Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City.

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,824
CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITIONS.....2,200
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY.....528
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....3,600

THE CAMPAIGN APPEAL!

SIX MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Now is the time to make up Clubs!!

For the sum of ONE DOLLAR we propose to issue the WEEKLY APPEAL from the 15th of May to the 15th of November. The approaching Presidential campaign promises to be one of the most interesting that has transpired during the existence of our government, and the newspaper on this account will become of double interest to the people. The small sum at which we propose to issue the APPEAL, will place it within the reach of every man who has an inclination to read and keep pace with the times.

All Clubs, as well as individual subscriptions, should be sent in by the 15th of May, as we shall print off no extra numbers.

APRIL 3, 1860.

NOTICE.

The Appeal Counting Room has been removed to No. 3 Howard's Row, up stairs, where all persons having business with the office are hereafter requested to call.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

THE DEBATES BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that Follett & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, have issued in book form the debates between Senator DOUGLAS and ABRAM LINCOLN, in the celebrated Illinois campaign for the Senate in 1858. Though gotten out by the friends of Mr. LINCOLN, it appears to be, in the main, a fair compilation—Mr. DOUGLAS' speeches being given as they were reported by his reporter, who accompanied him. These debates are among the ablest and keenest efforts in the department of political oratory that can be found in our annals. The question of slavery was subjected to a sharper analysis, and was more clearly presented by the respective champions, than had ever before been given it from the stump.

Mr. LINCOLN is a blunt and able speaker, and is live best, in some respects, which the Republicans have. He did the best for his side of the case, and, although beaten to argument and vanquished at the polls, his party felt that it was not his fault.

As a public debater Senator DOUGLAS has not his equal in the United States, and when he is on the right side of a question, as he was in the Illinois campaign, he is invincible. He perfectly annihilated poor LINCOLN, as all will see that peruse these debates. His victory was the most remarkable ever won in the United States. He stated out with twenty-five thousand against him, according to the vote of 1856. He was further weakened by the hold of the Federal office-holders, who drew off five thousand Democratic votes on a third ticket. Fighting against the Republicans on the one hand, and the power of the National Administration on the other, he gloriously triumphed. He struck right and left with a vigor and energy that forces compelled from opposed to him. At the close of the contest he was re-elected to the United States Senate, and the Democratic party, instead of being in a minority of twenty-nine thousand as in 1856, had three thousand more votes than their opponents. The State was completely revolutionized.

Squatter Sovereignty Twelve Years Ago—The Democratic Platform in Georgia.

We find the following in an exchange:

The Georgia State convention, held at Milledgeville in December, 1847, unanimously adopted certain resolutions with regard to congressional intervention on behalf of slavery in the Territories—that convention containing many of the ablest vindicators of southern rights, and the resolutions in question meeting with such general approval through the South as to be adopted subsequently in the State conventions of Louisiana, Alabama, and several other of the Southern States. We reproduce these resolutions exactly as they were passed, without one dissenting voice:

"*Resolved*, That Congress possess no power, constitutional or legislative, in any way or manner in relation to the institution of slavery. It is the constitutional right of every citizen to remove and settle with his property in any of the Territories of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That the people of the South do not ask of Congress to establish the institution of slavery in any of the Territories that may be acquired by the United States; they simply require that the inhabitants of each Territory shall be left free to decide for themselves whether the institution of slavery shall or shall not form a part of their social system."

Here is the identical platform on which Judge Douglas stands to-day, and has stood since his first entrance into public life. It abundantly confirms his assertion that there has been no change of principle in him; but that whatever differences of opinion have since arisen, are simply due to a change of front on this territorial question by the very parties who now seek to condemn him for supposed inconsistency and desertion of former convictions.

"Among the delegates who voted for these resolutions were Lucius Q. C. Lamar, now in the House of Representatives from Mississippi, but then delegate to the Georgia State convention from Newton county in that State. Also, Hon. James Jackson, now in Congress from Georgia, but then a delegate to the State convention from Clarke and Walton counties. Also, A. H. Chappell from Bibb county, D. J. Bailey from Butts, M. H. McAllister (now in California) then from Chatham, J. A. Jones of Paulding county, A. A. Caulding from Pike, now editor of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, and many others, who to-day are engaged in denouncing the Little Giant for a theory which, but a dozen years ago, they asserted vehemently as a precious Southern right.

