Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1860.

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COL. HINDMAN'S SPEECH.

We commence this morning, and will conclude to-morrow, the publication of the speech of Hon. T. C. HINDMAN, of Ark., delivered in the House of Representatives, on the election of Speaker. We have also on file the speech of our distinguished Senator, Hon. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, which we will lay before our readers next week.

ELEGANT STORE HOUSE.

Nothing evinces the rapid advance of our city more than the number and magnificence of the ware houses and store rooms that are constantly being erected. Each year adds something superior to the style of our merchants' palaces, and Main street is rapidly approaching the finest streets on the continent in the imposing character of its edifices.

The finest building erected during the season, indeed we may safely say, ever completed in Memphis, is the City Building on the west side of Main street, between Adams and Jefferson. The last touch of the painter has scarcely been put upon it, and it is already occupied by three dry goods firms, composed of Messrs. W. B. MILLER & Co., Messrs. RICE, LULL & Co., and Messrs. B. WALKER & Bro. The entire front of the building is of iron, representing blocks of stone. The window caps are supported by double columns, and the windows themselves are furnished with costly French plate glass from base to cornice. The building is four stories in height.

Messrs. W. B. MILLER & Co., the oldest dry goods house in the city, occupy the central tenement in this magnificent block. Their store room is finished in a style which does great credit to the taste of the designer. As the vestibule is approached, it presents an appearance which cannot fail to attract admiration and approbation. The large show windows, with their immense plate glass, filled with the costliest and most elegant textures of European looms, the floor of encaustic tile in the center and of glass on either side, and the broad entrance, extending across the whole space, irresistibly attract the eye of every one who passes, and invite him to enter. After going into the extensive and spacious hall, which spreads out before him, like a beautiful vista, being one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches in length by twenty-four in width, he first beholds one of the most magnificent staircases known to architecture, leading up into the ladies' cloak room and parlor. He casts his eye along the room to the further extremity, when he beholds a row of counters on either side and of shelves supplied with splendid fabrics, and adorned in the simplest yet richest taste. The ceiling and walls above the shelves are painted in fresco, of a sober color. About midway this apartment you pass under the dome, which is adorned with stained glass of gorgeous hues, save upon its crown, whence the light passes through transparent glass. From the apex of the dome is suspended a splendid chandelier, which gives relief to the eye as it glances along the ceiling. Beneath the dome a splendid floor of encaustic tile reflects back the light, and reminds the beholder of Andalusian art. The extremity of the room is relieved by a full flood of light pouring in from glazed doors, which extend from wall to wall and from floor to ceiling. Gas burners in bronze adorn the walls along the whole length, making about fifty in all, and presenting a most brilliant appearance, when fully lighted.

Returning to the front of the room, and, passing up the magnificent winding stairway, you arrive in the cloak and curtain room, which is about 62 by 26 feet, and is also painted in fresco, in the chastest taste. The windows here are adorned with fine paintings, splendid mirrors and rich furniture. You pass back into the ladies' parlor, whose Parisian carpet, woven in one piece, elegant marble mantle and mirrors and rich furniture attract general admiration. Adjoining this parlor are water closets and washrooms, tastefully furnished and decorated.

Entering in the rear, and on the second floor, is a commodious clothing room for gentlemen's clothing. On the third floor are the chambers of the young gentlemen clerks of the establishment, and a double parlor which they use in common, and which they have fitted up with beautiful furniture. The fourth floor is devoted to storing goods in cases. The basement or cellar room, whose wooden floor is raised some four feet above the ground, thus making the room perfectly dry, is also used for a store and salesroom for staple goods, carpets, etc. The furnace which warms the house is also here.

The house of W. B. MILLER is the oldest and best established in the city. Mr. MILLER has been in the dry goods trade for twenty-four years, and has acquired a reputation as a sterling and substantial business man second to none in the city. His partners are young gentlemen of fine business capacities, and have grown up in the house. We congratulate them on their success in business and on the magnificent quarters in which they have located.

The city is indebted to the enterprise of Mr. D. S. COOK for this magnificent building. Messrs. WINTER & FLETCHER are the architects, and CHARLIE JOHNS contractor for building.

CLARA'S POEMS.

We observe that a prospectus has been issued for the publication of an elegant volume, containing a collection of the miscellaneous poems of "CLARA," the gifted poetess of Nashville, and also a few original essays and poems from the pen of her late son, Hon. JOHN L. MANLING, once editor of the Nashville *Union and American*, and of her lamented and talented daughter, "ADA," with an introductory notice by Rev. JOHN T. ROGAN, D. D., to be dedicated to Mrs. JAMES KNOX POLK, of Nashville.

