Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.—Letter from Hon. C. H. LARABEE, of Wisconsin — Address by the Hon. T. G. DAVIS, of Md., to his constituents: Austrian Empire Tottering.

FOURTH PAGE.—Remember the Alamo; Picture of Byron's Countess Guiccioli.

RESIGNATION OF SPEAKER NEWMAN AND SERIOUS CHARGES AFFECTING HIS INTEGRITY.

The following card, which appears in the Nashville Union of the 23d inst., from TAZ. W. NEWMAN, Sp aker of the Senate, refers to a very serious charge deeply affecting the honor and reputation of that gentleman. We learn that the charge is, that Mr. NEWMAN, about four years since, is alleged to have been concerned in the forging of land warrants in Scott county. We further learn that Mr. NEWMAN'S friends express the utmost confidence in his innocence, and that it originated in the malice of his enemies.

Mr. NEWMAN has resigned the position of Speaker of the Senate, and departed for Washington city, with the purpose of seeking an investigation into the charge. Senator BROWNLOW, of Ohion, was on yesterday elected Speaker of the Senate, to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. NEWMAN. The following is Mr. NEWMAN'S card:

TO THE PUBLIC.—I deem it due to say that I denounce the late charges that have been made against me, as false and slanderous, of the most malignant character. I shall demand an immediate investigation and hold the originators to a strict accountability, assured that the whole matter has been commenced for the purpose of destroying me, that scoundrels may be rewarded for their base services. I shall immediately start to Washington City to demand an investigation. Respectfully,

TAZ. W. NEWMAN.

OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

This body assembled at Nashville on the 22d inst. The chief object of the gathering seems to have been to form a grand Union party and to nominate Mr. BELL for the Presidency upon a Union platform. A large address to the public was prepared by Mr. Seargent, of Wilson, setting forth the objects of the new party. The Union and American concludes an article on the convention by giving the following list of delegates to the national convention, and a resume of the work accomplished:

Delegates to a national convention, consisting of Wm. Brownlow, jr., John Baxter and Emerson Etheridge, of East Tennessee; H. H. Ewing, Neil S. Brown, and J. W. Richardson, of Middle Tennessee; and Jere Clemens, Joseph Mosby and Hume, of Middle and West Tennessee; and John S. Brien and Wm. G. Brownlow, for the S ate at large, were appointed. Subsequently the Opposition members of Congress from Tennessee were added to the list. A resolution was also adopted expressing a preference for Philadelphia as the place of meeting of said convention. Also, a resolution appointing a committee of five to meet in Nasoville after the nomination of a presidential ticketto prepare an address to the public. Also, a resolution instructing the delegates to the national convention in favor the nomination of no man who uttered disunion sentiments.

SOCIAL LIFE IN UTAH.

We have received copies of the Valley Tan, dated the 11th and 18th ult. There is no particular news, and singular to say, not a murder recorded. In an article referring to "social life in Utah," the Tan says:

It is a well known fact, that we, presume, everywhere throughout the country, that gentiles are sedulously excluded from companionship or social intercourse with the families of all good saints resident in the valleys. As we have before remarked, there is nothing that sooner makes a Mormon lose caste with his brethren, or which is more severely proribited by the church authorities, than for a Mormon or a gentile to associate on terms of any kind of intimacy or friendship with his family. Such a thing as a gentile associating with Mormons here, is quite unknown, and unheard of; and the motive for the exclusiveness which exists is apparent to all. It is the natural result of the system under which this people live, and which it could not exist. The necessity for it is known, as well in Constantinople as in Salt Lake City, and holds the Sultan there to place a sentry at the entrance of his harem, to keep off all intruders. High walls serve here the purpose as sentries, and we have reason to say that the latter were sometimes employed. The Mormon authorities know full well that if their wives and families are permitted to mingle and associate with the outcasted world, they will soon gain a knowledge of their condition, and of the respect and attention which women commanded in the world—knowledge they know, will lead to dissatisfaction, and dissatisfaction will end in revolt.

Mormonism also has its aristocracy, and we learn that during the present winter only the first wife accompanied her lord to the soirees and parties in the superintendent of Mormondom. Having made so much money out of the Government, it has, it would appear, finally given rise to a caste. In connection upon this, the Tan closes the article with the following paragraph:

What will be thought of a man—a man! known save the mark of a man—a creature so low as to be willing to introduce a social circle from which a being to whom he is wedded, and whom he calls his wife, is not regarded as a suitable person to accompany him. We turn from the inquiry as we do from the crime to which it refers, with disgust, and quit the subject.

Abolition of Slavery by the Dutch.

From the Hong Kong Register, Dec. 17.

