Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY.::::::APRIL 7, 1859.

Largest Circulation in the City.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Official Journal of the City.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

At the suggestion of a number of our Democratic friends, we name Tuesday, April 26th, as the most proper and suitable day for the holding of the Democratic Convention, at Somerville, to nominate a candidate for Congress from this district. The third Monday had been mentioned, but Tuesday is regarded as more suitable, for the reason that delegates from a distance can reach Somerville on Monday and not be delayed by lying over at that place during Sunday, which they would have to do were the convention held on Monday. Without objection from other quarters, then, we will regard Tuesday the 26th as the day appointed.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Our neighbor of the *Bulletin* congratulates himself on the defeat of the Democrats of Louisville. So far as the editorial columns of the *Bulletin* are concerned, the people hereabouts would not know that elections have recently taken place anywhere else but in Louisville. The telegraph, however, informs us that the Opposition have defeated the Democrats in Connecticut, Michigan, and in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Cleveland. In these latter cities and States the Opposition are known by the name of *Black Republicans*, and hence it is probable that our neighbor does not deem it wise or prudent to exalt over the success of his party in these localities. And although it might not be entirely just to identify the Opposition of the South with the Black-Republicans of the North, it cannot be denied that they are working to the same end, the overthrow of the Democracy, and that to all intents and purposes, they constitute but one party. They both war upon Democratic principles, Democratic policy, and Democratic men, and all those in the South who shall assist in breaking up and destroying the Democratic party, will receive the plaudits of every Black-Republican in the Government. From the late intelligence, it seems that the Black-Republicans are performing their part of the job quite effectually. How much further the work shall succeed in perfecting, his portion, will not be known until after the first Thursday in August.

☞ The *Bulletin expects* us to define our position on the subject of banks. We have neither time or space to waste in definitions, which ought to be, and are sufficiently clear, from what we have already said and written, for the mere edification of the *Bulletin*. We refer to our files for our position on banking.

The *Bulletin* charges us with *trimming*, to which we exclaim, "*et tu Brute!*" If there is an accomplished trimmer in the State, and one who has practiced the profession with more assiduous and active energy, we should point to the *Bulletin*, and say as Nathan to David, "thou art the man!" There was a time when the *Bulletin* considered it even a merit to trim its sails a little, and boasted loudly of its capacity to discuss public questions with independence of party dictation. Now it swaggers, without a grimace, the whole platform of its party, Know Nothing resolution and all. And yet it gravely lectures us about prostituting ourselves "to the behests of party" trimming, etc!!

Fraudulent Packing.

We have frequently mentioned in our paper several instances of fraudulent packing we used to see in this city. We have heard of several other cases. This matter is a serious one, affecting not merely our mercantile gains, but our fair fame. We earnestly commend to our planting friends a consideration of the following, from the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*:

We have been shown several certificates sent to one of our city merchants, from Liverpool, of damage done to cotton, by its being packed cotton. It seems that at the bales being opence in Manchester, they were found to contain two or three qualities of the staple.

We call the certificate attention of our planting friends to this matter—not by any means of accusing them of intended wrong, for we feel satisfied of the contrary, but that they may be on their guard against the practice, and be took credit to himself for having done so.

HAYTI.—The Haytien correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:

It has just been informed you that the republican government had determined to send each year a certain number of young men to France to complete their education, at the expense of the public treasury. The liberal measure is ex and to confine an equal number of persons chosen from each department, to be thoroughly prepared by counsel to the arts and social trades. Should this latter regulation be a permanent one, I will, a few years exist a great increase over Haytian destiny. Already on every table we hear the toast drunk, glory of the Queen of the Antilles; reform in every branch of State is the order of the day. A company is being organized with the Spanish side of the island, which, if it prove successful, will create a wonderful change in the north, and Cape Haytien may again become the leading city of the Archipelago. Haytiens from all parts of the world are invited to return, and each vessel that arrives brings passengers. A few days ago, upward of thirty arrived from Jamaica, also a number from the States; and, curiously enough, we continue to receive the political refugees from the Spanish side. The Ministers of the United States are promised every. The island will support ten millions of inhabitants, while the present population is but 1 million. The soil is as rich as any in the world, and the climate in most places perfectly healthy. Mechanics are promised employment, and to encourage emigration all tools are for a certain period free from military duty.

