Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : MARCH 9, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

State Convention.

In accordance with usage, and as a necessary result of previous proceedings, in nominating candidates for State officers in the late Legislative election, the undersigned, as members of the Democratic State Central Committee, would urge upon the Democracy of every county of the State, the necessity of holding primary meetings in their respective counties, and appointing delegates to the Convention, to be held at Nashville, to nominate a candidate for Governor. As there are questions connected with our federal policy, as also with our State legislation, that should, if possible, be brought before the Convention, it is important that every county should be represented, and it is suggested that such meeting appoint proxies to vest their votes, 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 holding of the Convention, and would respectfully request the Democratic papers of the State to give publicity to this notice.

A. R. CROZIER,
GEO. W. SCNNYDOWN,
S. L. FINLEY,
State Central Committee.

THE APPEAL—Is regularly discontinued at the end of the time paid for, unless renewed in advance.

FIRST PAGE.—Debate in the House on the Overland Mail Question; Religious Views on the Recent Tragedy in Washington.

FOURTH PAGE—Political Labor; Love in the Clouds.

DEATH OF HON. AARON V. BROWN.

The sad intelligence, communicated by telegraph yesterday morning, of the death of Hon. AARON V. BROWN, Postmaster-General of the United States, has been received by our whole community with feelings of peculiar mournfulness. Gov. BROWN was one of the most eminent men in Tennessee. His talents were of the highest order. His manners and principles were alike popular and sincere. Having been six years a member of the Congress of the United States, and having filled the highest Executive office in the State, there was reserved for him yet higher honors and distinctions than any he had ever worn. As Postmaster-General of the United States, he was the first, occupying that position, who had ever done full justice to the South and West, and the South and West have, therefore, peculiar reason to honor his name and to mourn his loss. His services, as Postmaster-General, had attracted the attention of the whole country to his eminent administrative qualities, to his remarkable energy, his earnest disposition to promote the efficiency of his department, and to the comprehensive and conscientious principles which he introduced into its business. These, combined with his sound statesmanship, his unwavering devotion to Democratic principles and his long and, important services in their behalf, had suggested to many of his friends the propriety of bringing forward his name, at the Charleston Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, and, had he lived, he would have received the support of many warm and enthusiastic followers for that high position.

Both as a popular and parliamentary orator, Gov. BROWN had few superiors in this country. His posthumous fame is destined to be far higher than his contemporary reputation in this respect. His published speeches are excelled by few of the models of American eloquence, and we doubt whether there are any that can merit a higher position, when we consider their logical bearing, their comprehensive discussion of the issues involved, their forcible, chaste, and flowing diction, and the inspiring bursts of patriotic sentiment in which they abound. This judgment may be considered extravagant by some, but the speeches are on record, and we are willing to submit them to the impartial judgment of posterity, which, we are confident, will assign to them even a higher rank than the contemporary estimate placed upon them.

We subjoin an excellent and impartial sketch of the life of Gov. BROWN, which is taken from the copy of his speeches, issued from the press of the Union and American of Nashville.

In the private walks of life Gov. BROWN was irreproachable, just, warm-hearted, true and generous. His habits were severely regular, and his immediate family and friends will mourn his demise with a sincerity and poignancy of grief that best attest his worth, and the love which they bear him!

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

AARON V. BROWN, late Governor of Tennessee, was born on the 15th of August, 1795, in the county of Brunswick, Virginia. His father, the Rev. Aaron Brown, emigrated, when not yet of lawful age, for three years in the Revolutionary army. He was in the battle of Trenton, and participated in that ever-memorable march through the Jerseys, where the course of the American army was known to the enemy by the blood of its barefooted soldiery. He was also one of the sufferers in the encampment at Valley Forge, during the severe winter of 1777-8, where disease, and famine, and nakedness, so often drew tears from the generous heart of Washington. At the close of his term of service, he returned to the county of Brunswick, where he continued to reside for nearly forty years in the midst of those who had witnessed his early and patriotic career, respected and beloved by all as a faithful and useful minister of the gospel, of the Methodist persuasion; an upright civil magistrate, a staunch republican of the old Jefferson school, and an honest man. The subject of this memoir was the issue of his second marriage, with Elizabeth Bright, (corrupted into Milton,) of Northampton county, in the State of North Carolina.