We have been favored with a letter from Sourabaya, dated the 24 ult., which gives some information regarding the agent which slavery had hitherto assumed in the Netherland's Indian dominions.

In Netherland's India, slavery was utterly abolished on the 1st of September last. In every town of the island of Sourabaya a governmental commission was appointed to assess the value of the slaves, and the value thus assessed was at once paid down to the ex-owners by the government treasurer. Many who had held property in this shape would not receive any remuneration, preferring the more agreeable act of self manumission. Others accepted it, in order that the monetary value could be at once given over to those who, by the action of the government, had been passed from slavery to freedom. This is not noted, however, as anything extraordinary; for, our informant tells us that for many years an slave have been set up at public auction, with the exceptional cases of persons dying intestate; and even in these, the slave has generally been able to purchase freedom for the small sum of four or five dollars, and where this insignificant sum was not forthcoming, the bystanders proffered it with an addition, to give the liberated a fresh start.

☞ In speaking of the commercial reforms proposed by the French Emperor, the London Economist, which has never been a great admirer of his, says:

Napoleon III has taken a wise and bold step. The prohibitory commercial policy is abandoned. The raw material of manufactures is to be admitted free, and the duties on coffee and sugar are to be greatly reduced. This is the commencement of a complete reversal of commercial policy. It is not, indeed, the establishment of free trade, but it is a first step toward that end. The crazy edifice pile of monopoly must be pulled down before even the foundation can be laid for a better system, and there will be a middle passage moderately protective.

To say that Napoleon is first man in Europe is to say little, seeing what the others are; but it is his praise to be most benefficent, and bold in his beneficence. If he has swarmed his Italian policy, we now see in his present just and wise resolves, that it was not from want of the right disposition, and his new commercial policy is the true seal of our alliance, and surest pledge of peace.

☞ There was a spelling match in Trumbull county, Ohio, a few evenings since. The best speller from each district in the county was engaged. The prize for the one up longest was a Webster's Dictionary. There were thirty-three champion spellers. McGuffey's spelling book was used. All were spelled down in three hours. The last one up got the dictionary. A correspondent says:

It appears that the short and common words generally conquered the classes, and not the polysyllabic words.

The word vacuum shared one member cleanly off; one saved up another; tranel travelled up another; go course quieted another; satiric satisfied another; cacilate reeled over another; a vue, accessible, charagrin, Christmas, scrutinizer and apogee were also mowed on.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 21.—The outside pressure in favor of Lane's nomination is overwhelming, and at the urgent solicitation of delegates from all sections of the State, he has consented to reconsider his determination, announced in the Lafayette Courier of yesterday, and is now in the hands of his friends.

Judge Morton has been solicited to accept a position on the ticket as lieutenant-governor, and has signified his consent.

The convention, to-morrow, from present indications, will be one of the largest ever assembled in the State.

☞ In Philadelphia, a few days ago, much attention was excited by the appearance, in the streets, of a funeral with two hearses side by side, bearing the remains of Mr. C. Banks, aged seventy-five years, and his wife, aged sixty-eight, who died within a day or two of each other.

☞ Jacob and Terrese Franks, uncle and niece, of Marion county, Alabama, have been married eighteen years, and have nine children. They were recently indicted for incestuous intercourse, and a bill is now before the Alabama legislature for their relief.

ÆTNA.

We find the following truthful editorial notice of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, in the Nashville Union and American of January 21, and take pleasure in copying it for the benefit of our readers. Our friends Messrs. CHADWICK & WELLS, Bank buildings, are the agents for this unequaled fire insurance company, who will take pleasure in furnishing policies to all who are desirous of securing the indemnity this popular company gives to all its patrons:

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.—Public attention is invited to the advertisement of this old and well known institution, whose large resources, now exceeding two millions of dollars, guarantees to its customers a degree of security, not always attained by policy of insurance. Among the many institutions of the United States, whose business it is to protect the citizens from loss or damage by fire, or the perils of navigation, there are none so pre-eminently entitled to the confidence and patronage of this community as the one at the head of our article, the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

By an honorable, energetic, and liberal course of action in the transaction of its business for a period of more than forty years, by the prompt and equitable adjustment of all claims for loss and damage upon liberal principles, and by the gradual increase of capital and means, beyond any similar institution, it has been justly rewarded with success to an extent unparalleled in the history of any other fire insurance company in the world.

Since the organization of the company in 1819, it has paid over three million of dollars for losses, and never, in any instance, as we are informed, has there been a day's delay in payment for value of losses.

The owners of property, commercial and monied men of this age demand and require insurance companies of large capital and resources, and subject to the sensitive fastidiousness usually prevailing in a season of reverses, and this consideration with others, has no doubt influenced the Ætna managers in responding to this reasonable public want in advance of all others.

