THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY MCLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 85.

Daily Appeal.

HOWELL COBB ON "SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

In February, 1856, Hon. Howell Cobb, then a member of the House of Representatives from Georgia, left Washington and visited Concord, New Hampshire, where he addressed the masses of the people on the issues of the times, and presented the Democratic principles and doctrines as he then understood them. We make the following extract from his speech on that occasion:

* * * On the subject of slavery, as upon all other issues claiming notice before the people, there is but one question and one answer. It is not whether slavery is right or wrong, or whether it is a blessing or a curse, or whether it shall be increased or abolished; but the only question is, What says the Constitution? and the only answer should be, I will do what the Constitution requires to be done. The man who objects to this doctrine wars upon the principle of self-government and the Constitution of this country; and for such a man I have no word either of argument or appeal.

* * * Apply this principle to the question which now so deeply agitates the public mind of this country, and threatens to disturb its peace and quiet. In the Kansas bill it was provided that this vexed question of slavery should be left where the blood of the revolution put it; where the great principle of self-government leaves it—to be decided by the people of Kansas, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. That bill declares "it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Is not this provision of the Kansas law in strict conformity to the principles which I have been advocating before you?

Are not the people of that Territory better capable of deciding that question for themselves than either you or the people of Georgia, or any other State, for them? If they want slavery, you have no right to prevent; if they want to exclude it, the people of Georgia have no right to force it upon them. Give to them the same right which you claim everywhere; and when their decision is pronounced, let the people of all the States abide by that decision, just as we now abide the decision already made by the respective States. The people who have gone or may hereafter go to Kansas to make it their homes, are just as honest and intelligent and as capable of self-government as they were before they went there. They need no advisers, or counsellors, or guardians; and had it not been for the organized intermeddling of outsiders, whose consciences were more deeply moved about other people's slaves than their own, would have quietly and peacably decided this question in their own way, conformably to their own wishes and interests, under the organic law of the Territory. When the people of Kansas shall have so decided, I am prepared to carry out their decision, whether it be for or against slavery. When the people of Kansas shall have so decided, I am prepared to carry out their decision, whether it be for admission whenever she applies with a sufficient population, and presents a Constitution republican in form, and fairly representing the people of her respective limits, and the fact of her applying as a free or slave State shall not influence my action. Believing the principle to be right, I shall stand by it, no matter what result it may work out.

You have been told that the South demands the establishment of slavery in the Territories. Here to obey the Constitution, I shall bravely stand by it. We make no such demand. On the contrary, we protest against congressional interference. Our doctrine is to leave it to those who are the most deeply interested—those in the territories. We stand upon the principle which I have been trying before you, and which we contend is the only fair and constitutional solution of angry and exciting controversy. It has been adopted, and let us maintain it. It will give security to the Constitution and peace to the Union. It will calm the troubled waters of sectional strife, and restore harmony and good feeling in a distracted country. It commends itself to our judgments by its intrinsic merit. It comes to us sanctioned by the wisdom of our fathers. It is right in theory and right in practice. It has worked well in the past, and will work well in the future. It presents a common ground upon which all true men of every State and section can stand harmoniously together. It compromises no principle and sacrifices no interest. It is the doctrine of a common Constitution; let it be defended by a united people.

GEN. LANE AND SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

(From the Washington States.)

A morning journal—the *Constitution*—in referring to the publication of extracts made from a speech delivered by Hon. Joseph Lane in 1857, asserts that the extracts so published were garbled, with a view to identify the Senator from Oregon with the squatter sovereignty doctrines of Senator Douglas."

We know of no false. The extracts were not garbled; neither were they published by us for the reason specified. This same paper has the audacity to say, in the face of all these facts before it, that General Lane—

"Intended nothing more than that when a territorial government had thrown off its state of fealty and dependency upon the Federal Government, and arrived at that period in its progress when it had the population to form a State government, its citizens had the exclusive right, under the Constitution of the United States, of determining as to the character of the government which they should adopt—whether slave or free. He never dreamed that the 'residents' of a Territory, dependent upon the General Government for their governor, judiciary, and other officers, could, by any possibility, be considered as on an equal footing (in a political sense) with the people of the future State when they came to organize a State government, and establish the institutions by which they were to be governed."

