Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 17, 1860.

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

[First Page.—On our first page will be found the speech of Senator Davis, in the Senate of the United States, in reply to Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, as well as an interesting article on the European press, and the last message of President Buchanan.

Fourth Page.—Poetical.—Wooing the Gloves;—A German King—a romance.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic State convention, has appointed the following gentlemen members of the Democratic State central committee:

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—John C. Burch, Randall W. McGavock; William R. Hurley, Nashville; Thomas Watson, Franklin; Thomas Boyers, Gallatin.

EAST TENNESSEE.—Columbus Powell, Geo. Bradford, Wm. Parker, Knoxville; Samuel Milligan, Greenville; George W. Bridges, Athens.

WEST TENNESSEE.—William H. Carroll, M. C. Gallaway, John R. McClanahan, Memphis; McLin Cross, Purdy; H. F. Cummins, Paris.

PASSAGE OF THE CONVENTIONAL INTEREST BILL.

By private telegraphic dispatch received in this city from our Senator R. G. PAYNE, and from Capt. C. B. CHURCH, we learn the gratifying fact that the conventional interest bill of Senator PAYNE passed the House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of thirty to twenty-nine. It had previously passed the Senate, and is therefore now the law of the State.

This act provides that parties may purchase notes, which are made for the purpose of borrowing money at ten per cent., provided the parties agree upon that interest. It is supposed that this bill will have a beneficial effect upon the interests of Memphis, inasmuch as it will have a tendency to draw capital to our city. Were it not for the heavy taxation imposed upon dealers in money, we should feel quite sanguine that this would be the result of this law. But it must be remembered that money loaned is taxed three per cent. in this city, two per cent. by the State and county, and one per cent. by the city. This we regard as a very severe law, and most of all, very oppressive to borrowers. Money should be taxed like other property, but no more. This is justice, and this is the wise commercial policy. Our law-givers, however, consider themselves justified in gratifying themselves of the British prejudices against money-dealers, to heavy, vexatious and unjust tax upon money loaned. But the result inevitably is that the borrower, instead of the lender, is oppressed, and the interests of trade and public enterprise are hampered. If Senator PAYNE can now succeed in abolishing this unjust tax, he will merit the gratitude of every public-spirited man in the State. As it is, he has succeeded in a move made in the right direction, beyond the expectations of his friends, and beyond what has hitherto been done in this State. We trust that it may lead ultimately to more liberal and wise laws on this subject.

The thanks of the community are due Senator PAYNE for the energy and zeal he has displayed in approximating to a policy which, sooner or later, must prevail.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A large number of our more influential and intelligent merchants have resolved, that before another cotton season is upon us, we shall be prepared to do business in a business-like way, in a manner consistent with the advancing importance of Memphis, and with the vast increase of her commercial transactions, by the establishment of a Memphis Chamber of Commerce. There has been too much supineness on this subject. We have too many among us who are willing to go along in the present unsystematical way of doing business, until events and necessities shall force upon them an organization that has been found essential to the prosperity of every commercial city among us. When the pressure of strong necessity has reached to the blight of waking up these Rip Van Winkles, a mischief may have been done to the interests of the city that no Chamber of Commerce can heal—the friends of that institution have therefore resolved upon a new and an effectual course. They have applied to the legislature of the State for a charter for a Memphis Chamber of Commerce. A telegram yesterday reached the friends of the measure stating—"*Chamber of Commerce passed the House.*" In the Senate, the charter will receive the ardent support of our ardent and industrious senator, Col. PAYNE, and its passage will not be long delayed. When the charter is obtained, and as soon as business will permit, the friends of a Chamber of Commerce will at once organize—a room will be taken and fitted up, and the MEMPHIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be in existence as a fixed fact. The initiatory measure is opportune, the increase of membership will be rapid, and the object of so many desires and efforts will be effectually accomplished.

Tipton County Seal.

TIPTON COUNTY, February 14, 1860.

EDITORS APPEAL: I see in the APPEAL of February 8, over the signature of "Middle Tennessee," a very complimentary notice of the speeches of Messrs. Whitmore and Farrelly on the "Tipton county seat" question. Mr. Whitmore has promised to publish his, and we are anxious to see Mr. Farrelly's also, and ask the liberty of calling on him, through the APPEAL, to publish his, if consistent with his feelings and duties to do so.

TIPTON COUNTY.

Andrew Johnson Indorsed in Virginia.

The Virginia *Index*, noticing the Nashville convention's recommendation of Andrew Johnson for the Presidency, pays the following tribute to the Tennessee statesman:

The career of Andrew Johnson is indeed a remarkable one. He commenced life in the humblest of life without money, without friends and without even the rudiments of an English education. He was however elected to the State Legislature, before he had attained the age of thirty, by his appreciative fellow-citizens of Greene county. He was several times re-elected to that body, of which he became a distinguished and useful member. Then he was elected to Congress from the district in which he resided, and was several times successfully re-elected. In that body (the House of Representatives,) he acquired a reputation as a ready and able debater, an unswerving Democrat, and a business member. In 1853 he was appointed Governor of Tennessee, and succeeded Col. Gentry, over the Opposition nominee after an active canvass of weeks and months.

