Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, : : : MARCH 12, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

THE CONTEST IN THE TENTH DISTRICT—MR. AVERY'S CANDIDACY AND MR. CURRIN'S CIRCULAR.

The card of Hon. W. T. Avery, to his constituents, announcing himself a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, subject to a nomination from the Democratic Congressional Convention, to assemble at Somerville, will be found in this morning's APPEAL. We also publish a letter from D. M. CURRIN, Esq., to the people of the 10th Congressional District, in which he gives notice that his candidacy is not subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention, but that he expects to remain a candidate until the people shall decide for or against him at the ballot-box in August next. We regret sincerely and earnestly that our distinguished friend, Mr. CURRIN, has thus placed himself in the position of a disorganizer of the Democratic party in the district where he has performed such long and faithful services, by making a practical assault upon that convention system by which he has himself so long and so faithfully abided, and whose highest honors he has so "reluctantly" won. Much, lower or, as the old friends and supporters of Mr. CURRIN may regret the awkwardness of his position, we scarcely think they can consent to forego and abandon their time-honored usages for the personal accommodation of even so distinguished a veteran in our cause as Mr. CURRIN. Painful as may be the separation, we much fear that, politically, it will become the solemn duty of the Democracy of the Tenth Congressional District to part company with their old and valued friend, and rather to consider him as the disorganizer, than to permit their delegates, who nominated Mr. AVERY two years ago, to stand under that charge. We have never heard it alleged that that convention was not fairly organized, and if its nomination was controlled solely by the intrigues of politicians, the people gave a marvellous indorsement to its acts at the succeeding election, to have been so unfortunately constituted as Mr. CURRIN supposes it to have been.

Mr. CURRIN contends that he is the choice of a majority of Democrats in the district, but is not willing to submit the question of choice to a convention of the party. He nominates himself, therefore, as the Democratic candidate. We make no issue with Mr. CURRIN touching the earnest conviction under which he labors, that he is the choice of his party. But does he not see that if every man assumes to judge for himself in this matter, and to act upon such judgment without consultation with his party, that it would destroy that harmony and efficiency in the movements of the Democratic party, which has heretofore rendered its ragles invincible? Party conventions are necessary to the efficiency of party measures, and success at the polls; and although they may sometimes err or do injustice to the best men, the best men should nevertheless set an example of obedience to their nominations, to promote the perpetuity of the principles of the party. If every man in our district, who would like to go to Congress and could convince himself that he is the choice of his party, were to forthwith announce himself as a candidate, the prospect of harmony would be destroyed, and the party would inevitably fail at every election.

We have, in times past, battled with zeal and all the ability we possessed, to elevate Mr. CURRIN to the position he now seeks, and would do so again, as the nominee of his party. We claim no credit for it. He was our nominee then, and we thought that he deserved success, from his services, his talents, and his fidelity to principle. As loyal members of the Democratic party, desiring to preserve its integrity, harmony and ascendancy above the promotion or advancement of any individual, or even personal favorite, we shall, with the same zeal, continue to yield our support to the nominees of our conventions, when fairly made, and we can assure Mr. CURRIN, that however many friends he might rally with a nomination to sustain him, the true and tried Democracy of the Tenth District, however highly they may estimate his past services, or however much they may esteem him as a high-toned gentleman, will know how to choose, in such an issue as he makes, between conflicting party principles, usages and his individual nomination of himself. In a convention he might rally his scores and hundreds; but in opposition to a convention, we have been advised, and we doubt not the information, he, nor any other man in the district, can scarcely rally together a corporal's guard.

We regret sincerely the necessity of this explicit expression of our views and convictions, but under the circumstances, and in view of the perils to which our party organization is about to be subjected, our sense of duty will not permit us to withhold them from the public. We yet indulge the hope that the sober second thought may impel Mr. CURRIN to pursue a different course from that shadowed forth in his circular.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

I am a candidate for a re-election to represent you in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention, to assemble at Somerville. I have endeavored faithfully and honestly to guard your interests. Should, however, another be nominated, he will receive my cordial and hearty support.