The ability with which this company is managed by its experienced officers and directors at Hartford, by its able and energetic general agent at Cincinnati, its State supervising agents in every State, its special traveling and adjusting agents and solicitors, and its well selected local agents at every point, proves to our minds that nothing with it is left to chance, except the probabilities of losses by fires, and even that is brought within the limits of calculation by the experience of forty years. Those who have studied the law of chances tell us that it is marked by a great degree of uniformity, and that with sufficiently accurate and full statistics, it is easy to reduce it to a certain amount of accident. If this be so, is not the short life of so many insurance companies owing to the limited experience on which they based their estimates of hazards? With the accumulation of forty years experience in taking varied risks all over the United States, and with over two millions of dollars a guarantee fund to the insurer, we think the continued success of the Ætna is no longer a problem. Its success is a certainty; and that may well be the Ætna policies may rest contented that should loss ever occur for which the policy provides, they will get their money without delay or litigation.

For some time past there has been a large increase of insurance companies—mostly of small capitals—in excess of the growing wants of the country. Some of these companies have—to state the literal truth—experienced head, and appear to act upon the idea that the business is governed by no fixed laws like all other departments of business—but outside of the universal law of cause and effect—merely a game of luck and blind chance, and hence they assume risks and insure, without any regard to the adequate consideration—a fatal error to them and to those who rely on them for full security. There are some companies, which, with a capital and an insurance company receive premiums sufficient to cover losses and expenses, they cannot furnish the security which they promise, and a bankruptcy speedily follows. A practical experience, acquired in the school of adversity, of fire and flood, qualifies this company to act with unerring confidence, as upon a beaten and unvisiting path, and to adopt rates based upon a system of ascertained averages, which are as reliable as any data available to the public. Also, a prudent insurer, considerations, if properly brought to the minds of intelligent men, will be appreciated, and they will justly hesitate, if not decline, to trust their property in the hands of any company who offer to protect it upon terms materially less than this company demand.

Mr. John M. Griffin, the State agent for the Ætna in Tennessee, has taken up his residence in Nashville.

RAILROAD ITEMS.

Our citizens have frequently been informed that their interests were beginning to be an important degree by the completion of the Mississippi Central railroad, which makes a continuous line to Columbus, Ky., leaving Memphis to the west of its track. The difficulties naturally following the opening of this great route are enhanced by a want of cordiality between that road and the Memphis and Charleston road. Of the merits or nature of the dispute we know no thing, but it is tolerably evident that while present misunderstanding exists between the public, and especially the citizens of Memphis, must suffer the consequence of it, in addition, as we have said, to those arising from the completion of the Mississippi Central. At the present time it is with difficulty that the planters along the latter line can get their cotton to Memphis at all—they must get it to New Orleans and to Columbus, Ky., without delay or obstruction, but, as we learn, when they wish to ship to Memphis, or receive from Memphis, both delay and obstructions are encountered. The house of Harris, Wormeley & Co. have correspondents at Water Valley, whose cotton has lain at the depot there for more than a month, awaiting transit to this city and waiting in vain, while facilities are offered daily to send to New Orleans or Columbus, if they would agree so to change the destination. The same respectable firm are advised of freight lying at Grand Junction for weeks, that is intended for a point on the Mississippi Central. The house of W. Kenan Blythe have permitted us to copy the following from a letter written February 16, by one of their correspondents, a highly intelligent and respectable merchant of Oxford, Miss. The letter says:

This road is determined Memphis shall not have a bale of cotton from this section if they can prevent it. The Mobile and Ohio road have freight cars standing here and I will ship to Columbus and thence to Memphis, but the agent is instructed not to let them run over the Mississippi and Charleston road. Many planters end of this road, too, have plenty of cars on which I could ship my cotton, if I would do so, but I will not. You see the fix we are in. If you will send me one box or by the day week, I will load it with my own hands for you, without delay. I suppose you might get one from the Memphis and Charleston road.

These facts speak for themselves and should receive the thoughtful attention of the business public of Memphis.

The receipts of the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi road in January will show an increase over the same period last year of $10,000 to $12,000.

The scale of battle between the "gauges" seems, for the hour at least, to be inclining toward the old Erie gauge against the narrow gauges. A movement is on foot, and backed up by scores of the strongest men in New England and the Canadas, to extend the six foot gauge of the Great Western road from Portland—its present terminus on the seaboard—to Boston. The American Railroad Journal is now recognized as the standard railway authority in Europe as well as in this country, and this journal has for several months devoted its leading columns to the use of able advocates of a six foot width of track.