The poems of "CLARA" have frequently graced our columns, and we render her strict justice to their merits, when we express a high estimate of their touching pathos, graceful rhythm and sound, healthy sentiments. It is proper that productions which do so much credit to the authoress, as well as to her native State, should be rescued from the fugitive fate of periodical publications and be reproduced in a more permanent form.

Hon. Jos. L. MANLING was a most forcible and graceful writer, and the choice productions from his pen, which will make a part of the volume, will add much to its interest, and will be hailed by his numerous friends as a fitting tribute to his talents and merits. With the productions of Mrs. MANLING's lamented daughter "ADA," we are not much acquainted, but we doubt not that she participated in that genius and poetic inspiration, which were so freely lavished upon her mother and brother.

Altogether, this volume will be one of rare merit, and offers to the southern people a fair opportunity to test their much talked of devotion to their own section by patronizing southern talent. As long as genius is neglected in the South, its beautiful blossom will wither and its fair fruits die upon the stem. Is the South in earnest? If so, let her show it by her deeds.

If not, and her vaunted devotion to her own productions, both spiritual and material, is mere gasconade, she can also show her hand by neglecting to encourage such worthy subjects of her encouragement as the one to which we refer, and by lavishing her wealth and praises exclusively upon northern authors, books and periodicals. It is the bitter injustice of the South to her own men and women of talent which has raised up so overwhelming a northern influence in her midst. It is her encouragement of northern colleges which has caused her own to languish. It is her homage to the North which has fostered the arrogance of a certain class in the Northern States against us. This must be "reformed altogether," if we would build up true independence in the South.

We repeat, that here is an opportunity for the southern people to begin the good work of rendering justice to southern talent and merit.

DROWNED.—Capt. HARRISON, Captain Harrison, of the steamship *Great Eastern*, was drowned at Southampton on the 22d ult., by the upsetting of a boat. He became exhausted in the water, in endeavoring to turn the boat, and fell back and sunk. The waves were running very high, and the weather was intensely cold. The most energetic efforts were made by no less than ten medical men to restore animation, after his body was found, but all was fruitless. The galvanic battery was applied without any effect whatever. The event created a painful sensation throughout England, owing to the high esteem in which Capt. Harrison was held. Warm eulogies were being passed upon him, and his death was generally regarded as a very serious blow for the *Great Eastern*.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS.—The Louisville *Journal*, an Opposition paper, says: "If we were called on to guess who will be nominated for the Presidency by the Charleston convention, we should, under all the existing circumstances, say, with little or no hesitation, A. H. Stephens, of Georgia."

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

The editor of the Holly Springs *Star* in his issue of Thursday last formally objects to being called Colonel.

The Democracy have been holding a meeting at West Point, Dr. Deaman in the chair, in which they passed resolutions approving of Gov. Letcher's proposition for a national convention, recognising the right of peaceable secession, favoring protection of slavery in the Territories, recommending exclusive southern foreign dealing, and approving the conduct of the southern students who left northern colleges.

At West Point a military company has been organized. It is called the West Point Greys.

The Vicksburg *Whig* says there are a hundred and fifty freedmen in that city in great destitution. They have been discharged without pay from a levee they were working on.

The Vicksburg *Whig* learns that on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Charles Ashley, overseer for Mr. W. A. Scales, three miles below Grenada, was killed by one of Mr. Scales' negroes, who knocked him down with a gun and then stabbed him in fourteen places.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

A literary club has been organized at Helena.

M. Lewis announces the winding up of his paper, the Pocahontas *Advertiser*, which he has disposed of to the *Herald*. He found two Democratic papers to be unnecessary to the place. He says, to Pocahontas he has found friends very kind indeed, and enemies relentlessly bitter.

The Pocahontas *Advertiser* states that a retired merchant and publisher of that place is about to open a new concern—a barber shop and restaurant. Two odd businesses to associate together.

The *North-West Appeal* has had its name changed to that of Bentonville *Democrat*; its former editor, Mr. Pickey, retires. Messrs. Arrington and Reynolds take his place.

It is announced that Tucker, of the Napoleon *Pioneer*, has taken to himself a partner—a female one.

The Fayetteville *Arkansasian* says:

Our people are organizing military companies for self-protection in case we should be aggrieved by Abolition; and also, when needs be, to drive from the Indian lands west of us all Abolitionists who may invade or settle upon these lands.

A mounted rifle company has been organized at Fayetteville.

The Madison *Pioneer*, of last Thursday, says the stages upon both the Little Rock and Overland mail routes have been stopped for a few days, on account of the impassable condition of the roads. The mails are now carried through on horseback.

TENNESSEE NEWS.

The Chattanooga *Advertiser* says that place is unequaled as a spot for capitalists to settle in. There is, in plenty, coal, iron ore, and sandstone, together with facilities for shipping and a splendid railroad communication. Rents are low, fuel cheap, and the scenery rich in natural beauty. The Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Catholics have churches, and there are good free and select schools.

The amount of stock in horses and mules that has passed to southern markets, has been unprecedentedly large this past season. We learn from a very reliable source that the sale of horses and mules has been dull and prices at a low figure as compared with former seasons. One day last week a stock drover from Kentucky arrived in this city with a large drove of horses and mules, and on ascertaining the inactivity and low figures ruling in the southern markets, had his horses and mules reshipped and sent back to Kentucky.—*Chattanooga Advertiser.*

Mr. H. Farris has retired from the *Columbia Monry Press* in consequence of declining health.

The stable of J. T. Morgan, Esq., of Columbia, was set on fire on Sunday week—put out without great damage.

At Clarksville, the new board of the Branch Bank of Tennessee have appointed John E. Wilcox cashier, and W. S. Jordan, clerk.

Mary Wilson, a white woman, was arrested in Chattanooga last Monday, having in her possession a negro man, whom she had stolen in Georgia, and was making tracks for a free State.

At Columbia, L. D. Myers has been elected president, and J. C. Rye, cashier of the Branch Bank of Tennessee at that place.

The editor of the Huntingdon *Patriot* is obliging. He says: "Will take meal, flour, butter, eggs, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, firewood, or anything that people live upon, in payment of subscription to the *Carroll Patriot*."

Messrs. Stillwell & Crawford have started a paper at Humboldt, on the Ohio railroad. It is called the *Cosmos*.

In Knoxville, last week, Mr. Smiley found a basket at his door, containing a little boy wrapped in a drab shawl.

They are now excavating an immense cellar in solid limestone, at Nashville, for a new hotel.

TIPTON COUNTY SEAT.

EDITORS APPEAL:—I see by a report of the proceedings of the legislature, published in last week's APPEAL, that the bill pending for the removal of the county seat of Tipton county, has failed. In what we may have to say in this connection, we wish it understood, that we do not impugn the motives, or cast any reflections of a personal nature upon any gentleman who may have seen proper to have opposed its passage—but, in justice to the friends of this bill, which has created no little interest in the present legislature—in justice even to that respectable majority of the citizens of Tipton county, who desired its passage, we say let facts be submitted for the consideration of a candid public—facts which we think sustain us in the belief that this bill has every thing to recommend it, and should have been by all means passed. Persons to us to be consistent with the spirit of our republican institutions, that the representatives of a free and enlightened people, should at least pay some deference to the voice of their constituency—that the assembled wisdom of Tennessee should not treat with cool indifference a majority so respectable and decided. The citizens of Tipton county have time and again expressed at the ballot-box their wish, by a large majority, to have the court house moved from its present locality to the center; and yet the legislature has seen proper to go contrary to all precedent and vote down this (in our opinion) the most reasonable bill which they have yet had under consideration. A county seat, like a State capital, should be centrally located; as it is for the benefit of the whole county, it should be so situated as to accommodate a majority of the citizens of that county, and not in one remote corner, like Covington evidently is.

The present court house and jail at Covington is in an old and almost untenantable condition, in fact, as I am credibly informed, the walls of the jail are tottering to ruin, while the court house is very leaky and cannot last but a few years more, at farthest, and why not, we ask in the name of reason and justice, if the county has to make the appropriations for the building of a new court house and jail—why not—since she has to incur all the necessary expense, may she not be allowed to place it where and where she sees proper? We hold it to be truth too self-evident, that the citizens of a county, like those of a State, have the right—the inalienable right—to regulate their domestic concerns as to them seem fit, and those Representatives who have thus disregarded the rights of a largely Democratic county, and who may expect future favors from them, may rest assured that in the anathemas which are now being hurled against them, there is something more than the temporary abolition of popular disapprobation, and that the thundering tones of the ballot-box will consign them to that merited oblivion which the settled convictions of the people never fail to do. They might have at least learnt one lesson from the past, and taken a wholesome warning from the fate of their predecessors. There are full few public men who can stem successfully the current of public opinion, and rise superior to the acknowledged voice of the people. Andrew Jackson vetoed the charter of the United States Bank and lived, but alas, for the degeneracy of the times, there are to be found in this age but few Andrew Jacksons.

We think great injustice has been done to Tipton county; she has never asked the State to appropriate one dollar for railroads or internal improvements of any sort; she is denied the privilege of having a street representative in either branch of the legislature, and yet they make the simple request of the legislature of allowing them the privilege of building a new court house and placing it at the center, and it is denied, and the voice of her people treated with scorn. For upon all such legislation!—away with all law when the rights of the people are disregarded. The proud and wealthy county of Shelby can have State aid for all her various lines of railroads—can have any bill she wishes pass the legislature, but the poor little county of Tipton has to be turned off with contempt. *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.* A Democratic legislature may prevent a Democratic county from having her rights now, but they may rest assured that the people are fully aroused, and will continue to hammer at this court house question until some succeeding legislature will render the justice to secure them their rights. JUSTICE.

MEMPHIS, February 14, 1860.

BOSTON, February 11.—The building on Causeway and Lancaster streets, occupied by Samuel Hunt & Sons, bakers, and others, was destroyed by fire about midnight. Loss $6,000.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—*House.*—Mr. Morrill reported the memorial of William A. Howard of Michigan, contesting Mr. Cooper's seat.

Mr. Garnett was excused from serving on the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling on the Executives and heads of departments, first—the names of persons appointed to office by the present Administration in Illinois. Second—copies of all petitions, letters, remonstrances and other papers upon which the appointments and removals were made.

Mr. Barksdale objected to the further reading of the resolutions.

Mr. Morris said the information should not be suppressed.

Mr. Barksdale said when the resolutions were in order nobody would object.

John Cochrane of N. Y., presented a copy of the resolutions adopted by the New York chamber of commerce in relation to the advantages of mail communication with Mexico, which was referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the post office appropriation bill, whereupon the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the subject, with Mr. Grow in the chair.

Mr. Sherman said the Senate amendment providing for the printing of the post office blanks by contract, was one which ought to be adopted in an independent law, and members of the committee were in favor of such legislation, but they were opposed to its incorporation in an appropriation bill. To carry out an existing law no new legislation should be inserted therein. Such a practice had been growing up for a few years past, and the committee wanted to put a stop to it. He would, therefore, recommend that the House now concur in the amendment.

Mr. Phelps said that Mr. Sherman had correctly stated the opinion of the committee, but he differed from its action, and was willing to concur in the amendment under protest. It was a measure of reform, and seventy per cent would be saved by it to the Government.

Mr. Lovejoy expressed the hope that the House would concur in the amendment.

Mr. Milson opposed the amendment abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. Cobb advocated the giving out the printing of the post office blanks by contract.

Mr. Florence said it was a mistake that seventy per cent would be saved, but about thirty would be.

Mr. Cobb replied, that was worth saving. He advocated the abolition of the franking privilege. The good in the system was not equal to the evil.

Mr. Stanton favored the striking out of both amendments. He was under an obligation thus early to vote, so as to prevent the practice of incorporating matters of independent legislation in appropriation bills. He expressed himself favorable to the abolition of the franking privilege.

The debate was continued on the propriety of abolishing the franking privilege, and relative to giving the printing of post office books to the lowest bidder, when the committee rose.

No definite action on the bill was taken.

STARTLING NEWS FROM BROWNSVILLE.

Under this exciting head, the *American Flag*, extra, of the 9th instant, records the latest events on the frontier, of which we have already had brief mention, by telegraph:

Last night two couriers, T. N. Strayhorn and Nat. White, arrived from the steamer Ranchero, with dispatches from Major Heintzelman, U. S. A., from Col. Ford, commanding the Rangers, and Lieut. Langdon, U. S. A., and a letter to Capt. Kennedy, from Edward Dowley, Esq., written at the instance of Capt. Martin, of the Ranchero, in lieu of certain intelligence received from the steamer was attacked at a place called the Balsa, thirty-six miles above this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday, by Mexicans from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande; at which none have been surprised, since it was known that the Ranchero had a valuable freight and supposed to withstand an attack from any considerable force.

Col. Ford and Capt. Littleton, who left this place with their companies on Thursday last, arrived opposite the steamer almost at the instant of the attack, where they met Major Tobin and Capt. Tomlinson, with their forces, who had been the means, says Mr. Dowsey, in his letter, of protecting the boat on her trip down from Rio Grande City. Shots were exchanged between the rangers and Mexicans, during which, Col. Ford says, "one of my men was mortally wounded;" and finding that the steamer could not be protected otherwise, he says, "I have determined to cross the river."

From Mr. Strayhorn, of Ford's command we have obtained the following condensed statement which we regard as altogether reliable:

Upon the landing of the rangers on the left bank of the river, who had been compelled to cross under a fire from the enemy, a severe conflict ensued; the rangers slowly advancing, until the enemy made a stand about three-fourths of a mile above the boat, on the bank of the river; at which place an active engage ment took place and lasted without intermission for three-quarters of an hour. During which time a messenger arrived and called to the guard on this side for an immediate supply of Sharpe's rifle cartridges, which were immediately crossed over to him in the steamer's small boat; he also brought a dispatch from Col. Ford, directing the steamer to ascend the river for the purpose of bringing her cannon to bear upon the enemy, who, the courier said, was strongly "forted up" near the river bank. A few minutes before the courier left the fight had ceased; from what cause is unknown; but we suspect Col. Ford had the order back to await the arrival of the steamer with the cannon.

Since the receipt of this information the most intense excitement prevailed on both sides of the river, and the war feeling has been raised to a higher pitch than ever. We are assured that the authorities of Matamoras have sent out, early on the morning of the 7th, three armed parties; whilst Col. Lockridge, who was upon the eve of departure for New Orleans, feeling that his services might be needed, started up the river with some twenty-five mounted volunteers, at 2 o'clock P.M., to-day, up the river; so that, from all appearances, the ball is open and a war has really commenced.

Rob. Lynn has followed suit, and Mr. Dowsey has followed suit, and if the Mexicans have followed murder, invasion has followed invasion, perfidy has followed perfidy, in such quick succession, during the past four months, that our American population is in a state of frenzied bewilderment, not knowing and little caring what outrage is to fall upon the Rio Grande valley.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

On the evening of the 6th, the day before the Arizona sailed, an express came down from Brownsville, with the intelligence that Cortina had again crossed to the American side, followed by Capt. Ford, with the rangers. In crossing he fell in with the detachment from Rio Grande City, whom he robbed, but let him pass without personal injury. At last accounts the guerrilla chieftain was about thirty miles above Brownsville, on the American side of the river, with a force of some three hundred men.

At the time the express rider left, the river steamer, Ranchero, had not yet reached Brownsville.

The Legislature—Nineteenth Week.

From the Nashville Union.

In the Senate on Monday, the bill to reform and regulate the business of banking, in this State was finally disposed of, all of the House amendments, but one, having been concurred in, and the House recedes from that one.

House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th of March, was concurred in.

In the House on Monday, Mr. Guy offered a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 5th of March, at noon, which was adopted.

In the Senate on Tuesday, House amendments to Senate bill to pay the expenses of the "investigating committee" appointed by the last legislature, were concurred in, and the bill now is law.

Mr. Lane's bill to authorize the disposal of the suspended debt of the bank of Tennessee and branches, was passed on its third reading.

Mr. Tibbs's bill to provide for the enclosure and improvement of the capitol square, and to purchase additional ground on the west side of the capitol, for which an appropriation of $2500 is made, was passed on its third reading. Both of these bills have yet to be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

In the House on Thursday, Senate resolution authorizing the printing of 1500 copies of the State geologist's final report, was concurred in, and the printing ordered.

The following House bills were passed on their last reading: To abolish certain fees of attorney-general; to prevent the crime of seduction; to amend the fee bill; to amend the garnishee and attachment law so as to exempt $200 in the hands of employees; to suppress counterfeiting; to amend the charter of the State agricultural bureau so as to permit parties living out of the State to compete for premiums; to define what persons shall be preferred in granting letters of administration; together with a number making various amendments and alterations of the Code.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Stokes' bill to incorporate the capital of the Union and Planters' Banks, extending their charters to the 1st of January, 1878, after being amended so as to charter the Bank of Franklin at Knoxville, was passed on its third reading by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Bradford, Bumpass, Horn, Hunter, Lane, Minnis, McClellan, McNeilly, Nash, Payne, Richardson, Stokes, and Trimble—15.

Nays—Messrs. Hildreth, Peters, Stakely, Stovall, Thompson, Wood, and Speaker Newman—7.

Mr. Payne's bill to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Memphis was passed on its third reading by ayes 14, nays 8. These charters conform to the provisions of the general legislation now passed by the present legislature. They have yet to be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

In the House on Wednesday, Senate bill to provide for the employment and payment of guards in certain cases, was passed on its third reading.

The following House bills were passed on their third reading: To amend section 2017 of the Code, prohibiting Judges and Chancellors from practicing in courts of law; to relieve taxpayers by taxing all lands granted to aid in the erection of turnpikes; to repeal the seventh section of the act passed the 19th of March, 1858, allowing pay to members whether in regular attendance on the sessions of the legislature or not; to tax billiard tables; to repeal the charter of the Agricultural bank of Tennessee at Brownsville; to exempt females from attending courts as witnesses in civil cases; to dispense with jury tickets; to exempt twenty bushels of wheat from execution in the hands of heads of families; together with several bills, amending and repealing sections portions of the Code.

In the Senate on Thursday, Senate bill to enable the owners of the stock in the Dandridge and Farmer's banks to invest their capital therein in the Ocoee bank, and to authorize the Ocoee bank to establish a branch at Memphis, was passed on its third reading, by ayes 14, noes 7. Mr. Hern's bill to charter the bank of Clarksville, subject to the provisions of the general banking law, was passed on its third reading by ayes 14, noes 8.

In the House on Thursday, the following bills were passed on the third reading: To authorize the next of kin of deceased persons, when there is no administrator or executor, to sue in certain cases; to amend revenue law; to amend the road laws; together with a number of minor and various portions of the Code.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr Bumpass' bill to amend the law in regard to foreign insurance companies, requiring them to make a deposit of State bonds with the controller to the amount of $100,000, was passed on its third reading, by ayes 15, noes 2.

Mr. Stanton's bill regulating the individual property of all stockholders in banks and insurance companies to be liable for the debts of the corporation to the extent of their shares of stock, was rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bradford, Johnson, Hickley, McClellan, Peters, Stanton, Stokely, Stovall, Wood, and Speaker Newman—10.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Bumpass, Hildreth, Horn, Hunter, Lane, Minnis, McNeilly, Nash, Richardson, Stokes and Trimble—13.

In the House on Friday, a large number of House bills, mostly of a local character, were passed on their third reading.

In convention of the two houses Mr. James Lauderdale, of Bradley county, was elected register and entry taker for the Ocoee district.

In the Senate on Saturday, the report of a committee of conference fixing the compensation of the commissioners to run and remark the line between the States of Tennessee and Kentucky at five dollars per day, was concurred in, having previously received the concurrence of the House.

In the House Saturday, Mr. Ewing's resolution, providing for the redemption by the Controller of notes of the Exchange bank, was laid on the table by yeas 30, nays 24.

A resolution to amend section 7, article 11 of the Constitution so as to allow the legislature shall have power to amend, alter or repeal charters, was rejected by yeas 25, nays 34.

House bill authorizing Justices of the Peace to re-issue executions in certain cases was finally passed by yeas 56, nays 5.

Mr. Brazelton's bill to compel railroad companies to keep within the rates of freight set forth in their charters, was finally passed by yeas 48, nays 10.

Mr. Ford's bill, making the adulteration of liquors a felony, was finally passed by yeas 37, nays 19.

Mr. Kincaid, of Claiborne's bill, to relieve sheriffs and revenue collectors, amended so as to allow collectors to appoint deputies, was finally passed by yeas 40, nays 12.

Mr. Brittee's bill, to authorise common school commissioners to sell real estate in certain cases, was finally passed by yeas 46, nays 5.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the Eng. Parliament—The Speech—Proposition, and Scheme to Seize Rochelle—The Queen's Speech.

The opening of the English Parliament session of 1860 took place on the afternoon of January 24, the royal speech being delivered by the Queen in person.

The fullness of the day indeed the assemblage of a large concourse of spectators to witness the royal procession from Buckingham palace to the Parliament house. The Queen left the palace about half past one o'clock, and arrived at the entrance to the House of Lords shortly before two.

On alighting, her Majesty proceeded to the robing room, and in a short time emerged in ermine robes, accompanied by her royal Highness the Prince consort, and the great officers of State.

The Queen having taken her seat on the throne, a copy of the royal speech was handed to her by the Lord Chancellor, and which her Majesty read as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and counsel. [Hear, hear.]

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

At the close of the last session I informed you that overtures had been made to me in a certain quarter, which, if accepted, would lead to a startling information that the steamer was attacked at a place called the Balsa, thirty-six miles above this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday, by Mexicans from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande; at which none have been surprised, since it was known that the Ranchero had a valuable freight and supposed to withstand an attack from any considerable force.

Col. Ford and Capt. Littleton, who left this place with their companies on Thursday last, arrived opposite the steamer almost at the instant of the attack, where they met Major Tobin and Capt. Tomlinson, with their forces, who had been the means, says Mr. Dowsey, in his letter, of protecting the boat on her trip down from Rio Grande City. Shots were exchanged between the rangers and Mexicans, during which, Col. Ford says, "one of my men was mortally wounded;" and finding that the steamer could not be protected otherwise, he says, "I have determined to cross the river."

From Mr. Strayhorn, of Ford's command we have obtained the following condensed statement which we regard as altogether reliable:

Upon the landing of the rangers on the left bank of the river, who had been compelled to cross under a fire from the enemy, a severe conflict ensued; the rangers slowly advancing, until the enemy made a stand about three-fourths of a mile above the boat, on the bank of the river; at which place an active engage ment took place and lasted without intermission for three-quarters of an hour. During which time a messenger arrived and called to the guard on this side for an immediate supply of Sharpe's rifle cartridges, which were immediately crossed over to him in the steamer's small boat; he also brought a dispatch from Col. Ford, directing the steamer to ascend the river for the purpose of bringing her cannon to bear upon the enemy, who, the courier said, was strongly "forted up" near the river bank. A few minutes before the courier left the fight had ceased; from what cause is unknown; but we suspect Col. Ford had the order back to await the arrival of the steamer with the cannon.

Since the receipt of this information the most intense excitement prevailed on both sides of the river, and the war feeling has been raised to a higher pitch than ever. We are assured that the authorities of Matamoras have sent out, early on the morning of the 7th, three armed parties; whilst Col. Lockridge, who was upon the eve of departure for New Orleans, feeling that his services might be needed, started up the river with some twenty-five mounted volunteers, at 2 o'clock P.M., to-day, up the river; so that, from all appearances, the ball is open and a war has really commenced.

Rob. Lynn has followed suit, and Mr. Dowsey has followed suit, and if the Mexicans have followed murder, invasion has followed invasion, perfidy has followed perfidy, in such quick succession, during the past four months, that our American population is in a state of frenzied bewilderment, not knowing and little caring what outrage is to fall upon the Rio Grande valley.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

On the evening of the 6th, the day before the Arizona sailed, an express came down from Brownsville, with the intelligence that Cortina had again crossed to the American side, followed by Capt. Ford, with the rangers. In crossing he fell in with the detachment from Rio Grande City, whom he robbed, but let him pass without personal injury. At last accounts the guerrilla chieftain was about thirty miles above Brownsville, on the American side of the river, with a force of some three hundred men.

At the time the express rider left, the river steamer, Ranchero, had not yet reached Brownsville.

The Legislature—Nineteenth Week.

From the Nashville Union.

In the Senate on Monday, the bill to reform and regulate the business of banking, in this State was finally disposed of, all of the House amendments, but one, having been concurred in, and the House recedes from that one.

House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 20th of March, was concurred in.

In the House on Monday, Mr. Guy offered a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 5th of March, at noon, which was adopted.

In the Senate on Tuesday, House amendments to Senate bill to pay the expenses of the "investigating committee" appointed by the last legislature, were concurred in, and the bill now is law.

Mr. Lane's bill to authorize the disposal of the suspended debt of the bank of Tennessee and branches, was passed on its third reading.

Mr. Tibbs's bill to provide for the enclosure and improvement of the capitol square, and to purchase additional ground on the west side of the capitol, for which an appropriation of $2500 is made, was passed on its third reading. Both of these bills have yet to be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

In the House on Thursday, Senate resolution authorizing the printing of 1500 copies of the State geologist's final report, was concurred in, and the printing ordered.

The following House bills were passed on their last reading: To abolish certain fees of attorney-general; to prevent the crime of seduction; to amend the fee bill; to amend the garnishee and attachment law so as to exempt $200 in the hands of employees; to suppress counterfeiting; to amend the charter of the State agricultural bureau so as to permit parties living out of the State to compete for premiums; to define what persons shall be preferred in granting letters of administration; together with a number making various amendments and alterations of the Code.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Stokes' bill to incorporate the capital of the Union and Planters' Banks, extending their charters to the 1st of January, 1878, after being amended so as to charter the Bank of Franklin at Knoxville, was passed on its third reading by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Boyd, Bradford, Bumpass, Horn, Hunter, Lane, Minnis, McClellan, McNeilly, Nash, Payne, Richardson, Stokes, and Trimble—15.

Nays—Messrs. Hildreth, Peters, Stakely, Stovall, Thompson, Wood, and Speaker Newman—7.

Mr. Payne's bill to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Memphis was passed on its third reading by ayes 14, nays 8. These charters conform to the provisions of the general legislation now passed by the present legislature. They have yet to be acted upon by the House of Representatives.

In the House on Wednesday, Senate bill to provide for the employment and payment of guards in certain cases, was passed on its third reading.

The following House bills were passed on their third reading: To amend section 2017 of the Code, prohibiting Judges and Chancellors from practicing in courts of law; to relieve taxpayers by taxing all lands granted to aid in the erection of turnpikes; to repeal the seventh section of the act passed the 19th of March, 1858, allowing pay to members whether in regular attendance on the sessions of the legislature or not; to tax billiard tables; to repeal the charter of the Agricultural bank of Tennessee at Brownsville; to exempt females from attending courts as witnesses in civil cases; to dispense with jury tickets; to exempt twenty bushels of wheat from execution in the hands of heads of families; together with several bills, amending and repealing sections portions of the Code.

In the Senate on Thursday, Senate bill to enable the owners of the stock in the Dandridge and Farmer's banks to invest their capital therein in the Ocoee bank, and to authorize the Ocoee bank to establish a branch at Memphis, was passed on its third reading, by ayes 14, noes 7. Mr. Hern's bill to charter the bank of Clarksville, subject to the provisions of the general banking law, was passed on its third reading by ayes 14, noes 8.

In the House on Thursday, the following bills were passed on the third reading: To authorize the next of kin of deceased persons, when there is no administrator or executor, to sue in certain cases; to amend revenue law;

'TIS LOW-TWELVE.

For the Memphis Appeal.

I see a *Bottle* in the sky,
Which lands a cur in every sight;
Ten, seven hars for every tear
Falling for the departed dear.

Good Bands saw a Bottle priest,
Its mission to curse the drunkards—
One, too, he saw beneath the ground,
Where we all shall it last be found.

'Tis true and beautiful, we grant
Its virtues to shower, silent dew,
And when the last trump shall sound,
To raise our bodies from the ground.

Lord, may my thirty home be nigh
Where good ones sleep and pretty lie,
And when they hear the call to rise,
Let me be shoulder turning skies.

When sun, and moon, and stars expire,
The darkness will be set on fire—
He alone shall speak the glory,
Father, Son, and spirit Holy.

C. S.

FERRY ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.—On our late trip to Memphis we were forcibly struck with the absolute necessity now existing for the establishment of a railroad ferry across the Mississippi river. When the cars reached the depot at Hopefield, some hour and a half behind time, the ferryboat Nashaba, which now pretends to do the railroad ferrying, had not effected her landing upon the opposite shore, and yet she did not come back, but left a large number of passengers, many of them residents of Memphis, to stay on this side the river.

The proprietors of this boat at present have a monopoly of the ferrying at that point, and they use their power without seeming to care pretends to do the railroad ferrying, had not effected her landing upon the opposite shore, and yet she did not come back, but left a large number of passengers, many of them residents of Memphis, to stay on this side the river.

The proprietors of this boat at present have a monopoly of the ferrying at that point, and they use their power without seeming to care a damn whether anybody is pleased or not. This state of things will continue until they get opposition, either from the railroad or some other quarter, and we sincerely hope it will not be long until they do get it.—*Madison (Ark.) Pioneer.*

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. H. Burkhardt, of Louisville, writing from Washington on the 5th inst., to Mr. Fulkerson, the agent of the road here, says:

"I arrived yesterday, and am really delighted to find so good a feeling here in regard to our great enterprise. There seems to be no doubt but we can carry our bill this session. There not found a dissenting voice. It seems to be the leading object of all prominent parties to see who can do the most for the road."

Mr. Snedes, president of the Southern railroad, writes from Jackson, Miss., on the 5th inst., to Col. C. S. Fenner, vice-president of the Southern Pacific railroad, and now in this city, that the resolutions instructing the Mississippi members of Congress to ask the favorable attention of that body to the Southern Pacific railroad, have passed the lower house of the Mississippi legislature, and in the Senate have been referred to the committee on Commerce and Federal relations, which has not yet reported.

These resolutions are of similar import to those lately passed unanimously by the legislature of Tennessee, which should now go from every southern legislative body to Congress, where the Pacific railroad bill is pending, as the unanimous expression of southern sentiment in favor of the southern route.—*N. O. Picayune.*

DIED,

In this city, on Tuesday morning, 14th inst., at half o'clock, MISS LOUISA N. PRINCE, of typhoid fever, most sincerely regretted.

The deceased was the third daughter of Mrs. Mary Prince of this city, and was well known in a large circle, by which her winning manners and social disposition endeared her as a friend.

The sunshine is over home, and returns not, and her relatives, although bowed in grief, almost sink under this last great sorrow. May they not think of her as an inhabitant of the cold ground, but rather as a spirit, which, having broken its chrysalis, now basks in the universal sunshine of its Maker's presence, "close by the throne of God."

"The fragrance of the lost is sweet,
The beauty of the dead is serene;
The birds in other climes have been,
And there's an angel more in heaven."

E. P. W.

In Pontotoc county, Mississippi, on the 8th of January, Colonel JOHN S. DOSSEY, in the seventy-first year of his age.

New Advertisements.

Members Hibernia Mutual Relief Society.

YOU are requested to meet at the hall of Fire Company No. 3, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at the usual hour, as a quorum was not present to transact business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the President.

M. MAGAWEY, Jr., Secretary.

feb15-1t

A Situation Wanted,

A Salesman in a dry goods house, is a young man who has been engaged in the business for six years. Can give the best of references as to good character, business habits, etc. Address, Box 1, Appeal office.

feb15-2t

Notice.

ANY person having a current Hibernia of DAVY CROCKETT, will return it to this office, or they will allow it to be copied, to be placed on a Hose Carriage named in honor of him.

J. C. HOLES, Secretary,
Invincible Fire Company No. 5.

feb15-1w*

Seed Oats—Seed Oats.

3000 BUSHELS