Except in the simplest elements, Gov. BROWN was educated in the last mentioned State. He was sent when very young to Westtraville Academy, in the county of Nash, in order to place himself under the care of Mr. John Robbins, one of the best scholars and teachers of the time. After continuing here for two years, he was transferred, in the year 1812, to the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. He graduated in this institution in 1814, in a large class, of which Senator Mangum and ex-Governor Manley, of North Carolina, were fellow members. The duty was assigned to him by the faculty, and confirmed by the trustees, of delivering the valedictory oration on commencement day, and the service was performed in a manner which produced the most striking impression on the large assembly then in attendance. The collegiate career of but few young men is marked by incidents of sufficient importance to be recited in a notice like this. Industry in preparing for, and punctuality in attending at the hour of recitation, as well as the more cheerful duties of the place of the institution, were the most striking characteristics of his educational course.

Having finished his educational course, Gov. BROWN returned to his parents, who, in the previous year, had removed to the county of Giles, in the State of Tennessee. About the beginning of the year 1815, he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Judge Trimble, in the town of Nashville. With this gentleman he continued to read for two years, and often referred to him as one of the most systematic, able and upright men he ever knew. Having obtained a license, he opened an office in Nashville, and commenced practice in the city with the most flattering prospects of success. About this time, however, Alfred M. Burts, who was engaged in a very extensive practice in nearly all the southern counties of Middle Tennessee, accepted a place on the bench, and solicited Gov. Brown to remove to the county of Giles, and close up his extensive business for him. The opportunity was inviting, and that being the residence of his new aged parents, he determined to settle in that county. Relinquishing at once of an extensive practice, both civil and criminal, including the land litigation, then an important and almost distinctive branch of the profession, Gov. Brown found all the resources of his mind brought into immediate requisition. No time was to be lost in idleness—note to be devoted to pleasure. We remember that one of his maxims about this period was, "Always to be first at court, and never to leave it until the adjourning order was made." Under such habits it was no matter for surprise to those who observed them, that there were but few causes of importance in the counties in which he practiced, in which he was not engaged.

In a few years after Gov. Brown commenced his career in Giles, the late President Polk commenced his in Columbia, in the adjoining county of Maury. They were formed in a partnership in their profession, thereby extending the field of their professional labors into more counties than they could have done without that arrangement. This partnership continued for several years, and until Mr. Polk engaged in his Congressional career. Its dissolution brought no termination to that cordial friendship, personal and political, in which it had commenced, and which continued unabated until the death of the late lamented President. Gov. Brown continued engaged in his profession until the year 1820, when, having been elected to Congress, he gave it up altogether. Much of the time in which he was in regular and full practice, he was also a member of one branch or other of the State Legislature. This service began long ago, and the counties he represented being those in which he practiced, produced no material impediment to the progress of his professional business. But the case was different in the distant service in the Congress of the United States.

Gov. Brown served as a Senator from the counties of Lincoln and Giles, at all the sessions of the Legislature, regular and extra, from 1821 to 1827, inclusive, except the session of 1825, when he was not a candidate. In the session of 1821 and 1822, he was the representative of the county of Giles in the other branch of the General Assembly. His course was distinguished at all times as a friend of the State, for his determination to sustain an independent and able judiciary, and to build up an enlightened, and, at the same time, impartial system of jurisprudence in the State; and, we hazard nothing in saying, that, in searching through the statutes, one will find more laws of a general and permanent nature which emanated from him than from any one of the other public men of the State. He was longer in the service, and, by professional experience, may be presumed to have understood the defects of existing laws, and how to remedy them. The subject his service in the Legislature evinced a strong disposition to diminish the number of offenses which should be capitally punished. He did not propose or wish to abolish such punishments altogether, but only to reduce and limit them down to the smallest possible number of cases, consistent with the necessary self-defense of society against the aggressions of the lawless and abandoned. At the session of 1831-32, by the order of the judiciary committee, he prepared an elaborate and able report, which, he subsequently to the House, on the subject of capital punishments, which attracted great attention throughout the Union.

