Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : MARCH 2, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,326
CIRCULATION OF SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION.....2,208
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY.....528
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....2,600

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.—Southern Patronage to Southern Imports and Domestic Industry; S. S. Prentiss—Orators and Oratorical Models; Thackeray on Macaulay; Rich Scene in Congress, etc.

FOURTH PAGE.—Poetry—"Six of One and Half-Dozen of the Other;" "Starting a Newspaper; The Rev. Henry A. Wise; A Gallant Young Lady, etc.

RIVER TAX ON OVERFLOWED LANDS.

We print this morning a very important decision of the supreme court of Arkansas, rendered in favor of taxing the overflowed lands of that State, for the purpose of raising a tax for levesing purposes. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, when this important question will be reviewed and finally settled.

CONVENTION OF SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

Gov. HARRIS communicated to the legislature, on the 28th ult., the resolutions of the South Carolina and Mississippi legislatures relative to a convention of slaveholding States. The tenor of the message is unfavorable to the proposed convention. It is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FEBRUARY 28, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit resolutions adopted by the legislatures of South Carolina and Mississippi upon Federal relations.

While I do not concur in their recommendations—not seeing the security or propriety of a convention of the slaveholding States of the Union at this time—I, nevertheless, deem it proper that I should communicate, and that you should respectfully consider the suggestions of our sister States.

Believing as I do that the people of Tennessee are loyal to the Constitution, in all its parts, and with each and all of its guarantees, possessing a jealous regard for the rights of the States, and feeling justly apprehensive of encroachments upon their security or property, to demonstrate, when necessary, their identity with any of her sister States in resisting any assault upon constitutional warfare upon them or their institutions.

This resistance should be, first, by the use of all the constitutional means in our power, to the end that the Union may be preserved, as it was formed, and the blessings of a government of equality, under a written constitution perpetuated. But if the hope of thus obtaining justice shall be disappointed, and the Federal Government, in the hands of reckless fanatics, shall at any time become an engine of power to invade the rights of individuals and of States, to follow the example of our fathers of 1776, will be the only alternative I see.

While there is much in the present attitude of parties, States and public men in the northern portion of the Confederacy, to excite apprehension as to the security of our rights and the continuance of fraternal feeling, yet there is a conviction that a majority of strong one, that wise, temperate and firm councils may avert the impending evils. Therefore, before undertaking the breach in the manner designated in the resolutions herewith transmitted, our policy should be to exhaust every means, consistent with honor and the Constitution, in an earnest effort to check the fearful sectional strife, restore the era of good feeling and fraternity throughout the whole country.

Respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

☞ The Democratic convention which met at Baltimore on the 23th, to elect eleven delegates to attend the State convention, chose nine Douglas and two anti-Administration delegates. A resolution passed by a vote of 53 to 26, declaring Mr. DOUGLAS the first choice of the Democratic party for the nomination of the Charleston convention, and sustaining the action of the fourth congressional convention, which elected Reuy. J. Ready and Thos. Nathan, who are DOUGLAS men, as electors for the State at large.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Mississippi Opposition papers have put in nomination Geo. W. HARPER, Esq., of the Raymond *Gazette*, as a candidate for the Secretary of State. Our old friend BROCHER, of Tippah county, is the Democratic candidate, with almost a certainty of his success.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

LOSS $300,000 TO $400,000.

From the Danville Tribune Extra, February 28:]

About three o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the large frame residence of Professor Matthews, situated on the square facing Main street from the southwest, the flames were speedily received over the town.

We have no space for particulars. About half the town is in ruins, embracing the greater part of the north side of Main street, and the blocks immediately back in that direction; the building between Main and Walnut, embracing the residence of Prof. Matthews, the Reform church, the residence of Dr. G. T. Erwin, the Bathers' house, Dr. Bell's office, Capital church, Bell & Cowan's office, W. M. Stout's store building, G. F. Cornelius' two grocery establishments, D. Roseville corner, occupied by Wm. Bell as a boot-and-shoe office; Hewey's furniture ware rooms, A. S. McGroty's store rooms, and the store rooms of L. Dunnitt, Mrs. Patterson, William Weisiger, Samuel P. Barber, Stephen F. Maguire, H. Hamilton, Andrew W. Barber, John D. Akin, G. H. Smith, John Higbee, H. Hommell, etc. Gunkel Bros.' store, Second Presbyterian church, Shindlebower's confectionery, Webb's gunsmith shop, and the residence of G. W. Bonnell, Dr. Bell, Mrs. Dr. Newell, John F. Zumwersan, J. F. Vieden, S. F. Magnie, A. W. Baker, C. P. Bell, Mrs. Nancy Akin, and many other buildings, residences, business houses and offices. The fire was not, in the present state of excitement, give a full, correct list of the losers either in building or stock. Many of the buildings belonging to other persons than those occupying them.

We will issue another extra as soon as possible. Most of the records in the two clerks' offices, we hope, are saved.

Our printing office is a total loss—nothing was saved. We have, however, to make such arrangements as will enable us to recommence the issue of our paper in a few weeks.

The amount of insurance on the property burned we cannot now ascertain, more or less. Some of the losers are partly insured, but most many has no insurance whatever. Vast quantities of goods and furniture were burned.

COTTON TALK.

The "Talk on Change" of the N. O. *Crescent*, has the following:

There was some talk on Carondelet street yesterday about the Cotton King, who, it is said, has many subjects. Some of them are paying their respects, their devoirs at 4,500,000 bales; others are doubtful of the position, and others are figuring above. Possibly it will be the pull king up at auction, or rather in the way of sweepstakes. Nothing has transpired yet to induce us to change our maximum figures for 4,500,000 bales.

The receipts proper at this port, up to last evening, foot up 1,721,796 bales. The receipts at all the ports, according to the official figures, with some unofficial, but in the main correct, foot up 3,496,000 bales. There is a difference in the stock at Memphis. The commercial article of the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 27th inst. made it 30,000 bales. A price current from Messrs. Minnis & Co., of the 16th inst., makes the stock there 48,130 bales. I would be well that these differed as should be rectified. We in our table a few days since assumed 30,000 bales as the stock. If the figures 48,130 are corroborated, we may look for Wednesday next, the 29th inst., the entire crop of last year, say 2,850,000 bales, as being covered, that is, being at light. We ought to expect—that is, the talk leads to the expectation—that the money market of the great South should rule easy, irrespective of what may take place in Europe and northern markets.

CLIPPINGS.

Water gas is made in Philadelphia, at less than fifty cents for a thousand feet.

Amy Sedgwick, a distinguished English actress, is about to visit the United States professionally.

In Cincinnati they have not only a Chamber of Commerce and Board of Merchants, but an Exchange, for the manufacturers and mechanics.

A young girl, Adelia Cauldiss, was killed in Cincinnati, last week, by taking off her tatary, to procure abortion.

The Cincinnati *Press* has changed hands and is now owned by Henry Reed—the able writer who was formerly editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*—and his brother.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says a bill similar to conventional interest bill recently passed by the Tennessee legislature would be a public benefit if made the law in Ohio.

A street preacher has made his appearance in Cincinnati, who styles himself "The True American Prophet." His stock in trade consists of volubility, a heavy beard, and a big stick.

A young man attended a masked ball at Newport last week, disguised as a lady, and as such he obtained an entrance to the ladies' dressing room. The trick was not discovered until next morning.

No bluster grows sharper than interest does. Of all industrious men is comparable to that of interest. It works day and night, in rain weather and foul. It has no sound in the footsteps, but travels fast.

As an interesting freak of nature, the Hon. Amasa Walker relates that trees may be so grafted as to produce an apple, one-half of which is of one kind of fruit, and the other of a different kind.

A company has been organized in Cincinnati, called the *Courier* company, with a capital of $100,000 to establish a newspaper there. The names of the corporators are on file at the office of Secretary of State in Ohio.

The New Orleans *Delta* says that the celebrated spiritual medium Dr. Redman lastly packed his trunk and left that city in consequence of Dr. Bry having detected and exposed his peculiar method of deceiving the great ones.

TIPTON COUNTY SEAT.

EDITORS APPEAL: Allow me, through your columns, to say a few words in reply to the communication of your correspondent "Justice," published in this week's paper, on the subject of the removal of the county seat of Tipton county, a question in which many of your readers are interested. He seems to think that the legislature has done great injustice to "that respectable majority of the citizens of Tipton county, who desired its passage," and that "this bill has everything to recommend it, and should have been by all means, passed."

Now, I would remind Mr(?) "Justice," that all such questions have at least two sides to them; and we should think that the legislature, acting under their solemn oaths, who have no direct interest in the matter, and to whom a full statement of all the facts in the case have been presented, would be as capable of judging rightly and deciding the question fairly and impartially as either of us, or any other interested person. I am as honest in my belief that the bill should not have passed, as he is that the bill it should, and could give him many good reasons why it should have been rejected; but will not now pretend to discuss the question with him; that has already been decided by an impartial tribunal, at least as intelligent and as well qualified to decide impartially as either of us.

He says further that "the citizens of Tipton county have time and again expressed at the ballot-box their wish, by a large majority, that the court house moved from its present location to the center." It is true that in November 1856 a majority of 76 was obtained in favor of removal, and again in July 1857, near eighteen months since, by extraordinary exertions a majority of 75 was again obtained; but in neither election was there a full vote given, many persons who did not desire the removal declining to vote on account of prejudices engendered against Covington in the former contests with Randolph, in both of which she was successful, and I assert that a majority of the legal voters of the county have never yet voted in favor of the removal, and I confidently believe that if the vote were now taken there would be a majority opposed to it.

We agree with "Justice," that "a county seat, like a State capital, should be centrally located," provided all other things are equal, as was the case in the original organization of Tipton county, and if "Justice" will take the trouble to look into the matter, he will find that the seat of justice is at least half the counties of the State, and the capital of many of the older States particularly, are not more centrally located than Covington is in this county, and that a circle of twelve miles in diameter, with Covington as the center, includes a larger number of voters than any other circle of the same size that can be laid off in the county, in which Covington is not included. The present county seat is, therefore, as convenient to as large a number of the citizens, as any other point that could be selected. If Covington is, as stated by your correspondent, "evidently in one remote corner of the county," it is no more so than Mt. Pleasant is in the south east corner, and Atoka in the south west corner of the county, and I would be well to let the better, it being six and one-quarter miles *from* Covington, due north, to the Lauderdale line, and not over six and three-quarter miles from the "center" south to the Shelby line, while it is only twelve and a half miles from the former to the south boundary of the county, and is eleven and a half from the latter to the north boundary; and I will here remark, that this "center," on one side, was place selected and located for the express purpose of trying to induce the northern portion of your county to petition to be attached to this.

We emphatically deny the assertion of "Justice" that "the court house cannot but be a very few years more at farther," and say, that if properly repaired at a comparatively trifling cost, it can be made to last many years longer, and there would now have been no necessity for the building of a new jail, if the public buildings had not been almost entirely neglected for eight or ten years past, an account of this agitation, and as a matter of course are somewhat out of repair, as would soon be the case with new ones if thus neglected.

"Justice" is also mistaken, when he says of Tipton county, "that she has never asked the State to appropriate one dollar for railroads, or internal improvements of any sort," for, within my recollection, she received (whether she asked for it or not) $150,000 for Big Hatchie turnpike, and $2000 were appropriated for the Sutton turnpike, passing out of her limits; and she also has a large interest in the thousands that have been spent in the improvement of the navigation of Hatchie river on her north, and the building of the Memphis and Ohio railroad on her south side; so after all "the *poor little county of Tipton*" has not been "horsed off with contempt," or so badly treated by her very respectable and venerable mother, as "Justice" supposes, and we hope he will now stop his wailings of woe, and dry up his tears of grief on her account.

Notwithstanding, "*Justice*" says: "Upon all such legislation away with all law when the rights of the people are disregarded," and threatens that the people will keep up the agitation by hammering away "at this court house question;" yet, we believe that ours is a law abiding community; that, with the exception of a very few, who are influenced entirely by private pecuniary interest, the people are tired of this unnecessary agitation, and will, upon their "second sober thought," allow it to sleep the sleep of death.

In conclusion, we do sincerely hope, and would now offer our prayers if we thought it would do any good, that these gentlemen who had the hardihood to vote contrary to the wishes of "Justice" and his "large majority," and if they are not in his estimation "Adrew Jackson," may be able to stand the shock when they hear of "the anathemas that are now being hurled at them." We have not yet seen any of them, and do not know exactly what, or where they are, but would advise you gentlemen, to be on the look out, as they might hurt if one of these should happen to hit you; and we earnestly entreat you, for your lives, about the 1st of August, 1861, to close your ears, or to retreat beyond the reach of the "thundering tones of the ballot box," that "will consign" you to your "merited oblivion" for daring to do what you thought right. PEACE.

TIPTON COUNTY, TENN., Feb. 24, 1860.

THOM WASHINGTON.

Caucus and People—New Hampshire and Conscience!—California—China—Pacific Railroad, etc.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer:]

THE CAUCUS AND THE PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The platform made here in the Senate are already repeated over their caucus action, and it is now probable that if the thing was to be done over again, the same counsel would hardly prevail. The conservative Whigs from the South are loud-mouthed in their condemnation of the conferees. None of them were consulted, and they are indignant at the assumption of superiority which their colleagues in the Senate have exhibited in undertaking to arrange the platform for the party. Several southern members will attack the cabal in the House if they can get the floor so soon as the resolutions are offered in the Senate.

THE TONE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

In the whole tone of the press of indignant protest comes up from the southern press at the officiousness of a lot of Presidential aspirants in the Senate usurping the rights of the people to make their own platform. They say what is the use of proclaiming a creed to cover an emergency that may never arise, and demonstrate against this last attempt to convert the Democracy of this country into simply an anti-Douglas party.

ITS EFFECT ON NEW HAMPSHIRE AND CONNECTICUT

Letters received here this morning from both these States say that the Senate caucus action has thrown a wet blanket on our fair prospects of carrying both these States, and insures the triumph of the Republican ticket. They will fall in their purpose, and the confederates will not accomplish their object. Nothing is more certain than that the Charleston convention will be composed of two-thirds majority, and stand by the old Democratic banner of non-intervention, adopted in 1856, and reaffirmed in every Democratic assemblage since. The Cincinnati platform, without the dodging of an I or the crossing of a T, will be again presented as the stalkbolch. Depend on it, this much is certain.

CALIFORNIA.

Letters from California, received here to-day, assure us that the Democratic State convention, which meets there to-morrow, will certainly instruct for Douglas.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Mr. Reed, late Minister to China, is here, conferring with the government in relation to the affairs in China. Advices have just been received with recent dates from Shanghai and Canton. Great preparations were in progress by Chinese in fortifying and strengthening themselves at the mouth of the Pei-ho and other points where attacks are liable to be made by the English and French expeditions. The same letter states that they had adopted many of the improvements in the art of war, which have undoubtedly been suggested to them, not only by Russia, but by English and French engineers, who are said to be in secret employ of government.

The Chinese seem disposed to cultivate friendly intercourse with America, and to render every facility in their power to carry out treaty stipulations with our people. Trade was in a highly flourishing condition, notwithstanding anticipated troubles growing out of the war.