WM. T. AVERY.

MARCH 11, 1859.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—It should be borne in mind by the Mississippi Democracy that the State Convention will be held on the 4th day of July next.

A SHOWER OF SULPHUR.—One night during the past week, we had a very heavy rain accompanied with thunder and lightning. In the morning a very curious and strange phenomenon was presented to view, in the shape of a coating of what looked exactly like flour of sulphur, spread over everything. We noticed it about home, and upon inquiring learn that it extended for miles around in all directions, that it was plainly to be seen on fence rails, cotton stalks, chips, pieces of glass, brick bats, etc., and looked just like some one had strewn flour of sulphur over everything before a shower of rain, which had afterwards washed it off on the most exposed places. We should be glad to have some of our philosophers explain the cause of this unusual shower.—*Panola Star.*

MAJ. RICHARD GRIFFITH.—A correspondent of the *Mississippian* suggests this gentleman as the Democratic candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts.

Oliver W. Henderson, an old and respected citizen of Yazoo City, died there on the 26th ultimo.

FIRE IN YAZOO.—We learn from the *Banner*, that the residence of Mr. Henry Koshlie, of that city, was destroyed by fire on the 26th February.

DR. YOUNG.—The Shreveport *South Western* states that Dr. Young, President of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, has left for New York, for the purpose of purchasing iron to complete the road from Shreveport to the Texas line, and from Beaf river to the Mississippi. In aid of his negotiation a number of liberal-minded gentlemen have advanced each the sum of $5,000 in cash, and the President has also the privilege of using the first mortgage and the State bonds.—*Vicksburg Whig, March 8.*

THE RACE FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. STEPHENS declines a second contest for Congress, as will appear from the following note, which is published in the last Jackson Whig:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Frequent inquiries are made as to my willingness to be a candidate for Congress at the approaching election, and my friends in different portions of the district have evinced a kindly disposition to support me again for that office. To remove all uncertainty on the subject, allow me to say publicly, as I have said privately on all suitable occasions, that I will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate.

I cannot close this brief note without expressing my deep abiding gratitude for the generous warmth with which I was supported at the last election, and for the kind and hospitable reception which greeted me everywhere in the canvass. Respectfully,

WM. H. STEPHENS.

CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. The terms of no less than twenty-two members of the United States Senate expired yesterday. Of these, ten have been re-elected for a new term, which will expire March 4th, 1865, and the successors of three have not been elected. The following is a list of the Senators whose terms expired on the 4th instant, and their successors, so far as elected:

35th Congress.	36th Congress.
Me.—W. P. Fessenden, R.	W. P. Fessenden, R.
N. H.—John P. Hale, R.	John P. Hale, R.
Mass.—Henry Wilson, R.	Henry Wilson, R.
R. I.—Philip Allen, D.	Henry B. Anthony, R.
N. J.—Jacob W. Miller, D.	Alexander Wilson, D.
Del.—Martin W. Bates, D.	Willard Saulsbury, D.
Md.—A. P. Hunton, D.	R. M. T. Hunter, D.
N. C.—Owen R. Kenan, D.	Thomas Bragg, D.
S. C.—Andrew P. Butler, D.	James Chestnut, D.
Ga.—Robert Toombs, D.	Robert Toombs, D.
Ala.—C. C. Clay, Jr., D.	Clement C. Clay, Jr., D.
Miss.—Albert G. Brown, D.	Albert G. Brown, D.
La.—J. P. Benjamin, D.	J. P. Benjamin, D.
Texas.—John H. Rusk, D.	Louis T. Wigfall, D.
Ark.—W. K. Sebastian, D.	W. K. Sebastian, D.
Ky.—J. C. Crittenden, D.	Lazarus W. Powell, D.
Tenn.—John Bell, A.	G. W. Johnson, D.
Va.—R. M. T. Hunter, D.	Robert M. T. Hunter, D.
Mich.—C. E. Stuart, D.	Kinsley S. Bingham, R.
Iowa.—S. Rumpton, D.	James W. Grimes, R.
Mich.—Lewis Cass, D.	
Iowa.—J. Harlan, R.	
Republicans 18	Democrats 13
Democrats 17	Republicans 8
Americans 2	Vacancies 2