Gov. Brown first became a candidate for Congress in 1839. At two former elections the Whigs had carried his district by majorities ranging from eleven to twenty hundred votes. His competitor, the Hon. E. J. Shields, had served in the two preceding Congresses. He was a gentleman of fine talents, and one of the most plausible and popular declaimers of his party. When the election came off, however, Gov. Brown was found not only to have overcome the large party majority against him, but to have overcome it by the immense majority of sixteen hundred and one votes. He was re-elected for the called session of Congress, in 1841, without having any competition. In 1843, the Congressional district was altered so as greatly to diminish the Democratic majority by which Gov. Brown had been usually elected in the old district. This induced hopes that he might possibly be beaten in the new one, and all the regular steps were taken to present a competitor to the person of Mr. N. S. Brown, now minister to Russia. The result, however, demonstrated that the Democracy of the new district, although not the same in a majority as in the old one, was, nevertheless, equally invincible.

During the period of his Congressional service, beginning in 1839 and ending in 1845, Gov. Brown seems to have been "an active member, taking a part in nearly all the great questions which came up during that eventful period in our political history."

In May, 1840, he delivered a speech in reply to Mr. Bell, on the bill introduced by that gentleman, to repeal the Sub-Treasury elections. He also made a speech on the celebrated New Jersey case, having been a member of the committee which reported on the same. His speech on the burning of the Caroline, is to be found in the Congressional Globe and appendix of 1842, was listened to by the House with profound attention and emotion, and is regarded by his friends as one of his ablest efforts in Congress. He was a member of the committee which framed the tariff of 1842, and united with the minority in preparing a report against the principles and details of that measure. When the bill came up for discussion, Gov. Brown made a clear and powerful argument against it, opening the debate on the Democratic side of the House. On the 5th of August, 1841, he delivered a speech against the fiscal bank bill, which occupied so large a portion of political solicitude at that time. He made speeches in 1844, on the remission of the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and against receiving and reporting on abolition petitions; also, on the right of members elected by the general ticket, to their seats.

It was in December, 1844, that Gov. Brown found it necessary to reply to sundry speeches of Mr. Adams, made in Massachusetts, in relation to the negotiation of the Florida treaty. That reply having a direct reference to incidents occurring in the Congressional career of Gov. Brown, may be seen in the *Daily Globe*, of December 24, 1844. A reply to Mr. Adams, on the Oregon bill, may be seen in the *Constitution*, of January 29, 1845, and also a reply to another speech of Mr. Adams may be seen in the *National Intelligencer*, of February 3, 1845.

On the 12th of March, 1844, Gov. Brown, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to extend the civil and criminal jurisdiction of several courts of the Territory of Iowa over the Territory of Oregon, and for other purposes. At the next session he reported another bill, organizing a territorial government for Oregon, which passed the House by a large majority, but was lost in the Senate.

Gov. Brown's service in Congress ended with the commencement of President Polk's administration. He declined any office under the Administration, and determined to retire home and devote himself to the education of his children and the management of his own private affairs. Before he reached home, however, he was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for Governor. He met the news of this nomination at Pittsburg, and hesitated many days whether he would accept it or not. It conflicted with all his purposes to retire to private life, to accept it, and opened a wide field of labor with but little prospect of success. Mr. Polk had twice for the same office, and could not carry the State in his Presidential race, under all the zeal and excitement which it created. Besides this, Mr. Polk, in organizing his Administration, and selecting his friends for different offices, had withdrawn from the State some of the most influential and powerful members of his party. He himself, was gone, Hon. Cave Johnson was gone, General Robert Armstrong was gone, and several others whose weight had been always felt in State elections. Discouraging, however, as were the prospects, he finally determined to take the field against Col. Foster, a late Senator, and one of the most popular and able men of the Whig party. The discussion of the canvass turned chiefly on the tariff, the Texas and Oregon questions.

In this canvass Gov. Brown was elected by a majority of one thousand five hundred or one thousand six hundred; but in that of 1847, he was defeated by about half that number. For the last twelve years parties have been so nearly balanced in Tennessee, that they have carried the State alternately against each other. The one last defeated seeks to the polls at the next election a little more zeal and determination to retrieve their last misfortune, and are, therefore, very apt to prove triumphant.