The cost of the telegraphic department on the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia roads during the last fiscal year, was two thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars. The number of messages sent on business of the companies was forty-one thousand four hundred and seventy; on public business four thousand three hundred and two. The officers of the road speak in the highest terms of their reliance upon this arm of the service for dispatch and safety in the conducted operations of the road and its two branches.

The supreme court of Ohio has decided that railroad companies are liable to assessment for improvements of the streets along which their roads pass.

The Indiana Central road has received several new sleeping cars for use on the line.

Railway business still continues to improve. With one or two exceptions, all the northern and western roads will take more money this month by a fifteen per cent than they did in the corresponding month of last year. The receipts is expected great on the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Rock Island, the Cleveland and Toledo, and the Michigan Southern. These facts show that the increase has been followed by no corresponding advance in the market value of the stocks of the various roads.

The gigantic proceedings of the Canadian Grand Trunk railway are exciting considerable attention in various cities. This road will probably have an important part to play in the commerce of Memphis as we shall probably explain before long. We copy the following two articles upon the subject of this road, the first from the Cincinnati Commercial, the second from the St. Louis Democrat:

Our readers will remember that the influence and the practical operations of the Grand Trunk railroad are not confined to the Canadas, nor yet to the New England seaboard. It reaches out our country, to the valley of the Ohio. Within the past fortnight it has been taking freight from Cincinnati to Liverpool at eighty cents per hundred pounds!

Let the reader refer for a moment upon this performance. The Grand Trunk railroad takes a hundred weight of any commodity—tobacco, for instance, or a half barrel package of lard—from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot in this city, carries it to Detroit, where it is removed from the through express freight cars of the Dayton and Michigan railroad line, and thence transferred on its own cars to Port Gaitar, at the foot of Lake Huron; here it is unloaded again and ferried over the rapids of the St. Clair river to Sarnia, whence it is taken on the broad gauge "goods vans" of the Grand Trunk company through Brantford, Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, over the St. Lawrence on the great Victoria Tubular Bridge (itself two miles in length, and costing six millions of dollars,) and so on to Portland the A Lantic terminus of the road, eleven hundred miles from Detroit, and thirteen hundred and sixty from Cincinnati. At Portland, the hundred pounds package is carefully lifted from the cars, all drayages, handlings and transfers of whatsoever nature being done at the expense of the railroad company, and included in the gross freight charge of eighty cents—the package is lifted from the cars and hoisted into the hold of one of the company's steamships, and carried twenty-five hundred miles to Liverpool, where it is safely landed upon the world famous docks of that city. This, in detail, is what is done every day by the new railway power on the American continent. Is there anything in Arabian tales or Persian fables so wonderful as this?

The Democrat says:

While personally we would prefer to see our own roads running through American territory better patronized than any other, due allowance must be made for the extraordinary exertions now being made by the managers of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada to obtain business. We observe that late European advices indicate a decline in the stock of this company, but no fault can be found with the management for neglecting any legitimate method for increasing the receipts of the road. The ensuing spring and summer will practically test the ability of the Grand Trunk to compete with the Hudson and Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, New York and Erie, and New York Central. It will be seen whether the advantages of a long road of 800 miles between Detroit and Portland, under one management, will overcome the manifest disadvantages of difference in distance over the American roads. The Grand Trunk arrangements are such that there is only one change between Portland and St. Louis, via Chicago. Their freight goes from Chicago to the Atlantic without change, and without reshipping, in Canadian line of steamers, they contract freight in Liverpool, deliverable in St. Louis—either payable here. If energy can do much to attract freight, the company will surely have it.

We learn from the Mobile Tribune that the construction of the Mobile and Great Northern road has been commenced. Almost all the graduation east of the Tensas river in the Alabama and Florida railroad has been let to responsible contractors, to be completed within twelve months. It is the intention of those who have the enterprise in charge, to have a connection made with the Alabama and Florida railroad within eighteen months, and to have the road in operation to the city of Mobile within two years, if no unnecessary obstacles are thrown in their way.

TXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Grow the select committee on printing, engraving and binding was authorized to employ a clerk. Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, corrected certain erroneous and unjust impressions existing in the public mind growing out of the recent contest for the speakership.

He had never been a member of the American organization, but was still a Whig, and had been elected on broad national grounds, but he did not say that he disclaimed the sentiments of his opponents. He regretted the presence of which, commanded his approbation, but they had nothing proscriptive in them. Among that organization there are good and true men, and from them he had the honor his seat here. In conclusion he spoke in favor of the compromise resolutions of 1850, agreed to by both the Whig and Democratic parties as the means of quieting the slavery agitation.

