several States and Territories for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges therein, has passed both houses, and only awaits the signature of the President to make it a law; and the Homestead bill has passed the House, and, from present appearances, will pass the Senate. These measures have been delayed by the Democratic members with a view to cut off as much as possible the revenue derivable from the public lands, and with kindred measures to force their protection doctrines as a necessity upon the country.

The Democrats on the tariff question are very much divided, and a caucus of Democratic Senators was held relative thereto several weeks ago, but nothing definite was proposed as a means to relive the present financial necessities of the Government. On last Saturday a caucus of Democratic members of the House was called, but the attendance was small, and nothing done. The Democrats from Pennsylvania refused to attend the caucus, but held a meeting of their own, in which they defined their position. Their declaration of principles amount to nothing, if, as is generally understood, they declare in private conversation they are "opposed to protection for protection's sake." It is significant. Mr. Bigler followed this up in the Senate on yesterday in a lengthy speech in favor of an increase of the tariff, favoring a judicious combination of ad valorem and specific duties. He said the iron manufacturers would be satisfied with a moderate specific duty, say six dollars on pig metal, twelve dollars on railroad iron, and fourteen or fifteen dollars on rolled and hammered bars. Mr. Bigler's speech was an elaborate, and evidently carefully prepared effort, abounding in statistics. He was replied to today by Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, in an able off-hand argument of great force and power. The ball may now be considered as fairly opened, and unless some definite understanding may be had among the Democrats and the adoption of an understanding on the subject, it will likely last for the balance of the session.

With a view to harmonize the various interests and opinions existing among the Democrats, relative to the present state of affairs, a caucus of the Democratic members of the House has been called for to-night, at the instance of some seventy-five members. This is now regarded as a necessity, inasmuch as if the subject is not disposed of by the present Congress its success will likely cost a tariff more at variance with Democratic notions. It is evident that a restoration of the tariff of 1846 will be generally acceptable to the northern Democrats, and as it was emphatically a Democratic measure, passed by a Democratic Congress and secured the sanction of a Democratic President, who was from the South, the southern members cannot with reason oppose it, in view of the present condition of affairs. It is likely it will be adopted as a compromise, and if so it will be put through at once—it would also, to such extent, the General Appropriation bill. The restoration of the tariff of 1846 will be unpopular in the New England States, at whose interest the tariff of 1857 was passed, for the benefit of their wool growing interest.

Another measure suggested to relieve the Treasury, is retrenchment in the public expenditures. There is no question that there is room for it, but as soon as Congress shall try its hand in that direction, it will end in a spigot affair. The enormous amounts expended for the public printing, are unnecessary and will be dispensed with; are also other items that would save quite a handsome sum in the aggregate to millions, but the reduction of the salaries of Government employees, in many instances' now below the living point, would save but a few thousand dollars. But, strange to say, our Solons are looking to these small matters as the way to perfect a retrenchment, and regard with considerable veneration the large amounts uselessly appropriated for matters that, to say the least of them, if they are not humbugs, could well be dispensed with. It is "lamentable" that, with the present Congress in "no go-ahead way," and it cannot be wondered at that it should consume a whole day in the matter of considering the cutting down of the wages of one laborer at the capital $1 50 to $1 20 per day, and that, too, in an extraordinary fit of retrenchment. This remark might be considered unjust, but a reading of the proceedings of the House on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill will show it to be otherwise. There appears an article in the Washington *Union*, of this morning, upon the subject of the public expenditures and retrenchment, to which we would refer when the editor was certainly in a funny mood. He figures it up, and shows the members how they can retrench over a million of dollars, by acting upon subjects they are supposed to be familiar with—reducing their own salaries—instead of voting such immense sums as is proposed in the Pension and Homestead bills. Upon the same principle—that is to say of knowledge of matters—the aforesaid editor being public printer in fact, could, with quite as much propriety, figure out to honorable members how more than a million might be saved on the public printing. If the franking privilege to members on all packages weighing more than two ounces was abolished, this alone would correct itself in part.