In the next year, Gov. Brown was a candidate for elector for the State at large, and canvassed it with great vigor, sustaining and even surpassing the reputation which he had previously acquired.

In 1850, he was a member of the Southern Convention, held at Nashville. He fully concurred in the resolutions passed at the first session of that body, but dissented from and protested against the address. At the second session of that body, in November following, Gov. Brown dissented altogether from the report submitted by the committee on resolutions; and, together with the whole delegation of the Democracy of the State, prepared what was called and known as the Tennessee Platform, which, after being submitted to the delegation of the South, was, with some modifications, adopted by their votes submitted by Gen. Pillow to the convention. His whole course at both sessions was eminently conservative. At neither session was he willing to go, in the slightest degree, would he hear or think of a dissolution of the Union. He considered secession or a dissolution of the Union as one remedy for alleged grievances. His favorite remedy against the whole series of aggressions was retaliation, as set forth in the Tennessee Platform. This he believed would seem a less evil to the North a greater power to injure them than they have had to injure the South; and that, upon the simple principle of self interest, the sections would presently cease the profitless controversy.

The last public station which Gov. Brown was elevated in life was that of delegate from the State at large, in the late Baltimore convention. He introduced a very important resolution into that body, raising a committee of one from each State to be appointed by the delegates from each State, to whom all resolutions relative to the principles or platform of the Democratic party should be referred without debate. The importance of such a reference, without debate, was instantly perceived, and the resolution was adopted. He was unanimously adopted the chairman, who subsequently reported the platform, which has given such general satisfaction to his party in every portion of the United States. Gov. Brown has reason to be proud of the concurrence of his party in the platforms which, at different times, he has prepared for them. He was the author of the Tennessee Platform in the Southern Convention. He prepared and presented the platform which was unanimously sanctioned in the convention at Nashville, on which the last Gubernatorial contest was fought in Tennessee; and that he had the honor assigned to him of reporting the national platform of Democratic principles at the late convention, was highly gratifying to his numerous friends.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

THE BUSINESS DONE AND LEFT UNDONE

It is a relief to know that Congress has adjourned, says the Baltimore *Sun*, which it presumedly did yesterday, at noon, by reason of the expiration of the hour fixed for the second regular session of the thirty-fifth Congress. But it can be hardly said that it wound up in a blaze of glory. Its acts of omission are grievous. In view of the long delayed action on the financial question, the President, at 9 o'clock on Thursday night, transmitted to Congress a brief special message, reminding that body that a large amount of treasury notes will soon be redeemable, and urging the importance of providing, within the few remaining hours of the session, for the maintenance of the public credit, and thereby avoid the necessity of an extra session.

The result was, that during yesterday the House finally passed the Senate's treasury note measure, for a reissue of eighteen millions, by eleven majority. The California mail amendments were rejected by the House, and the Senate was compelled to pass the miscellaneous bill without them. The appropriations for complying with the existing contracts for carrying the mails via Panama and Tehuantepec failed by a majority of one vote. This is the third vessel within the past ten days which has taken fire. It is attributed to combustion; so much cotton has been shipped by the last steamer that we infer that the recent fires are readily accounted for. We should not be surprised at hearing of further losses, and possibly at the vessels and cargoes may never be heard from. Sometimes a cargo of damp or wet cotton was deemed almost as hazardous as a cargo of unslacked lime.

The ship *Lancaster*, of Philadelphia, that cleared for Liverpool on the eighth of January, with 4,220 bales of cotton, proceeded in seventeen days to Queenstown, and, by the reports yesterday of two cargoes—8,077 bales cotton for St. Petersburg. The total exports for Russia this season now sum up 28,275 bales. For the corresponding time last year there was not a bale. The trade in cotton with Russia direct from this port is yet in its infancy.