Mr. Pendleton remarked that he understood Mr. Smith to say that his predecessor, had during the contest corrupted his, Smith's political principles. He wanted Mr. Smith to say distinctly whether that was so.

Mr. Smith replied: "While you did not state the details of our conversation, your statement of the result was correct."

Mr. Allen wished to make an explanation in relation to the subject, but was prevented by calls to order.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a joint resolution giving the assent of Congress to the action of the States of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, relative to the removal of the Red river raft, by imposing tonnage duties, and moved the question and its passage.

This resolution occasioned much conversation. Mr. Farnsworth said that it was re. merely for information.

Mr. Rust remarked that it was utterly untrue that there was any attempt to deceive. The resolution was then put and passed.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, from the select committee on the subject, reported in favor of removing the present seats and replacing the chairs and desks, and in order to give time for this purpose, moved an adjournment (the Senate concurring) from Friday next till the fifth of March.

Mr. Miles made a minority report.

Mr. Washburn, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House, moved the previous question.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to lay the reports on the table. Negatived by a slim majority.

The resolution for replacing the chairs and desks was then passed by nine majority.

The resolution to adjourn from Friday to the 5th of March in order such change, was tabled by thirty-one ayes.

Mr. Haskin offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the select committee on printing have power to the committee on public expenditures, all their books and papers, and such evidence as they have taken, and be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Hoard offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to inquire and investigate whether any improper attempts have been or are about to be made, by persons connected with the executive departments, and acting under their advice, to influence the House, or members thereof, on any question or measure which the House has acted upon, or which is under consideration by directly or indirectly promising favors under the Government or appropriations, in consideration of votes withheld or to be given, and the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Winslow objected to the resolution.

Mr. Houston was willing it should be introduced at some other time, but he objected to receive a privileged question was now pending.

Mr. Howard withdrew the resolution for the present.

On motion of Mr. Washburne of Me., the election of a printer was postponed till Thursday, by a majority.

The House then went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Lamar proceeded to inquire how far his constituents are responsible for the existing condition of things. Mississippi was not for disunion per se. She would never make the issue until she became convinced that her security and rights were deliberately determined to endanger her internal peace and social institutions, and invade her dignity and equality as a confederate State.

Perhaps a majority of Mississippians spoke with the same reserve and caution that he did. The obvious and unmistakable motive and design of the agitators of the slavery question have produced alienation and distrust; and in the same spirit of candor, it is due to say that it is the unanimous sentiment of the South that the existence of the Republican party is a standing menace to her peace and security, and a standing insult to her character.

He dwelt at some length upon the terrors of a war of extermination, and upon the unequality with the white race. It would be an insult to the latter to be asked to take the former as a companion into his family. The census returns show that the physical and moral condition of the negro is superior in the South to his condition in the North, and asked under this view, of what has humanity gained by the change?

He spoke of the injury and sense of injustice necessary in the government of a plantation which fits men to be leaders in legislatures and commanders of armies. He spoke of Washington, Taylor, and others who had thus been associated.

In conclusion, he said that the South is determined that the institution of slavery shall be maintained as an existing fact, in this Confederacy.

SENATE.—Sundry communications were received from the departments.

Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. It was made the special order for Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Mason gave notice that on Monday he would move to go into executive session, and continue therein until a certain matter was disposed of.

Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial from the legislature of Wisconsin in regard to the Moonlinee Indians.—The memorial says that these Indians have been shamefully imposed upon and reduced to destitution, and asks the passage of the law to protect them.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution that the committee on public lands inquire into the expediency of making a survey of the silver and other mines on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Adopted.

He also offered a resolution that the committee on military affairs inquire into the expediency of granting the proceeds of the new Almadin quick silver mines of California towards building a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Wade introduced several petitions for the importation of foreign irons.

Mr. Hamlin also gave notice of a bill to appoint an agent to take care of the Almadin quicksilver mines. He made some remarks, showing that the Pacific railroad could be built out of the proceeds of these mines, without taking a dollar from the public treasury.

Mr. Mason, from the Harper's Ferry committee, presented a resolution, that the secretary of war be instructed to bring Thadeus Hyatt, of New York, before the bar of the Senate, to answer for contempt, for refusing to come here and testify before the committee.

Mr. Wade said that this was a dangerous precedent. There was no warrant for it. In the Constitution, powers not expressly delegated to the Federal Government were reserved to the States. This power could only be exercised by a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution. He would ask the year and nays on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Pugh said he had arrived at the conclusion that the Senate had no power to summon any witness from beyond the District of Columbia.

Mr. Collamer thought that the Senate had the same power as a court to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Mr. Hale said he must differ from the gentleman from Vermont. He seemed to think they had all the power possessed by the British Parliament.