Now, we do not believe that at the time this speech was delivered, Gen. Lane intended to place such a construction upon it as a morning journal—the "*Constitution*"—attempts to place upon it now. Every reader of Gen. Lane's speech will perceive that he makes no allusion whatever to a change from a Territorial to a State government, and, therefore, such a construction is simply absurd. His speech (a column and a half in length) had reference alone to the power of the people in the Territories, and his text was the Nebraska bill, organizing the Territories of Nebraska an Kansas. We quote the following paragraph from Gen. Lane's speech, which speaks for themselves:

"Now, gentlemen, there is nothing peculiar, nothing new, in that; for it is not the first time that Congress has passed laws organizing Territories. But that law organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska placed in the hands of the Opposition a great for attacking Democratic principles. They raised a hue and cry throughout the country that the area of slavery was to be extended—that new slave States were to be added to the Union. Is there anything in the Kansas-Nebraska bill to justify this hue and cry, and the consequent excitement?"

"There is nothing in the law, gentlemen, but what every enlightened American land should approve. The idea incorporated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill is the true American principle; for the bill does not establish or prohibit slavery, but leaves the people of these Territories perfectly free to regulate their own local affairs in their own way. Is there any man who can object to that idea? Is there any American citizen who can oppose that principle?"

"Gentlemen, I desire to say to you that the principle incorporated into the Kansas-Nebraska bill is the very principle in defense of which your forefathers entered into the service of their country in the revolutionary war; for the American colonies, two years previous to the declaration of Independence, asserted this same principle we now find incorporated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill."

"Upon examination, you will find that the declaration of rights, made October 14, 1774, asserts that the people of the respective colonies are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures in all cases of internal policy." This was refused by the Crown, but reasserted by our forefathers. Upon this issue the battles of the revolution were fought, and established our fathers this principle of self-government was established. This right, refused by the King was secured, consecrated, and established by the best blood that ever flowed in the veins of man. Would you now refuse to the people of the Territories the rights your noble sires demanded of the Crown, and seal by their blood—thus plaching themselves in opposition to the right of self-government in the Territories, thereby occupying the very position towards the Territories that George III did to the colonies."

"The simple question involved here is: 'Are the people capable of regulating their internal affairs, or must Congress regulate those affairs for them?' It is strictly the doctrine of congressional non-intervention. Now, if that idea is the correct one—if it is true that the American people are capable of self-government, then the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill are right, and opposition to that bill is wrong; consequently, dangerous to the best interests of the country."

"I only desire to say to you further, gentlemen, that I hail from the shores of the Pacific. I come from a Territory where the people are capable of managing their own domestic affairs. I come from a Territory where they would not think the people of New Hampshire, nor the people who are represented by my honorable friend from South Carolina, nor the people from any other State of this Union, for interfering in their local and domestic affairs. I come from a Territory that had imposed upon her, in the organic act, the Wilmot proviso. I went out under the law of Congress as the first Governor of Oregon, and the only word I heard uttered against this law was that Congress should have interfered in any of our affairs. Why, it was asked, should Congress prohibit us from exercising our judgment in relation to slavery, or any other local question?" The question of slavery is safe with the people; and it is no more restricted by the Wilmot proviso than it would be without it, for slavery is a thing that will regulate itself."

"Climate, soil, products, commerce, business, profit on investment—these are the things that mould and will settle the question of slavery. Leave Kansas and Nebraska to look after their own affairs; and if there is a man among you who would join an emigrant aid society for the purpose of interference in the domestic concerns of Kansas, let him down as an unfortunate man—as one who does not understand the true policy of this country—as one who does not know the evil he is about to inflict upon the Constitution and the Union. If these emigrant aid societies and the agitators of this question would leave the people of Kansas to settle this matter for themselves, there would be no difficulty there."