"These resolutions, be it remembered, are quoted in full—no garbling, no evasion, no trickery. We give them to the letter in that shape which they were when reported to the convention by a committee consisting of Messrs. F. H. Cone, R. A. L. Atkinson, Jesse Carter, W. S. Johnson, Robert Griffin, Thos. Hilliard, W. W. Wiggins, E. W. Chastain, W. J. Lawton, S. W. Colbert and G. D. Phillips, names known and respected throughout the entire South. In this shape they were unanimously adopted by the convention; and Lucius Q. C. Lamar—then cutting his wisdom-teeth in politics—is said to have made a speech in favor of their passage."

CONNECTICUT AND WISCONSIN.

While a terrible struggle was going on in Connecticut, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, between the Democratic and Republican parties—while imported speakers were holding forth, torchlight and day processions were marching, cannon were firing, and a general hurrah was everywhere over the State going on, as if the presidential election depended altogether on the State election of Connecticut—away out in one of the real States of the great North-west, a State nearly sixty years younger than Connecticut, and having within one the same number of electoral votes, and which in 1864 will have at least double—we say that in this new State of the great North-west a struggle was quietly progressing between the two great parties of the country, more important in its results to the Democracy and the nation than two such as there in Connecticut, yet it was scarcely regarded anywhere of any importance. Perhaps the reason was that it was regarded as hopelessly Republican, and, therefore, nothing could be expected from it. While Connecticut went against the Democracy and in favor of Abolition Republicanism, Wisconsin, on the same day, went against that sectional party, and decided in favor of the supremacy of the Constitution and the law. Wisconsin, with DOUGLAS for a candidate, will, as sure as the day of election comes, enroll itself with the Democratic States.

PERSONAL.—Gen. J. C. BEARDEN of Huntsville, Ala., arrived in this city yesterday, and is sloping at the Gayoso. Gen. BEARDEN is a delegate to the Charleston convention from North Alabama, and, as we are gratified to learn, is not one of those who have expressed a determination to bolt the convention in the event the platform does not conform to the Montgomery resolutions; but, on the contrary, after having complied with the instructions of his State in casting his first vote for her favorite, will afterwards throw his ballot for Mr. DOUGLAS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INVASION OF MEXICO BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A gentleman has just arrived here from Brownsville, Texas, whose statements corroborate those heretofore received in regard to the outrages perpetrated by Cortinas and his band of marauders. He says there is no doubt but that Cortinas is upheld and sustained in his operations by Mexicans who profess to be friendly to the United States. United States forces had determined to put an end to his depredations, and to accomplish this nothing short of capturing him would effect it. The troops had accordingly, on invitation of some friendly Mexicans, crossed the Rio Grande into Mexican territory with the intention of pursuing him, and if possible capturing him. The best intelligence from there will probably announce his capture.

THE HASKIN AND BUTTERWORTH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cocode committee called Mr. Evans, of the New York Times, before them to-day, to testify where he obtained the statement, published in that paper on Thursday, purporting to be testimony taken before the committee relative to a correspondence between Messrs. Haskin and Butterworth. Mr. Evans said he received it from a friend in Washington, whose name Mr. Butterworth has been subpoenaed to reappear before the committee. Mr. Haskin will be summoned, and will testify relative to the correspondence between him and Mr. Butterworth.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific railroad committee had a meeting this morning, and discussed a batch of all kinds of resolutions, favoring railroads from almost every important point on the Atlantic to some point on the Pacific. They were all rejected, and the committee again agreed upon the plan originally adopted by the committee, as follows: That the work, to construct a central road, starting from two points, one in Iowa and the other in Missouri, to unite within two hundred miles of the Missouri river, which will be somewhere near St. Joseph, in Missouri.

THE YELLOWSTONE AND MISSOURI RIVERS.

By order of the Secretary of War, a detachment of twenty-six citizens, with two sergeants and corporals, under the command of Lieut. Mullin, detailed from two companies of dragoons at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered for service with the expedition under Captain Reynolds, for exploration of the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. They will leave as soon as the season will permit.

THE CAPTURED MEXICAN STEAMERS.

An extra session of the Cabinet was held today, to consider what course our Government will pursue in regard to the captured Mexican steamers. The questions involved are of a grave and serious character, touching international law. The law officer of the government, Judge Black, has the matter under consideration. The decision of the Administration will probably be announced early next week.

Washington Items.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence of the 8th, says: The Pacific railroad committee has finally determined on one road, adopting the Curtiss bill, with a clause that the route should touch Salt Lake City.

The bill will be reported in the House by the large interest friendly to the Southern Pacific project, and if it should pass there, it will encounter a more decided opposition in the Senate, where an effort will be made to amend it with that addition.

Recent intelligence states that in the surveys made through the British dominions, the Canadians abandoned the scheme of a Pacific railroad as impracticable.

The present district attorney of California contemplates resignation, in which event Calhoun Benham will be appointed his successor.

No return has yet been made by the Harper's Ferry committee on the present issued against Mr. Seabers, but it is expected to-morrow, therefore the committee does not legally know of his refusal to obey the summons. The next step will be to send the sergeant-at-arms in person, and if resistance is made, to submit the question to Congress for legislation, as there is no law now authorizing this officer to call a poor citizen before, like a marshal in executing a process.

The *Times'* correspondent says Messrs. O'Reilly and Speed intend presenting a letter to Governor Stacer, a delegate from Washington Territory, proposing to construct a line of telegraph from St. Paul, Minnesota to Puget Sound, which they can do without any aid from government except the simple right of way. They assert the line can be built for two hundred thousand dollars.

Senator Gwin will call up Mr. Wigfall's Pacific railroad bill in the Senate to-day, and its friends are sanguine of passing it during the week. The minority from the House special pacific railroad committee will also report the Wigfall bill.

The decision of the Special Senate Committee, not to send for John Brown, Jr., as a witness, on the ground that the Sergeant-at-Arms has no power to dispatch authority, is an admission of the ground taken by Seabers, and the opinion of Justice Shaw on the same point. This necessitates additional legislation to compel the attendance of witnesses.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Definitive Retirement of Miramon.—Decree against American Citizens.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Tuesday.]

Our letters and papers by the United States sloop-of-war Savannah, Capt. Jarvis, at Sacrificios, direct from Vera Cruz, came to hand this morning. The Savannah left Vera Cruz the afternoon of the 22d, up to which date we have full advices. It will be seen that the reported renewal of bombardment of Vera Cruz turns out to be untrue. It does not appear, indeed, that since his retirement on the 21st, Miramon had again made his appearance before the city. His retirement was confessedly for good.

The besieging army, however, still remained encamped in and about the village of Medellin, where the sacrifice was said to be raging around them. If this be true, the expedition is certainly at an end. In any case, considering the near approach of the season of the deadly vomito, it is impossible that the attack upon the city will be renewed the present season.

In the meantime two prizes had been captured at sea and taken into Vera Cruz. Miramon may therefore give up all hopes of having his stores replenished from Havana, and, with his resources cut off from the interior, he may consider himself lucky if he succeeds in getting his army safe back again to Mexico.

From the capital, the Savannah brings us advices to the 16th ult. It is of a most important character. The order, banishing all American citizens from that portion of the republic over which the Miramon government exercises authority, and confiscating their property, had actually been published. This is retaliatory for the capture of the Marin expedition by the Spaniards. Fortunately, however, its absurdity would be sufficient guarantee against the attempt, even if it were possible to carry it into execution.

In the meantime, however, as we learn from numerous private letters, the actual state of affairs is very critical. The city is divided in the extreme. Immediately after the departure of the troops on the expedition to Vera Cruz, the bonds of all loyalty seemed to be cut loose, and intrigues for the overturn of the Corona government were set on foot to every direction. As might be expected, however, among such a population, there was no concert of plans or of action, and thus far everything had come to naught. Each party, and each ambitious leader of his party, would listen only to his own plans, and therefore succeeded only in producing confusion worse confounded. Among the rural population the utmost disorders had organized themselves within and without the city, and "there is scarcely a night," says one letter, "that some conflict does not take place."

BOMBARDMENT OF VERA CRUZ.

[Special correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]

VERA CRUZ, March 22, 1860.

Since my last letter of the 21st instant, I have been taking a stroll over this desolate looking city to see the destruction caused by the inhuman barbarous bombardment of Miramon. It is truly lamentable to see the destruction of property. By it hundreds of poor persons are deprived of their homes. In my resolutions, I forgot to which among the lots of forts among the troops, he threw them right into the heart of the city, and not for the temporary amusement of fun-loving, they would have been a terrible destruction of life. As it was, fortunately, the losses were small. They fell, however, mostly upon the defenceless women and children, and a few men.

It appears that the losses among the troops in killed were seven, and thirty wounded, while among the citizens there were ten killed and about thirty wounded. The latter were mostly women and children.

On the other side! It is computed that Miramon lost over a hundred in killed. It is said that some ninety dead bodies have already been found. He had also some three hundred wounded. These had to be got most terribly wounded for his barbarity.

Yesterday Miramon answered the letter of protest sent to him by Capt. Allman, of the Valeroso, in which he says he ceased firing or bombarding the place for humanity's sake. This we know to be a base falsehood, as he quit because he had no more powder, and became discouraged from Mexico with ammunition had been taken.

This inhuman bombardment is so much like that in the civil war and bombardment of Naples by its King, for which he received and went down to his grave with the execrated name of "King Bomba" that Miramon should and doubtless will receive the sobriquet of President Bomba, of Mexico, or "Bomba the Barbarian."

Too much credit cannot be given to Sr. Partenroyo, the new active Minister of War, who was to be seen at all times of night and day carrying out the arrangements of the defense; and the same may be said of the firm and brave Gov. Zamora, Generals Iglesias, Pena, and Miranda, as also the officers generally, down to the lowest subaltern.

The steamer Indianola has just come into harbor with a fine prize, the Spanish bark Maria Concepcion, supposed to have been chartered by Marin, for Alvarado; but the state of her papers are not yet known. There also was brought in consequence with her a small Mexican schooner from Nautla, called the Arcgate, loaded with provisions for Miramon, and as the Mexicans say, thus ends the "Fandango del Macabeo."

From yours, etc., A. C. A.

P. S.—We have just received the intelligence from Medellin that the smallpox is making fearful ravages among Miramon's troops. A. C. A.

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A heavy bombardment of eight days could not conquer this city—the garrison, consisting altogether of National Guards, defending it to their utmost.

Three mortars and twelve 24-pounders were constantly, night and day, directed upon the city. The 14 inch shells thrown upon the city have caused great havoc and ruin.

The loss of lives has been comparatively small, owing to the opportune emigration of the inhabitants yesterday, many innocent women and children have fallen. The loss of property is considerable and calculated to be about five millions of dollars. The destruction of houses alone, amounts to over three millions of dollars.

Robles—Butcher Robles—worthy companion of Marquez, has covered his front with graves of blood, to show to the world a face which every man will spit on.

It appears that Miramon retired from the camp on the 20th inst., disgusted with the mode of warfare, and gave the command to Robles, requesting him to return with his forces. Robles, to-sever, being left in sole command, exerted himself nevertheless, and increased the firing of shells to such an extent that at times three shells were in the air, and the round shot innumerable.

On the 20th inst., Capt. Aldham, of H. B. M. steamer Valorous, protested against the bombardment, calling it inhuman, inutile, etc., and on the 21st, Miramon answers, that for the sake of humanity, he retires with his forces.

Miramon, Robles, & Co., cowards in the highest sense of the word, did not dare to attack the city in any other way, and instead of directing their destructive fire upon the fortifications and batteries, took their aim precisely on the best part of the town. Residences and stores of merchants, churches, hospitals, power magazines and vessels at anchor in port, knowing the latter to be filled with frightened females and children, who hurried out of town to take shelter from the missiles of Robles.

This ex-Minister of Mexico to the United States imagined that the frightened inhabitants would prevail upon the defender of the city to surrender—as was the case in the time of General Scott, a foreign enemy, bombarding the city, he (Robles) then defending her.

In this his vacillatory, the Mexican Gen. Degaviyo was mistaken. The valor and enthusiasm of a Mexican population has never been better displayed than on this occasion.

Wives accompanying their husbands, kiss their brothers, sweethearts their beaus, to stand up for the defense of the city. Our brave and valiant National Guards, with the decisive "Venceo o Morrir," ("Conquer or Die,") have fought the gallant battle.

Not thousand regular troops, led by a young scamp twenty-eight years old, and directed by an upstart general, who owes his whole existence to Vera Cruz, could not conquer three thousand volunteers, who daily labors make them unaccustomed to the use of arms.

I have counted thirty-nine houses in ruins.

The Diligence hotel received six shells. The United States consulate is demolished, flag and flag-staff shot down. Particular aim was also taken to reach the Saratoga and Savannah in port, the shells exploding not fifteen yards from the Savannah. The National Guard suffered but little in their lines, and their loss of lives does not exceed 100.

The steamer Indianola, recently bought by the Mexican government, left yesterday, under Mexican colors, to chase a suspicious looking bark cruising off Alvarado, and returned this afternoon, bringing in tow a Spanish bark, which proves to be one of the Marin expedition and loaded with provisions and powder.

The captain of said bark says that he is bound for Galveston and has lost his way. Clearance and custom-house papers he cannot produce, but has applied to the Spanish men-of-war at Sacrificio for protection.

It is said that letters have been found on board from the captain-general of Cuba to Miramon and Marin.

The Spanish squadron at Sacrificios is increasing rapidly. Two ships-of-the-line, one steamer and one brig, have arrived, probably with the idea of supporting Marin, and give at once their adherence to Miramon on his entrance into Vera Cruz.

Spain is wiser in her politics than the United States in regard to Mexico. While the American squadron is withdrawn, that of Spain is increased. The United States steamship Brooklyn was never more wanted than the last fortnight. As yet, she has not made her appearance, depriving us and the Juarez government of a moral support given by her presence, to the cause of Peace and Spain.

The United States sloop Savannah leaves to-morrow for Pensacola, and the Saratoga is the only armed vessel of the United States in port.

There is neglect somewhere. Instead of sending naval forces to the African coast and the Mediterranean, where they are of no earthly use, while they are wanting here, shows that the Government heeds very little the hints and advices of Mr. McLane.

News from the city of Mexico is to the 19th. Warlike preparations are going on in all parts held by the Miramon government.

Robberies were committed daily in the neighborhood of Mexico.

By a decree published on the 16th inst., all Americans are banished from the republic. Those living in Mexico have already received their passports.

ALL HAIL, WISCONSIN!

The Constitution and Democracy Triumphant—An "Irreproachable" Candidate made to bite the dust.

We do not know when we sat down to chronicle a Democratic victory with more heartfelt satisfaction than that which it is now our pleasure to proclaim as having occurred last week in Wisconsin. It is a victory over which the Democracy may come hearty rejoice, and every patriot in the land feel proud. It shows that when the issue—the supremacy of the Constitution and laws against higher-law fanaticism—is fairly presented to the people of the North-west, they will sustain the former and denounce the latter.

That issue was fairly made at the late State election in Wisconsin, for Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Dixon was the Democratic nominee, and Mr. Sloan the Republican nominee. The history of the nomination of these gentlemen will show the character of the contest, and its importance, to a national view, of the victory.

Mr. Dixon was originally appointed to a place on the Bench of the Supreme Court, as a Republican. When the celebrated Booth case for setting at defiance the fugitive-slave Law of Congress—case before the court for its decision, Judge Dixon took the Democratic ground in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and in opposition to the law of the State, which made it a criminal offence to attempt to enforce the fugitive-slave enactment. By adopting that course he gave mortal offense to the Republican party, and Judge Swan, of Ohio. At the Republican Convention which followed, Judge Dixon was thrown overboard, as was Judge Swan, of Ohio, and a Mr. Sloan, of the Settled Republican of the "irreproachable" stripe, nominated in his stead. The Democracy took up Mr. Dixon, and, at their Convention of the 22d of February, nominated him. It should have done the Democracy of Ohio with Judge Swan. Their object in doing so was to have a fair and square fight on the great question whether the Constitution, and laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, were to be the supreme laws of the land, or whether they were to be made to yield to Abolition fanaticism.

The result is cheering to the national, patriotic, Democratic heart. Wisconsin, which in 1856 gave Fremont a majority of thirteen thousand over Buchanan, now gives Dixon, the Democratic nominee, a majority of from three to five thousand over his Republican competitor.

The young State of the North-west has covered itself with great glory. It has rebuked fanaticism and shown its deep devotion to the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union. Nor can we omit to say a good word for the Democracy of Wisconsin. They have fought well; they have done noble; they have gained a priceless victory. But their great good sense will answer to take up the cry from the extreme. Immediately after the departure of the troops on the expedition to Vera Cruz, the bonds of all loyalty seemed to be cut loose, and intrigues for the overturn of the Corona government were set on foot to every direction. As might be expected, however, among such a population, there was no concert of plans or of action, and thus far everything had come to naught. Each party, and each ambitious leader of his party, would listen only to his own plans, and therefore succeeded only in producing confusion worse confounded. Among the rural population the utmost disorders had organized themselves within and without the city, and "there is scarcely a night," says one letter, "that some conflict does not take place."

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DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ARKANSAS.

MARION, CRITTENDEN CO., ARK. Monday, April 9, 1860.

This being the day to which a former meeting of the Democracy adjourned to, the meeting was called to order by the chairman, and the former secretary being present, the meeting proceeded to business. A motion was made that the chair appoint a committee of five to report resolutions, which was carried. The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen as said Committee: Messrs. M. A. Higgs, Robert Malone, B. L. Armstrong, Henry Burgett and James Dunn, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following:

Resolved, That in the main we approve the administration of President Buchanan:

Resolved, That we regard the contest of 1860 for President, the most important of any that has occurred since the revolutionary struggle, as a contest upon which in all probability hangs the fate of the Union, and the hopes of every friend of constitutional liberty; and we therefore enter our solemn protest against the revolutionary and destroying doctrines of William H. Seward and his cohorts; and we declare it to be sufficiently manifested that we hold ourselves at all times, in readiness to act in concert with the South in the support and maintenance of her constitutional rights.

Resolved, That we hold the American Union secondary in importance only to the rights and principles it was ordained to perpetuate; that we regard its preservation, present fruition, and future prospects will bind us to it, so long as it continues to be the safeguard of those rights and principles, but a palpable violation of the Constitution, by northern fanatics, upon the question of slavery, in our judgment will be sufficient reason to justify the South in dissolving every tie which binds her to the Union.

Resolved, That in view of the impending crisis that hang over our country, and especially the southern section of the Union, it is important that the South send to the halls of Congress men of undoubted ability, uprightness, and fearlessness, who will expose and defend the rights of the South, and stand as sentinels upon the watch-tower of liberty to warn the country of any violations of the Constitution, and the people of any invasions upon their rights.

Resolved, That the Hon. T. C. Hindman, by his course in the present Congress, has shown himself to be a man of eminent talent and political sagacity, and a jealous champion of southern rights and the Constitution; and that he is worthy the esteem, confidence, and admiration of his constituents; and that our delegates to the convention, to be held at Dover, on the second Monday in May next, be instructed to cast the vote of the Democracy of this county for the Hon. Thomas C. Hindman, as their first, second, and last choice.

Resolved, That this county be represented in the congressional convention to be held at Dover, on the second Monday in May next, and that this convention now go into the selection of delegates, when the following named gentlemen were chosen to represent this county at said convention, to-wit: Messrs. Jas. Dunn, E. J. Wilson, B. F. Cavins, R. C. Jones, B. L. Armstrong, Thos. H. Bradley, J. H. Wyatt, Jesse Fogleman, Robert Malone and A. O. Greer.

When, on motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the above list.

May, J. E. H. Ward offered the following resolution which was carried, viz:

Resolved, That in the default of the attendance of the delegates to the convention of any one of the delegates here appointed, that the president of the convention be requested to cast the vote of this county for the delegate in accordance with the resolutions herein past.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. M. A. Higgs which were carried, viz:

Resolved, That the convention system of the Democratic party adopted during its infancy, and ever afterwards observed to, in right and proper, nor should disorganizers and anti-Democratic influence the abandonment of that custom.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Crittenden county are earnestly requested to meet in mass at the courthouse in Marion on the 14th day of May next for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices.

Resolved, That every member of the party present on that occasion be entitled to one vote.

Resolved, That in making said nomination the two-third rule be adopted.

Mr. Jos. F. Earle offered the following, which was, after some discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That the *Old Line Democrat*, a weekly paper recently established at Little Rock, we recognize as able advocate of the principles of Democracy, a paper entitled to the confidence and support of the party.

On motion, the secretary was requested to furnish the WEEKLY APPEAL of the city of Memphis with a copy of these proceedings, and that they and the *True Democrat*, *Old Line Democrat*, at Little Rock, and the Democratic papers of the district generally, be requested to publish the same; when on motion the meeting adjourned *sine di*.

Attest, H. B. EDMONDSON, Chairman.

R. T. REDMAN, Secretary.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, April 9.—*Senate.*—Mr. Brown presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting at Nashville, in October 10, 1859, in regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Hale called the attention of the chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia to the condition of the jail of Washington City, which would disgrace a tribe of savages.

Mr. Brown said a new jail was about being erected by the General Government.

After some conversation the subject was dropped.

A number of private bills were then considered.

A bill for the relief of settlers on land in Arkansas was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire by what title or right the United States ship-of-war Saratoga has, in time of peace, without the permission of congress, undertook to use force against two other vessels of war, at that time in the Mexican waters, and after a bloody contest, to capture the same and bring them as prizes of war, into the port of Vera Cruz, in the United States, holding their officers and crews as prisoners; and also, to consider if any action on Congress be required to prevent a recurrence of such a collision and such an assumption to make a prize of war and prisoners in time of peace.

Mr. Wade gave notice of a bill to more effectually suppress the slave trade.

Mr. Davis' resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Cresson made a speech in their favor. The resolutions were then laid aside.

Mr. Hunter's motion to take up the Indian appropriation bill was lost.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Covode Investigating Committee, asking for the arrest of Augustus Schell, when Mr. Winslow made a minority report, maintaining that there is no authority to inquire into the private contributions of any persons, unless it be first determined that such persons are witnesses.

Mr. Covode questioned the right of Mr. Winslow to bring in a minority report.

Mr. Winslow contended that he did so as a question of privilege.

Mr. Covode wished to postpone the consideration of the subject, in order to allow Mr. Hickman to report on the President's veto.

Mr. Hickman raised a point of order that Mr. Winslow's course was irregular under the parliamentary law.

The speaker decided Mr. Covode was entitled to the floor, and an appeal by Mr. Winslow was tabled, 103 to 59.

Mr. Covode said he wanted the list in Mr. Schell's possession, because it contained the names of government officers, and not because it was signed by yet-to-be individuals.

Mr. Hickman ineffectually sought to present his report.

Texas State Democratic Convention.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Our correspondent from Texas takes up the proceedings of the Democratic convention, and concludes the details of its action, not yet published by us:

GALVESTON, TEXAS April 5, 1860.

EDS. PICAYUNE: I write in haste from our convention merely to give you a brief synopsis of the proceedings of the Democratic State convention of the State of Texas, which met here on the 2d inst. The platform adopted takes strong southern ground.

A resolution was passed requiring our delegation to withdraw from the Charleston convention in case that the two-third rule should not be adopted.

The delegates to Charleston are as follows:

First Congressional District.—Ex-Gov. H. R. Runnels, Gen. E. Greer, F. F. Foreer, H. B. Hubbard.

Alternates.—Gen. T. J. Chambers, T. B. Ochiltree, W. H. Tucker, M. H. Cross.

Second Congressional District.—Lt. Gov. F. R. Lubbock, Hon. Gov. M. Bryan, Judge Lubbock, F. Crosby, Hon. F. S. Stockdale.

Alternates.—Wm. Henry Parsons, Fred. Tate, Richard Ward, R. M. Stell.

The electors for the State at large are—Col. M. D. Graham, Gen. T. N. Waul. For the Eastern District—Col. A. T. Rainey. For the Western District—Hon. Jno. A. Wharton.

Gen. M. Flournoy, of Austin, one of the most promising southern lawyers, and a man of rare abilities and accomplishments, was nominated for attorney-general.

C. B. Johns, of Hays county, and Cyrus H. Randolph, of Houston county, were unanimously re-nominated for comptroller and treasurer.

Major John Marshall, the talented, chivalrous and accomplished editor of the State Gazette, was also unanimously re-elected chairman of the State Democratic committee.

The convention was one of the largest we ever had in Texas.

Gov. Runnels, Col. Graham (the Chevalier Bayard of the Texas Democratic party), and a part of the Charleston delegation, leave here this evening for your city. DOE.

DOUGLAS IN NEW JERSEY.—The New York *Leader*, in speaking of the New Jersey delegation to Charleston, says:

Of the fourteen delegates to the Charleston convention, there is but one—Joseph Hayes—who is opposed to Judge Douglas. Of the remainder, eight are avowedly in favor of the Little Giant; and the other five are friendly to his same candidate, though not so publicly committed in his favor.

ANNEXATION OF TUSCANY TO SARDINIA.—The King of Sardinia has accepted the sovereignty of Tuscany and annexed that State to his dominions. Louis Napoleon advised against it, but Victor Emmanuel has not heeded it. Sardinia is now a kingdom of twelve millions of people. It is nearly as large and powerful as Prussia

New Advertisements.

For Recorder.

We are authorized to announce R. A. MOORE as a candidate for City Recorder at the coming municipal election. ap12

Notice.

THE partnership of SPIVEY & CLARKE having been dissolved by the death of H. C. Clarke, the business will be continued by J. SPIVEY, at the old stand 243 Main street. ap12-3in

Information Wanted,

OF the present whereabouts of RICHARD WATERS. Any information will be gratefully received by his wife, JEMIMA WATERS. Canton, Iowa. ap12-2in*

(Galveston (Texas) Civilian copy to amount of $5 and send bill to this office.)

FANCY COSTUMES! FOR THE GRAND DRESS SOIREE!

MADAME GROUX begs leave to inform the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, that she is now prepared to Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to attend the Soiree in Fancy Dress, with Costumes of every age, nation and style, and can be found, up to the night of the Soiree, at the Hon. ST DONELSON LODGE, on Front Row, over the south of the post office. A Private Room for Ladies. A large variety of Gentlemen's Costumes. N. B.—Mons. C. LE CLERC, French Hairdresser, has leave to offer his services for the occasion, and can be found as above. ap11 6t

1860. LATE AND IMPORTANT

Railway and Steamboat Arrangement.

GRAND Trunk Railway of Canada, American Express and Royal Mail Line of Steamers, between New York and River St. Lawrence, forming a central connection from Boston, Niagara Falls, Lewiston, Niagara and Toronto, to Cape Vincent, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, Portland, and Boston, communicating with the various mentioned places:

ROUTE—Boston, Portland, Berlington, Montpelier, W. R. Junction, Bellows Falls, Concord, Lowell, Worcester, Fitchburg, Rutland, Springfield, Hartford and New Haven.

ROUTE—Saratoga Springs, Troy, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

WEST—Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukie, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis.

The steamers will commence running for the season on or before the 15th of May.

Tickets will be issued good either by railway or steamboat when advertised which the tourist or business man cannot but appreciate.

H. McEAT, General Ticket Agent, Office, Hospital Street.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

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

THURSDAY EVENING, April 12—Last night but two of the celebrated NELSON SISTERS. To commence with MATILDA, THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET—Matilda, with songs, Miss Carry; Nelson Waltzes, with songs, Miss Mary. To conclude with THE RIVAL PAGES—Victoire, Miss Carry; Julie, Miss Mary.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The doors (until further notice, will open at 7 o'clock, and the curtain rises at 7½. Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from 5 to 5 p. m.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1860, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

LEAVES		LEAVES	
Tallahatchie st.	5:10 A M	Memphis st.	5:00 P M
Pope's st.	6:07 A M	Horn Lake st.	5:53 P M
Batesville st.	7:35 A M	Hernando st.	6:38 P M
Sardis st.	7:56 A M	Coldwater st.	7:30 P M
Oxford st.	8:42 A M	Oxford st.	8:42 P M
Coldwater st.	9:16 A M	Como st.	9:16 P M
Hernando st.	9:47 A M	Sardis st.	9:54 P M
Horn Lake st.	10:35 A M	Batesville st.	10:35 P M
ARRIVES AT		ARRIV