In the Senate on yesterday, after Mr. Bigler's speech on his resolutions, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, submitted, as a substitute therefor, his plan, which is to request the President of the United States to cause the Executive Department to submit estimates of the expenses of the Government for the Thirty-Sixth Congress, upon a basis not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, exclusive of the public debt and interest thereon. When it is remembered that the appropriations are increased over the estimates of the departments, by the action of Congress, this amounts to nothing practicable.

I noticed, in a letter from one of your correspondents, written from this place, a paragraph animadverting on the course of the Secretary of the Interior, for his action relative to calling agriculturists here from various portions of the country, for the benefit of agriculture. I think the fling at the Hon. Jacob Thompson, by the writer in question, was admitted into your columns through an oversight; but be that as it may, the Secretary courts investigation, and in a recent communication to the House, has vindicated the wisdom of his course in this matter and the authority for his action. From that communication, it appears the sum of eighteen hundred dollars has paid for mileage and expenses of persons in attendance here, and his authority for inviting them to confer with the agricultural division of the Patent Office, was found in a law of Congress appropriating money for the purpose of collecting agricultural information, etc., it being left discretionary with the Secretary how such information should be collected. There was a large number of persons here engaged in that meeting, who received not one cent for their services, and the amount reported to Congress, as having been expended in that year, has silenced the bitterness of the States, the cost of which, for the 5th and half-of-6th, has about the Secretary. Wherever Thompson is known—especially where he is as well known as in your section—it was not necessary that his action in this matter should be defended from the charge of improper motive.

Samuel Black has been confirmed as Governor of Nebraska.

It is assumed to-day, that a portion of the Pennsylvania Democratic members will not be present at the caucus to-night, notwithstanding it is understood they all signed the call for the same. J.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1859.

A bill has been recently reported in the Senate by Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, and which was passed to a second reading. The bill proposes to re-organize the collection districts of the United States, and designating the ports of entry and delivery for the same, and regulating the appointment and compensation of the officers of the customs. From the statements contained in the bill, it is shown that the amount expended for compensation for the year ending June 30th, 1858, under existing regulations, is $2,683,222. The expenditures contemplated in the bill proposed, are estimated at $1,920,850, showing the diminution of expenditures to be $762,402. In this amount, the sum of $12,029 is included for compensation to officers and incidental expenses at the following ports of delivery: Pilatka, Florida; Selma and Tuscumbia, Ala.; Columbus, Miss. Shreveport, La.; Hannibal, Mo.; Paducah, Hickman, and Columbus, Ky.; Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; New Albany, Jeffersonville and Madison, Indiana; Alton, Galena, Quincy and Peoria, Ill.; Burlington, Keokuk, and Dubuque, Iowa; which the bill contemplates discontinuing.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Searing, of New York, rose to make a statement to the House, respecting a paragraph published in the New York *Times*, alleging that the paint purchased for the use of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, was used for the purpose of painting his (Mr. Searing's) house.

This charge was denounced by Mr. S. as false, slanderous, and the work of a calumniating scoundrel. He also called the attention of the Chairman on the Special Committee, appointed to investigate similar charges, to examine this charge brought against him. The Chairman of this committee (Mr. Sherman) stated to the House that there was no proof whatever which would credit the newspaper article alluded to; and moreover, he would state, that no information whatever had been given to any one as to the results of the investigations of that committee.