GEN. COLLIER INDICTED.—We find the following dispatch in our Augusta exchanges:

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Grand Jury today found 11 presentments against Mr. Wm. Collier, late Clerk of the House of Representatives; Mr. Rennet, late Superintendent of Public Printing and Mr. Doxal, paper contractor, of Philadelphia—the two former for offences in the discharge of their public duties, and the latter for perjury.

Settlement between Shelby County and the City of Memphis.

It will be seen from the following report of a special committee of the City Council, and contract, which was received and adopted by that body at its meeting on Tuesday evening, that the long pending difficulties between the city and county have been satisfactorily adjusted:

REPORT.

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis:

The undersigned committee have the pleasure and satisfaction of reporting a basis for the settlement of all pecuniary questions between the city of Memphis and the county of Shelby regarding support of Memphis courts and division of county revenue, which they believe to be correct in principle and just to both the county and city; and which they are pleased to be able to say was on yesterday adopted by the county court of the county, by an almost unanimous vote, and now only needs your approval.

It will be seen the proposed settlement assumes that the true theory or principle of county revenue system is, that county revenue is levied for the purpose mainly of supporting the courts necessary to try the lawsuits and punish the crimes of the county. Acting on this principle, it is agreed that all county revenue levied and accruing from and after the 1st day of January, 1859, which shall not be in the city or without it, shall be controlled and disbursed by the authorities of the county alone, the county assuming from the same date the support of the present or future costs at Memphis of general jurisdiction, the city to hold nothing to do with either the courts or county revenue.

We regarded the provisions of the different charters of the city, dividing the county revenues between city and county, and charging the city with the support of the courts, as wrong in principle; but having been acted on to some extent, and solemn contract made between the city and county in regard thereto, we have agreed the provisions of the charter, and the contracts made under it, should be forthwith fully carried out by both parties up to the date aforesaid, and from that time both to be regarded as rescinded and at an end, and the county revenue and its burthens, according to first principles, to be entirely in the control of the County Court.

Respectfully submitted,

C. KORTRECHT,
THOS. D. KLORIDGE,
G. P. FOUTE.

CONTRACT.

THURSDAY, March 31st, 1859.

Basis of agreement for settlement of pending question between the city of Memphis and the county of Shelby, to to Revenue, Expenses of Courts, etc.:

1st. The city of Memphis shall be charged with, and the county credited with, sums which she assumed to pay by the contract made between the County Court and Commissioners for the city, (dated April 7th, 1851), up to January 1st, 1859.

2d. The county shall be charged with, and pay the share of the county revenue, due the city under that contract up to January 1st, 1858, so far as has been or may be collected and received by the county.

3d. The said contract shall be considered as at an end and rescinded from and after the 1st of January, 1859, the county assuming arising or falling due from and after that date, shall be paid to the proper officers of the county, to be by the County Court disbursed; also, all fines and forfeitures arising in any of the courts of the city of Memphis (the Criminal and Common Law and Chancery Courts, or Courts of like character), arising or assessed from and after that date.

4th. The county will pay all expenses of the Criminal and Common Law and Chancery Courts, arising and to arise from and after the first of January, 1859, which have been heretofore paid by the city of Memphis, and the courts are hereafter to return the same to the county court for payment according to law, thus placing said courts upon the same principle in law, as other courts of the county.

5th. The contract aforesaid, made between the city and county and dated April 7th, 1851, is construed and agreed to mean that the city should pay its proper proportion of the items contemplated by the second sect on of said contract, for as long a time as the contract and arrangement continued as before provided for, and this it is agreed is the true basis of the settlement.

6th. And under this construction thereby shall be charged with all items which the county has advanced for her, and credited with what is due her from the county, under the basis of said contract, and the act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, upon which said contract of 7th April 1851 was founded—the balance shall be settled by whichever party is debtor—whatever items have not been paid, which the city ought to pay, should be paid by the city to the county or to whomsoever the same is due.

