# Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City.

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,852
CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITION.....2,100


FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.—Direct Trade with Belgium; Letter from Missouri; Wreck of the Floro Temple—Slightful Loss of Life.

FOURTH PAGE.—Poetical—Lines on the Death of a Daughter;—Five Hundred Indians in San Francisco; Beautiee of a Baltimore Election.

## MISREPRESENTATIONS CORRECTED.

A personal and political friend—a delegate to the recent Democratic convention at Nashville, has called our attention to the following misapprehension in the *Avalanche* of Saturday morning last:

"An effort was made by one or two members of the body to place in particular a construction on the Dred Scott decision, and have it incorporated in the platform, but this was negatived both by the committee and the convention. With the exception of this single effort, there was nothing that had the least tendency to disturb or ruffle the tranquility and harmony of the deliberations of the convention."

Now, the writer of the foregoing extract has either a very convenient or a very treacherous memory. No effort was made to place a "particular construction upon the Dred Scott decision," except in quote from the decision itself—that part which says the only power Congress has over slavery is "the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights." Nor is it true that this effort was made by only "one or two," for the convention was clamorous for the adoption of what is called "a particular construction." No vote was taken by the convention in regard to the "effort made by one or two to place a particular construction upon the Dred Scott decision," but the convention did vote to recommit the report to the committee, which was a triumph of the "one or two members of the body," as they were in favor of recommitting, while the writer of the above extract, and the Memphis clique of wire-pullers opposed the reference. The committee made a second report and adopted substantially the "particular construction" which "one or two" made "an effort" to "incorporate in the platform," by offering a separate resolution recognizing the power of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories.—*Avalanche.*

We have no disposition, nor do we intend to have any controversy with the *Avalanche* on a question of veracity, such as the foregoing is calculated, and probably intended to raise. We, however, adhere to the truth of our statement, and it will require more than the mere dictum of the *Avalanche* to force us into the charge of misrepresentation. The best mode of refuting our statement, if it can be done, is to procure a copy of the resolutions of Mr. SYKES, of Maury, with a report of his speech upon them, and let these be compared with the resolutions adopted by the committee and the convention. If these do not sustain us in the truth of our statement, then we will yield the point.

It is true, as stated by the *Avalanche*, that "the convention was clamorous for a particular construction" of the Dred Scott decision, it's very singular that a vote upon the question was not demanded. The error of the *Avalanche* consists in the fact that the editor, at the time, could not draw a distinction between the convention itself and a noisy fraction of that body. All the clamor and efforts at disorganization came from those who have been in the habit of denouncing Mr. DOUGLAS as a traitor and a renegade. These efforts, however, proved unavailing, and the harmony and integrity of the party was preserved. Mr. SYKES, of Maury, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Hickman, as we remember, were the only two gentlemen who made themselves prominent in an effort to incorporate anti-DOUGLAS views into the platform.

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DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN STATES AND BELGIUM.—A Paris letter of December 23, to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, says: Through the influence of the American Minister at Brussels, (General Fair, of Alabama,) a company has been formed in Belgium and in the Southern States of the Union, for the purposes of direct trade between these States and Belgium, called the Belge-American company. It is to be hoped that it will meet with better success than the schemes of Mr. Dudley Mann and the Hon. Mr. Preston.

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## PRESS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 22.—Official dispatches have been received from Vera Cruz confirming the newspaper accounts of victories by the liberals. The advices received there from England are favorable to the retention of the Juarez Government, which is expected soon to take a bland, and together with President Buchanan's recommendation, relative to Mexican affairs, brightened the hopes of the Liberals of a complete success, and produced a corresponding depression among the Reactionists. The Mexican cabinet, however, do not think it will become necessary to call for the aid of American troops for the contingency suggested by Mr. Buchanan. A number of military men have written to Washington to the truth of the report that the Juarez Government has invited volunteers from the United States, but there is no official authority to sustain, nor would they be accepted without the concurrence of our Government. The armed men and others who are preparing to go South, may have other schemes in view, or be in expection of a call for their services in Mexico; as the protest of Mr. McLane against the Tacubaya massacre met with no response from Mexico, or the protest of the latter against the recognition of the Juarez Government will receive no official notice from our own.

Unofficial advices from Vera Cruz mention nothing about the coming of the French and Spanish fleets. Looking to the present unsettled condition of Europe we imagine from that courier is apprehended. As the report emanated from the French Legation, as did the former one, it is looked upon as part of the policy of Gabriel, the French Minister, to encourage the Reactionists at the expense of the Liberals.

A considerable stir of affairs in the city of Monclova is noticed. Formerly only prominent liberals were imprisoned there, but now all the Reactionists who have been published, owing to their respective political opinions.

The Postmaster General has issued an order to postmasters in California to transmit, overland, all letters not marked with the words "By steamer," to or from St. Louis and Memphis.

The semi-weekly line to New Orleans, by way of San Antonio, which is weekly, the postage is three cents on a single letter, the distance between these points being under 3,000 miles.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says that resolutions are to be presented to the legislature of Louisiana, proposing a conference of Southern States in relation to commercial non-intercourse with the States of the North.

Mr. REAR has been before the Senate Brown-raid investigating committee to-day. He testified that Senator Wilson wrote a letter to Doctor Howe, in 1857 or 1858, stating that he learned from Mr. Forbes that Brown was about to make a raid in some of the Southern States, for the purpose of liberating slaves, and that he would use money furnished him by parties in Massachusetts for his Kansas raid, and hoped Howe would not be surprised that in his (Wilson's) opinion it was madness to Brown to attempt such a thing, and that he (Howe) must withdraw all means furnished or intended to be furnished him for services in Kansas, if they were to be applied in the manner indicated by Forbes.

REAR testifies that Howe sent a copy of Wilson's letter to Brown, informing the latter that the arms and money which had been furnished him for the settlers of Kansas would be withdrawn in consequence of the revelations made by Forbes through Wilson; that Brown became greatly excited, abandoned the fort for a while, but sometime subsequently personal some pro-slavery men into Missouri, and completely satisfied him several times.

Senator Wilson was notified to-day by Senator Mason, that REAR had alluded to him in his testimony, and notified Wilson he should be present on Monday and cross-examine the witness. If these do not sustain us in the truth of our statement, then we will yield the point.

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## INDIANA POLITICS.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

INDIANAPOLIS, January 19.

Since the termination of the State convention there is manifest our good feeling and the utmost harmony in the ranks of the Democracy. The Administration leaders who opposed the Douglas resolutions, of course feel sorely that their efforts to defeat the expression of the almost unanimous voice of our people, and the popularity of our Senator, with the fact that they did all in their power to prevent it. Mr. Friend, John L. Robinson made a gallant fight, but when beaten yielded like a true soldier and a Democrat, and I have good reason to believe that he is too firmly attached to the Democratic party to not acquiesce in the will of the majority.

Our State ticket is a most excellent one, and we shall enter the field a united party, determined to secure success; and if a bold, energetic fight in defense of true principles will give us victory, we shall succeed. Give us Douglas as the national standard bearer, and we will carry Indiana by twenty-five thousand.

The Republicans were much disappointed at the harmonious ending of our convention. They anticipated a row, and many of their leaders came here to witness the discord which they so much prayed for. But the Democracy would not gratify them, and they are in much tribulation.

Their cry now is, (see Journal, of this city, and Commercial, of Cincinnati,) that the Administrationists were successful in placing upon our State ticket a majority of those who agreed with them, and, therefore, the Douglas men, notwithstanding they carried their resolution to Charleston and instructions for their favorite, have been cheated.

Now, the truth is, these same editors overlook the fact that upon the passage of the resolutions of instructions by a test vote, the old divisions of "Douglas" and "Administration" were made. The adoption of that resolution did more to harmonize the conflicting elements than any one thing that occurred. The minority knew it was the expression of a large majority, and they are willing to submit with becoming grace, and the majority, having accomplished their object, by a fair vote, after full discussion, could afford to be generous from that hour, and they were so. In making up the ticket, selections were made not from Douglas or Administration men, but from Democrats.

At no time before or during the convention did the Douglas men make it a test of a man's fitness to be placed upon the ticket, as to how he stood upon the questions which had divided us. Then the candidates for nomination were nearly all Administration men, and had the Douglas men been so unwise as to have made such a test, the opportunity of doing so, where so few of their friends were seeking nominations, would have been presented but in a few cases. The whole truth is the fight for Douglas in Indiana has been made upon principle. Leaves and fishes had neither to do with it, and Douglas men are well satisfied with the result.

Much has been said about the defeat of Gordon Tanner, one of Judge Douglas' warmest advocates. It is due to him to say that he never asked the voice of a single delegate; that his whole time and energy were devoted to the cause, and he is as much satisfied with the result. It was but natural that a bitter hostility should be felt toward him, and that upon his defeat excitement and insult, on the part of those against whom he had for years done battle, should follow. For all this he feels more than compensated by the splendid victory of principle, the achievement of which he feels that he has, in a humble way, been instrumental.

A delegation of eight or ten leading Republicans will start from this city, in a few days, for Washington. The object, I learn, is to impress upon Republicans there the idea that, unless a conservative man is nominated, Indiana will be lost to the Republicans. The union and good feeling in the Democratic party, and the probability of the nomination of Douglas, has alarmed them beyond measure. They favor Bates, and oppose with vehemence Seward or Chase.

MARION.

## UTAH AFFAIRS.

From the Washington Union, Jan. 19.

Below the reader will find a letter from Judge Cradlebaugh, of the United States Federal Court of Utah Territory, who is now in Washington, leaving the Hon. Mr. Hooper, the Mormon in full communion, who now represents Utah Territory in the Representative hall, to a public discussion of different Mormon questions in issue before the people of the United States. Judge C. is a gentleman of fine abilities and great energy of character, and is evidently bent on informing the public mind of the truth concerning the practices and tendencies of Mormonism, which must be dealt with by Congress, if it would put an end to the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure, and save the country from the necessity of our military services in that quarter. If Mr. Hooper accepts Judge C's invitation, a vast amount of intelligent and deeply interested persons will doubtless attend their discussion from its opening to its close.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1860.

WM. H. *Hooper, Territorial Delegate from Utah*:

SIR—I see from time to time New York *Herald's* correspondence from Utah, in which details are made of the charges preferred against the people you represent, and false suggestions expressed as to the condition of affairs in that Territory.

Now, to the end that the country may know the truth respecting these matters, I have concluded to address a statement to you through this communication. I assert:

1. That the Mormon people are subject to a theocratic government, and recognizes no law as binding which does not coincide with their pretended revelations as promulgated by their "Prophet, Seer and Revelator," Brigham Young.

2. They have taught, and still teach, treason against the Government of the United States.

3. That their practice polygamy in a manner shocking to the moral sense of the world, and aggravate the offense by incest and murder.

4. That they teach the doctrine of "the shedding of human blood for the remission of sin," as defined by their own ecclesiastical code, and these teachings are carried into practice. The murders of Jones in Dismal Hollow, at Proubtown; at the Parrishes and Robertson's Springville; of the Aiken party at Chicken Creek, and at the lone yard, and of Forbes at Springville, are the natural results of these evil doctrines.

5. That they teach the doctrine that it is right and godly that Mormons should lie and prevaricate whenever they can do so with facility and escape public exposure. The Mountain Meadow massacre is a melancholy proof of this fact.

6. That they teach the doctrine and practice of castrating men, and have declared from their pulpits with public acquiescence, that the day was near when their wives would resound with the votes of eunuchs.

I am prepared here and now with proofs to sustain these charges, supposedlatively taken from numberless enemities; and occupying the position which you do here—A member of the Mormon church, having received your credentials and taken upon yourself the duties and obligations of the church—I have to say to you that I will at any reasonable time and place of your own selection meet you face to face before the people and Federal authorities here, ready, but reluctantly, to substantiate the charges and allegations herein contained.

I have a file of the Deseret News, your church organ, running from 1850 to 1859, containing Mormon history of current affairs during that period; and should you accept this proposition for calm, fair comparison of testimony on these subjects before a disinterested public, this file will be at your call for reference. Respectfully,

JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

## The Visit of the State Legislatures—Public Meeting Yesterday.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

In pursuance of this morning's paper we publish the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday afternoon, at which Mayor Bishop presided, to make preparations for a proper reception among the members of the legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, who will arrive here by the steamer Stryker, on the morning of the 26th inst. A dispatch from Columbus was read, stating that the visitors from abroad would be invited to that city, and that the legislature of Ohio would make the necessary appropriation to entertain their guests. It was also announced that William H. Clement, Esq., President of the Little Miami railroad, with that commendable public spirit which usually marks the course of this gentleman, had tendered the use of his road to our legislature to receive in this city the legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee, and to escort their guests to Columbus and return.

The spirit manifested at the meeting yesterday was of the most gratifying character. The proceedings were participated in by men of all parties and creeds, who heartily joined in this popular movement to extend to the representatives of two of our sister States a warm, fraternal greeting, that shall satisfy them that the hearts of the people are desirous for no other than the most harmonious relations with every section of the Union.

We trust that every effort will be made by our business men and citizens generally to make the occasion one that shall be long remembered, and that shall serve to bind still stronger the bonds of union and common interest between these three great States. Let it be a grand gala day, in which all classes may participate, that our distinguished visitors may return to their homes with a lasting impression of the patriotism and cordial fraternal feeling of the people of the great metropolis of the West. Let the reception and entertainment of our visitors be complete.

## The Fire Bug Still Active.

The New York *Herald* of the 19th inst. says:

There is no end to the incendiary fires, they have lately opened and attempted early yesterday morning to burn the Tenth Ward. The appearance of backwoodsmen on the part of a gang of bipeds who frequently purchase. The fire is the cheapest and the purchase of goods, and a gentleman cannot afford to pay too high for his goods which they shall sell if they buy elsewhere. The large and best assortment, are here, and at the cheapest rates. Christmas jobbers, as well as New Orleans merchants are now in the city and are making large selections and can compare duplicate their bargains. French goods are coming into market at enormous duties, and increased prices. Both British and French printed and silk goods are attracting enormous in a fair return for the season. The cheapest goods are purchased by the very wealthy, and the market price of desirable goods is hardly settled—the full supply and demand is not yet in. There is rather more doing in cosmetic goods. The fire at the Pemberton mills will diminish the supply of stripes, ticks, denims, and other kinds manufactured there. The mills had no supply large orders on time, which can easily be done. The goods in market of this kind have been sold, and the demand for goods are in demand, and prices from Thursday Napoleon driving to the Theatre of the Porte Saint Martin, where a piece, written by Private Secretary M. Morgand, was played, the plot of which is founded on a story of the boy Mortara. But only did the Emperor give importance to that little drama by his presence, he even loudly cheered at the most exciting scenes, and his satisfaction, however gratifying to the actors, gave considerable uneasiness to the Stock Exchange.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

The overland mail coach, with San Francisco dates to noon of the 30th ult., reached this city this afternoon.

The California news is quite interesting.

Politicians had begun to gather at Sacramento in large numbers, preparatory to the meeting of the legislature, on the 23d of January.

Gov. Weller's last annual message will probably be delivered on the 24.

Mr. Latham governor elect, will not be inaugurated till the 8th of April.

The approaching senatorial election is the engrossing topic. Gov. Weller and Gen. Denver are the leading candidates. The friends of Senator Gwin favor Gov. Weller, as being a northern man, can after the election next January favor Senator Gwin's reelection in 1861 (he could not be elected Gov. Latham, a northern man, favors the election of Gen. Denver, a southern man, in order to make necessary a northern successor of Senator Gwin.

The legislature stands politically Democrats, 101 (Lecompton), 27 Republicans, 2, and one Old-Line Whig.

The people of Placerville are taking steps to build a railroad from that town to Folsom, to connect there with the Sacramento Valley road.

A fire at Poker's Flat, a town in Sierra county, on the 21st, destroyed property valued at over $20,000.

The latest accounts from Carson Valley represent the snow from three to five feet deep in inhabited districts on the eastern side of the mountains. Mining operations were suspended.

The stock at Honey Lake Valley are starving in large numbers. They were $150 per ton. The number of cattle wintering in the valleys east of the mountains, was estimated at 20,000, and in ordinary winters stock had thrived well, but all hay was used up.

The Indians were suffering very much, and many were dying from the cold and starvation.

The principal occupation of the miners in the inclement season seemed to be speculations in mining claims, which were selling all the way from $100 to $50,000 each.

It seemed to be the general opinion of those who had made explorations, that a general rush of gold and silver seizes on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, from the Honey Lake region to the Colorado.

Two young men who recently went from Sacramento to hunt Indian, in vicinity of Humboldt Bay, were murdered by the Mattole Indians. A party of Humboldt people went out to recover the remains, and while on this service, attacked and killed fourteen of the Indians.

OREGON.

Oregon dates are to the 14th. The *Oregonian* publishes late news from the Lo-mil-ax-mon gold mines, which continues of a encouraging character.

The Portland *Advertiser* mentions the arrival at that place of an express agent, who reported that parties had arrived at Dalles with twenty-five pounds of gold dust, from some new mines on Canal river, which are reported to be very rich, and that the Indian possessions. The rush of the board, per day, was eight dollars.

Benjamin Palmer of Oregon, was in this city, and had made a visit.

Mr. C. H. Davidson, writing from Tillamook county, Oregon, says the Tillamook Indians have recently made a raid on the property of the people in that vicinity, driving burned several houses and barns.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The news from Washington Territory is to the 22nd.

A bill had passed the assembly to remove the seat of government from Olympia to Vancouver, but it would probably fail in council.

A bill had been introduced in the legislature, to organize the islands between the Canal Delaware and the eastern shore of Northampton county. This is the disputed territory claimed by Maryland and the United States.

The sealing fleet in the Straits of the Straits, on the 4th of December, was one of the most severe ever known. Large stacks of mill logs floated in by hooms at various saw mills along Puget Sound, and many of them were carried off. The Seabeck mill lost 1,000,000 feet of logs.

The ship Sarah Herrick was blown on San Juan Island and stove. She was laden with government stores for Captain Pickett's company. Her cargo was damaged to the amount of $2,000. The ship Ann Duff stuck hard, and several sloops and schooners floating up the sound.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

British Columbia dates are to the 20th. The Victoria newspapers are filled with political discussions of only local interest. Expectation is on the tiptoe in regard to the approaching legislative election. The mining districts were still frozen up, and work at a stand still. A good deal of building was going on at Victoria, and large immigration was anticipated in the spring.

The British Government has entered their protest against the Washington Treaty, abandoned the disputed territory until the two governments settle the title.

## Mr. Hickman and Mr. Pryor.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

The fact that Mr. Pryor declared on the floor of the House of Representatives the other day that Mr. Hickman was a "traitor" and "a coward" and "a liar" and "a scoundrel" and "a mean man" and "a dastardly man" and "a cowardly man" and "a mean man," and "a dastardly man" and "a cowardly man," and "a mean man," and "a dastardly man" and "a cowardly man," and "a mean man," and "a dastardly man" and "a cowardly man,"