After this statement, the discussion of the bill to admit Oregon as a State into this Union was again resumed. Much time was consumed by each participant in the discussion, in discussing Kansas affairs, and the positions occupied by them upon the Lecompton Constitution. The reason for this course can scarcely be accounted for, unless it is that it is easier to declaim their old stereotype speeches upon Kansas than to invent new ones upon the subject of Oregon. This admission is regarded as certain, since there is a general split among the Republicans and Know Nothings. The thunder is on the Republican side of the house—one giving his fellow partisan a lesson upon his consistency, while another rises to rebuke them all. They appear to be in a disagreeable situation. Like so many snakes in a wash-tub, they are squirming about from one side to another, and it is with difficulty that their actual position can be ascertained; like so many fleas, when a man attempts to put his finger upon them, they are gone. ENOSIS.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

OUT FOR CONGRESS.—N. G. Taylor, Esq., announces himself, in the Knoxville Whig, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Opposition Convention, which is to meet at Greeneville on the 15th inst.

FIRE IN SHELBYVILLE.—A passenger on the down train from Shelbyville, last night, informs us that the residence of Jas. Russ, Esq., editor of the Shelbyville *Expositor*, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.—*Nashville Banner, 11th inst.*

MADISON COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The Democracy of Madison county held a meeting last Monday at Jackson, and after adopting suitable resolutions and appointing delegates to the State Convention, nominated a candidate for the Legislature. E. B. McClanahan, Esq., was unanimously nominated, and accepted the position in a neat and eloquent address, which made a favorable impression. It is thought he will make a vigorous and energetic canvass, with some prospect of success.

DEMOCRACY OF GIBSON.—On the first Monday in March the Democrats of Gibson county held a meeting at Trenton, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, and nominated candidates for the Legislature.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.—E. B. Eddings was convicted by the Circuit Court of Haywood, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. Eddings, it will be remembered, killed Fabens in 1857, and removed his trial to Haywood.

FOR FLOTER.—The *West Tennessee* Whig announces that John McDougall, of Madison county, is a candidate for Floater, to represent the district composed of Madison, Gibson, Carroll and Henry counties.

☞ MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. LAMAR.—The Iuka *Tilegraph* takes decided ground in favor of the re-nomination of the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar for Congress in the first District.

FIRE AT VICKSBURG.—The Vicksburg *Sun* of the 8th inst. gives the account of the fire which occurred in that city by which the residence of Mr. Elias Evans was burned—loss $4,000 to $5,000 including $700 in book bills.

AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—On Saturday night last, a convict attempted to escape from the Penitentiary, but did not succeed, and broke a limb in the bargain. He cell belongs in the upper story, he soon found his way out on the roof, by removing a few bricks. To the roof he suspended a rope, manufactured from the cod-sacks of his cell, and as the poor fellow was in the act of decending, with the bright prospect liberty so near his enjoyment, the rope broke, and he fell to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet.—*Miss. Baptist.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—Our Mississippi exchanges are discussing the time and place for holding their Democratic State Convention. It seems to be understood that Jackson is the most suitable place. The Holly Springs *Herald* suggests May or June as a proper time.

JUDGESHIP ABSENTEE.—The Hon. Hiram Cassity, who was appointed a Judge by Gov. McWillie a few days since, in the Natchez District, in the place of Judge Posy, whose death was announced the other day, has accepted the appointment and will be a candidate before the people for the office at the special election. Mr. Cassity has one of the highest intellects in the State, and stands at the head of his profession as a lawyer.—*Vicksburg Sun.*

CHARGES OF MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—We are informed that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad impose such high and ungenerous tariffs upon iron shipped over their road for the Mississippi Central, that our company is forced to either ship it to Columbus, Ky., or bring it up from New Orleans by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. It is alleged that our iron is charged as much in freight from Memphis to Junction as from Liverpool to New Orleans, and this is done through a petty prejudice for our company. We would be slow to believe that the Memphis and Charleston company were guilty of such ungenerous conduct, but our information comes from such a source as to leave no doubt of its correctness.—*Oxford Mercury.*

The same paper has the following paragraph:

The officers of our railroad have received information of the departure from England of six cargoes of iron for our road. Two of them are over due. Upon the arrival of iron, tracklaying will be immediately resumed, and proceed with the most determined energy until the last rail is laid. Before the close of this year, this great railway will be completed, and our citizens in daily communication with New Orleans and the southern seaboard.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—We learn that on last Sunday a Mr. Miller, at Abbeville, made two attempts to destroy his own life. He first took a powerful dose of laudanum, which was too large to produce death, and then tried to cut his throat with a razor. The razor being very dull, he failed again. His friends then took charge of him and prevented further attempts at self-destruction. We did not learn what caused the man to try to kill himself.