We must take to consideration the means of extending facilities for loading vessels. It is manifest that we have not one-quarter enough of the river-sized vessels afloat. That is, vessels built for the natural channels at the mouth of the river to transport the cotton to market. To obviate the detention and injury of large vessels, the business must be broken up, or other sources considered. We have alluded to the harbor of Cat Island, and the facilities to be afforded ships by building docks, and the cargo is transported via the Mexican Gulf Railroad. In 1830, when to building the Pontchartrain Railroad one of the many advantages held out, was the facility it would give for loading large vessels in Cat and Ship Island harbors, by transporting lighters via the road, similar obstructions prevailed at the mouth of the river with large vessels that have existed at different periods of time since. When the system of using the foregoing harbors is once adopted, it will prove an immense saving of time, expense, interest, loss in weight or cargoes; in fact, the advantages to be realized we have not room to talk of at this time. The question is asked, how much will it cost to extend the Mexican Gulf Railroad from the present terminus to the New Mile Bayou, 18 miles, from whence it is only 10 to 12 miles to deep water anchorage off Cat Island, and in some places less? The yearly increase of the avenues and streets in the federal metropolis. Among the important measures which were either rejected or not finally acted upon, were the Pacific railroad bill, the Soldier's Pension, French Spoliation, the Cuba Acquisition, and the Homestead bills. Every proposition to alter the tariff also failed.

The following appropriations passed both Houses:

Indian appropriation	$1,797,366
Military Academy	179,589

For payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States, for year ending June 30, 1860, amounting to ten millions and a half.

For the service for a year ending June 30, 1860, amounting to fifteen millions and a half.

For consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860, amounting to $1,047,740.

For payment of expenses of investigating committee and for other purposes.

To provide for the care and preservation of the works constructed by the United States for bringing the Potomac water into the cities of Washington and Georgetown, for the supply of said water for all governmental purposes, and for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the said cities.

Among the acts of a general character which were passed were the following:

The repeal of an act, entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary and the Treasurer to change the labels of vessels in certain cases," approved March 5, 1856.

For the enforcement of mechanics' liens on buildings, etc., in the District of Columbia.

For the admission of Oregon into the Union.

Giving the assent of Congress to a law of the Missouri Legislature, for the application of the reserve two per cent. land fund of said State.

To provide for the lighting with gas certain streets across the Mall, in Washington.

To incorporate the Washington National Monument Society.

Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1860.

To fix and regulate the compensation of receivers and registers of the land offices, under the provisions of the act approved April 20, 1858.

To amend an act entitled "An act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States."

To enhance settlers on sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, who settled before the surveys of the public lands, to pre-empt their settlements.

For the punishment of the crime of forgery, or counterfeiting military bounty land warrants, military bounty land certificates, certificates of location, certificates of purchase and receiver's receipts.

Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1860.

Extending the laws and the judicial system of the United States to the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, concluded November 8, 1858.

An act authorizing the reissue of treasury notes for two years.

About 60 private bills and 10 or 20 joint resolutions were also passed.

FAYETTE COUNTY DEMOCRACY—GEN. GLENN'S SPEECH.

The Democrats of Fayette county assembled at Somerville, on Monday last. The convention was large, enthusiastic and harmonious as any was held in that county. A resolution was adopted nominating Governor HARRIS for re-election. Delegates were appointed to the State Convention, to assemble at Nashville. The convention was addressed at considerable length by Gen. P. B. GLENN, in his characteristic style. A friend has furnished the following as the substance of a portion of his remarks, which show that if an extra session will be called in consequence of its loss, is a matter for executive consideration. So far, no reliance is to be placed on the rumors to that effect.

Amid the confusion of the Clerk's offices, it cannot yet be definitely ascertained whether any private bills which passed both Houses failed to receive the President's approval. It is thought that the people of Tennessee were indebted to the Democratic party for this great reform. He asserted that there was now more gold and silver in the pockets of the negroes of Fayette county, than the white people of the county had ever had in their hands at any one time, before the present Democratic policy was established in the State.

MEETING OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.

EDITORS APPEAL: As many of your readers are deeply interested in the Mississippi Levee, we will furnish you with a brief sketch of the most important plans adopted at the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

The Board met, in accordance with the late act of the Legislature, on the first Monday in March, at Prentiss, in Bolivar county. Members present—H. Burkedale, from Yazoo; Col. G. R. Fall, Washington City; W. T. Barnard, Pasaquana; Col. C. J. Field, Bolivar; H. C. Chambers, Coahoma; J. H. Anderson, Tunica; D. F. Moore, Panola; Dr. W. N. Baines, DeSoto.