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

On the 28th of the last month, I announced myself as a candidate to represent you, in the Lower House of the next Congress of the United States; and since that time, I have been frequently interrogated, both in person, and otherwise, as to the exact position I occupy. Whether or not I will suffer my name to go before a convention, seems to be the point of inquiry.

I had supposed that there could be no doubt upon this matter; since my announcement of myself as a candidate was absolute and unconditional. But as I seem to have been mistaken in this, and as I deem it but due to all who feel any interest in the matter, that they should be informed of my attitude in the premises, I have thought it proper to announce, that I seek the nomination of no convention; nor, with my consent, shall my name be submitted to one. I am, and until after the election in August next, will remain, a candidate for the suffrages of the people of the district, to which, and to which only, will I defer. Having, in the discharge of a supposed duty to the voters of the district, and more especially to the political party to which I have ever belonged, said this much, I feel that I owe it to myself, even at the hazard of incurring the imputation of egotism or obtrusiveness, to state the considerations and motives which have determined my action. Of course, it cannot be otherwise than exceedingly unpleasant to me, to address myself to the voters upon such a subject, at such a time, and in this manner.

It would be very desirable to defer such matters until the canvass shall have opened, and to await such opportunities of explanation, defense, or attack, as public speeches and frequent intercourse with the people would afford. But it is long before the time when our congressional canvasses usually begin; and I cannot but foresee, that in the meantime, interested parties may not be idle, in attempting to forestall myself, my action, and my motives in the judgment of the political party to which I belong. An adage teaches us that error travels a league while truth is putting on his boots; and it behooves me to see to it, that I be neither misrepresented, or misunderstood. Besides, as my course is in nowise to be determined by a convention, it would seem but proper to announce the fact in advance, lest I should appear to occupy the ungracious attitude of taking my chances in its deliberations, and afterward, being disappointed, repudiating its conclusions. Some may think me over especially if he be cognizant of the action of the last district convention at Somerville—can be surprised at this determination. I have ever held, and still hold, that a nomination for public station conferred no honor, except when it comes unsought; and, under any ordinary circumstances, would feel greatly honored in my own estimation, were I found, either directly or by indirection, seeking one. It is hardly necessary here to express what every one of half observation already knows—that a man who entertains and acts upon such views, stands no chance before a so-called convention, as those bodies are, at this day, constituted and managed; and that for him to consent for his name to be submitted to one, is virtually to decline to be a candidate; no matter what may be the preference of the great mass of the political party with which he is associated.

A quibbling objection may be made here, that I have received many nominations from conventions, and have acted upon them. That is true. From my earliest manhood I have been the involuntary—I might say reluctant—recipient of Democratic nominations; most generally, however, to positions that could bring no individual advantage to myself, whatever might be the issue of the canvass. For example, I have been upon the electoral ticket in every Presidential election since that of 1840—in short, from the time I was eligible to any station—and may well claim, however inefficient my labors have been, that there is no Democrat in State of any age or any degree of distinction, whose efforts, since the period to which I have referred, have been more continuous, or more fruitless.

At the same time, it is also true that I have never been present at any convention before which I had reason to suppose that my name would come; but, on the contrary, have avoided them. The only nomination I ever desired was for the Congressional canvass of 1857.