LEVEE ENGINEER.—A writer in the Cochoma *Citizen*, recommends Maj. H. E. Barnes, of Vicksburg, as a proper person for the post of Chief Engineer for the new Levee Board. His qualifications are fully vouched for by several of our Mississippi exchanges.

COMPLETE REPUBLICAN.—This paper will appear next week in an entire new dress. We congratulate the proprietor upon the handsome appearance which will be presented by the *Republican*, and wish him "lots of success."

ADAMS, OF THE COURIER, SUGGESTED FOR GOVERNOR.—A correspondent of the *Free Trader* proposes our old friend, S. R. Adams, Esq., of the Paulding *Clarion*, as the Democratic nominee for Governor. The writer concludes as follows:

Something, say, much, is due to the press. It often makes great men out of small materials. It is petted and caressed during a hard-fought canvass, but seldom remembered afterwards, if I remember, often with ingratitude, and the very men it built up, and pushed into notice become, openly or covertly, hostile to the parents of their fame. If we can anything to the press—and where is the politician who dares deny it?—then we cannot forget Simeon R. Adams, of the *Eastern Clarion*.

MISSISSIPPI COURTS.—The Circuit Court of the Seventh District of Mississippi, composed of the counties of Tippah, Marshall, Lafayette, Panola and DeSoto, will be held as follows:

At Ripley, first Monday in March and September.

At Holly Springs, fourth Monday in March and September.

At Oxford, fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

At Pasola, seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

At Hernando, tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.

Number of days allowed for holding court in each of the above counties, except Marshall, eighteen days; in Marshall, twenty-four days. John W. Thompson, Judge; J. R. Chalmers, District Attorney.

MOKER, THE SCULPTOR.—John Moder, the sculptor, recently visited Natchez with the view of making a bust of the late Gen. Quitman. We find the following in the *Free Trader*:

Since his arrival here, Mr. Moder has been engaged in making a bust of General Quitman, which he never saw, but whose family and friends have succeeded in Mr. M.'s production of such portraits, anthotypes, etc., as have enabled him to produce one of the most natural, life-like and artistic busts we have ever seen. In the course of ten days Mr. M. will have finished General Quitman's bust so that it will be ready for exhibition; and we now prophecy that the bust will be the means of Mr. Moder having fully five years constant employment in his line in our city. The family and friends of many of our citizens will wish to perpetuate in imperishable marble, the living lineaments of loved ones, and Mr. Moder's skill will accomplish what they desire.

ALABAMA NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting will be held at the court house in Huntsville, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of the Madison County Agricultural Association.

ALABAMA PEAR.—Many of the planters of Alabama begin to raise their own pork. In Cherokee a lot of nine was killed, a few days since, which averaged 410 pounds each. The leaf fat taken from one weighed seventy pounds.

These are evidences of the practicability of pork raising at the South, and show that it is only necessary to expand upon home production to raise better pork than is now brought from the Western States.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

A new post office has been established at Cruther's store, in Lowndes county, to be called Center Hill, Wm. R. Crother, postmaster.

MAIL FROM DECATUR TO GUNTERSVILLE. The Decatur *Times* suggests and urges the importance of this route. It says:

Let the Post Office Department pay a remunerating compensation for transporting a tri-weekly mail by steamboat from Decatur down to Guntersville, and the evil complained of will, in a very great degree, be averted. We have a sanguine belief that, if the necessary assurance are made by those immediately interested, they will obtain the object desired, and that the Department will at once issue proposals for carrying the mail three times a week by steamboat from Decatur to Guntersville. More anon.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, February 10.

SENATE.—The Cuban business before the Senate.

Mr. Pugh offered a substitute for Mr. Foot's amendment, to the effect that no payment shall be made under this treaty which involves more than one hundred and fifty millions. There is no affinity between Spain and Cuba except in affinity of blood, which did not prevail in her case in Mexico, in Texas, nor in ours in the revolution.

Mr. Benjamin of La., then spoke in favor of the purchase of Cuba.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, forwarding information respecting the claims of British subjects to equitable rights in Washington and Oregon territories.

The hour of one arriving, the tariff question came upon special order.

Mr. Doolittle said that the American policy rests on the triple foundation—first, that under no circumstances can Cuba be transferred to any other European power; second, that so long as it belongs to Spain we will not seek to wrest it from her; and third, that whenever we can acquire Cuba by the consent of Spain and of the people of the Island, by purchase and cession, we are ready to accept it. He expressed himself free to believe that in the course of time Cuba will be incorporated in the Union, but does not think it has yet come or is near.

Mr. Benjamin obtained the floor, when the Senate at a late hour, adjourned.

SENATE, February 11.—Mr. Yulee, of Florida, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the purpose of providing for the payment to the State of Massachusetts a balance due to her for money expended for the United States during the war of 1812.

After a debate, on motion of John Cochrane, the whole subject was tabled by six majority.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, from the Committee on Territories, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

Mr. Green moved that the question of population, though a safe rule, would not always control his action. He would take into consideration the time and circumstances of the application; but Congress had never yet set the example not to admit a State with less population than was required for a Representative in Congress.

HOUSE, February 10, r. n.—Mr. Keim, of Pennsylvania, made a speech in favor of protection.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, spoke in favor of the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. Abbott, of Maine, opposed the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, repealing the fishing bounties.

Several other speeches were made on various subjects, when the House adjourned.

HOUSE.—Present, Messrs. Clark, of Missouri, said that the regulation of allen suffrage and exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes concerns Oregon alone, and under all circumstances she should be admitted without regard to population.

Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, opposed the admission of Oregon, because of insufficiency of population and because the Suffrage law.

Mr. Cousins, of Massachusetts, being ready to vote for the admission of Kansas with a free State Constitution, was also ready to vote for the admission of Oregon with such a Constitution as her people may adopt.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, rejoiced that the debate had not taken a sectional party turn, but he was opposed to the admission of Oregon on the ground of its insufficiency of population and its alien suffrage.

Mr. Case, Iowa, said that although there were objectional features in the Oregon Constitution, he had made up his mind to vote for the bill, as the best bill that can be done.

Mr. English, of Indiana, gave notice of his intention to offer a substitute for the amendment of his colleague, Mr. Davis, who proposes to repeal the restrictive clause in the compromise bill relative to Kansas.

Mr. English's substitute provides that hereafter no Territories shall be admitted into the Union as a State unless previously authorized, by a census, that it has sufficient population for one representative in Congress.

Mr. Morgan, of Louisiana, advocated the admission of Oregon. He was not surprised to hear Massachusetts and other northern men claiming the power of Congress to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, but it was clearly to the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Hill,) to hear him was advocating a doctrine dangerous to the South.

At 4 o'clock, there being no understanding that none but the Oregon question would be discussed, twenty-odd members, about a dozen women, were left behind, and the galleries were soon nearly deserted.

Mr. Hoard, of New York, made a speech in favor of the bill, and Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, opposed its passage.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, had formerly opposed the admission, exclusively on the ground of insufficiency of population, and this objection now remains.

The House then adjourned.

ISOLATED.—Rev. Baptist W. Noel, of London, in his recent work on the government of India, makes the following singular, and doubtless authentic, statement:

In the Madras Presidency there are now 322 idols and temples, receiving from the government an annual payment of £80,078. In the Bombay Presidency there are 20,589 idols and temples under State patronage, receiving grants to the amount of £30,587 10s; to which must be added the allowance for temple lands—giving a total for the Bombay Presidency of £39,009 6s. In the whole of the company's territories there is annually expended in the support of idolatry, in the servants of the company, the large sum of £171,508 12s.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Rattoe, Mr. A. B. Cryrze, of New Orleans, editor one of the late Gen. Washington's staff, to Miss ANNA NEW AMELIA, youngest daughter of Jas. and Maria Willis, late of Jackson, Miss.

New Advertisements.

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

Proclamation.

$500 REWARD!

ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee: To all whom these presents shall come—Greeting: Whereas, it has been made known to me, that some person or persons unknown, did feloniously, wilfully and atrocious murder on the 31 day of February, 1859, one Mr. Hall, of George Miller, in the Banking House of the Branch Bank of the United States, at Memphis, in the county of Madison, and robbed said Bank of $72,000 in notes and specie.

Now, therefore, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor as aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons for the apprehension of the person or persons who shall be found in the State or Jailer of our county of Madison, in order that justice may be dealt out to them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee to be affixed, at Nashville, on this 12th day of February, A. D., 1859.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor:

J. E. S. BAY, Secretary of State. feb15-2t

J. W. BUTLER, W. J. REVENS.

BUTLER & REVENS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Belleville, Arkansas.

feb15-1y*

Wanted,

BY a practical Accountant and business man, who is well acquainted in the city, a SITUATION. Best of references given if required and security. Address X. box 178 Post Office. feb15

Found.

YESTERDAY morning about daylight, a LADIES MINUTE WATCH, in an envelope. The original can have the same by calling on the subscriber at the Planing Mill of Wrapper & Montgomery, Madison street.

feb15-1t A. WHITFLE

TRADING-BOAT SELLING OUT

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th,

At 10 o'clock,

By G. W. HANNA, Auct'r,

345 MAIN STREET.

Will be sold without reserve, the entire stock of the Trading-Boat,

SALLY ANN!

Consisting of

Groceries, Liquors,

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

ALSO,

100 boxes choice Brandies and Wines,

feb15-1t

Farm for Rent.

THE school farm offers for rent for the ensuing year, is rented.

COTTON FARM,

200 or more acres ready for planting,

Is having been put in the best condition by the occupant who has cultivated it a number of years.

The buildings are all excellent and in good condition. Rent Farm is situated immediately on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, seven miles south of Memphis.

Apply soon to

W. N. RAINES,

Hernando, Miss.

feb13-tiw(w)tf* or to F. LANE & CO., Memphis.

Night School.

SUFFICIENT number of Students be obtained, a Night School will be opened in Prentice's Building in about a week from date.

Thorough instruction will be given in Mathematics, English Grammar and Literature, Book-Keeping, and the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

Persons wishing to join with apply to Rev. Dr. Cheever's Music Store, 290 Main street.

Terms—Five Dollars per term of four weeks, payable weekly in advance.

feb13-1w* T. P. M. DEP. M. for free evenings per week.

TRANSIENT—Five Dollars per term of four weeks, payable weekly in advance. feb13-6w*

Amusements.

CRISP'S GAIETY.

Leasee and Manager ..... W. H. CRISP

Acting Manager and Treasurer ..... M. W. CANNING.

Tuesday Evening, February 15.

Eighth night of the distinguished tragedienne,

MRS. FARREN

of the fascinating comedietta

MISS FANNY FITZ FARREN.

The performances will commence with the popular play of LUCIGNAN, THE BARBARIAN; Perfiensa, Mrs. Farren. To conclude with the fascinating comedietta in two acts, entitled, THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN; Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Farren.

☞ Box Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at 6 quarter to 7. Overture with commences at 20 minutes past 7. Curtain rises at half-past 7 precisely. feb15

Memphis and Hopefield Steam Ferry.