The friends of the Pacific railroad in the Senate will endeavor, to-morrow or next day, to get up the bill introduced by Mr. Wigfall, and put it upon its passage. They are determined to pass it within two weeks. It is the most practicable scheme for a Pacific railroad that has yet been presented. It authorizes two routes, one 35° here and the other central, and proposes to aid each with lands and moneys, commutation of mail and munition transportation. The following directors are named in the bill for the southern route:

J. Edgar Thompson, of Penn., V. S. Stephenson, Samuel Tate and Jeptha Fowlkes, of Tennessee, James Guthrie, of Kentucky, W. H. Clement, of Ohio, John P. King, of Georgia, C. T. Pollard, of Alabama, W. C. Smedes, of Mississippi, J. R. McDaniel, of Virginia, J. T. Scutter and S. S. Barlow, of New York, R. W. Loughery, J. C. Wilson, W. T. Scott and others, of Texas, for the central route; W. H. Swift, of Mass., Erastus Corning and H. Gilpinke, of New York, T. W. Cass, of Pennsylvania, S. S. L'Hommedieu and T. A. Morris, of Indiana, R. H. Lotrobe, of Maryland, W. R. Ogden, of Illinois, Charles Mason, of Iowa, J. W. Brooks, of Michigan, John O'Fallon, Thomas Allen and Robert Campbell of Missouri. The Senate committee have the subject in charge and have, we understand, reported unanimously in favor of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph, as amended by Mr. Gwin. This bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract with certain parties for the building, for use of Government, of a line of telegraph from some point on the Mississippi river to San Francisco, with connecting branches to various prominent points.

The contract is limited to ten years, and the bonus offered the Government is fifty thousand dollars per annum during that period, together with the free use of any unappropriated public land that may be required, and the privilege of buying at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, such portions of said land as may be necessary for the purposes of said company. In returns for these very liberal grants, the company will be expected to accede to the United States, at all times, a priority in the use of their line. It is stipulated that the work shall be completed within the compass of two years from the 31st of July next.

RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY.

The receipts into the treasury last week were nearly a million and half of dollars. Drafts paid, $873,000; drafts issued, $4,879,000; reduction from amount on hand previous week, nearly $2,300,000, leaving subject to draft upward of $5,028,000.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

It is said that Col. Lee, who has some six hundred men between Fort Clarke and Fort Brown, in Texas, has been ordered to crush out Cortinas and his notorious band of outlaws, even if obliged to follow them into Mexico.

This application results from an application of Gen. Houston for the protection of American citizens upon the Rio Grande, which region is represented by Senator Wigfall to have been desolated by fire and sword.

It is also confidently asserted that the governor of Chihuahua having applied to our Government for troops to protect that province from the ravages of organized bands of marauders, our troops are to intervene there also.

FORD'S ELECTION.

Ford was elected printer yesterday by the vote of Anderson, of Kentucky, a slave code advocate last summer in that State. Ford's combination embraces Bell, Dotroes, Morgan, Houston, etc.

MEXICAN TREATY.

Mr. McLane had a long interview to-day with Mr. Seward, and other leading Republicans, upon the subject of his Mexican treaty. He found them indisposed to sustain it, and they gave as their reason, the danger of its leading to war, and an unwillingness to have a Democratic President with the right to intervene in the affairs of Mexico. The Senate went into executive session again this afternoon on the treaty. Its fate is sealed; the Republicans will defeat it.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court will sit continuously till May. They have reached No. 120, and have two hundred and fourteen more cases on the docket. Justices Taney and Daniel have not taken their seats, and sad fears are entertained for both.

The Brooklyn has been ordered to New York, to take out Colonel Pickett, our new Consul to Vera Cruz, which will carry instructions to meet the contingency of Miramon's projected attack, in case Mr. McLane's movements depend upon the action of the Senate on the treaty. If rejected, there is no motive for remaining in the Mexican waters. It will be at least to make the convention for which it provides.

THE GRAND.

The Washington Constitution has never published the proceedings of the Democratic State conventions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota, and we predict that those in Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan will never see the light in its columns. It gives publicity to some little obscure meetings in Alabama and Mississippi, but no other.

DOUGLAS IN BALTIMORE.