"The question of slavery is a most perplexing one, and ought not to be agitated. We should leave it with the States where it constitutionally exists, and the people of the Territories, to prohibit or establish, as to their may seem proper."

"All that the Democracy ask in relation to this matter is, that the people of the Territory should be left perfectly free to settle the question of slavery for themselves, without the interference of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, or any other State."

"Never American citizen had that feeling, that love of country, that love of the Constitution, of the rights of the States, and of the principle of allowing the people to regulate their own affairs in their respective localities, we should have peace and quiet among the people of all the States."

We extracted nothing from this speech that we supposed would be objectionable to the gentleman who delivered it. If its sentiments are repudiated by him now, we have nothing to say. If Gen. Lane has modified or changed his opinions as to the power of the people in their territorial capacity, no doubt he has good reasons for it. We introduced these extracts to show that in the canvass of 1856 it was deemed treason for Democrats to utter such sentiments. They were universally held by Northern Democrats at that time, as far as we remember.

If there were any differences of opinion between northern and southern Democrats as to the "power of the people in the territorial capacity," they were wisely ignored, on the basis that the Supreme court was a safe arbiter of the issue, and, as the common and cherished object of the united Democracy was to crush out Black Republicanism, and save the country from disunion, they patriotically "agreed to disagree" touching this one purely judicial question, and to unite in a common band and brotherhood, for the sake of the Union and the Constitution—for the sake of our common country—for the sake of the South.

The speech of Gen. Lane, made during the exciting contest of 1856, and from which we have quoted, is as much a "squatter sovereignty" speech as any we have ever read, and all the twistings and turnings of a morning paper—the *Constitution*—cannot change its character.

COTTON.

The following table presents the chief features of interest in connection with the movements of the cotton trade for the year commencing September 1st:

	1858-9. Bales.	1859-60. Bales.	
Total receipts	3,708,744	3,931,337	Increase 222,594
Receipts to Nov. 1	1,019,453	1,097,450	Increase 77,997
Exports to Great Britain	1,777,211	1,966,211	Increase 189,000
Exports to North of Europe	230,511	237,235	Increase 6,724
Exports coastwise for consumption	156,867	136,845	Decrease 22,022
Total exports to foreign ports	1,976,084	2,040,291	Increase 64,207
Stock September 1	1,000,416	1,006,616	Increase 146,200
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	555,323	441,926	Decrease 113,397
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The large receipts of cotton up to present date would seem to indicate that the crop for this year will prove in excess of even the largest anticipations. Some have estimated the total crop at 4,300,000 bales, others at 4,500,000; but the general estimate favors the lesser amount. It happens, however, that before the close of the month of March, of the year, the receipts amount to 3,909,467 bales, leaving only 390,543 bales to be received during the five remaining months, in order to make up the amount of the lower estimate. The total receipts up to the close of March last year were 3,184,483 bales, and the total crop for the year ending April 1, 1859, the receipts, therefore, of the first seven months of 1858-9 were about 82 per cent of the entire crop for that year. The receipts of the receipts for the remaining five months of the year by the same rule, we should estimate the crop for the year at 4,781,248 bales. The correctness of this calculation, we believe, depends on the supposition that the receipts will continue during the remainder of the year, at the same ratio as heretofore. Commercial circumstances may be contemplated to which there seems to be no sufficient objection. The estimate of 41 million bales, as the crop of this year, appears to be now placed beyond all doubt of realization, when taking now only about 600,000 bales required to make up that amount.