In 1855, he was again the Democratic nominee, and succeeded by an increased majority over Col. Gentry, the American candidate, one of the first-class men of the South-west. Since Tennessee had been an anti-Democratic State for twenty years, having given a Whig majority in every presidential election after Jackson's time—and the Democratic majority in every declared that they had fifteen thousand Democrats in their ranks. Yet Andrew Johnson, after the most exciting canvass ever known in the State, was re-elected governor. He raised a Whig State against Know Nothingism. After the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he was elected to the Senate of the United States by the undivided vote of the Democratic party.

He had no opposition in the Democratic party.

It is well known that the public career of Andrew Johnson has been all the time upward and onward. It is idle for his opponents to say as they do, that he is merely a successful demagogue. He has exhibited great power as a representative man—as a statesman of mark. No time-server could have reached his present position from his starting point in public life.

Such being our appreciation of Andrew Johnson as a man of talents, and believing him to be safe and sound upon all the great questions before the country, we should not hesitate to support him cordially in the event of his nomination at Charleston.

A friend writing us from Osceola, Mississippi county, Ark., concludes his letter as follows:

"I am glad to say to you that our old friend C——is a strong Douglas man." It is true we hold a seven-hundred vote (about five hundred) of nine-tenths of the voters are for Douglas for President, and Gov. Harris or Andrew Ewing for Vice President.

A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR CELEBRATION.—The Charleston *Courier*, of the 4th inst., says:

Major T. G. Bacon has authorized and offered a challenge for his fine and promising Jence Hooper, against any one in the United States, for a four mile race, for $10,000, on fourth Saturday—the match to come off over the Hawthorne course, near Camden, S. C., on the Friday before the next regular meeting there. It is reported that Messrs. J. J. Dickerson, of Cincinnati, costing about $66,000, extending from the eastern shore of the river to an island, the main channel being unobstructed, and the cars crossing by a large steam ferry boat. Some of the papers seem to anticipate the final extension of the bridge across the whole breath of the river, but as we understand it such is not the present intention, citizens having joined the St. Louis in stock in order to the utmost extent of the law the erection of a bridge over the navigable channel of the river at any point.

Democratic Meeting in Mississippi County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mississippi county, Arkansas, in convention assembled, at Osceola, on the 11th February, 1860, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State convention, to be held at the city of Little Rock, on the 23 day of April, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor; and also for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Charleston convention, to be held on the 20th of April, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Presidency,

On motion, E. W. Rowlett was called to the chair, and James H. Williams and D. D. Dickson appointed secretaries.

On motion of J. B. Borum, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon, the chair appointed Daniel Matthews, A. B. Stacy, N. J. Rose, G. A. Davis and J. B. Borum, said committee.

The committee retired, and after conferring a short time reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That on account of the sterling qualities and distinguished public services of Hon. Thomas Fitzhugh, of Arkansas county, we recommend him as a suitable candidate, that he is our preference, and we pledge him our support.

Resolved, That we are in favor of our delegates to the Charleston convention going there unfettered, unrestricted, free to vote for any good conservative national Democrat.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to the State convention at Little Rock: J. B. Borum, E. W. Rowlett, S. R. Lanier, G. A. Davis, Dr. J. H. Hazzard, J. W. Williams, J. Whitmore, Charles Bowen, Jos. Wilson, G. R. Dooley, J. H. McGavock, J. Hoffman, J. M. Parr, F. M. Daniels, J. M. Smith, Dr. J. E. Lowry, N. Low, Felix Lanier, R. B. Harding, John Fitts, G. A. Hearn, A. S. Brackett, L. H. McKinney, John Blezer, W. F. Buckner, W. C. Dilleyhay, Dr. Sam Sair, James H. Williams.

The above resolutions having been reported, and the vote about to be taken on them, the name of Gen. Samuel Mitchell, of Arkansas county, was proposed, and after considerable discussion with regard to the irregularity of the proceeding, the vote was taken, and resulted in the choice of Gen. Mitchell, by a very small majority.

Whereupon, Gen. Mitchell was declared to be the choice of the convention, and delegates instructed to vote for him.

On motion, it was resolved that the Memphis APPEAL, *Old Line Democrat*, and *The States Rights Democrat*, be requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet at this place on the 1st Monday in April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention, to be held at Dover, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

E. W. ROWLETT, Chairman.

J. H. WILLIAMS, D. D. DICKSON, } Secretaries.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

A break was made in the New Orleans and Mobile road by a storm last week, making it necessary for passengers to change trains, they having to walk round about a hundred yards.

Another new locomotive has been received in Mobile for the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

The people of Lexington, Mississippi, are moving right ahead in the work of raising the necessary subscription to secure the Yazoo Valley railroad through their town. The *Kosciusko Chronicle* says:

They have already raised $20,000, and say they will raise $30,000 before they go through. This is what we call the kind of spirit, and shows a marked contrast between Lexington and our town, which has as yet subscribed but $10,000, and votes to give the right of way and depot grounds to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad—an enterprise by the side of which the Yazoo Valley and its a mere election, to be sure, to hope for better things, and trust that Kosciusko will yet roll up $25,000 or $30,000 of subscriptions to the "Great Northern."

The road has been held at Kolubia, Kansas, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of connecting the Southern Kansas roads with Pacific road at Kansas City.

At a meeting held in Wayne county, Missouri, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is desired by our Hon. representative that a meeting be held in Wayne county to ascertain the sentiments of his constituents in regard to voting for further State aid to complete the railroads in Missouri, the citizens of Wayne county met in the town of Greenville, on the 6th day of February, 1860, and

Resolved, That our Hon. representative, Joseph S. White, should use every exertion in his power to obtain State aid to extend the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad on a direct line toward Memphis, Tennessee; said representative is hereby instructed to vote for the Hardin bill, or any other bill giving our road a million of dollars.

The Pennsylvania railroad company, in the last annual report, inform the stockholders of the profits which there have been a little lost upon their line, and this notwithstanding that in 1859 there were 1,420,110 passengers transported, and 5,360,691 miles traveled.

The citizens of Dyer county, Texas, had a meeting recently to take into consideration the necessity and expediency of having a railroad through their county. They passed resolutions to use all fair and honorable means to procure State aid for a road to run from Memphis through the center of the river counties, and as near their county seat as possible, to some point at or near the mouth of the Ohio river."

From the Red River of the North.

Correspondence of the St. Louis (Mo.) Wed.)

ALEXANDRIA, December 31, 1859.—You may suppose that we are suffering much from the severe weather when I tell you that while I am writing the mercury indicates by the thermometer which was brought 35 deg. below zero. Even the natives here call moderate weather. On the 15th the mercury went down to 42, and gradually came up to 20 for forty noon. We were very fortunate in procuring a dry train at Crow Wing, with a half-breed guide and driver. Our team consisted of their lodges, which, when pitched, resemble a fox, and about as large as a Newfoundland. You would be astonished to see what a load these teams can draw. You may imagine, if you please, that I was then the one team drew two of us, with about 250 pounds of baggage and provisions, nearly all the way from Crow Wing to this place, which is about 700 miles, in twenty-two days, making about thirty-five miles a day. My companion is now suffering from one of his feet, which is slightly frost-bitten some after leaving the fort.

We are trying to get acclimated now, and do not feel the cold scarcely any more than we did in Missouri, where it is 10 deg. above zero.

Yesterday we went out with a company of the native half, half-breed Indian, half Scotch or French, the original which others here coming from Canada, to hunt wolves and foxes, which is now the pre-ailing sport, or other business, I do not know. It is said that the inhabitants here depend upon their furs as a main staple for exportation. I have not the space in this letter to give you the details of the hunt, which was quite a novelty to me, and it, I will do so at some future time, simply remarking that we, five of us, succeeded in killing one wolf, one fox, two hares, one deer, and a fine elk, so you see we have a good dark for tender steaks, buffalo tongues, jerked beef, as well as plenty of best meat, which we have brought with us. I think the hunter of the latter having been shot near here a few days ago.

I find this country much better suited than I supposed. I am reliably informed that there are some 12,000 people, besides the Indians, north of Pembina, on the Red river, between the lines and Lake Winnepeg, many of whom have never even seen a locomotive or steamboat, having emigrated to this frozen region before steam power was introduced into Canada. The largest settlement spoken of is at Pembina, the people, though the French predominate—still the people are mostly intelligent and social. At Selkirk, which has some 5000 or 6000 people, there are three good schools and four churches, and, I understand, a very good library. So you see they are not wanting in means of mental and moral culture, to keep them from idleness, and poverty. I notice one bad feature here—almost everybody drinks whisky, and that of the vilest sort, which is brought up by the trains from St. Paul in the summer.

The people are discussing the probabilities of being annexed to Canada, or being formed into a separate province, a majority seem to favor the latter.

From New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, February 13.—The Santa Fe correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says the speaker of the house introduced a bill to run in a low pass-last session, protecting slavery in the Territory. The next day a resolution was almost unanimously adopted, requesting him to resign the speakership, which he did, and subsequently resigned his seat in the house and went home. The same day Mr. Carter was elected speaker, and the bill in question was referred to a select committee, who reported a bill for its rejection, which was done without a dissenting voice.

Among the guests at the St. Louis Hotel is Lieutenant W. H. Hazen, eighth infantry, U. S. A., who has just arrived from San Antonio, Texas. He is suffering from a severe wound in the left hand, from a six-shooter ball, received in a desperate hand to hand conflict that he and his small command had, some three months ago, with a party of Indian warriors on the northern frontier of Texas, and in which the soldiers came off victorious.

So highly was Lieutenant Hazen's gallantry in this affair appreciated by the citizens of San Antonio, that they recently took steps to present him with a handsome sword, inscribed to his gallantry, and the high appreciation in which his conduct was held