Upon motion, Col. G. R. Fall was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. S. Robinson was requested to act as Secretary pro tem.

The first business in order being the election of a President, the names of Col. J. L. Alcorn and Mr. Wirt Adams were placed in nomination by their respective friends.

The day was consumed in balloting without making a choice. The convention adjourned until 8 o'clock the next morning. When reassembled, the name of Gen. Clark was proposed, and the balloting proceeded with, but with no better success than before. General Clark's name was then withdrawn, and the balloting continued to the twenty-first ballot, when the Chair announced the election of Col. J. L. Alcorn, of Coahoma, to the Presidency, by a vote of five ayes to three nays.

A committee of two was appointed, who escorted the President elect to the stand. After a few brief and appropriate remarks, the convention proceeded to the election of a Secretary.

Mr. J. S. Robinson, of Bolivar, was placed in nomination and elected without opposition. Col. C. T. Field, of Bolivar, was then placed in nomination for Treasurer, and also elected on the first ballot, without opposition.

There was no election for Chief Engineer, a resolution having passed, ordering said election to take place at the next regular meeting of the board, the second Monday in April next, and requesting the President to correspond with Government engineers and others, and recommend such person or persons as he may deem competent, to take charge of the great and important work, for the consideration and selection of the board at their next regular meeting, and annually thereafter.

The field is therefore open to all contestants. No further business appearing the board adjourned. W. N. RAINES, Commissioner.

DIRECTORS MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The following is the vote for Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, polled at Mobile on the 24th ult.:

William Cook,	of Kentucky,	12,952
Milton Brown,	of Tennessee,	12,961
James Whitfield,	of Mississippi,	12,110
Eli Abbott,	"	11,641
John J. McRae,	"	14,621
Jas. M. Cunningham,	"	11,273
Wm. Jones, Jr.,	of Alabama,	14,119
Jonathan Emmons,	"	14,120
Duke W. Goodman,	"	12,761
James C. Rapier,	"	11,848
M. H. Hoodgood,	"	12,418
Chas. P. Gage,	"	12,649
F. S. Lyon,	"	14,196

The whole number of votes was 14,128. There were 4720 scattering votes.

COTTON ITEMS.

The New Orleans Crescent of Friday last has the following items in its "Talk on Change:"

The first intelligence of importance that greeted the commercial community yesterday was that of the ship *Vanguard*, loaded with cotton, taking fire. This vessel was cleared for Cronstadt on the 1st inst. with 4,100 bales. As she has been some time loading, the cargo is supposedly fully covered with a policy of insurance. This is the third vessel within the past ten days which has taken fire. It is attributed to combustion; so much cotton has been shipped by the last steamer that we infer that the recent fires are readily accounted for. We should not be surprised at hearing of further losses, and possibly the vessels and cargoes may never be heard from. Sometimes a cargo of damp or wet cotton was deemed almost as hazardous as a cargo of unslacked lime.

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CLOSING SCENE IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

All the general appropriation bills which were passed by both Houses received the President's signature.

The Post Office Appropriation and Post Route bills failed to become laws. The former appropriates about $2,000,000.

Whether an extra session will be called, in consequence of its loss, is a matter for Executive consideration. So far no reliance is to be placed on the rumors to that effect.

Amid the confusion of the Clerk's offices, it cannot yet be definitely ascertained whether any private bills which passed both Houses failed to receive the President's approval. It is thought that the people of Tennessee were indebted to the Democratic party for this great reform. He asserted that there was now more gold and silver in the pockets of the negroes of Fayette county, than the white people of the county had ever had in their hands at any one time, before the present Democratic policy was established in the State.

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James Whitfield,	of Mississippi,	12,110
Eli Abbott,	"	11,641
John J. McRae,	"	14,621
Jas. M. Cunningham,	"	11,273
Wm. Jones, Jr.,	of Alabama,	14,119
Jonathan Emmons,	"	14,120
Duke W. Goodman,	"	12,761
James C. Rapier,	"	11,848
M. H. Hoodgood,	"	12,418
Chas. P. Gage,	"	12,649
F. S. Lyon,	"	14,196

The whole number of votes was 14,128. There were 4720 scattering votes.