I even went so far as to request some personal friends to attend the convention at Somerville. It was not that I was ambitious to go to Congress; and besides, at that time it would have been inconsistent with my private interests to do so; but I felt that a purpose to sacrifice me was entertained by two classes: 1st. By carpet knights of my own party, who had never "borne the heat and burden of the day," but who, in my absence, might, by some unforeseen contingencies, be forced to assume the leadership. In all the private relations of life I believe Gen. Barrow met and fulfilled those duties the performance of which constitutes the charm of domestic life, and render the social circle agreeable and pleasant. As a public man, he was indefatigable in his labors for what he esteemed promotive of the public good. Giving really his talents and influence in favor of all public enterprises calculated to advance the public weal, and elevate man in the scale of being. As a public officer, at all times true to what he regarded as official duty. As a lawyer and politician ever true to his clients, and to his cause. As a forensic debater Gov. Brown had but few equals in the State or nation, and still fewer superiors. Although I never had the misfortune (for I should have so considered it) to be brought within direct conflict with Gov. Brown in political debate, yet I have often felt the force of his blows, and been the ranks of my political friends behind me by the skilful wieldings of his ponderous battle-axe. In the pursuit of fortune and of fame the deceased was equally successful, acquiring a large portion of the former, and reaching a position of distinction and honor, occupied by him at the time of his death, accorded to but few. Such success could only have been the result of a rare combination of talent. To me, sir, there is in this crowd, assembled in this room to-day, to do honor to the illustrious dead, more of cheerful hope for the perpetuity of our common Government than could be inspired by the blazing bayonets and flashing swords of millions of men in arms. There are here, sir, men who, to my knowledge, if the deceased were living, would not cast their votes for him for any political office in the gift of the people, yet they honored and esteemed him in life for his many manly virtues, and awarded to him the full meed of praise for his lofty talents; and now, when dead, they mingle their tears with those of his nearest friends, and cast flowers upon his new-made grave with saddened hearts. Sir, it is only when a people are so far gone in the bitterness of party strife as to envy in each other the possession of those high and manly virtues which constitute the patriot, and are the true ornaments of human character, that they are ready to place sacrilegious hands upon the time-honored institutions of their fathers, and scatter to the winds the wisdom and experience of accumulated ages. The learned English historian, Lord Macaulay, after finishing his account of the remarkable siege of Londonderry, in the time of the Prince of Orange, and noting with evident pride and pleasure the numerous and elegant monuments erected in the memory of those who perished in that celebrated siege, concludes with this striking observation: "A generation of people who fall, by suitable monuments, or other proper means, to perpetuate the memory of the heroic deeds and manly virtues of their ancestry, are not themselves likely to do anything worthy to be remembered by posterity." It is true, sir, that our people are not very prolific in the erection of monuments of iron, stone, or brass, in memory of ancestral deeds, but they exhibit to the world the very best monuments that can be erected to perpetuate the virtues and patriotism of their ancestry, by bringing them to life and imitating their virtues when dead.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

OUR COUNTRY.—A large number of wealthy planters has removed to Sebastian county during the last fall and winter, many of them having a large number of slaves. In the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf, and in the Petera Valley, there the best of lands have been lying idle, the ax and the plow are working wonders in reclaiming the wild lands, and fitting them for cultivation. We are told that the like has never been known before in this county. Large plantations are now opened, where a few weeks ago, there was not a trace of timber axing. Success to the enterprise.—*Fort Smith Times.*

Col. James Glover, Superintendent of the overland mail between Fort Chadbourn and El Paso, left Fort Smith on Thursday last for his division.

Col. Garrett, Creek agent, Col. Whitfield, Maj. Armstrong, Mr. John Garrett and Mr. John Barnwell, arrived at Fort Smith on Monday from the Creek country.

Samuel S. Ashley announces himself in the Helena *Southron* as a candidate for Circuit Judge.

FOREIGNERS.—The Legislature of Arkansas passed an act to prevent captains and owners of steamboats navigating any of the waters in Arkansas, from employing free negroes on their boats. The penalty for violating this act is not less than $500 nor more than $1000. The law takes effect on the first of 1860.

LITTLE ROCK TRIS DEMOCRAT.—John W. Woodard, Esq., has become associated with our friend Richard M. Johnson, as co-editor of this able and influential central organ of the Arkansas Democracy. The *Democrat*, always but no matter, it was done, and in past suffered my name to be submitted to a Convention, where certain slaughter awaited me; and having done so, considered myself bound by its action. In the second place, in that body I had some sincere personal friends. In order to preserve harmony, they had assented to the action of the majority; and I owed it to them to acquiesce, even without inquiry, in whatever they had agreed to. I would have made any sacrifice of myself before I would have placed them in a false or embarassing position.

I trust that those who read this will do me the justice to believe that it is no boasting spirit that I have referred to any poor labors of mine in days that are past, in support of those political doctrines which I have ever cherished, and still stand ready to defend. Still less will they wrong me by construing it as an appeal to sympathy, by a disappointed man, on an assertion of any claim, on account of past services. I have adverted to my antecedents, as I feel that it was entirely appropriate for me to do, by way of answer in advance, to anticipated objections to the course I mean to pursue; and in view of those antecedents, may well afford to smile at the efforts of those who are going to represent me of a disorganizer. My Democracy was not derived from conventions; nor so far as my political orthodoxy is concerned, do I stand in need of their indorsement. I was a Democrat, as you well know, when it cost something to be one; when my party was in minority in the District; and when to avow one's self a Democrat, instead of being a passport to honors and place, involved certain defeat. During years of that time, it was my fortune to struggle, as best I could, against some who, now when Democracy has become a little more popular, would have me superseded in the ranks of my own party. You are the arbiters in this matter; be your will, as expressed at the next August election, and to that only, will I cheerfully yield.

At the same time I would not be understood as wantonly defying a convention in advance. I desire a breach with no party or individual. In the exercise of a privilege which I possess in common with every other citizen of the district, I have announced myself as a candidate for your suffrages. Had I not believed myself acceptable to the great mass of my political friends, I would not have done so. If the correctness of this opinion, there need be no disturbance of the harmony of the party. Should opposition to me be elicited, and thereby discord arise, the consequences and the blame must be with those who produce it. I fear that I have addressed you at much greater length than the occasion would seem to warrant. But I desired to express all that I have to say about the matters to which I have referred, once and for all, and to have done with it, so that it may not be necessary to recur to them again. I trust that, in the approaching canvass, it will not be necessary for me to discuss any other than general and public questions, which will doubtless possess more interest for those whom I would represent, than could any of a more personal character.

Your fellow-citizen,

DAVID M. CURRIN.

MARCH 11, 1859.

REMARKS OF HON. P. T. SCRUGGS, *Made on Thursday last, in the meeting to express public feeling or respect to the memory of the late Hon. A. V. Brown.*

Mr. Chairman: This is not the time, nor the occasion, nor have I the peculiar talent for a set or studied oration. And were I even master of the beauties of rhetoric, and had my emotions been disciplined elocution, I confess to you, sir, that I feel too acutely the bereavement which has befallen you and more too sincerely the death of the deceased, to be inclined to press them into service. As a native son of the State, my early years were spent in a county but little removed from the one in which the deceased resided; and where, his brilliant talents, and the blameless character of his earlier life first endeared him to those who knew him best; and where the germ was formed of that character which led him on successfully in the path of fame and honor, first, when quite a young man, to the counsels of the State, and afterward to the Federal Congress,—to the Chief Magistracy of his own beloved State, and finally to a place in the Cabinet of the Executive of the Federal Union. Many of his immediate family connections were my early friends, and my associations with him were always of the kindest and most cordial character. So much so, indeed, that in after life, in all the bitterness of party strife which swept over the State, amid the smoke and din of battle I never ceased to recognize in him the warm personal friend, and to feel a sincere pleasure on meeting him in the private circle, and exposing myself to the fire of his political friends. Thus, sir, I feel that I have a peculiar interest in the occasion, and a peculiar sympathy with those who are bereaved by the death of the deceased. Success to the enterprise.—*Fort Smith Times.*

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LITTLE ROCK TRIS DEMOCRAT.—John W. Woodard, Esq., has become associated with our friend Richard M. Johnson, as co-editor of this able and influential central organ of the Arkansas Democracy. The *Democrat*, always true, has acquired additional interest and strength by his association with it.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM JAIL.—We clip the following from the Washington (South Arkansas) *Democrat* of that inst.:

On Thursday night last Barrett, a prisoner from Clark county, and one from Columbia county, escaped from their jail in this place. Some out side aid procured for them an auger, with which they bored through floor on which the floor was placed, and made their escape. Barrett was confined in jail for the charge of larceny in Clark county, it brought here for safe keeping; Allen for a charge of negro-stealing in Columbia County, and brought here for the same purpose. Thereby of condolence they left for the jailer, gathers resolutions of regret, were rich. We gathers below in full, hoping they may be of use or comfort to the villainous scamp who furished them with the means of escaping. A nro for the charge of murder, and in the same jail, being injured by a shot in arresting him he was unable to make his escape. The jail of this county was thought to be perfectly sure, but it is almost unavoidable to prevent the evil from escaping, when instruments given them by their friends outside. The are the resolutions offered:

At a meeting of the deputies from Hempstead, Clark and Columbia counties, in the Washington jail, representing the various crimes of murder, negro stealing and petit larceny, to take into consideration the propriety of declaring ourselves as and independent citizens, entitled to all the benefits which must arise in view of the Pungwayo war, the internal strife in Mexico, the turbulentness of the Atlantic Cable, that portion of the President's message relating to "foreign affairs," "Sewardism against the Africans," the Overland Mail Route," Jeff. Davis resolutions, Slidell's ditto, and other matters of deep importance.

On motion, the dark complexioned delegate from Hempstead arose and addressed. He was forthwith bolstered up, as expressed himself well contented to remain in obscurity, even while the world was being so deeply agitated but, added the speaker, being excited with the subject, while a beaver intelligence lit up his sable countenance, "o enterprising young WRITE here bow a the tie to act, (applause,) stretch out your limbs and let your souls soar where even angels fear to tread." Here the exhausted Chairman sat down amid rounds of applause.

On motion, the member from Clark was appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and during his absence, (under the bed,) the delegate from Columbia electrified the meeting with sallies of wit, characteristic of the man. He evinced much feeling of our great country, and was in conclusion, evidently a brilliant and warm advocate of our "peculiar institution" was in favor of our repeating the Africans slave trade. If, said the brilliant orator, the ebony will let me alone, I will place the negro in the hands of all classes—(here the Chairman shrugged his shoulders)—the poor man will then feel the same sacred regard for his rights as the wealthy. He closed with the following significant words: "Hail Columbia."

The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe in the Declaration of Independence of these United States—that it is an inspired document, sacred to us as an inspiration for future prosperity, and that if there is one brighter than another in its stars, it is this: "All men are born free and equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," therefore,

Resolved, That we will make a desperate effort to regain that liberty of which we believe ourselves so unjustly deprived.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Pacific Railroad, "pot-liquor" for dinner, and biscuit for breakfast—that we are opposed to Know-Nothings and anti-negro stealers.

Resolved, That we indorse President Buck's administration—and the tobacco furnished by Mr. Williams; may his shadow never grow less.

On motion, the member from Columbia offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the State has been in a turbulent condition in reference to the protection of population, and we having been to considerable trouble and expense to "Old Columbia," that with the consent of his Excellency, sanctioned by the Senate and House of Representatives, we will remove and colored population without the limits of said State, at our own cost, and will transport each with a good master, thereby relieving our sister County that which by right is, and should be Cesars.

Signed by the officers.

M. Burrell, stands about six feet high, and will weigh about 180 pounds. He has black eyes and fair skin. He had on when he broke jail a pair of cassimere pants, and placed in the hands of his friends a silver colored piece of cloth. He is quick spoken, and a printer by trade.

William Miller, alias Allen, is about five feet five inches high, weighs about 130 pounds. He has a very dark complexion, inclined to curl, heavy whiskers—had on when he left yellow tweed pants and coat, striped cotton shirt—says he is a clock maker; writes a splendid hand.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—Mr. Deputy Sheriff Boswell, of Pulaski county, passed through this place on Monday evening last on his way to Little Rock, having in charge John W. Dunkin, who made his escape in October last from the jail of Pulaski county, where he had been confined on the charge of having, in 1857, murdered Hardy Foster. He was arrested in Clarksville, Texas, a few days since, by Mr. Boswell, upon the requisition of Gov. Conway. Mr. B. says the citizens of Clarksville rendered him every assistance in arresting and securing the criminal.—*Washington Telegraph, March 2.*

More Counterfeiters Arrested—Big Haul of Presses, Inks, etc.

A stupendous and well organized gang of counterfeiters, extending all over northern Ohio, in Boston, Toledo, Fort Wayne, of Akron, and Williams, Miller and Hickox, of Portage county, arrested Robert Bluff, of Edinburg, Portage county, on a warrant issued from the United States Commissioner in this city, for making and passing counterfeit money. They found on his person $220 in counterfeit 10s on the Bank of America, New York City, and 5s and 10s on the York Bank, Pennsylvania. They also found some bogus dollars on his person. They brought him to this city and locked him up in jail.

Bluff is a farmer and drover, and has heretofore been considered a straightforward and respectable man. He is a man of considerable property, we are informed, and what induced him to link with a gang of counterfeiters, is more than any one can imagine. It is suspected that other "respectable" citizens of Edinburgh are treading in their boots just now. On the same day, the same officers made a descent on the house of one Daniel Price, in Palmyra, Portage county, and found three presses for manufacturing bank notes, a knee-press for stamping it, a rolling-machine, galvanizing furnace, inks, paper, a large amount of gold plate, etc.—machinery and metal enough to flood the whole West with bogus gold. They also found forty dollars in bogus gold coin. The proprietor of this nice house, Mr. Price, was not to be found, and is still absent from the "bosom of his family."

Sunday afternoon, a brother-in-law of Bluff's named Eli Hudson, was arrested in Edinburg, on suspicion of being implicated with Bluff. He was brought here and jailed to-day.

The York Bank counterfeits were engraved by "Dr." John H. Wallace, in whose house in East Cleveland, it will be remembered, $3000 in bogus gold, and some $1000 in the said York Bank counterfeits, were found last week. Wallace is in jail at Canfield. He is an engraver by trade, though latterly he has passed for a one-horse doctor.

The above arrests are very important, and great credit is due the officers who made them. We hear that officers Wright and Townsend, of Akron, were specially vigilant in the matter. *Cleveland Plain Dealer, March 6.*

Death of the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8.

Postmaster General Brown died this morning at half-past three o'clock. He for a year or of an hour previous, he was perfectly conscious of his condition, and took leave of his family.

Last night the President had a final interview with him, and was affected to tears.

During an occasional delirium, the dying statesman called his Cabinet officers, alluding to the defeated Appropriation bill, having reference to the Postoffice Department.

His death occasions the utmost sorrow among all classes of the community.

THE BEAT BORDER PROTECTION.—The New York *Herald* is severe on Congress for not having empowered the President to raise an army for the protection of Sonora and Chihuahua. We do not hold Congress excused for its manifold sins of omission, but, fortunately in this case, the President is in a condition to do all that is necessary or desirable for that ungrateful frontier without the further authorization of that body. The Sonora or our Mexican frontier are as anxious to receive protection from the Indians, as our Government is to inflict it on our own Indian settlements, and in consequence of the outstanding enmity, a Mexican minister is now here with full powers to establish by treaty all the rights, privileges, and benefits which we would fondly obtain by a forced and ungracious military occupation. In addition to this acceptable free-will offering of a treaty arrangement, the hands of armed emigrants (Africans from the south, or otherwise) to go, will give that like a protective force south to regiments of the regular army, without costing the Government a cent.—*Charleston States.*

HUMBOLDT.—The more Baron Humboldt advances in years, the more every line he writes, every word he utters, and every—even the most trifling—event concerning him, is recorded by the German papers. The following anecdote is just given by a Berlin paper: "The celebrated savan possessed a black parrot, presented to him years ago by the grandfather of the Princess of Prussia, Karl-August of Saxe-Weimar. Baron Humboldt was very fond of the bird, and returning home the other day from a dinner party, he was disagreeably surprised by finding the parrot sitting sorrowfully on his perch. Well-aware, he said, of provoking the cage, 'which of us two is likely to die first?' Humboldt turns his head very slowly, taking up a book. Half an hour afterwards the bird suddenly turns round, looks at its master, and—drops down dead. At this moment, poor Black Poll is being stuffed at the Ornithic Museum for the afflicted survivor."

UNION OF THE MISS. CEN. AND TENN. R. R. AND MISS. CEN. R. R. COMPANIES.—We learn from a reliable source that a committee of conference, representing the above named Companies, met in Jackson, Mississippi, on the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad, at a meeting held at Canton, on Thursday last, adopted and ratified the terms of union reported by their committee. A similar action of the Directory of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, and a favorable report to the full consummation of this important act, which will redound to the interest of the stockholders in the two roads, as well as to the comfort and convenience of the citizens and shippers of freight over the line.—*Jackson (Tenn.) Whig.*

☞ The exploit of William Tell has stimulated a weaver at Spire to try his hand at rifle practice on his young son, on whose head he placed a potato, and fired at it from the other at 100 yards, but was hauling before the police and sent to jail for a week by an indignant magistrate.

New Advertisements.

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

All Advertisements published in the Weekly Appeal are charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

Wanted.

TO HIRE TWENTY NEGROES, to work in a Brick Yard. Apply at Stuart's Brick Yard, on Rayburn Street.

G. W. REYNOLDS.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st of March, 1859, MINGO (alias) CHARITY, very smart and active dark complexion, about 20 years of age. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of taken in the corporation, or $10 if delivered anywhere in the State.

RAMELIA CHILDS, per WM. P. CORBAN.

For Sale or Exchange.

I WILL sell or exchange for unimproved property, two houses and lots, and located out of the Hospital and Memphis street.

W. W. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 4 Front Row.

Situation Wanted.

AN experienced French teacher who understands spoken French of this country, and who wishes to accept the business engagement, offers his services to any gentleman who may desire a good French teacher.

FELIX RICHARDIE, Office of this paper.

Fresh Arrivals

AT J. S. MITCHELL & CO.'S, Front Row, Bernard's Block—Best Hickory Smoke Cured Hams, Nashville Hams, Beef, Beef tongues.

A Choice Lot Potatoes.

FRESH and Sweet, Pears and Beans, Prime Seed Oats at J. S. MITCHELL & CO.'S.

Candies, Starch.

SOAP, Wax, Raisins, Fish, Vinegar, Lemons, Family Groceries generally. Wines, Liquors and Cigars, by mar12 J. S. MITCHELL & CO.

Dental Notice.

DR. C. CHIDSEY, Dentist, has decided to remain in the city and continue the practice of his profession.

Wood, Wood.

WE have on hand four hundred cords of Wood, of the finest for sale.

BONSERRAT, DUPREE & CO.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Smith & Stover, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant. The partners will attend to business in the unfinished business of the firm, and each will practice separately on his own account.

H. G. SMITH, WM. H. STOVALL.

RICHARDSON'S Irish Linens, Damasks, DIAPERS, ETC.

CONSTANTLY receiving Linen, and open for sale, Linen Damasks, Linen Diapers, Linen Sheetings, Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns, Linen Linsey, Linen Jeans, Linen Drilling, Linen Duck, Linen Bosoms, Linen Collars, Linen Sets, Linen Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Thread, Linen Cord, Linen Tape, Linen Bonnet Frames, Linen Bonnet Silks, Linen Bonnet Satins, Linen Bonnet Crapes, Linen Bonnet Ribbons, Linen Bonnet Tissues, Linen Bonnet Velvets