THE undersigned have purchased of the original proprietors the steam ferryboat SASHIMA, and have put her in good order, and have, for a term of years, say, they have to inform the public that they have put on the ferry, yesterday, thoroughly repaired boat, so as to make her both safe and expeditious, and will endeavor to use her in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the public. Attention to the general arrangements, the boat will leave the Arkansas shore promptly every day, daylight excepted, at 7, 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and at 1, 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. Leaving the landing on the Mississippi side will correspond at 7½, 9½ and 11 o'clock A. M., and at 1, 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. We will also keep a SKIFF to go at a moment's notice, and will run at night when the demand for departures and arrivals of the cars on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. For days and after this date, we will charge the usual rates for ferriage. The public may rely on our strict attention and every care in the management of the ferry, for which the proprietors solicit the public patronage.

RICHARDSON & EVERETT.

feb8-1m

OFFICIAL.

An Ordinance requiring Monthly City Financial Statements to be published, etc.

BE it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the City Auditor, to hereafter prepare monthly at the close of each month, and have the same published in some paper in time for publication at least one day before the first regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, a true statement, signed by himself, of the receipts and expenditures of the City Treasurer for the month, and also an approximate estimate of the receipts for the next preceding month, which said statement shall be published and spread on the official journal of the City before the first regular meeting of the Board for that month.

SEC. 2. And be it further ordained, that the City Auditor shall be entitled to receive compensation for the services rendered under this ordinance, the same as for other services, and his bonds on privileges, fees from Revenue's and Criminal Court, from Magistrates, etc., and the fees for the Auditor's office, shall be used to defray the expense of City Police, total of collection office, total expenditure under the same, and the balance shall be applied to contingent expenses and other works, total to Hospital and other charitable, and the balance to the improvement of streets, etc., to be available to us we the general financial condition of the city.

Approved, Memphis, February 5, 1859.

S. D. BAUGH, Mayor.

Attest: E. R. RICHARDS, City Register. feb12-3t

Royal Havana Lottery.

THE next Ordinary Drawing in the Royal Havana Lottery, authorized by the Spanish Government, and by the supervision of the Captain-General of Cuba, will take place at Havana, on

Saturday, March 5th, 1859.

8324,000!

SORTED NUMERO 613 ORDINARIO.

Capital Prize $100,000.

1 Prize of	$100,000	6 Prize of	$2,000
1 Prize of	50,000	100 Prize of	1,000
1 Prize of	20,000	62 Prize of	500
1 Prize of	10,000	143 Prize of	400
1 Prize of	10,000	22 Approximation	500

4 approximations to the $100,000 of $400 each; 4 of $300 to $200; 4 of $200 to $100; 4 of $100 to $50; 4 of $50 to $25.

☞ Whole Tickets, $20; Halves, $10; Quarters $5. Prices cashed at eight or 5 per cent. Commission.

Rolls of the Numbers (fifty-four) taken at par.

Orders addressed to the undersigned will have prompt attention.

Communications addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, Care of the City Post, Charleston, S. C., will reach the 5th of March, will be attended to. feb15-1w(c)

To the Trade.

WE have just received per the steamer Victoria from the Ohio, a SUPERFINE FLOUR!

CREWS & SHEROCK.

feb16-1w

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

CITY & COUNTRY!

BY G. W. HANNA,

Real Estate Agent,

345 MAIN STREET.

17 ACRES running from the Pigeon Road Road to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

11 acres on the north side of Pigeon Road Road, immediately adjoining the city limits and running with the road as far as Kerr's Avenue.

42 acres fronting Public road and Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near the new rock road.

7 acres near Hernando road, adjoining William's Avenue.

Several Farms in the neighborhood of the city.

ALSO.

Several finely improved lots on Shelby street.

118 feet on Winchester avenue and Manlo street, good improvements.

325 feet on Robertson street, with two good dwellings.

ALSO

Lands in De Soto county, Chicot, Arkansas Prairie, Phillips County and Pulaski county, Alabama.

*FOR SALE OR BARTER