The excess of receipts for the present year over 1858-9, is 718,964 bales, of which Great Britain has already taken 656,455 bales. France has taken 130,836 bales more than during the same period of last year; which, although an insignificant item as compared with the aggregate crop, is yet a large ratio of increase upon her ordinary consumption. To the north of Europe, Great Britain alone takes the shipments show a decrease of about seventeen per cent, on last year. The exports to all foreign ports show an excess of 2,601,282 bales, against 1,976,084 bales for last year—the increase for the present year being 721,568 bales. The great question in cotton circles is—whether the price of cotton will be sustained at the present rates. The reply would appear to be that its value must be decided by external causes rather than by the commercial affairs of the cotton trade itself. Should political causes, whether in Europe or in the east, materially interfere with the action of the Manchester market, prices will in all probability yield somewhat, though such a movement would be more or less counteracted by the enlarged demand for raw material arising from the increase of machinery in Lancashire. The fact that Great Britain has already taken 657,455 bales more than any previous year, without a consequent diminution of prices, is sufficient evidence that the largeness of the crop is not of itself likely to produce a lower range of prices; unless, therefore, the regular course of trade should be interrupted by external events, we may anticipate a continuance of the present rates of prices.

The consumption of cotton by home spinners since September 1st, has been 444,836 bales, against 350,299 bales for the like period of last year, showing a decrease of 105,463 bales. These figures only show what has passed into consumption from the several ports; and in the absence of any returns showing what has been received from interior towns, it cannot be ascertained whether there has been any excess in the supplies forwarded from the latter source, compensating for the deficiencies of the former. Any estimate, therefore, of the real amount that has been taken up by home spinners must be more or less vague; nevertheless, in the absence of any probable reason for supposing that the receipts from inland sources have varied materially from those of previous years, the figures representing the amount taken into consumption from the ports must be accepted as indicating a considerable decrease in the present home consumption. The falling off may probably be from the spinners having carried over a considerable amount of stock from last year.

The consumption for 1858-9 was 700,218 bales, more than 300,000 bales in excess of that of 1857-8, and over 100,000 bales more than that of any previous year: it is not, therefore, improbable that much more than an average amount of stock was held by the spinners on the first of September last, which would proportionately diminish the demand for the current year.—*U. S. Economist.*

The Cotton Trade.

Upwards of 500,000 workers are now employed in our cotton factories, and it has been estimated that at least 4,000,000 in this country are dependent upon the cotton trade for their support. A century ago Lancashire contained a population of only 300,000 persons; it now numbers 2,300,000. In the same period of time this enormous increase exceeds that on any other equal surface of the globe, and is entirely owing to the development of the cotton trade. In 1856 there were in the United Kingdom 2,210 factories, running 28,000,000 spindles, and 289,000 looms, by 87,000 horse power. Since that period a considerable number of new mills have been erected, and extensive additions have been made to the spinning and weaving machinery of those previously in existence. The amount of actual capital invested in the cotton trade of this kingdom is estimated to be between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000 sterling. The quantity of cotton imported into this country in 1858 was 1,312 million pounds weight, the value of which, at 6d per pound, is equal to £30,000,000 sterling. Out of 1,302,117 bales of cotton imported into Great Britain, America has supplied us with 2,286,341, that is five-seventhe of the whole. In other words, out of every seven pounds imported from all countries into Great Britain, America has supplied five pounds. India has sent us about 560,000 bales, Egypt about 100,000, South America 124,000, and other countries between 8,000 and 9,000 bales. In 1859 the total value of the exports from Great Britain amounted to £130,513,185, of which £47,000,720 consisted of cotton goods and yarns. Thus, more than one third, or £1 out of every £3 of our entire exports, consists of cotton. And to this the proportion of cotton which forms part of the twelve millions more exported in the shape of mixed woolens, haberdashery, millinery, silks, apparel, and sundries, which Britain alone consumes annually twenty-four millions worth of cotton goods.

Two conclusions, therefore, may safely be drawn from the facts and figures here cited—first, that the interests of every cotton-worker are bound up with a gigantic trade which depends for its existence on the issue of capital, and this capital, machinery and labor depend for five-sevenths of its employment upon the slave States of America for prosperity and continuance; secondly, that if a war should at any time break out between England and America, a general insurrection take place among the slaves, disease sweep off these slaves by death, the cotton crop fall short in quality, whether from severe frosts, disease of the plant, or other possible causes—our mills would not be the worse for it, employers would be more or less counteracted by the enlarged demand for raw material arising from the increase of machinery in Lancashire. The fact that Great Britain has already taken 657,455 bales more than any previous year, without a consequent diminution of prices, is sufficient evidence that the largeness of the crop is not of itself likely to produce a lower range of prices; unless, therefore, the regular course of trade should be interrupted by external events, we may anticipate a continuance of the present rates of prices.

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The Higher Law Illustrated.

Mr. Sedgwick, Republican, has made in the House an out and out Garrison harangue, of course full of historical perversion and higher-law notion, and thoroughly unconstitutional. He talks of Garrison just as his brother Republicans, even though they may disclaim his schemes, talk of John Brown. Here is Sedgwick's puff of his political chum:

"But this man, gentle, loving, peaceful, truthful, just but inflexible, was resolved not to be put down, neither by North nor South; and the result was that he published a paper, the first number of which I hold in my hand, in which he announced his creed. I am, he said, in earnest. I will not equivocate. I will not excuse. I will not retreat a single inch, and I will and must be heard. That was the first number of the Liberator, published in 1831, by William Lloyd Garrison. It seems to me as if that man Garrison had been sent by heaven, in answer to the petition of the oppressed ones upon earth."

This is the way the Republican Congressmen dissemble what his party mean when they say they are only against the extension of slavery:

"The system was at war with every sentiment of honor; was at war with every principle of that higher law whose seat is in the bosom of God, and whose voice is the harmony of the world. I state emphatically here that no force, if constitutional law, however solemnly agreed to, however high may be its claim to authority, intended to recognize or authorize such a system of outrage upon human rights, is of any effect to bind the conscience or control the conduct of any citizen of any government under heaven."

That's plain talk. This patent Republican takes an oath to support the Constitution, and by doing this he can take his pay and emoluments under this Constitution; but in the next moment he denies that the oath is of any effect to bind his conscience or control his action. If he can, then renounce one obligation, he would find no difficulty in renouncing any other that does not suit him. In a word, this fanatic would no more hesitate to abolish slavery by force than he would hesitate to eat a breakfast.

Such a fanatic as this is fit for a colporteur to Helper's book; and his words supply a fresh illustration to the American people that the vital question of 1860 (, will you stand by the Constitution of the fathers? or will you allow such fanaticism as this to overturn it? *Boston Post.*

An Illusory Buyer of Merchandise.

From the Philadelphia N. B. Gazette.

Among the "arrivals" in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, was Mr. Alexander W. Dunbar, Mr. Dunbar "got up" at the American Hotel, and registered himself "Alex'r. W. Dunbar, Miss." Mr. Dunbar is a personage of distinguished appearance, and places large estimate upon the introductory value of shape and wardrobe.

Shortly after his arrival Mr. Dunbar found himself an object of interest to various enterprising salesmen. Dr. Dunbar was invited to drink, taken to the theater, and subjected to a large amount of delicate attention. Mr. Dunbar informed his friends that the object of his visit to Philadelphia was to purchase goodness not many, but a trifle of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, more or less, according as the prices might suit him.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Dunbar paid a visit to a Chesnut street perfumer, and ordered on a patent ventilating, self-adjusting scalp. The wig cost twenty dollars, but as it made Mr. Dunbar look about eighteen years younger, Mr. Dunbar voted it a bargain. He put on the wig at once, and ordered the bill to be sent to the American Hotel.

He next went to the tailor store of Robert de Cou, in Chesnut street. He introduced himself as a southern planter, and purchased clothing to the amount of $1,000. He then went to Marpin & Wolf, dry goods jobbers, where he purchased blankets, negro kersey, etc., amounting to $2,685.04. To pay for this he gave a draft upon Brown, Brothers & Co., bankers in Chesnut street.

His next move was to Beggs & Rowland, wagon builders, where he ordered a few thousand dollars worth of wagons. The wagons he ordered shipped per ship Lancaster to his plantation in the south. He next went to Allen's machine shop, No. 2,023 Race street where he ordered a steam engine, a force pump and a fan blower. Next he called upon Mr. Thompson & Co., wholesale shoe merchants, No. 234 Market street. Mr. Thompson received him with his usual politeness, and the more so because Mr. Dunbar proceeded to pay a cash customer. Mr. Dunbar had a consumption for $4,500 worth of shoes, to be divided among the negroes of several different plantations, and gave the order to the above firm. Neither Mr. Dunbar nor Chew, a hair dresser, in Sixth street, and laid in eighteen dollars worth of hair dye. For this he gave a check on the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank. The check baled dishonored, and Mr. Chew made a shrewd guess that something was wrong. In the meantime Mr. Dunbar had called on Prof. John D. Murphy, whom he consulted as to the di-posal of a patent for a flying artillery wheel. He informed Prof. Murphy that he was in the army.

Detective Bartholomew was consulted on Saturday, and saw through matters at a glance, and hunted up Mr. Dunbar. Mr. Bartholomew personated a Western merchant, and soon became as thick as thieves with Dunbar as though they were raised in the same cradle. The result was the discovery that Mr. Dunbar is bitterly prejudiced against Britishers, and is knavish. He represented himself as a neighbor of Commodore Stockton, yet his baggage at the American, consisted only of a meerschaum pipe, two broken shirts, and a lousy necktie.

Detective Bartholomew afterwards prosecuted his inquiries concerning the antecedents of Dunbar. Mr. Dunbar hails from San Antonio, Texas. He afterwards removed to Mississipai, and after making a tour of the Western States, finally settled down in the presence to Newark, N. J. In that place he made a show of wealth. His address is prepossessing, bland and suave. He made a good impression upon people with whom he came in contact, and was a favoul attendant upon the preaching of one of the permanent clergymen of Newark, Rev. Mr. Pierce. Expressing an intention of visiting Philadelphia, he was furnished by Mr. Pierce with letters of introduction to respectable citizens of Philadelphia, a fact to which he may be attributed the attentions which were shown him.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Japanese deputation—seventy-one persons all told—will it is supposed, have made their appearance at Panama the latter end of last month. Their departure from Japan, according to the latest accounts from Mr. Harris, fixed for the first of February. The envoys are two Japanese princes, who are attended by a suit of sixteen officers. The ambassadors of the embassy is as follows:

LIST OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES.

Simme, Prince of Bonzen, Moorazaki, Prince of Awadsi, } Envoys. Ocoori Mata-tiuse, Chief Censor. One Vice-Governor of the Treasury. One Vice-Governor of Foreign Affairs. One secretary of the first rank (Serabay Aboo). Two inspectors of the first rank. Two secretaries of the second rank. Two treasury officers. Two inspectors of the second rank. Two interpreters. Two doctors. Fifty-three servants.

They will embark on the Powhatan. The expense of the visit will be paid by the United States. That is Japanese etiquette. In Japan, our representative, Mr. Harris, was entertained for six months at Yeddo, and some forty persons appointed to attend him. All the expenses were paid by the Japanese Government, which paid also his traveling expenses to that capital.

None of the countries called civilized have ever before been visited by an embassy from Japan. A law of that empire consigned to death any Japanese who should go out of it. But, though great opposition was raised to the proposition of this visit, the government resolved on the measure. Our consul-general was notified of it in a note of which the following is a copy:

[ENGLISH TRANSLATION.]

To His Excellency Tousekind Harris, Plenipotentiary and Consul-General of the United States of America, &c.

As the exchange of ratifications at Washington of the treaty that has lately been signed is the first instance of a mission ever sent abroad by our nation, it has been proposed to convey that mission, and have it returned in a United States man-of-war. For your excellency's friendly feelings, we are much obliged, and we request your excellency to propose to the United States Government that a man-of-war may arrive in this empire for this purpose, after the eleventh Japanese month of this year (after the 7th of December, 1859.) Stated with respect, the 19th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei (Ansei, (August 27, 1858.)

Oga, Prince of Bango,
Matsnan, Prince of Simosza,
Kuze, Prince of Yamato.

For Dutch translation:

MORIZIAMA TAKETSIRO.

A true translation:

T. W. HEUSKEN.

Delays were interposed by those who were for sustaining the ancient usage, but finally the contracting parties agreed on the following convention:

WHEREAS, The fourteenth article of the treaty made at Yeddo between the United States of America and the Emperor of Japan, and signed on the 29th day of July 1858, provided that the ratification of said treaty shall be exchanged in the city of Washington on or before the 4th day of July, 1859; and whereas, the government of Japan, owing to grave and weighty reasons, has requested the postponement of the time fixed for the exchange of ratifications, we, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries, have, after due deliberation, agreed upon and concluded the following convention:

ARTICLE 1. For the better, more ample and more conclusive reasons, a copy of the treaty bearing the ratification of his majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, has been left in the hands of the Consul-General of the United States, and the same shall be returned by him to the Japanese government on his being informed of the exchange of ratification at Washington.

ART. 2. No embassy shall leave Japan for any foreign nation before the mission bearing the Japanese ratification has arrived at Washington.

ART. 3 The clause of the third article of the treaty of Yeddo, relating to the freedom of trade between Americans and Japanese, shall be made public by the Japanese Government, in all parts of the Empire, on the first day of July next.

ART. 4. The Government of Japan has agreed that the Embassy will be ready to leave Yeddo for the United States of America on the 23d day of February, 1860.

This convention is executed in triplicate, each copy being in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention; but the Dutch version shall be considered as the original.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Kanagawa, on the 19th day of March, of the year of our Lord, 1859, and of the independence of the United States of America eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era, the 15th day of the second month of the sixth year of Ansei Ritsoi.

TOWSEKIND HARRIS. [Seal.]
{ NAGAYEMON TOGRIONE, Camd.
HORI OBIRAYO, Camd.
MURAGAKI AWAZINO, Camd.
KAYO MANABE.

If the recommendations of Mr. Harris are attended to, these strangers will be landed at Annapolis and conveyed thence direct to Washington. We notice that arrangements are making there to procure suitable lodgings for them at the capital. It is stated in a dispatch that some embarrassment is felt on account of the number. It is not probable that they can be accommodated, as they must be, in one body, at either of the hotels. There is no room in the White house. Houses outside must be engaged; but unless the Washington houses are disposed to be extortionate, there should seem to be no difficulty in procuring our distinguished visitors suitable lodging at fair rates. As to their cuisine, that will be looked after by their servants, who will want to be provided with market money, which, of course, the President or Congress will see is liberally supplied to them.

The Memphis Appeal.

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JNO. S. M'CLANAHAN.....LEONIDAS TROUSDALE, BENJAMIN F. DILL.

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2	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	30.00
3	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	35.00
4	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.50	6.50	8.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	25.00	35.00	40.00
5	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	14.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
6	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.50	7.50	9.00	11.00	15.00	22.00	30.00	45.00	60.00
7	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	70.00
8	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.50	11.00	13.00	17.00	27.00	40.00	60.00	75.00
9	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	8.00	9.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	30.00	45.00	70.00	80.00
10	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.50	9.50	13.00	15.00	20.00	32.00	50.00	75.00	90.00
12	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	9.00	10.00	14.00	16.00	22.00	35.00	55.00	80.00	100.00
15	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	18.00	25.00	40.00	60.00	90.00	125.00

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☞ Advertisements directed to be displayed, or set in large type, charged at DOUBLE RATES.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra for a running mere over contract, and when LARGE TYPE is required to be used, or the advertisement kept on inside of page.
☞ Yearly advertisers will be charged extra at regular rates for Wants, Rents, Remedies, Co-Partnership Notices, To Consumptives, etc.
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☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.
☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper will at all times be charged extra in either of the preceding columns for each and every insertion.
☞ Announcing Candidates for State, County and Municipal offices, $5 each, to be paid in advance in every instance.
☞ Notices of meetings for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward meetings, and other public meetings, to be charged half price.
☞ All marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Editorial Notices, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations or other advertisements, to be charged.
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