# Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY :: :: :: MARCH 5, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.


**Democratic County Convention.**

The Democratic County Convention will be held at RALEIGH on MONDAY, the 7th day of March.

**Democratic Meeting in Haywood.**

We are requested to state that the Democracy of Haywood county will meet in Brownsville, on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Nashville on the 17th of March; also delegates to the Congressional Convention to assemble at Somerville, and to fix upon definite time to hold a Convention to nominate candidates to represent Shelby in the State Legislature. All who are interested for the success of the principles of the Democratic party are respectfully invited to attend. We are assured that proper organization will secure to the triumph of Democratic principles in the good old county of Haywood.

**State Convention.**

In accordance with usage, and as a necessary means of perfecting the organization and securing the absolute of our party at the next August election, the undersigned, as members of the Democratic State Central Committee, would urge that the Democracy of every county of the State, the necessity of holding primary meetings for their respective counties, and appointing delegates to the Convention, to be held at Nashville, on the 17th of March, to nominate a candidate for Governor. As there are questions connected with our federal policy, as also with our State legislation, that will probably be brought before the Convention, it is important that every county should be represented, and it is expected that each county will contribute to the good cause, in case of inability or failure on the part of their delegates to attend.

We suggest the 17th day of March, 1859, as a suitable time for the calling of the Convention, and would request the Democratic papers of the State to give publicity to this notice.

A. R. CROZIER,
P. C. DUNKINSON,
S. L. FIXLEY,
State Central Committee.

**PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.**

In this morning's paper, on the first page, we publish the message of President Buchanan communicating his refusal to approve the Agricultural College bill. This bill, according to the estimate made, proposed to donate six millions of acres of the public domain to the States, according to representation, for the purpose of establishing and sustaining agricultural colleges, etc. We commend the message to the careful perusal of the reader.

**THE FALSE ISSUE AGAIN.**

The late debate in the Senate of the United States, a synopsis of which we gave yesterday, is exciting more interest and comment from the public press generally, of the North and the South, than any discussion that has come off in that body for many years. This results from the fact—which it would be folly to conceal—that the main issue then presented, if urged and insisted on by the distinguished leaders of the Democratic party, involves directly, first, the disintegration and then the reconstruction of that glorious and renowned organization. If instead of appealing first to the people of the Territories, and, in the event of disappointment, then to the Supreme Court of the United States for the establishment of their rights, the freemen of the South determine to make the issue in Congress, and call upon that body to intervene against the great constitutional doctrine of NON-INTERVENTION, then we can see but little hope of harmony in the Democratic ranks upon this issue of security to southern rights, or even the perpetuity of the Union. This, by making such an inopportune issue, we have the threat—urgent point which all southern Democrats have heretofore struggled and fought to maintain: We lose the integrity of our organization; we lose the security of the rights of the South within the Union; and, lastly, we will very probably lose the union of the States in the end. If the South goes to Congress as a last resort to ask protection for her rights, instead of appealing to an unprejudiced and unfanatical Supreme Judiciary, where her rights are fortified, she will probably find, and with the failure must come the separation from the Union. The folly and madness of such a course is more apparent from the fact that there is now no practical cause for such an appeal. The Territories have not, as yet, failed to give protection to slave property, whenever there has been occasion for it. The issue is founded alone upon the incautious and ill-advised expression of an opinion by Mr. Douglas, that the Territories may, by unfriendly legislation, exclude slavery, *and seems to have been directed* more against his personal rival than against *a consequence of any practical necessity for it.*

As this sufficient cause for precipitating upon the country so grave and novel an issue, involving such serious and momentous consequences? We think not, and can but warn the distinguished gentlemen, who have hazarded it, to pause before they press this rowdy issue upon the Democratic party and the country.

In connection with this subject we append the following article from the New York *Times*, which we are far from quoting as authoritative upon any question. But the calmness of the tone, and the impartial tone in which they are conceived, commend themselves to considerations, since they are based upon well-known principles of reasoning. We shall continue to republish the comments of leading journals on this subject:

From the New York Times.]

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.—The pro-slavery party, some four years ago, undertook the business of making a slave State out of territory covered by the Missouri Compromise. The Albany *Evening Journal* then justly and forcibly states the net result, so far, of this experiment.

"The effort to enslave Kansas has demoralized our Democracy. It has driven from the Kansas Democratic Governors into the Republican party. *It has given the seats of fifteen Democratic United States Senators to as many Black-Republicans.* It has spread the Republican banner to triumph over nearly every free State. And it will, if, like the Bourbons, the Democracy shall be found to have learned no lesson of wisdom from the past, and no "forgets" folly, give a Republican President in 1860."

These are the results of the movement in a party point of view. How much the general interests of the country at large have suffered, it would be difficult to estimate; the attempt, indeed, is not likely to be made, since such results "don't count." Partizanship swallows up statesmanship. If any movement hurts "our party," it hurts the country; if not, not.

But one would suppose the South would learn wisdom, or at least prudence, from such experience. Instead of that, they seem to be very much like those unfortunates who "benying in a mortar" does not put in the least improve. They somehow contrive to stumble always, by denying the power of Congress to legislate on the subject, or have anything whatever to do with it. They asserted the exclusive right of the people to say whether slavery should exist among them or not, and if so, upon what conditions and under what guarantee of law. They carried their point. They secured a decision of the Supreme Court, annulling the power of Congress to prohibit slavery, and received the very general assent of the country to the fundamental principles of popular sovereignty.

Unfortunately it is one thing to set a ball in motion, and quite another to guide its rolling. Popular sovereignty rolled over and crushed their own pet schemes, instead of those for whose destruction it was invented. It excluded slavery from Kansas. And the war they waged so aroused the spirit of the country as to bring about the striking results recorded in the above extracts from the Albany *Journal*. The period of 1856 shook the political foundation of slavery to its foundations. It menaced it, and the party which upholds it, with dire and disastrous overthrow. Conservative men, both from such a fate but extreme prudence and consummate wisdom in the conduct of their affairs. If the verdict of the people in the last election had been brought against the Democrats the guide of the Administration policy—if Mr. Buchanan had possessed either the sagacity to understand the sentiment of the country or democratic feeling enough to consult and respect it, he could have made permanent and beneficent the ascendancy of the party which placed him in power. The effort of his policy, however, has been steadily to disorganize the Democratic Party, and break down the only principles which gave it any degree of popular strength.

The debate in the Senate on Wednesday illustrates the lamentable lack of common sense which marks every movement of the Pro-Slavery party. Finding that the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention injures slavery, they have abandoned it, and now assert the right and the duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of slavery in the Territories. Senator Douglas stated, what every man in the country must know, that he never asked nor told them that not a solitary State North of Mason and Dixon's line could be carried on such a basis. Nothing is needed to insure the election of Gov. Seward or of any other Republican candidate, but the full and complete commitment of the Democratic party to such a platform as that.

We notice that some of our cotemporaries discuss this debate with exclusive reference to its bearing upon the political position of individuals. We cannot yet believe that the termination, on the part of the Democratic leaders, to vacate Mr. Douglas from the party and organize from their platform the principle which he holds. This course, we think, would be quite in keeping with the insane folly which has governed most of their action on this subject. It would be well for them to precipitate the sectional contest toward which political affairs seem to be rapidly tending. If the Democratic party chooses to take position for 1860 upon an exclusively Southern platform, such as that indicated by Senators Davis, Mason and Toombs in this debate, it will simply be wiped out of existence. The only salvation for the South lies in a conservative national party—which shall not ignore southern rights, but which, in support, will hold both in subordination to the Constitution and the preservation of the Union. If the Democratic party shall be found in such a position, it can carry the country upon it, as it has done hitherto. If it abandons it, for the sake of punishing Douglas or any other man, who has dared to think and act for himself in this matter, it will rush headlong upon ruin.

Moreover, at Washington, meantime, indeed, a complete disruption of the Democratic organization. If the views of Southern Senators as expressed on Wednesday prevail, and are forced upon the party, they will compel the formation of an independent Democratic party, which will either carry the election or permit the Republicans to do so.

**COL. PRYOR'S NEW JOURNAL.**

The first number of Col. Pryor's new Weekly has just been issued and laid on our table. As our readers know, it has a very peculiar name, but not inappropriate—The *Quid Nunc*. It is a handsome sheet typographically, and sparkles all over with striking, outspoken thoughts, and suggestive paragraphs generally expressive. If the first number is a fair specimen of those which are to succeed it, then we may expect a rich and spicy, as well as a useful sheet—one that the people at Grand Junction and the surrounding country in North Mississippi and West Tennessee ought to encourage. Mr. J. B. Synott, an experienced practical printer, and an able writer too, is the publisher. Under the joint auspices of these two gentlemen the *Quid Nunc* bids fair to rival its city compeers in the interest of its columns and the vivacity and sprightliness of its editorials. It is published at Grand Junction, Tennessee, and is independent in its tone, with Democratic proclivities.

**ARKANSAS NEWS.**

RAILROAD.—The cars have failed to get to our place the last two days, owing, we understand, to a portion of the trestle-work having given away. The mails are brought through on the hand car. We suppose the road will be repaired in a few days. Mr. Mee, superintendent, and Mr. Tallons, conductor, for their energy under these discouraging circumstances, deserve the thanks of all concerned. They have "hard row to travel," but they stand to it like men.—*Madison Pioneer, March 3d.*

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BEASLEY.—The same paper has the following notice of the resignation of an excellent and efficient officer:

We are sorry to hear from the above gentleman, that he has forwarded his resignation of the judgeship of this (the first) judicial district. He retires from the office with the regrets of all for the loss of his services, and we think the friendship of all who have had any business before him.

COACHES BETWEEN MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK.—The mail coaches will resume their trips between Madison and Little Rock on Monday next, as the bridges on the route will be repaired by that time.

COMPLIMENT TO FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The *Sage of Monticello* says that it is proposed by the constituents of Messrs. Hemingway and Gaines, members of the late Arkansas Legislature, to give them a grand banquet in compliment to their able and faithful stewardship.

CANDIDATE SUGGESTED.—A correspondent of the Hebron *Democrat* suggests Mark W. Alexander, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Judge of the First Judicial District, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Beasley.

MERIDEN PERSSETT COUNTY.—John Ayres was brought here last Saturday, by the jailer of the above named county, and lodged in jail for safe keeping. He is charged with the murder of Isaac Kellar, on the 20th of December last. After committing the deed he fled and was pursued by the father-in-law of the murdered man, who caught him ten miles southwest of Searcy, brought him back, and delivered him to the sheriff of Persset. We do not know particulars, as his trial takes place in Shelby county in April.—*Madison Pioneer, March 3.*

HOSTILITY.—We stop our press to inform our readers of the occurrence of a shocking homicide, which has taken place within the last hour.

The man shot is named Lawson, and was killed by a Mr. Bowles, both new comers in our town. The difficulty originated in a difference about a game of cards. Lawson never spoke after he received the fatal wound, and died in about ten minutes. We believe he was shot in two or three different places, but one wound, in the right breast, was sufficient to cause death. Another man, whose name we have not learned, was shot at the same time through the arm, but the wound is not serious.

We have not learned the particulars as yet, and we can express no opinion as to the guilt of Bowles.—*Id.*

EXECUTIVE JUDGE.—John M. Wilson, Esq., of Clarksville, has been elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

ARKANSLPHIA INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.—Prof. Ellis, of this institute, who is blind, is on a visit to this place, hunting up the blind, who are unable to educate themselves, to take them to that institution, which is now under the patronage of the State. Those that are poor, the State pays for their instruction, etc., and Mr. E. is now trying to raise money to pay the expenses of three of four, who wish to go with him.—*Fort Smith Times.*

The same paper has the following:

THE LARGEST LAND SETT IN THE WORLD.—We learn that suits are about to be commenced by Gov. Clemens, who was driven from Texas many years ago, for the land granted to them by Mexico. These lands compose the richest and most fertile portion of the eastern part of Texas. The settlements made by them, employed able counsel to conduct the business for them. There are a number of heirs who will try the strength of their claims. It is a simple justice that they should regain the land which was wrested from them by force.

THEATER AT FORT SMITH.—Mr. Meroney, well known to the theatrical world, is making an effort to induce the citizens of Fort Smith. He requires a subscription of $300 from the citizens to secure him against loss. Of this amount $175 has already been subscribed.

**ALABAMA NEWS.**

MR. DOWDELL'S SCHLOOCH.—A District Convention is held at Montgomery in the May to nominate a Democratic candidate in place of Mr. Dowdell, who has declined. The names of Mr. Bolling Hall, and Hon. N. S. Graham of Autauga, are mentioned as worthy of the post. The eyes of the people of the District and of the State, too, have unanimatively turned to Wm. L. Yancey as the man who ought to represent the Montgomery district of the State in Congress. He is true as steel to the South, devoted to Democratic principles, courageous in the hour of peril, and a bold and eloquent in debate. He would take the front rank in the House, and reflect honor upon Alabama. But, it is said, his health is such he cannot endure the fatigue, and he has no inclination to run. We hope otherwise, and that he will be induced to run.

Upon the supposition that Col. Yancey will not run, the Charleston *Tribune* brings forward Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, now thoroughly identified with the Democratic party. He is a most able, popular and eloquent man, and is known over the State as one of mark. Col. Clopton of Macon, is also suggested. Thomas J. Judge, of Montgomery, will be the Opposition candidate. Mr. Yancey will take a strong and bold man to beat him.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

The Mobile *Register* suggests Hon. George M. Dallas, now Minister to England as the Democratic candidate, for the Presidency in 1860.

GENEROUS.—Dr. Benjamin A. Jones, deceased, of Sumter county, Ala., left by his will $2000 to the proposed University of the South, and $2000 to the Presbyterian churches in Sumter county.

BEAUGAN.—Miss Lucy Ann Garrett was burnt to death in Randolph county, Ala., a few days ago, by her clothes catching fire.

BANK DIVIDEND.—The Northern Bank of Alabama, in Huntsville, declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock on the 1st inst., out of its earnings for the last six months.

The *Journal* thinks it is high time that this Bank had increased its capital to the limit allowed under its charter, which is $500,000, as the commercial interests of Huntsville and the surrounding country demand it.

SALE OF SOUTHERN BANK STOCK.—At a public sale in Mobile, on the 7th ult., shares of stock in the Southern Bank of Ala. fell to the price of $100, brought $220, or $120 premium. What Bank can do better?

Subscriptions for the completion of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road through have reached $200,000 in Mobile.

The Tuscaloosa *Observer* says, the N. E. & S. W. Ala. R. R. Co., have appointed Mr. A. N. Montgomery, of Lynchburg, Va., (and he has already begun) to survey the route through about Elyton, with a view of mining for iron and manufacturing their own rails.

The Tuscaloosa *Monitor* says that the entire first week of the N. E. & S. W. Ala. Rail Road from Meredian (the point of intersection with the Mobile and Ohio Road, we believe) to a point a few miles East of Tuscaloosa, is under contract, and the friends of the Road are encouraged to look for speedier success than heretofore contemplated.

BRANCH RAILROAD.—The grading on the Branch Rail Road between Selma and Marion, on this side of the river. The Corporate authorities of Florence, have disposed of one or two acres of land, immediately at the foot of the hills, beyond the river, upon which a railroad depot will be erected.—*Florence Gazette.*

The same paper says:

A private letter from Columbia, Tennessee, informs us that the Tennessee and Alabama Rail Road will soon be completed to that beautiful town. The cars now come within about three miles of Columbia. The citizens can easily hear the hoarse breathings of the iron horse.

**Presbyterian Sentinel.**

Although the office of publication of the *Presbyterian Sentinel* has been destroyed by fire, and our regular issue has therefore necessarily ceased, the undersigned is happy to be able to say that the new materials ordered for this paper are now supposed to be on the river, and by which we can resume business and an end, but rather a favoring Providence, have been preserved from the flames. Except consequent delay, a little furniture and our subscription books comprises our whole loss. The subscription book may have been removed from the office with the table that contained it, and we hope it may yet be found. Failing in this, we can, with few exceptions, resume our list from the original letters and other memorandums. Within three or four days after the arrival of our type, etc., we expect to fling our flag again to the breeze. I can be found at Calhoun Block, No. 5, up stairs at *Eagle and Enquirer.*

F. A. TYLER.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The eighth annual report of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company, was held in Mobile, on Monday night. The report of Mr. Brown, the President, and Mr. Fleming, Chief Engineer, are very flattering. The work of construction is being prosecuted energetically on the northern portion of the road, and the full amount, $250,000, required to carry into effect the contract for iron, recently negotiated by the President abroad, has been secured. The reports also show that the net income of the road now in use to West Point, is sufficient to pay a dividend of over 8 per cent. upon the entire cost of the same.

The following named gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for the ensuing year:

Wm. Cook, of Kentucky; Milton Brown, of Tennessee; James Whitfield, Eli Abbott, John G. McNeal, Samuel Chapman, Thos. Hamilton, Jas. Dunlap; Wm. Jones, Jr., Jonathan Emanuel, Duke W. Goodman, James C. Rupert, M. H. Blanchard, Charles P. Gage, F. S. Lyon, of Alabama.

The whole number of votes cast was 14,128.

**MEXICO.**

*Flagrant Insurgence of the British and French.*

The news of our morning edition from Vera Cruz is of great interest. Miramon approaches Vera Cruz with a powerful force of regular troops, the greater part being veterans from the recent victories over Vidaurri, in the northern States. Miramon's determination is to subdue Vera Cruz, the last stronghold of the Liberal party—to appropriate the much needed revenues from the customs at this principal port of the Republic, and to secure a landing place for the one-legged tyrant, who, from the island of St. Thomas, again fixes his tiger eyes upon the victim he has so often wrung and tortured.

These events are in the natural course, and we do not think, earnest as may be our sympathies and concern for the Constitutional party, that our Government or people have the right to interfere, with such unwarranted results.

There is, however, another feature in the transactions around Vera Cruz which demands some emphatic manifestation on the part of our Government. This is the outrageous and arrogant interference of the British and French naval and diplomatic agents, in favor of the Church party against the Constitutional party. In any aspect, and under all circumstances, such intervention should be resisted and prevented by our Government. There is nothing in all the subjugation and bloodshedding in Central America—which aroused so much bitterness and ill-feeling in this country a few years ago, half half the indignation in which our Government always adhered, with unyielding tenacity, to the ultimatum, of the entire withdrawal of Great Britain from all intervention, or interference, in the internal affairs of the States of the Isthmus—half so flagrant, unjustifiable and offensive to the dignity of this republic, as the attempt of the British and French to bolster up a monarchical and usurping party, in a friendly republic, on this Continent, and in our own neighborhood, to subdue the republicans of the constitutional and liberal government.

All the intelligence agrees in representing that the British and French fleets blockaded the port of Vera Cruz, and declare their purpose to prevent the landing of any troops to aid the beleagured city, towards which Miramon is hurrying with his hungry mercenaries. Shut out from all aid by the sea, and cut off from all communication with the interior, it is evident that the little city, with its respectable commerce, its gallant population and its steadfast devotion to Republicanism, must fall a victim to the overwhelming power of internal and external foes, both animated by the same spirit of hostility to Republican institutions, and jealousy of these United States.

Intimations that our government and people disapproved their sympathies in the great struggle of the Liberal party, and looked to the restoration of Juarez, as the only hope of producing peace and order in the Republic, have, beyond all doubt, induced the high-handed movement upon the part of these foreign powers. When such are their motives, how can we hesitate to force their interference with all the means of the Republic? Between such resistance, active, earnest and uncompromising, and the dishonor of our flag, we can see no middle ground.—*N. O. Delta.*

FURTHER FROM VERA CRUZ.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

We are at a loss to understand the grounds for the expectation which seemed to prevail so strongly in Vera Cruz, on the arrival of the *Tennessee*, that she carried reinforcements to the liberal party in men and money. The popular feeling in this country is undoubtedly with Juarez, and has contributed to make sufficient to their views of domestic policy and most friendly in their disposition toward the United States; but there has not been evident among us a feeling of active partizanship which would lead to a military enterprise, or to substantial aid by contributions of military supplies. There may have been active spirits thus at work, enlisted by agents of the Mexicans; but if there were, they have labored so as to keep their movements entirely secret. We doubt, however, whether the excitement in Vera Cruz arose out of anything more than a vague expectation that Americans, who have the credit, in Spanish countries, of being ready in crowds to rush to every scene of adventure, would seize the opportunity to establish a permanent interest in Mexico, by saving the liberal party, at a moment of imminent peril, and enabling it to overcome its enemies and secure the government. Their daily prayer was for the coming of the Filibusters—which never came at all. Neither the Government nor people of the United States has ever given material aid to the liberalists of Mexico, and it is, we apprehend, falling too late for either to be expected as to be of any practical good. The government that did not recognize the lawfulness of the authority of Juarez, when it was contending on equal terms with the usurper, military despots at the capital, even when there were distinct arrangements between them and putting in and maintaining Ministers, at Washington, is not likely to give that sanction to the same authority, cooped up in a besieged town. The defeated recognition might come too late to be effective; and, perhaps, with the slightest assistance which might be given in men and money by those who see in the liberalists the constitutional government of Mexico, and among contending factions the only friends of the United States. Judicious and timely aid might yet suffice to strengthen the defenses of Vera Cruz, so that it would resist the assaults and finally defeat him, and with that defeat break up the power of the usurping government. There would be good policy in such aid, and good precedent for such interference, that could not be interfered with as a breach of the law of nations, by any foreign power; for the war in Mexico is a civil war, and the contending claimants for the supreme power, and no alien government can interfere to obstruct communications with either party, without becoming ally of the other in the war. Other governments are not expected to permit their own subjects to be interrupted in their intercourse between the belligerents, by the intervention of hostile parties.

This is a question entirely different from that of expeditions, properly called filibustering, which go into countries, where they are acknowledged authorities, with a view to overthrow these by revolution, to be raised and annexed to the Confederacy. Such expeditions are prized by the British Government in the civil wars of Spain, when a legion was raised in England, and a member of the British House of Commons was commissioned, in aid of the party of the Christinos against the Carlists, in a war of disputed succession. On the same, and even stronger grounds, an American expedition, to aid the Liberals of the Liberals of Mexico, would be subject to no lawful interruption by a foreign fleet; and no interruption of the kind would be found in some strongest interpretation of our own laws, applied to the form of the intervention.

There can be no question, however, of the moral and legal right of citizens to take part on the side of the Juarez Government—nor of the good policy of doing so in regard to the interests of the United States—for that is the grounds of domestic right, the exercise of a privilege under the Mexican laws, that it is the constitutional government. It will be a lasting regret, and a lasting reproach to the United States, if that government should be prostrated, and a great republic, if it shall appear that the calamity might have been prevented by the exertion of the moral influence of the United States of the United States—or a little of that aid which has been wanted on doubtful and impracticable enterprise.

*Demands of the French and English Fleets—The Merchants of Vera Cruz to their Governments.*

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

VERA CRUZ, FEB. 22, 1859.

Inclosed I send you a circular issued by Scimpo, Minister of Foreign Relations, to the representatives of the Government of Juarez. By it you will see that, after the conducts of the British and French commanders here has been carried

Blockading streets and full payment of all dues recognized by convention.

2. Full repairs of all injuries and damages sustained by subjects of France and England.

3. Dismissal and humiliation of General Garza at Tampico.

4. Agents or Commissioners of the above two powers to overlook the books and revenues of the Custom-house here and at Tampico.

5. Their refusal to recognize the Juarez Government.

6. Their demand to revoke a liberal tariff and reestablish a tariff 20 per cent. higher.

7. To pay any surplus of revenues into the hands of Miramon. All of which, with the exception of paragraphs 4 and 7, has been accepted by the early promptness and nervewhitting government of Juarez.

The merchants and citizens held several meetings, denouncing the course pursued by the commanders, and I herewith give you a translation of the resolutions passed.

MERCHANTS OF VERA CRUZ TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS.—The undersigned, merchants of the city of Vera Cruz, on taking into consideration the decree of the Constitutional Government of 20th January, which reestablishes in all its vigor the tariff of 31st January, 1856, and looking upon this as a matter of such vital interest to commerce, and having in view

1. The petition directed to the Supreme Constitutional Government for the entire suspension of said decree by which the 20 per cent. deduction on import duties ceases, which heretofore had been allowed by decree of the Legislature of the State of the 15th of January and 12th of March, in consideration of the many losses sustained by commerce in consequence of the fatal condition of the country, which, instead of improving, are daily more afflictive.

2. The answer of the Supreme Constitutional Government to the above petition consisting of not being able to accede to the wishes of the merchants, giving as a reason that the Government of Her Britanic Majesty and the Emperor of the French, through the instruction (conducts) of the commanders of their naval forces stationed at Sacrificios, demanded the strict enforcement of the tariff.

And considering that the Government established in the city of Mexico infringes said tariff by collecting an additional extra duty of 20 per cent. on import duties and 10 per cent. more on goods sent from Vera Cruz to the interior, which latter is impossible and produces at the time of freighting, besides detaining such merchandise on the road, and committing other arbitrary acts:

And considering that the said Government at the city of Mexico did not allow for the last thirteen months any remittance of specie to this city, causing, by this a general suspicion of obligations already issued, we have thought it and necessary to resolve as follows:

The merchants of the city of Vera Cruz hereby declare and agree to result, each separately, a copy of this to their respective governments; that the decree re-establishing the tariff of 1856, which the supreme constitutional Government issued on the demand of the commanders of the naval forces of France and England, is in itself injurious to commerce, but our assent does not cover so from taxes and restrictions imposed by the Government of the city of Mexico on goods sent from this place to the interior, and allows the circulation of money, with which import trade must cease and cause the ruin of many houses.

(Signed) Gurrot, Labadie & Co., Uslar, Heynell & Co.; Bates, Barton & Co.; Neron, Wetmore & Co., Graham, Graves & Co.; L. S. Hargrove, T. Thuillier, Stocken Pailly, Seno C. Markos, L. Breuner, E. C. Ritter & Co., Wetzemyer & Co., Mark & Murray, Ritter, Gold & Co., Barlow, Bulkley, Dorning & Co., Cambouloa & Co., A. C. Doutman & Son, F. Cibert, S. Werle & Sons, H. d'Oleire & Co.

VERA CRUZ, February 22, 1859.

The French and English vessels of war *Lucifer* and *Devastation* have returned from Tampico, where they have been to receive the effects which they have demanded as a reparation for outrages upon their citizens and flags. The French and English ensigns were hoisted upon the same staff and salutes with forty-two guns. The troops were drawn up in line and presented arms, and remained so during the firing of salutes.

Gov. Garz, with the Consuls of both Governments and the officers of the two ships, were present. In the evening the French Consul gave a grand ball to the officers, which was attended by all the dignitaries of the place. The officers speak of their visit as one long to be remembered by them with pleasure.

The United States ship *Saratoga* is still here and will look after our interest. Should Miramon be successful in gaining entrance to the city of Vera Cruz, the ships of the different fleets will find a force to protect the property of their citizens.

Much excitement was felt here on learning that the French and English Ministers and most orders from Mexico to prevent the landing of four hundred armed men, which they had been informed would arrive by the Tennessee. But much to the disappointment of many, who desired to see a collision between the Southern and the French and English vessels, they did not arrive.

Miramon from his way hither, but with a small force, is said to be accompanied by having with him about four thousand men, and expects to reach here on the 4th or thereabouts, and make an immediate attack on the city.

F.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

*Resuming legislation of the Session—Wednesday's debate—Bill—Its principle Satisfied—Passage of the Postage Bill—The Financial and Tariff Difficulties Still Undecided—Other Private Treaty.*

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1859.

The resolution of Congress will, for the remainder of the session, be devoted to appropriation bills. The thirty million Cuba bill has, following the course of the bill vesting the power in President to redress, by force, the grievances which American rights and citizens may suffer in Mexico and Central America, been dropped by its friends, in deference to the necessity of passing the appropriation bills. The vote on the Cuban bill, taken on Friday night, showed that there was a majority of twelve in favor at least of the principle of that measure. It is suspended till the next session, when it will have much less chance of passing both Houses than at this.

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FURTHER FROM VERA CRUZ.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

We are at a loss to understand the grounds for the expectation which seemed to prevail so strongly in Vera Cruz, on the arrival of the *Tennessee*, that she carried reinforcements to the liberal party in men and money. The popular feeling in this country is undoubtedly with Juarez, and has contributed to make sufficient to their views of domestic policy and most friendly in their disposition toward the United States; but there has not been evident among us a feeling of active partizanship which would lead to a military enterprise, or to substantial aid by contributions of military supplies. There may have been active spirits thus at work, enlisted by agents of the Mexicans; but if there were, they have labored so as to keep their movements entirely secret. We doubt, however, whether the excitement in Vera Cruz arose out of anything more than a vague expectation that Americans, who have the credit, in Spanish countries, of being ready in crowds to rush to every scene of adventure, would seize the opportunity to establish a permanent interest in Mexico, by saving the liberal party, at a moment of imminent peril, and enabling it to overcome its enemies and secure the government. Their daily prayer was for the coming of the Filibusters—which never came at all. Neither the Government nor people of the United States has ever given material aid to the liberalists of Mexico, and it is, we apprehend, falling too late for either to be expected as to be of any practical good. The government that did not recognize the lawfulness of the authority of Juarez, when it was contending on equal terms with the usurper, military despots at the capital, even when there were distinct arrangements between them and putting in and maintaining Ministers, at Washington, is not likely to give that sanction to the same authority, cooped up in a besieged town. The defeated recognition might come too late to be effective; and, perhaps, with the slightest assistance which might be given in men and money by those who see in the liberalists the constitutional government of Mexico, and among contending factions the only friends of the United States. Judicious and timely aid might yet suffice to strengthen the defenses of Vera Cruz, so that it would resist the assaults and finally defeat him, and with that defeat break up the power of the usurping government. There would be good policy in such aid, and good precedent for such interference, that could not be interfered with as a breach of the law of nations, by any foreign power; for the war in Mexico is a civil war, and the contending claimants for the supreme power, and no alien government can interfere to obstruct communications with either party, without becoming ally of the other in the war. Other governments are not expected to permit their own subjects to be interrupted in their intercourse between the belligerents, by the intervention of hostile parties.

This is a question entirely different from that of expeditions, properly called filibustering, which go into countries, where they are acknowledged authorities, with a view to overthrow these by revolution, to be raised and annexed to the Confederacy. Such expeditions are prized by the British Government in the civil wars of Spain, when a legion was raised in England, and a member of the British House of Commons was commissioned, in aid of the party of the Christinos against the Carlists, in a war of disputed succession. On the same, and even stronger grounds, an American expedition, to aid the Liberals of the Liberals of Mexico, would be subject to no lawful interruption by a foreign fleet; and no interruption of the kind would be found in some strongest interpretation of our own laws, applied to the form of the intervention.

There can be no question, however, of the moral and legal right of citizens to take part on the side of the Juarez Government—nor of the good policy of doing so in regard to the interests of the United States—for that is the grounds of domestic right, the exercise of a privilege under the Mexican laws, that it is the constitutional government. It will be a lasting regret, and a lasting reproach to the United States, if that government should be prostrated, and a great republic, if it shall appear that the calamity might have been prevented by the exertion of the moral influence of the United States of the United States—or a little of that aid which has been wanted on doubtful and impracticable enterprise.

*Demands of the French and English Fleets—The Merchants of Vera Cruz to their Governments.*

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

VERA CRUZ, FEB. 22, 1859.

Inclosed I send you a circular issued by Scimpo, Minister of Foreign Relations, to the representatives of the Government of Juarez. By it you will see that, after the conducts of the British and French commanders here has been carried

Blockading streets and full payment of all dues recognized by convention.

2. Full repairs of all injuries and damages sustained by subjects of France and England.

3. Dismissal and humiliation of General Garza at Tampico.

4. Agents or Commissioners of the above two powers to overlook the books and revenues of the Custom-house here and at Tampico.

5. Their refusal to recognize the Juarez Government.

6. Their demand to revoke a liberal tariff and reestablish a tariff 20 per cent. higher.

7. To pay any surplus of revenues into the hands of Miramon. All of which, with the exception of paragraphs 4 and 7, has been accepted by the early promptness and nerve-whitting government of Juarez.

The merchants and citizens held several meetings, denouncing the course pursued by the commanders, and I herewith give you a translation of the resolutions passed.

MERCHANTS OF VERA CRUZ TO THEIR GOVERNMENTS.—The undersigned, merchants of the city of Vera Cruz, on taking into consideration the decree of the Constitutional Government of 20th January, which reestablishes in all its vigor the tariff of 31st January, 1856, and looking upon this as a matter of such vital interest to commerce, and having in view

1. The petition directed to the Supreme Constitutional Government for the entire suspension of said decree by which the 20 per cent. deduction on import duties ceases, which heretofore had been allowed by decree of the Legislature of the State of the 15th of January and 12th of March, in consideration of the many losses sustained by commerce in consequence of the fatal condition of the country, which, instead of improving, are daily more afflictive.

2. The answer of the Supreme Constitutional Government to the above petition consisting of not being able to accede to the wishes of the merchants, giving as a reason that the Government of Her Britanic Majesty and the Emperor of the French, through the instruction (conducts) of the commanders of their naval forces stationed at Sacrificios, demanded the strict enforcement of the tariff.

And considering that the Government established in the city of Mexico infringes said tariff by collecting an additional extra duty of 20 per cent. on import duties and 10 per cent. more on goods sent from Vera Cruz to the interior, which latter is impossible and produces at the time of freighting, besides detaining such merchandise on the road, and committing other arbitrary acts:

And considering that the said Government at the city of Mexico did not allow for the last thirteen months any remittance of specie to this city, causing, by this a general suspicion of obligations already issued, we have thought it and necessary to resolve as follows:

The merchants of the city of Vera Cruz hereby declare and agree to result, each separately, a copy of this to their respective governments; that the decree re-establishing the tariff of 1856, which the supreme constitutional Government issued on the demand of the commanders of the naval forces of France and England, is in itself injurious to commerce, but our assent does not cover so from taxes and restrictions imposed by the Government of the city of Mexico on goods sent from this place to the interior, and allows the circulation of money, with which import trade must cease and cause the ruin of many houses.

(Signed) Gurrot, Labadie & Co.; Uslar, Heynell & Co.; Bates, Barton & Co.; Neron, Wetmore & Co., Graham, Graves & Co.; L. S. Hargrove, T. Thuillier, Stocken Pailly, Seno C. Markos, L. Breuner, E. C. Ritter & Co., Wetzemyer & Co., Mark & Murray, Ritter, Gold & Co., Barlow, Bulkley, Dorning & Co., Cambouloa & Co., A. C. Doutman & Son, F. Cibert, S. Werle & Sons, H. d'Oleire & Co.

VERA CRUZ, February 22, 1859.

The French and English vessels of war *Lucifer* and *Devastation* have returned from Tampico, where they have been to receive the effects which they have demanded as a reparation for outrages upon their citizens and flags. The French and English ensigns were hoisted upon the same staff and salutes with forty-two guns. The troops were drawn up in line and presented arms, and remained so during the firing of salutes.

Gov. Garz, with the Consuls of both Governments and the officers of the two ships, were present. In the evening the French Consul gave a grand ball to the officers, which was attended by all the dignitaries of the place. The officers speak of their visit as one long to be remembered by them with pleasure.

The United States ship *Saratoga* is still here and will look after our interest. Should Miramon be successful in gaining entrance to the city of Vera Cruz, the ships of the different fleets will find a force to protect the property of their citizens.

Much excitement was felt here on learning that the French and English Ministers and most orders from Mexico to prevent the landing of four hundred armed men, which they had been informed would arrive by the Tennessee. But much to the disappointment of many, who desired to see a collision between the Southern and the French and English vessels, they did not arrive.

Miramon from his way hither, but with a small force, is said to be accompanied by having with him about four thousand men, and expects to reach here on the 4th or thereabouts, and make an immediate attack on the city.

F.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

*Resuming legislation of the Session—Wednesday's debate—Bill—Its principle Satisfied—Passage of the Postage Bill—The Financial and Tariff Difficulties Still Undecided—Other Private Treaty.*

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

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