Ours was a Government of united powers. The Senate could not sit as a court with plenary power.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 43, nays 12.

The nays were: Messrs. Bingham, Chesnut, Clark, Durkee, Hale, Hamlin, Pugh, Sumner, Toombs, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.

Mr. Seward voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Hale introduced a resolution asking the President to communicate whether Peru had complied with her treaty stipulations with this country, and what measures were adopted to inforce them. Adopted.

Mr. Bigler introduced a resolution instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire into the expediency of having the nominations of the captains and lieutenants of the navy sent to the Senat for confirmation, and increasing the pay of the same. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Iverson, it was resolved that Friday of each week be set apart for the consideration of private bills.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate then took up the bill to authorize the sale of public arms to the several States and Territories, and to regulate the appointment of superintendents of armories.

After some debate the subject was postponed till Thursday.

The special order, the bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes in the District of Columbia, was taken up, but after a short debate was laid aside.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The Tribune's correspondent says: Senator Polk having returned, there is now a majority on the committee for foreign relations favorable to reporting the Mexican treaty, but as the prospect of ratification is discouraging, no movement will probably be made until the arrival of Senor Ocampo, who is expected in about three weeks, with the fullest discretion to accept whatever modifications may promise its success.

The committee on ways and means reported the fortification and Indian appropriation bills to-day, and will complete others by the beginning of next week; thus clearing that calendar, preparatory to general legislation. Immediately afterward the tariff will be taken up, with the intention of bringing forward a moderate and well con-idered bill, founded on the best practical information, and having stability and proper discrimination for leading ideas. The friends of protection do not feel very sanguine of success, but a tariff which will afford revenue and encourage suffering industry.

Mr. Augustus Wattles was to-day examined before the Harper's Ferry committee. Mr. W. said he did not believe Captain Brown contemplated the invasion of the slave States until the fight between Brown and Pottawatomie. He had no funds, and every man who approved his doctrine went with him, which was not over half a dozen from 1855 to 1857. He presented letters from Brown, written in 1857, '58 and '59. These were read and explained. One of them requested him to see Wm. Phillips and others, and wished them to know that Mr. Brown at Tabor, Iowa, on very important business. He showed the letter to Mr. Phillips, and asked him what the meeting was for. Mr. Phillips replied that he did not know, but he could not attend. No one mentioned in the letter went to that meeting. He also had letters from Mrs. Hinton, of Wataka, who was secretary of the Female Aid Society, of Kansas, and also from Professor Edward Daniels, State geologist, of Wisconsin, furnishing him with funds and clothing for the poor people of Kansas, who had been robbed and driven from the territory in the summer of 1856.

He had never received arms and ammunition from any quarter, nor supplied them to any one. The only allusion which Brown engaged in his invasion of Virginia was when he was leaving Kansas for the last time. Mr. Wattles being sick, Brown called to see him, when Mr. W. expressed the regret that he had not been in Missouri and taken slaves, and especially condemned the killing of Gruelle. Brown replied that he was sleeping at a house near Little Osage, when the negro came down to Fort Scott to liberate Ben Rice. "It chanced that a poor colored man came along, looking for a conductor to help him to get his wife and children out of slavery in Missouri. I told him to go home and prepare, and I would come for him. I did so, and have brought them safe in Iowa and Canada, without firing a gun or assassinating one."

He was then told that another company went to Montgomery and brought away four or five families, and "killed one man to save their own lives." Brown replied that he regretted it exceedingly; the taking of human life was what he had sought to prevent. "I have considered the matter well. You will have no more invasion from Missouri. The poor people of Kansas have suffered enough; my heart bleeds for them. I now see it my duty to draw the sense of excitement to some other part of the country. You will hear from me again. Farewell. God bless you," and he departed.

To-day the committee demanded the attendance of Hyatt before them, but he sent a letter declining. This will be considered a case of contempt, and will bring Hyatt before the Senate.

The Secretary of War has instructed the Commander of Fort Bliss that at the request of the civil authorities of El Paso, U. S. troops may be placed there for the protection of property and citizens, and it is probable that the Congress of Chihuahua and the civil authorities of that State may go to El Paso, on the Rio Grande opposite Fort Bliss. The resolution was then proposed that Durango, and some are represented as robbers, and by others as supporters of Miramon's government.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, ratified the treaty of amity and commerce with Paraguay.

The one previously rejected, for indemnity, the Mexican treaty was reported and read, and its consideration postponed till next Monday.

Senator Mason, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, gave notice that he should move, from day to day, to go into executive session.

Several Republican Senators are known to be in favor of the treaty. The views of Senator Iverson, a member of that committee, are a subject of considerable interest.

A large number of strangers have arrived, to witness the proceedings attendant on the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Washington.

The bill introduced by Senator Seward, to-day, provides for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. He gave notice that he would call it up on Wednesday, the 29th inst., when he will express his views on the subject.

This announcement will satisfy the numerous inquiries which have been made as to whether he intended to make a speech.

The committee of the House committee on foreign affairs, to-day, agreed to a resolution for the acquisition of Cuba and the Canadas, and a commercial treaty with Cuba, together with such other territories, in consideration of a transfer to Mr. Cronin; the resolution relating to the acquisition of the bank Adriatic to Mr. Burlingame, and the bill for the international copyright to Mr. Morris.

Mr. Florence presented, in the House today, a memorial from the Philadelphia board of fire underwriters, asking a Congressional law for the purchase of self-righting life-boats and other apparatus necessary for the equipment of life-saving stations on the coasts of New Jersey and New Jersey. It was appropriately referred to the committee on commerce.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The intensely Protestant London correspondent of the New York Herald says:

The collection in all of the Pope Dominions, the Catholic portions of Great Britain have been extremely small, and all external show and pomp seem to be little.

The Emperor of France has two numerous and formidable bodies of opponents in carrying out his new lines of policy, the large party in the manufacturing and protection, and a vast swarm of priests and jesuits who want Rome to cover all creation. It is universally believed here that he is strong enough to do it.

Hungary is irretrievably and thoroughly Protestant; and modern times do not show an instance of any nation or people, however it may be oppressed, throwing off the yoke afterward had it crushed out of them. Let the poor fool but his chance, one little over his head, and his "confessions," and when joyful early morning arrives, let him be crushed with the avalanch that he might have foreseen, but did not. In the great universe, individual forces are of no account, but principles are eternal. The cause of Austria will be bad when the London Times abandons it. Kossuth's day may come yet.

Priests, proverbially an impracticable set of men, are now busy in Austria, Italy, Sicilia, and Spain to political graves, and the same class are doing their best to the same end in France, only they find an Emperor, an army and a city too strong for them. In Austria, it is doomed. When in that country last summer, I was universally told their boy Napoleon was the only person who could, completely in the hands of his priestly confessors. Like George III, in the American war, and Charles I and James II, surrounded by their corrupted subjects, the unfortunate and imbecile young monarch will stand, as did Sardanapalus of old, till anarchy comes down upon him like a whirlwind, and he will cry "help," when it is too late.

Seven months are to elapse before the free trade between France and England goes into operation; in the mean time, there is a great stagnation in the trade of articles, the duties of which will be changed; this creates some dissatisfaction in both countries.

The enigmatical character of Louis Napoleon appears to be fully maintained. The Paris correspondent of the above paper has the following:

There is no doubt that the clerical element is busily employed in commencing its prescribed rule of fermentation of the body politic. On all hands now one hears of nothing but the uncertainty of all things in high quarters; now, to-day, it is war with Russia and eternal connect with England; to-morrow, Italian emancipation from the Alps to the Adriatic, and destruction to Austria; next, immediate amity with Austria and defiance to England; and now, all at once, it is all for England and peace, and death to the Papacy. Who is to have confidence in such a ruler, who, it is said, consults no one, is swayed by no representations, no opinions is absolute, whose fickleness mocks the wind?

There is so much of this in every one's mouth that one cannot but suspect that it is attributable to adventitious means.

For some time past there has been springing up a growing discontent at the influence exercised by the clergy during the last ten years in the important matter of education. During the reign of Louis Philippe it was remarked that its far greater boldness and originality distinguished the teachings of youth than at present, when every instruction is impressible to the hierarchy and may be displaced instanter, if he dare to utter a syllable in which the clergy think it desirable may be ever so indirectly insinuated against. It is known that Napoleon is alive to the evil which the law introduced in 1850 by Mr. Falloux, placing the schools under the absolute sway of priests and bishops, has effected, but that he deprecates for special reasons every allusion to a possible change at the present moment.

Louis Napoleon is having many of the squares and Boulevards of Paris planted with trees, especially with chesnuts.

In Prussia, several bills of a reformatory character, both social and political, have passed the lower branch of the legislature, only to be almost contemptuously rejected by the aristocrats of the upper.