COTTON ITEMS.

The New Orleans Crescent of Friday last has the following items in its "Talk on Change:"

The first intelligence of importance that greeted the commercial community yesterday was that of the ship *Vanguard*, loaded with cotton, taking fire. This vessel was cleared for Cronstadt on the 1st inst. with 4,100 bales. As she has been some time loading, the cargo is supposedly fully covered with a policy of insurance. This is the third vessel within the past ten days which has taken fire. It is attributed to combustion; so much cotton has been shipped by the last steamer that we infer that the recent fires are readily accounted for. We should not be surprised at hearing of further losses, and possibly the vessels and cargoes may never be heard from. Sometimes a cargo of damp or wet cotton was deemed almost as hazardous as a cargo of unslacked lime.

The ship *Lancaster*, of Philadelphia, that cleared for Liverpool on the eighth of January, with 4,220 bales of cotton, proceeded in seventeen days to Queenstown, and, by the reports yesterday of two cargoes—8,077 bales cotton for St. Petersburg. The total exports for Russia this season now sum up 28,275 bales. For the corresponding time last year there was not a bale. The trade in cotton with Russia direct from this port is yet in its infancy.

We must take to consideration the means of extending facilities for loading vessels. It is manifest that we have not one-quarter enough of the river-sized vessels afloat. That is, vessels built for the natural channels at the mouth of the river to transport the cotton to market. To obviate the detention and injury of large vessels, the business must be broken up, or other sources considered. We have alluded to the harbor of Cat Island, and the facilities to be afforded ships by building docks, and the cargo is transported via the Mexican Gulf Railroad. In 1830, when to building the Pontchartrain Railroad one of the many advantages held out, was the facility it would give for loading large vessels in Cat and Ship Island harbors, by transporting lighters via the road, similar obstructions prevailed at the mouth of the river with large vessels that have existed at different periods of time since. When the system of using the foregoing harbors is once adopted, it will prove an immense saving of time, expense, interest, loss in weight or cargoes; in fact, the advantages to be realized we have not room to talk of at this time. The question is asked, how much will it cost to extend the Mexican Gulf Railroad from the present terminus to the New Mile Bayou, 18 miles, from whence it is only 10 to 12 miles to deep water anchorage off Cat Island, and in some places less? The yearly increase of the

Now arrived before the completion of the last roll-call, when the Speaker said,

GENTLEMEN: The hour has arrived for us to sever the political and personal relations which have existed between us for the last two years. I congratulate you on the consummation of most of the necessary business of legislation to carry on the Government without embarrassment. I embrace this, the last occasion which I have to return my grateful acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy and kindness you have extended to me as your presiding officer. Difficult and trying as has been the position, its labors have been greatly diminished by the cordial support you have given me. The dignity and decorum which has marked your deliberations will compare most favorably with those of your predecessors. To this fact, I attribute whatever success I have obtained in this Chair, in making my administration acceptable to you, and for this I thank you. I have endeavored to act with equal and exact justice to every individual, party, and section. If the Chair has been in error, and I have failed in my duty to any one of you, I now beg your pardon. Thanking gentlemen, that our deliberations here may realize for this noble Republic the most prosperous development of the rich and great resources, and invoking the blessings of a kind Heaven upon you, I now perform my last official act by declaring this House adjourned sine die.

The Speaker was received with great enthusiasm, cheers and clapping of hands. Some of the members bid one another farewell, and soon the hall was deserted by all save the laborers, who set to work to remove the paper, rubbish which lay thickly scattered in all directions.

SENATE—EXECUTIVE SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 3.—On motion of Mr. Mallory, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether Sharpe's rifle carbines are used by the troops; if so, whether they have been found efficient; if so, whether they have been found sufficient to supply the field, Indian or Border; a requisition on file for such arms is have not been filled; and if so, to state by whom made and their number.

The following are the most important changes made in the standing committees of the Senate for the present session, viz:

On Commerce—Mr. Powell, of Ky., and Mr. Salisbury, of Del., in place of Mr. Reid, of N. C., and Mr. Allen, of R. I.