The Democratic city convention assembled last night to send eleven delegates to the State convention. The announcement was received with great applause by the Douglas wing of the convention.

It was understood that the delegates stood eight Douglas advocates to three Administration men. Resolutions, following the action of the convention nominating delegates to the Charleston convention, etc., and expressing a choice for Stephen A. Douglas for President, were adopted by a vote of forty to twenty.

ANTI-DOUGLAS AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The anti-Douglas confederates have had four agents in North Carolina actively canvassing the State against Douglas for now upward of six weeks. Two of them are employes of the Administration. They have been making the tour of the entire State.

XXXVI CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 28.—*House.*—Mr. Milson effectually endeavored to introduce a resolution providing for the election of a chaplain to-morrow.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill providing that it shall be the duty of the President to cause an annual message and executive documents to be printed, and copies delivered to the secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House respectively for distribution at the commencement of each session of Congress, and that said printing shall be executed by the printers of the Senate and the House at the rates prescribed by law. It is provided for 10,000 additional copies of the message and reports proper of the departments and bureaus, omitting the statistics, to be printed for the use of the Senate, and 20,000 copies for the House, and for each 5,000 copies of the complete documents in addition. This bill was referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Sherman also reported a bill proposing to fix the mileage and allowance to members, Congress allow twenty cents a mile, to be paid by a straight geographical line, and repealing all acts and parts of acts on this subject. After some debate they refused to table the bill by a vote of 74 against 147, and also refused to refer it to the committee of the whole, by 77 against 108. Finally Mr. Sherman's bill was adopted by 130 to 45. Mr. Sherman moved the previous question on the final passage of the bill.

Further proceedings were interrupted by Mr. Buffinton rising to a privileged question, the same upon the last vote for minor yesterday was not upon the journal. He insisted to enter his motion to correct. Mr. Sherman moved much interest all over the hall.

By entering Mr. Buffin's name for Mr. Gilmore's, the clerk would be vitiated, as Mr. Ford obtained only a sufficient number to effect a choice according to the announcement.

Mr. Sherman insisted that his own motion should be put.

Mr. Ruffin said he would hereafter bring up his motion. Adjourned.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary to furnish a copy of any report made by the commissioner for marking boundaries between the United States and Great Britain.

The hour of meeting was fixed on and after Thursday at 12, w.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition for the modification of the tariff.

Mr. Foster, from the committee on claims, made a report, accompanied by a bill explanatory of an act to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty of 1819, with Spain. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis moved to take up the bill authorizing the sale of arms to the States, and regulating the appointment of superintendents to public armories.

The question being on the amendment to appoint superintendents from the officers of the ordnance corps, Mr. Hale opposed it. He had examined the studies of the students at military academies, and found they contained nothing to fit them for this post.

Mr. Davis said the Senator's remarks had no application to this bill.

On motion of Mr Mason, the Senate then went into executive session.

Among those present at the inauguration of the statue of Washington the other day, were President and Mrs. Buchanan, Messrs. Dubuisson the Fredericksburg (Va.,) lodge, in which Washington was initiated one hundred and six years ago. They bore in the line camp interesting relics connected with Washington's history as a Mason, the original papers, the list of members, and Bible used on the occasion of his installation as master. The Patomack lodge, of Georgetown, produced the gavel used by Washington when he laid the corner stone of the Capitol.

A correspondent of a Manchester, N. H., paper, says that a few days since a beehive was taken from the outer and lower side of the roof, near the little toe joint of Mrs. Atwood, of North Sandwich, New Hampshire, which she swallowed five years since. The needle was a shoe needle, a little over an inch long, and it was whole, but quite rusty. The lady was alarmed at the time she swallowed the needle; but she felt no inconvenience until she felt a pricking in her foot, when the needle was discovered.

When two Venetians walking together happen to meet an Austrian soldier, one of them says to the other, "*Ecco un Austriaco!*" "*Ecco un Austriaco!*" "*Ecco un Austriaco!*"