S. BAILY,
W. WALSH,
J. S. DICKSON,
Commissioners for County.

C. KORTRECHT,
G. P. FOUTE,
T. D. KLORIDGE,
Commissioners for City.

Effect of Disregarding the President's Recommendation.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writing from Washington on the 1st inst., says:

The news I gave you of a secret treaty between Miramon and the King of Sardinia, (Victor Emanuel II.) is not considered entirely reliable by Mr. Buchanan, though his incredibility in this, as in some other cases, may lead him into error. He did not believe the Belly contract until months after the papers announced the fact, and I know the newspapers have ever since been every department of the Government for the earliest information touching the operations of diplomacy in all parts of the world. It is well to be cautious, but over caution sometimes is more dangerous than rashness. We may not be surprised if we hear of the English and French vessels monopolizing our own mail and commercial transportation from San Francisco before the end of another year. What McLane may determine to do, yet remains to be seen; perhaps he will do nothing, but if he decides to act, unless the Spanish Government shall, as well as retard the attainment of that position as a foothold on a strong country, to which she is entitled (Aspinwall). We quote the following from a Liverpool letter, of February 25th, and hope that the word of caution will be productive of good in remedying the evil complained of:

* * * * We beg to hand you particulars of claims for false packed cotton returned by the Vera Cruz and Tampico, per *Henry Clark* and per *J. H. Jarvis*, the amounts of which, £52, 0s. 8d, we place to your debit. We also inclose certificates that you may recover the immediate shippers.

It is much to be desired that planters would exercise more care in packing, for whenever true qualities are found to be false, it is felt by the consumers, or the lot returned, when discovered within twelve months from the date of sale, thus giving rise to such claims as the present.

The United States and Spain.

The *Madrid Gazette*, of the 13th March, gives the following as the text of the speech which Mr. Pidal, the new American Minister, addressed to the Queen on presenting his credentials:

MADAM: The President has charged me, in presenting my credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to express to your Majesty the assurance of the desire which animates him to preserve the friendship of your government, and of the wishes he entertains for the prosperity of your people.

In commenting my official relations with the Court of Madrid, I am confident that I shall be permitted to express to your Majesty that I am personally convinced that the general desire of the population of the United States is to retain the old and never-interrupted friendship which, since the beginning of our political existence, has always prevailed with Spain; and that during my stay at the Court of your Majesty—continuing the frank and sincere conduct which has hitherto been observed—will be my constant effort to avoid any misunderstanding, and to promote the interests of my country without prejudice to the amicable relations which happily now exist.

The Queen replied as follows:

SIR: I have been highly satisfied at hearing the sentiments of friendship which, in the name of the President of the United States, you have just expressed. I do not feel a less strong desire than you do to continue the friendly relations which happily unite the two States. We are, and we desire to be, friends; but this is the desire of the generality of the population of the United States, and, by observing the line of conduct which you have outlined, I have the confidence that it will be easy for you to contribute to preserve the friendship and harmony which ought to exist between the two peoples.

I have pleasure in believing that your personal qualities will facilitate the realization of this noble object, and my government on its part will sincerely co-operate in obtaining that result.

Before giving audience to Mr. Preston, the Queen received Mr. Dodge, the retiring United States Minister. He also said that the President had charged him to convey friendly salutations at Spain, and he took credit to himself for having done so.

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It has just been informed you that the republican government had determined to send each year a certain number of young men to France to complete their education, at the expense of the public treasury. The liberal measure is ex and to confine an equal number of persons chosen from each department, to be thoroughly prepared by counsel to the arts and social trades. Should this latter regulation be a permanent one, I will, a few years exist a great increase over Haytian destiny. Already on every table we hear the toast drunk, glory of the Queen of the Antilles; reform in every branch of State is the order of the day. A company is being organized with the Spanish side of the island, which, if it prove successful, will create a wonderful change in the north, and Cape Haytien may again become the leading city of the Archipelago. Haytiens from all parts of the world are invited to return, and each vessel that arrives brings passengers. A few days ago, upward of thirty arrived from Jamaica, also a number from the States; and, curiously enough, we continue to receive the political refugees from the Spanish side. The Ministers of the United States are promised every. The island will support ten millions of inhabitants, while the present population is but 1 million. The soil is as rich as any in the world, and the climate in most places perfectly healthy. Mechanics are promised employment, and to encourage emigration all tools are for a certain period free from military duty.

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street, have pretty fully convinced us that northern Democrats will with one accord oppose any special legislation by Congress intended to operate exclusively in the Territories, and solely upon the subject of slavery. The course they propose to present action either for slavery or against it, in the Territories or elsewhere, their answer is: "Let slavery and slaveholders alone; let it go where the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, opens the door for it; let it look for protection to the same agencies which establish it in the Territories; the Constitution and the common law."

When the Black Republicans again attempt to exclude slavery from any Territory by Congressional action, they will unite with southern Democrats as cordially as ever in opposing such action; but if southern Democrats ask them to aid in adopting a code of laws for the regulation or protection of slavery in the Territories, they will refuse en masse, unless we err widely in our estimate of prevalent opinions. Without the co-operation of northern Democrats, the attempt will be a failure. If such aid is solicited and denied, the result must be a distinct schism in the party, and it may be an irrecoverable loss of all power to resist the Black Republican fanatics upon other and more vital issues.

These are some of the reasons why we deem the step proposed one of doubtful expediency. The time for such a measure is inauspicious. It would give new life to the full spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism, and alienate the friends of the rights of the States at a time when they are most needed in a united and harmonious opposition to the gathering hosts of the Northern sectional party. Such agitation is the very life's blood of that party. Agitation is its daily food, and we ought to think twice before we propose any measure which must inevitably supply such food in abundance. While we should disclaim every idea of constitutional ground, and "cavil about the ninth part of a hair" in a matter of legal right, we ought to hesitate before urging a measure which, right or wrong, promises little direct benefit to the owners of slaves in Territories, but threatens disastrous effects upon the union and harmony of the only party by which the Constitution can be upheld. The time is not ripe for such a movement. It is better for the advocates of constitutional rights to hold and confirm what they have already, than to endanger its loss by prematurely attempting an advance.

Things in Washington as Telegraphed to the N. Y. Papers.

The Post Office Department has concluded an arrangement with Commodore Vanderbilt for the transportation of the mails between New York and Southampton, from April till November. Steamers are to start on alternate Saturdays from this side, and on Wednesdays from the other side. The compensation is to be nearly inland postages.

There is at present a disposition here to recall Gen. Lamar, and to suspend intercourse with Nicaragua, on the ground of her alleged bad faith. The President hesitates to assert American rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, because England had emphatically announced a purpose to insist on her interpretation of that document.

The bearer of letters from the ministers at different courts are warlike. One of our ministers writes as follows: "Notwithstanding the opinions expressed by some—in which the wish is father to the thought—that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, the conviction of all intelligent persons abroad is that war is inevitable."

The Navy Department has ordered the new third-class steamers as follows: That at Portsmouth, N. H., the *Mohican*; that at Boston, the *Narragansett*; and that at Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, the *Seminole*; and the one at Mare Island, California, the *Decatur*.

From official advices, received to-day, it appears that the steam frigate Minnesota reached Rio early on the 18th January, having on board ex-minister Reed, who left on the 25 s for Suez. The frigate had visited Singapore and Penang, and several ports in Ceylon. In a few days she was to leave for Muscat, in Arabia, pursing from there to the Cape of Good Hope, and probably touching at Zanzibar.

A letter from the commander of the Savannah, dated Vera Cruz, March 11th, confirms the former report of the defeat of Miramon and the success of the Constitutionalists in the Interior, and their advance on the city of Mexico.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.—The President has issued his proclamation for an extensive sale of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, during July, August and September next.

Secretary Cobb, by direction of the President, is acting as Attorney General during the absence of Attorney General Black.

The Union of this morning reiterates the declaration that the dangerous controversy which has so long existed between the British government and the United States, in regard to the true construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, is now in process of satisfactory adjustment.

The Grand Jury, after examining witnesses for a week or two, has made presentments in the cases of A. G. Seaman, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, Gen. Cullom, the late Clerk of the House, and P. D. Duval, of Philadelphia. The last named was a witness before the Select Committee to examine Mr. Seaman's account. Should the District Attorney prepare indictments, they will not be immediately acted upon by the Grand Jury, that body having been discharged for two weeks. Gen. Cullom, on learning the action of the Grand Jury, appeared and gave bail.

The distant press is already largely represented, in anticipation of the Sickles trial. There are more reporters than can be comfortably accommodated with seats. The national number are on their way. Witnesses were to-day subponed for Monday. Lawyer Brady is in Court.

The number of proposals received for the Southern mail contracts, are represented as fully up to the average, and, as far as known, the bids are generally at a higher rate than usual.

EX-Congressman Hatch, of New York, is here, and with Messrs. Ashe, Orr, and others, is a candidate for the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Evan Rozsela, the newly appointed Consul for San Juan Del Sur, left Washington for New York, and will take a steamer to sail to-morrow for Aspinwall, and will bear dispatches to Gen. Lamar.

It is said that Mr. Mix, the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, has been offered the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but declined. He, however, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice Greenwood, resigned.

The President has not yet made his