On Public Lands—Mr. Bingham, of Mich., in place of Mr. Stuart, of Mich.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Anthony, of R. I., and Mr. Nicholson, of Tenn., in place of Mr. Allen, of R. I., and Mr. Bell, of Tenn.

On Pensions—Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, in place of Mr. Jones, of Tenn.

The Senate went into executive session.

James J. Metcalfe, of Ga., appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California; G. W. Gholson, of Miss., Governor of Washington Territory.

When the doors were opened, Mr. Seward submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all contracts that have been made for removing the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, the amount so expended, and to whom paid. The resolution lies over, under the rule.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of A. N. Zevely, formerly of North Carolina, and for a long time a clerk in the Post Office Department, as third assistant Postmaster-General, in the place of Marlow, deceased. Also, the appointment of Robert Ould as United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, vice Key, deceased.

It has erroneously been stated that Senator Pearce, of Maryland, denounced the report of the Committee of Conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill. He was a member of the committee, and signed the report, although he yielded to it with great reluctance—preferring the passage of the bill to its defeat.

The Interior Department has certified to the State of Indiana, the quantity of land, under the grant for railroads in that State, under the act of 15th May, 1856.

Closing of Congress.

Failure of the Post Office Appropriation and Post Route Bills—Treasury Notes—Californian Mails.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All the general appropriation bills which passed both houses received the President's signature. The post office appropriation and the post route bill failed to become laws. The former appropriates about $2,000,000.

Whether an extra session will be called, in consequence of its loss, is a matter for Executive consideration. So far no reliance is to be placed on the rumors to that effect.

Amid the confusion of the Clerk's offices, it cannot yet be definitely ascertained whether any private bills which passed both Houses failed to receive the President's approval.

The miscellaneous bill contains a section for the extension of the Treasury note law for two years, and appropriates $50,000 for the coast survey, which was agreed to with singular unanimity; also, appropriations for light houses, surveys of public lands, and for taking the next census.

The ocean mail steamer bill was killed, but there is appended to the bill to carry into effect a convention of Secretary Toucey with Vanderbilt, providing for the transportation of the California mails via Panama and Nicaragua.

The House then took up the Senate's resolution asking for a Committee of Conference upon the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said that this resolution meant neither more nor less than that the Committee of Conference should make a final disposition of the bill, which the House had refused to do.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, maintained that the House had not refused to do what the Postmastery rules in the course which it had pursued. He was perfectly willing to confer with the Senate, but he was not willing to take up the bill.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said the House had already refused to consider this bill, and by yesterday's action gave it now to take upon itself the responsibility of its under.

The Speaker here interposed, and said that, in order to relieve the House from its difficulty, he would retain the bill in the present. He considered the question between the two Houses one of form rather than of substance.

Finally the House adopted the resolution of the Senate for a conference, and the House took a recess until 9 o'clock.

AFTER THE RECESS.

It was nearly 10 o'clock before a quorum of members was present, and several efforts were made to take up private bills.

A resolution was passed allowing $800 for mileage and per diem to Bird B. Chapman, who contested the right of Mr. Ferguson to a seat as delegate from Nebraska.

A number of unsuccessful motions to amend the rules were made, and all private bills were laid on the table.

Messages were frequently received from the Senate, and others from the President, notifying the House that they had signed certain bills.

The House now passed a private bill, by yeas and nays, and then called the yeas and nays again on laying a motion to reconsider on the table. Thirty-five minutes were thus wasted.

Eleven O'clock.—Mr. Letcher made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill, to the effect that while neither house is understood to waive any constitutional right, it is recommended that the House pass the bill precisely as it came from the Senate on the 26th of February. The report was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved that, instead of taking a recess, the Senate take up his resolution calling for estimates for the consequence of its loss, is a matter for Executive consideration. So far no reliance is to be placed on the rumors to that effect.

Amid the confusion of the Clerk's offices, it cannot yet be definitely ascertained whether any private bills which passed both Houses failed to receive the President's approval. It is thought that the people of Tennessee were indebted to the Democratic party for this great reform. He asserted that there was now more gold and silver in the pockets of the negroes of Fayette county, than the white people of the county had ever had in their hands at any one time, before the present Democratic policy was established in the State.

MEETING OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.

EDITORS APPEAL: