Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.—The Numbers and Reliability of the Administration Democracy of the North; Interview between Cook and his Mother-in-law; Scene at the Dead Letter Office; Return of Gen. Scott—Result of his Mission; A Bavarian Belle; The Feet in Winter Time.

FOURTH PAGE.—Mrs. Gen. Scott's Verses to her Husband; A Tragico-Ludicrous Incident; Marvelous Gymnastic Feats.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

Our telegraphic dispatches announce the arrival at New-Orleans of Minister McLANE and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. LERDY-TRE, who is the bearer of the new treaty with Mexico, which was ratified on the 14th inst. The treaty guarantees to the United States the perpetual right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Guaymas to Arizona. The privilege of erecting depots at the terminus of these routes is also guaranteed. All goods passing over the transit routes between the Atlantic and Pacific States shall be free of duty, also all goods shipped from the transit warehouses to foreign countries. United States troops, military stores, and munitions of war are to pass over the Tehuantepec and Sonora routes on the same footing as those of Mexico. The neutrality of the routes is guaranteed by both Governments. The United States, with or without the consent of Mexico, possesses the right to protect the transit routes and property by force. A perfect religious freedom is guaranteed. There are to be no forced loans levied on citizens of the United States. A supplemental convention permits the intervention of the United States in Mexico to protect her citizens, and enforce the stipulations of the treaty. In compensation for the release of duties of the transit routes the United States pays four millions of dollars, two of which is reserved for the payment of claims against Mexico.

SHALL THE DEMOCRACY DISBAND?

An article, which we publish on our first page this morning, and to which we invite the attention of our readers, from the Charleston Mercury, would seem to give an affirmative answer to this question. The Mercury agrees with Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, that no considerable portion of the northern Democracy—not even Mr. BUCHANAN—are to be trusted by the South. DOUGLAS has long since been hoisted overboard by the Mercury and those who sympathize with its peculiar views. If we mistake not, Col. Ore, Senator HAMMOND and Gov. BONHAM, some few days, have been complimented with the courteous, but decided adieus and regrets of the Mercury, for assuming to express the idea that a moderate and conservative policy is better for the South in the coming struggle for power, inasmuch as the first great object to be attained is a cordial union of sentiment and purpose among the freemen of the South, in order to make their power felt effectually, and to ward off the blows of Black-Republicanism. And last, but not least, the Thunderer of Disunion follows in the wake of Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, and pronounces Mr. BUCHANAN and the whole northern Democracy to be untrue and untrustworthy on the southern question, with the exception of a few such men as Senator WEST. It is evident that the columns of the Mercury have labored, for some time, to persuade the Democracy of South Carolina not to send delegates to the Charleston Convention, the position of that journal is neither strange nor startling. When it is remembered, too, that the Mercury has, for several years past, openly advocated the policy of disunion as the only remedy for the evils of the times, it can scarcely be wondered at that it can see no good in any northern Democrat, although he may be the chief of the Democratic party. It will be marked in this connection, that the criticism of the Mercury upon the Administration does not extend merely to some incidental question, such as a protective tariff, or to some policy merely, such as the warfare between DOUGLAS and the Administration, but strikes at it a fundamental, radical and fatal blow. It assumes that the President is lying in wait to compromise away the rights of the South in the Charleston Convention, and, therefore, that Senator BROWN was right in his denunciation. We defend the President, by expressing the conviction that he wishes nothing more than the re-affirmation of the Cincinnati platform, and the maintenance, by the Charleston Convention, of the decisions of the Supreme Court. At the proper time, it logically follows from this position, that if the Supreme Court is unable to carry out its decrees, and if the Executive arm of the Government cannot enforce the judicial decisions of its tribunals, the legislature will, as it ought, enforce the rights of its citizens. But in the present aspect of affairs, we submit to the thinking patriots of the South, whether or not they will disarm their influence, divide their strength, even at home, and destroy their power for usefulness upon an issue which portends no practical good? Will they ostracize the sole body of their northern allies, the Administration included, with the patriarch CASS, with TOUCEY and BLACK, and with the Senator of Illinois, Mr. DOUGLAS, at the heck and nod of the class of politicians of whom the Charleston Mercury is the representative, or at the command of any class whatever? Especially will they do these rash and injudicious and unjust acts at a time when, according to the judgment of the South itself, the Supreme Court of the United States has vindicated its rights amply and fully; when there are no new Territories where it is even suspected that practical injustice will be done us, and when so many northern Democrats have voluntarily accepted political martyrdom in our cause? Is such be the judgment of the South—the united South—we cannot oppose the decree except upon this plain plea—that history itself may be ransacked in vain to present a similar case of infatuation and ingratitude to faithful allies, who have stood up against the tide which set in against us from the traitorous hand of Black-Republicanism—allies who had no intent but right, no motive but patriotism to sustain them in their self imposed devotion to our rights.

ANDREW JACKSON.

We have just been reading PARTON's new work, "The Life of ANDREW JACKSON,"—and we cannot help wishing that he could be restored to life once more, and placed in the Presidential chair to meet the trouble elements that are now driving us apparently on to the very verge of a dissolution of the Union.

The life and times of ANDREW JACKSON are the times for history, and now for the first time, we have his biography so written as to do him full and ample justice. And what a life was his! More like the scenes of a romance than reality; every period was full of adventure, and teeming with those traits of character which made him emphatically a hero and justly racked him next to WASHINGTON in the hearts of his countrymen. None but he occupies a higher niche in the temple of fame than ANDREW JACKSON; and none but he exerts to this day so powerful an influence in the councils of the nation. We are glad to see a work written, after so long a time, that does him ample justice; giving us his life as it was—exaggeration nothing — concealing nothing — extenuating nothing — presenting truly every act of his life, and illustrating every period by anecdotes and incidents that vividly illustrate his character, and the characteristics of the times in which he lived. This making it a work of thrilling interest, and one that every man, woman, and child in Tennessee ought to read.

The life of JACKSON was so bound up in the affairs of Tennessee and the South-west, that it is really a very good history of the times in which he lived.

PARTON's life of BURR showed his ability as biographer so clearly, that every body was delighted when it was announced, some years ago, that he was engaged upon a life of JACKSON; and our expectations are more than realized in the result of his work, as shown in the volume before us. It is a work of thrilling interest, and leaves the impress of candor and truth on every page.

As this work is to be sold only by subscription, we are glad to see that Col. S. LEANDER ENDERSBY, of Nashville, has secured the general agency for this State and Kentucky. He is a gentleman of talent and ability, and will employ no men as canvassing agent who is not known to be a southern man, or to appreciate properly our domestic institutions. JACKSON was emphatically a Tennessean, and we want our citizens to show that they love his memory by subscribing freely for this work. It possesses all the brilliancy of interest of a novel combined with the truthfulness and accuracy of history.

We extract from the [illegible] the following notice of the contest [illegible] different volumes:

The three volumes [illegible] work will each present General Jackson [illegible] character, in different scenes, surrounded by different co-operators.

Volume first exhibits him chiefly in the character of a western pioneer. It contains an immense mass of new information respecting the race whence Andrew Jackson sprung—his childhood and school-life—his career as a student at an old field school—his student and back-woods lawyer—frontier district attorney and judge—a member of Congress—store-keeper and planter—soldier and Indian fighter. This volume contains a large number of Jackson's earliest letters, some of which were written when he had barely attained his majority; also, full and correct accounts of his extraordinary marriage, his early duels, his connection and correspondence with Aaron Burr, his feud and affray with the Benton; his brilliant and successful Creek campaign, with original letters of General Coffee never before published.

Volume second presents a fuller account of General Jackson's military career than any yet before the public. It comprises British and American narratives of the great New Orleans campaign, together with letters written by Jackson, Coffee and others, in the midst of the arduous struggle, and a large number of incidents and anecdotes obtained directly from participators in the battles, and from residents of New Orleans. This volume contains, also, the weak truth respecting the Seminole war in 1818, the invasion of Florida, the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the secret orders of President Monroe, the origin of Jackson's feuds with Crawford, Calhoun, Clay, and Adams. General Jackson's celebrated confidential correspondence with Mr. Monroe is printed in full, with all requisite explanatory comments. Every step of the process by which General Jackson was rendered a candidate for the presidency is explained from documents written and furnished by the men who were chiefly instrumental in his election.

Volume third exhibits General Jackson as the statesman. Upon this volume the author has expended his best strength. The field is new, the material immense, the subject of the highest interest and importance. Volume third reveals the interior history of the Cabinet explosion of 1830, the Mrs. Eaton intrigues, the "War of the Succession," the great Bank contest, the French embroglio, and all the other exciting events of the most stirring period in the history of American politics. A vast number of anecdotes of the Washington and White House life of General Jackson, never before published, will give variety to the pages of this volume. The close of the General's life—his retirement to the Hermitage—his conversion and theological studies—his last sickness and the expressions of his dying bed, and his peaceful death—are related from the testimony of eye-witnesses.

If Mr. Parton's qualifications for so important a work, the publishers deem it unnecessary to speak. His rare powers of research, investigation and analysis, his fearless and generous temperament, united with picturesque effect; his transparent honesty of purpose; the precision, clearness, and vigor of his style, suite to place Parton at the head of biographers, if there be any who have written in the English language. Presenting, as the hero of his present work does, probably the most interesting subject for biography in American history, the publishers have great confidence that Parton's Life of Jackson will prove one of the most intensely interesting and permanently valuable works of the literature of our public. It will be sold by subscription only.

MASON BROTHERS,
5 and 7 Mercer street, New York.

Tennessee ought to own twenty thousand copies—of which Nashville and vicinity should take one thousand, and Memphis and vicinity eight hundred. As Nashville was the home of JACKSON, it is only fair to assign them the larger number. We learn that it is selling rapidly in all parts of the State.

The work, too, is published by men born in the South, and emphatically southern men.

THE HELPER PAMPHLET AND THE BLACK-REPUBLICANS!

The Richmond Whig, which a short time since said, in the intensity of its party zeal, that it would unite with "the blackest of the Black-Republicans" to defeat the election of a Democratic Speaker of the lower House of Congress, has been brought to its senses by the recent exposures that have been made, showing the complicity of the Black-Republican party with the attempted insurrection in that State, and now speaks out like southern papers of all parties in every State should speak. Referring to the indorsement of the infamous and treasonable HELPER pamphlet, by the Black-Republican members of Congress, it has said:

So long as they stand before the country as the abettors and abettors of insurrection, as they do, in consequence of the indorsement of the Helper pamphlet, they should be shunned by southern men, both in their political and personal relations, as one would shun the plague. Instead of receiving any countenance whatever from southern men, they should be hooted out and treated as traitors and conspirators, who, if simple justice were meted out to them, would be swinging from the gallows in less than twenty-four hours from the present month.

The leading Opposition paper in Petersburg, in the same State, says:

To circulate and indorse Helper's book, is to be as bad as Helper himself, and we can conceive of no earthly defense that any southern man can offer for voting for any man for any office who either directly or indirectly was instrumental in circulating a book advocating murder and robbery.

This is a withering rebuke to the Opposition members of the legislature in Tennessee, who even voted against a resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress not to aid in throwing the organization of the House into the hands of the Black-Republicans.

It is a still more withering rebuke to the course pursued by Mr. NELSON, from this State, who, when a resolution was pending, declaring as unworthy to preside over the deliberations of the House any member who had indorsed the treasonable sentiments of HELPER, can gallantly to the rescue of the Black-Republicans by an effort to defeat the resolution, for which he was vociferously applauded by them; and who, after having been charged by Mr. PRYOR with being in efficacious co-operation with Republicans—or if he is not, why is he so clamorously applauded and applauded by them—while this position and his sentiments are so indignantly repudiated by the representatives of the South," said:

As to the applause of any sentiments, I regret that it makes no difference from what quarter applause comes; and I earnestly hope that long after you and I, and all of us, have passed away from the stage of human action, yes, long after this proud Capitol in which we stand shall have mouldered in the dust, I trace in God there will be countless millions in this happy and glorious Union who will look back with contents as I have given utterance to in behalf of the Union.

The essential differences of opinion between the Virginia Opposition and the Tennessee Opposition, we have thought it worthy to note. We are gratified to see that there are some portions of the South where members of that party, in an emergency like the present, have the patriotism and manliness to rise above their prejudices and show a love for their country superior to their fealty to sectional leaders. The liberties of no country are safe where partizan hate and the desire to rule blind the senses to all sober considerations.—*Nashville Union.*

THE GALLATIN EXAMINER.

We are gratified to announce that this most excellent paper has thrown off its neutrality and in future will be an ardent and unflinching advocate of the principles and measures of the Democratic party. The publishers state that, "the rapid and startling developments of the last few months so unmistakably indicate the active existence of a formidable organization, having for its aim the destruction of the Constitutional rights of the Southern States, that it becomes the imperative duty of every citizen to be fully alive to the importance of a more serious attention to events daily transpiring." Col. BOYKIN, the editor of the paper, has been for many years connected with the political press of the State, and has proved himself a thorough Democrat and an efficient party editor. He deserves the most liberal support from his friends, and we trust will receive it.

The Kind of Book It Is.

The following is an extract from the celebrated "Helper book," which sixty-seven Republican members of Congress and a host of Republican Governors and editors have recommended over their own signatures as a most excellent political work for general circulation. It may be found on page 149:

So it seems that the total number of actual slave owners, including their entire crew of critching hirelings, is but three hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five. Against this army for the defense and propagation of slavery, we think it will be an even match—independent of the negroes, who, in nine cases out of ten, would be delighted with an opportunity to cut their master's throats, and without recourse of a single recruit from either of the free States, England, France or Germany—to muster one at least three times as large, and far more respectable, for its utter extinction.

* * * * * *

But we are wedded to one purpose, from which no earthly power can ever divorce us. We are determined to attack slavery at all hazards—in defiance of all the expenditure, whatever nature, which it is possible for the slaveocracy to bring against us. Of this they may take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The Franklin (St. Mary's Parish, La.) Planters' Banner of Saturday, says:

The standing cane in this parish is fairly rattling in the breeze. The country south, as the frosted cane lies working like a barrel in a humid atmosphere, and under a resulting sun. Never did frosted cane spoil faster. We have seen cane cut in Berwick's Bay and some other portions of the parish, where the frost struck more lightly, and they will make good sugar. In other places they top too high, thinking they very much hail the cane, and make terrible sugar. So, also, where they wind-row early the cane is still saving very well. But, as a whole, sugar making is nearly at an end.

The *Barian*, of the same date, considers the weather as bad as possible for those planters who have not yet finished making.

THE LEGISLATURE---ELEVENTH WEEK.

(From our Nashville Union.)

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Woods' bill for the benefit of the securities of absconding tax collectors was passed on its third reading; also, a bill reported by the committee on ways and means to regulate and define the fees of certain officers.

In the House on Monday, the following House bills were finally passed: Mr. Britton's, to regulate the pay of jurors, (the county court to determine,) by yeas 33, nays 31. Mr. Davis's, to amend the variant laws, (repealing sections 1713, 1711 and 1715 of the Code, chapter 10,) by yeas 63, nays 0. Mr. Burkhalter's, to regulate the pay of witnesses, (a restoration of an old law in vogue since 1784, and the pay the same as before the adoption of the Code.)

In the Senate on Tuesday, House bill to incorporate the Memphis and St. Louis packet company, after having been discussed at considerable length during the day and the day previous, and having been amended by Mr. Trimble, so as to incorporate the Nashville and New Orleans packet company, and further amended by Mr. Minnis, so as to require these companies, before they declare a dividend, to set apart a sufficient of solvent assets to pay the debts of said companies, and that dividends shall only be declared out of the net profits after the payment of all liabilities, was passed on its third reading.

In the House on Tuesday, Senator McNeilly's bill for the benefit of clerks tax collectors, trustees, etc., in this State, was amended by the striking out of all that relates to Chancery, Circuit and County court clerks, and was passed the final reading in the House by yeas 64, nays 3.

Mr. Williamson's bill, to incorporate the South Gibson Institute, was finally passed.

The two houses met in convention and elected Mr. A. S. Small register of the land office of East Tennessee, and Mr. Stephen Sepreit register of the land office of West Tennessee, neither having opposition.

The Senate resolution granting the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to the National Typographical Union next May, for their annual session of 1860, was concurred in without a division.

Mr. Jones' resolution, appointing a joint committee to investigate the charges of misconduct against the officers of the bank at Spring, offered October 4, was adopted.

Mr. Ewing's resolution, to establish a State Military School at the Hermitage, offered November 2, and printed on page 126 of these reports, coming up in order, it was rejected by yeas 21, nays 41.

Mr. Johnson's joint resolution directed to the officers of the Planters' and Union Banks, calling for the names of the stockholders, lives of their residence, and the amount of stock owned by each, was adopted.

Mr. Butler's resolution in relation to establishing branches of the State Prison at Jackson and Knoxville, offered December 6, was amended so as to read one at "Memphis or" Jackson, and adopted by yeas 38, nays 22.

In the Senate on Wednesday, a resolution offered by Dr. Richardson, declaring "that this General Assembly will not authorize the issuance of any State bonds for any purpose whatever, except for the completion of works already begun, and for the completion of which the faith of the State is already pledged," was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bampson, Hildreth, Johnson, Lane, Minnis, McClellan, McNeilly, Peters, Richardson, Stovall, Thompson, Wood, and Speaker Newman—13.

Noes—Messrs. Allen Boyd, Bradford, Horn, Hunter, Nash, Stanton, Stakely, and Trimble—9.

In the House on Monday Senate bill to incorporate the West Tennessee Academy at Memphis, the Senate makes an amendment to a House amendment striking out the section which prohibits the employment of teachers in the Tullahoma Academy, raised or educated north of Mason and Dixon's line, and prohibiting two members of the board being of the same religious denomination.

The amendment of the Senate striking out the religious test amendment of the House was concurred in, yeas 35, nays 23.

Senate amendment striking out the clause which prohibits the employment of persons raised or educated north of Mason and Dixon's Line in the Tullahoma Academy, was concurred in by yeas 30, nays 16.

The Senate amendments to Mr. Freeley's bill to incorporate the Memphis and St. Louis packet company, were rejected by yeas 33, nays 25.

Mr. Hall's resolution, directed to the controller, inquiring the amount of appropriations made for purchase of the Capitol grounds, for the construction of the State House, and the amount of labor performed by the penitentiary convicts thereon, was adopted.

Mr. Davis' resolution creating the Supreme court room for the use of the State agricultural bureau, was adopted.

Mr. Lea's resolution changing the mode of summoning and selecting jurors, rejected.

Mr. Britton's resolution offered some weeks since, to adjourn the Legislature *sine die* on the 1st of January, 1860, was laid on the table, without a division of the House, and on the motion of its author.

Mr. Gorman's bill to repeal section 3,606 of the Code, and requiring executions to be issued when called for by the plaintiff, or when stay of judgment is out, or when judgment is not stayed as prescribed by law, was finally passed by yeas 35, nays 7.

Mr. Jones' bill giving grand juries discretionary power to indict for drunkenness, was adopted, yeas 35, nays 11.

Mr. Farrelly's bill, to amend the charter of the French Road and Chulahoma turnpike company was passed the third reading.

Mr. Goy's bill to repeal sections 1,811 of the Code, with an amendment proposing to repeal section 1,812, was finally passed by yeas 28, nays 21.

Mr. Brakebill's bill to exempt one miller, provided the mill be in operation, and all common school commissioners from working on the public roads, was finally passed by yeas 38, nays 12.

The Senate was not in session Thursday.

In the House on Thursday, Mr. Jones' bill to supply all the justices of the peace in this State with a copy of the Code of Tennessee, was passed the third and last reading in the House by yeas 56, nays 4.

Mr. Beatty's, to repeal an act incorporating the Elliton and Prospect turnpike company, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Guy's, to establish a precinct in the town of Grand Junction, was amended, so as to establish a voting precinct at Pocahontas, and passed the third reading.

Mr. Davis' bill, to amend section 296 of the Code, was finally passed by yeas fifty, nays fourteen.

The committee on agriculture's bill, in lieu of Mr. Dolley's, which repeals that part of chapter eighty of the Code, which relates to inspection of flour, cotton, hemp, and kiln dried meal, was finally passed the House by yeas sixty, nays two.

In the Senate on Friday, House bill providing for the election of tax collectors by the people, was passed on the third and last reading, and now is a law.

House amendment to Senate bill, allowing tax collectors until the first of April to make settlements, requiring them to pay over the amount they have collected up to the 31st of December was concurred in.

House resolution to inquire into the management of the branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Sparta, was indefinitely postponed.

House resolution calling on the presidents and directors of the Union and Planters' banks to furnish the general Assembly the names of their stockholders, their place of residence, and the amount of stock owned by each, was adopted.

The House having refused to concur in Senate amendments to the bill to incorporate the Memphis and St. Louis packet company, the Senate receded from its amendments.

In the House on Friday Senator Horne's bill, to amend the charter of the town of Dover, Stewart county, was amended by attaching to it Mr. Fielder's bill, to amend the charter of the town of Franklin, in Williamson county, and then finally passed the House.

Mr. Kincaid, of Anderson's bill fifty-five, to change the line between the counties of Campbell and Union, was amended by changing the county line between Rutherford and Davidson counties, by yeas thirty-five, nays twenty-seven—was still further amended by attaching it to Mr. Caldwell's bill, to change the line between McMinn and Monroe counties; and then finally passed the House by yeas thirty-four, nays twenty-one.

Senator Sanders's bill to charter the Gainsboro and Obion turnpike company, was amended by chartering the Livingston and Caney Fork turnpike company, and the Thompson's station and Franklin and Triune turnpike company, and then passed the last reading in the House.

The vote by which a resolution was lost the other day, proposing to place settees behind member's desks, was reconsidered, and the resolution was adopted by yeas thirty-three, nays twenty-three.

Mr. Whitthorne's bill in lieu of Mr. Dolley's, to pay for slaves executed: so as to provide that where no owner will transfer a convict to other legal jurisdiction, he shall be fined in the discretion of the court, and be liable in a civil action for the benefit of the party injured, to the extent of the full value of the slave executed as if he had never "died, transferred or removed," passed the first and last reading in the House; yeas 39, nays 26.

Mr. Smith's bill, to compel trustees and commissioners to settle before the judges or clerks of county courts, and to amend section 427, part ten of the code, and to amend section 1639, was finally passed by yeas 43, nays 15.

Mr. Williams, of Knox county, for the trial of misdemeanors, was amended by amending the act changing the time of holding the county courts of Obion, West of Reelfoot lake, was finally passed the House.

The committee on Reed's bill in lieu of Mr. Johnson's, to amend the road laws of this State, so as to provide that whenever a petition is filed desiring a change, the person filing it shall be taxed with the costs whether the change is made or not, and providing that the party through whose land the road runs, shall not be prevented from condemning it before the jury of review, and then pass the last reading in the House, by yeas 37, nays 9.

Mr. Reid's bill, to give further time (two years from the first of December next) to finish his turnpike road, was passed the third reading.

Mr. Caldwell's bill, to amend the Sheriff's fee bill, passed the last reading by yeas 34, nays 29.

Later from Mexico---Great Excitement at the Capital.

(Special Correspondence of the Picayune.)

CITY OF MEXICO, December 6, 1859.

Mexico, to-day, is in a great state of excitement, caused by the arrival last night of a correspondence from Vera Cruz, bringing news of the signature of the treaty between the United States and the liberal government, of the election of Juarez to the Presidency, and the resignation of Zuavez and Ocampo. Whether the news is true or not you will certainly know at the time of the receipt of this letter much better than we do here at the present moment. Therefore, all I can do is to give you the effect produced by the news on the minds of the people of Mexico. Of course the joy for peace is great, they do not care half the cause, and make terrible sugar. So, also, where they wind-row early the cane is still saving very well. But, as a whole, sugar making is nearly at an end.

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influence, which is great, and clergy capital, which is greater. The official paper, the *Sociedad*, came out yesterday with an article in which it is said that one of the most immediate consequences of aid given by the United States to the liberal cause, will be the acquisition of all American citizens residing in the portion of the Republic under the dominion of the clergy, and Americans will be lucky, indeed, if they escape with their property.

Miramon is still in Guadalajara, where he succeeded in rescuing the greater part of the conducta ($400,000) from the greedy clutches of Marquez, who, however, had managed to pocket and spend $200,000 since its seizure. He had degraded Marquez, who is to be sent here to a short time for trial. The general belief here is that the clergy are becoming alarmed at the increasing influence and popularity acquired by Miramon in the last month. His victory at Queretaro and his conduct in regard to Marquez and his spoils, have won him a great many proselytes. His courage is certainly undoubted, and his audacity extraordinary in a country like Mexico, where a whole life is considered to be the most valuable of all worldly goods, and it is by these and these alone that Miramon has won his present elevated position. His success is a living proof of the soundness of Napoleon's paradoxical remark: that to succeed, a man needed but three things—"de Paudace, de Pandace, et encore de Pandace?"

A rumor is circulating in town that a treaty offensive and defensive, between Spain and Mexico, has been signed, and will leave the city in a few days. Let us hope that this is the case.

E. E.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held last night at the Capitol, Mr. Houston, of Alabama, occupying the chair, and Messrs. Cox, of Ohio, and Wright, of Tennessee, acting as Secretaries. Fifty-eight members were present.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, of North Carolina, the speeches were limited to five minutes.

Mr. Borock, of Virginia, expressed his thanks to the Democratic members for their confidence in him, and his willingness to withdraw if the caucus thought another man could get a larger vote.

Mr. Winslow, of N. C., spoke in favor of adhering to the nomination of Mr. Borock. He preferred by all means and anti-Lecompton man to an American.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the Democrats maintaining their present position.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, spoke to the same effect. He was unwilling to vote for any Know-Nothing, or any man supported by them, unless that man be a Democrat, but he was willing at the proper time to vote for an anti-Lecompton Democrat when it could be shown that he could be elected.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, took a different view, thinking that there might be a contest that a member of the American party had informed him that he was as willing to vote for Mr. Borock as any other Democrat.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, after some remarks, moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the minority of the House on the subject of the organization.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, urged his view of the matter and opposed the motion. He inquired, "Who asked to confer with us that we should have such a committee?" He should adhere to Mr. Borock.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, said he never would be transferred by a caucus to any one but a Democrat.

Mr. D'Urseville, of Va., explained why he to-day voted for Mr. Boteler. He thought he had voted for Mr. Borock so long as there was any chance for him.

Mr. Clemens, of Va., offered the following resolution, which was merely read for information:

Resolved, That it is our duty to adhere to the nomination heretofore made in caucus until such time as it is demonstrable that some other person can secure the whole vote recorded and an additional vote sufficient to win him, and that then, in that event, the committee heretofore appointed are hereby authorized to call another meeting for the purpose of conferring together on the subject.

Mr. Pryor, of Va., after some preliminary remarks, moved the following as a substitute for Mr. Craig's resolution:

That the members of this Democratic caucus pledge to the support of the Democratic nominee for Speaker on if his declination or a conference of the party shall determine otherwise.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, concurred in what Mr. Cochrane had said, but said as to the sentiment of the North and West on the subject of the nomination.

Mr. Pryor's proposition was generally accepted as a compromise. Mr. Craig and others in speeches approving it. Adjourned.

XXVI CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—*House.*—Mr. Larabee sent to the clerk's table a copy of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, from which the latter read the proceedings of a meeting purporting to have been held by German citizens in which sympathy is expressed for Brown, holding him up as noble-hearted, resolute, and fit to be held up by the friends and champions of freedom, and denouncing the sentiment, and saying that adopted citizens are also hostile to tyranny of every kind.

Mr. L. remarked, that if any of his colleagues did not recognize that paper a Republican, let them say so. At his request an editorial was read in the same paper in spirit with the proceedings of the meeting. He was satisfied the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Doolittle, was mistaken when he said there was no newspaper in that State which supported and sustained John Brown's invasion of Virginia. He thought, however, that at the time the fact to which he had just referred, had not been brought to Mr. Doolittle's attention.

Mr. Larabee needed not to be informed, as he had been by the leading German citizens of Wisconsin, that such were not their opinions. He had been in the midst of them for fourteen years, and could say that more intelligent, loyal and patriotic men were not living on the soil of the United States. They were hostile to fanaticism and to sectionalism, to division and war on the South. He felt it to be his duty to hurl back the accusations against Wisconsin, which he had the honor in part to represent. He was surprised to hear gentlemen charge the present Administration with corruption and extravagance. He thought the President was entitled to all praise. No man would wish his more personal rights on his party because he might have been outwitted on the paltry distribution of Federal offices. We all agree that the Republican party organization of the North is a purely sectional party, and that the inevitable result of the success of any sectional party in the country must be a rupture of the Union. This is the very state of things Washington warned us against in his Farewell Address—a great party built on a geographical line. He thought Mr. Seward's remarks respecting an irrepressible conflict originated in his ambition to reach the Presidential chair, thinking an appeal to sectional passions and prejudices the best way to reach it. He never had any doubts but the raid of John Brown was the legitimate effect of the teachings of the extreme section of the Republican party North, the teachings of the Tribune, Wendell Phillips and others.

He had heretofore thought that a dissolution of the Union was impossible, but now ventured to say that if northern men persisted in their course, and the South reach against the North, the dissolution may not be a quietus, but may be here now, and the first act may produce the calamity.

Mr. Larabee then reviewed Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. He never heard on this floor or on the stump, representatives denouncing Abolition sentiments. It appeared to him that the conflict was not between different kinds of labor but between different races of man. He did not believe in the unity of the human race. If the slaves were free what could be done with them? The North don't want them.

Particulars of Cook and Coppie's Escape.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., December 16.—The sentinel stationed near the jail reported that at a quarter past eight o'clock he observed a man on the jail wall, whom he challenged, and receiving no answer, fired at him. The head of another man was also seen above the wall, but retreated as soon as the first one had been fired at. The man on the wall seemed determined to persist, and was about making an attempt to jump down, when the sentinel declared his intention of impaling him on his bayonet; he then retreated into the jail yard with Coppie, and both gave themselves up without further resistance. Cook afterwards remarked that if he could have got over and throttled the guard, he would have made his escape. The Shenandoah mountains are within ten minutes run of the jail, and had he reached them, with his thorough knowledge of the mountains, his arrest would have been difficult, especially as but few of the military could have followed him during the night.

They had succeeded after two weeks labor when almost at night, when sentinels were pacing, muffled the sounds of the saw, which they had made out of an old barlow knife, in cutting through their iron shackles so that they could put them off now whenever they should have their work completed. They had also made a sort of chisel, out of an old hoe blade, with which they succeed, as opportunity offered, in removing the plaster from the wall, and then brick after brick until a space was opened for them to pass through, all except the removal of the outer brick. The part of the wall on which they operated was in the rear of the beds on which they slept, and the bed being pushed against the wall completely hid their work from view. The bricks they took out were concealed in the drum of a stove, and the dirt and plaster which they removed was placed between the bed clothing. They acknowledged that they had been at work a whole week in making the aperture in the wall.

Their cell being on the first floor the aperture was not more than five feet above the pavement of the yard, and when tired of their shackles they had access to the yard was quite easy, here, however, was a smooth brick wall about 15 feet high to scale; this difficulty was soon overcome with the aid of the timbers on which Capt. Brown was hung, and which was intended for their execution on the succeeding day. They placed these against the wall, and soon reached the top of the wall from which they could have easily dropped to the other side had not the vigilance of the sentinel upon duty so quickly checked their movements. They were arrested in the house by Gen. Taliaferro and an officer of the day, who rushed to the jail the moment the alarm was given Sheriff Campbell and Capt. Avis are of course much charged with the escape on account of the manner, especially as they had received all interference of the military with the interior discipline of the jail.

The prisoners are a shrewd and cunning fellows, and they were doubtless without any accomplices in their undertaking.

The friends who were still here were also fearful that they might be discovered, or some knowledge of the attempt. The general impression is, that the prisoners waited until midnight, or later, they might have reached the mountains; but it is presumed they were fearful of being watched during the night, or desired to have as much darkness as possible, in order to gain a good distance before daylight would allow of a general pursuit.

OUR LITTLE BOY.

For the Memphis Appeal.)

There is a little boy,
His name is Frankie May;
His eyes are full of joy,
And he is fond of play.

"Sweet child!" his mother said,
"Do pray for away;
Lest I should kill you as he died!
Take care of Frankie May!"

His hair laid on his forehead,
He dressed he saw a ray—
Her soul had gone to rest!
Farewell—to Frankie May!

Ma world—how strange and wild!
That melancholy day—
Cry for me! dreams child!
Thy lad my son of May.

He could not lisp her name—
A word he could not say;
Nor could he even blame
Death—heeding Frankie May.

A song I hear on high!
It is a seraph lay!
The voice is very nigh—
Sing out for Frankie May.

He wait until I come,
Life soon will pass away!
When I could take him home—
Our home Frankie May.

If we die together,
We'll go the starry way;
Almost unlike weather
Find you at Frankie May.

MEMPHIS, December 20, 1859. C. S.

MARRIED.

On the 21 inst., by Rev. R. R. Porter, Mr. DAVID LEWIS to MISS ISABELLA WALKER.

New Advertisements.

A Portmonnaie

WAS picked up on the evening of the present date, containing some money, to which the owner can easily identify it. He will please call, pay for this advertisement and get his property. de21-2t

$10 Reward.

STOLEN, or strayed from the premises of the subscriber, on the night of the 12th inst., a light bay HORSE, about five years old, which strayed or stolen from my premises, near Memphis, last Friday. He was ridden away and had a white spot, and a wart near his navel. [de21-1w] M. M. TREZEVANT.

Improved Arkansas River Plantation, FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT valuable property known as the Notrebe place, situated on the Arkansas river, fifty miles above Little Rock, containing two-hundred acres of land, seven hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, etc. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, for a good, well improved place. Apply to Mathew Pearson, just above, and Mr. John Preine will show the premises. For further particulars address

EDWARD C. MORTON,
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☞ I will also sell that high, and valuable point of land, immediately opposite the Notrebe place, containing twenty hundred and eighty-one acres. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, for a good, well improved place. Apply to Mathew Pearson, just above, and Mr. John Preine will show the premises. For further particulars address

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Stage Director.....JOSEPH M. DAWSON.

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THIS Evening, Wednesday December 21. Mr. PAS-SANDENON and Miss MILLER (late of Mobile) have volunteered their valuable services, and will appear in LUCRETIA BORGIA and the DUTCHMAN. Vocalists with SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

Dress Circle, Parquette and Saloon, 75 cents; Private Box, $5 and $3; Pit, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Friday and Saturday. Overture commences at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises promptly at 7½ o'clock. [de21

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