Prussia begins to be alarmed for the safety of her northern provinces, if she be only divided from the French territory by a military line that can be crossed at any moment. If she could rely implicitly upon the co-operation of the other German States, she might hope to resist such an invasion; but Germany is now in the same distracted condition that favored the ambitious plans of the first Napoleon, and rather than submit to Prussia the petty kings and princes would prefer forming a second confederation of the Rhine under the auspices of Mr. Napoleon. The people, to be sure, are everywhere enthusiastic for patriotic sentiments, but they, too, are torn by religious dissension and political rivalry; the Catholics hate Prussia and Protestant power, and the liberals distrust the steadiness of her counsels, and feel little confidence in her leadership. As for foreign alliances, there is still less dependence to be placed upon them. Austria is helpless, and would inevitably fall the minute it ventured to support war; Russia is fully occupied at home, and would perhaps be well pleased to see the nations of the west consume themselves in intestine struggles, while she recruits her strength and prepares herself to take advantage of their exhaustion; and even from England, bound up as she is with the policy of the French Emperor, hardly anything could be expected but a certain neutrality. All these topics are fully discussed in public, and produce a feeling of anxiety which is enhanced by the dread of a financial crisis, symptoms of which are hovering to appear in the London money market, from whence it would undoubtedly spread over all Europe. The ground is trembling beneath us as with the first throes of an impending earthquake, whose eruptions every one can pretend to determine.

A Hamburg paper speaks as follows of the effect produced in Germany by the news of the treaty of commerce between England and France. The German journals are all discussing the treaty, and they unanimously acknowledge that the preference given to the system of protective duties, instead of prohibition, is a great progress for France, whose manufacturers have now attained a degree of perfection which will enable them to bear competition. Prussia seems firmly resolved to follow in the same track. Her diplomatic agents, accredited to the German Governments composing the Zollverein, have received instructions in that sense, and the Berlin cabinet considers certain Grand Trunk arrangements are such that there is only one change between Portland and St. Louis, via Chicago. Their freight goes from Chicago to the Atlantic without change, and without reshipping, in Canadian line of steamers, they contract freight in Liverpool, deliverable in St. Louis—either payable here. If energy can do much to attract freight, the company will surely have it.

We learn from the Mobile Tribune that the construction of the Mobile and Great Northern road has been commenced. Almost all the graduation east of the Tensas river in the Alabama and Florida railroad has been let to responsible contractors, to be completed within twelve months. It is the intention of those who have the enterprise in charge, to have a connection made with the Alabama and Florida railroad within eighteen months, and to have the road in operation to the city of Mobile within two years, if no unnecessary obstacles are thrown in their way.

All Advertisements for the Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

All Advertisements published in the Weekly Appeal are charged One Dollar per square for each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be marked for a specified time. When not thus marked, they will be charged for one week, and discontinued at the end of that time.

Rags! Rags!

WANTED—Rags! Rags!! 50,000 lbs. wanted at two cents per lb., cash. Also, wanted Old Clothing bought at reasonable prices, and old iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Bottles and Junk business in general. Call on us in the Don't be too late. G. H. KEDDIE, Second street, one door north of Monroe. feb25-dlm*

Fine Liquors.

100 BBLS. choice Old Bourbon Whisky, various ages, very rich, 40 brls. Wheat and Rye Whisky, 50 brls. pure Rye "Mountain" Whisky, very superior, for sale by THOMAS THOMPSON, 86 Front Row. feb25-d1w

OARD, Hunter & Co. Brandy, various vintages, in 1/2, 3/4 and 1 cases. Champagne Brandy, very old, in 1/2 and 1 pints. Pale and Pint Wine in 1/2 and 1 cases. Port in 1/2 cases. "Marionay" Sherry Wine in 1/2 cases. Old Madeira Wine in 1/2 and 1 cases, in United States Custom-house stores in warehouse. Pure old Jam Rum. Superior Irish Whisky. For sale by THOMAS THOMPSON, 86 Front Row. feb25-d1w

Wanted.

A PUNISHING HORSE, suitable for very gentlemen and his wife, within a short distance of the Planters' Bank. Would like a horse in some good, quiet family where he would be used as well as his owner is used to. Any one having a good, clean, quiet, fashionable horse and buggy, can hear of a good home by addressing the subscriber. The best of city references can be given. feb25-1t

Notice.

THE subscribers for stock in the Delta Insurance Company are hereby notified that 10 per cent. of their respective subscriptions will be required by the Directors, as required by law, to be paid by the Secretary by the 1st of March next. GEO. WINTER, Pres. Memphis, Feb. 25, 1860. Address, Memphis Inn Co., Jefferson street.

Humbug.

I PROPOSE to sell Better Cotton Seed, of Louisiana, at $1.50 per bushel. No money paid until you are satisfied—the $15 taken in the crop. C. H. WHITMORE, Memphis. feb25-d1w* Address, Bremer.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Acting sole Manager.....WM. C. THOMPSON. Stage Director.....JOSEPH M. DAWSON.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 25.—The talented and popular tragedian, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, in his celebrated character of MARK ANTONY, in the tragedy of JUL