Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 20, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City.

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CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITION.....2,000
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY.....528
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....3,000

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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 of no extra numbers.

April 2, 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.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE TENTH DISTRICT.

After advisement with a number of their Democratic friends, the undersigned, members of the Democratic Central Committee for West Tennessee, recommend to the Democracy of the several counties composing the Tenth Congressional District, that they assemble in primary meetings in the respective counties on Monday, the 7th of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a district convention that shall nominate an elector and an assistant elector for this district. We further recommend that said district convention assemble at Grand Junction, on Tuesday, the 29th day of May.

WM. M. CARROLL,
M. C. GALLAWAY,
JNO. R. McCLANAHAN.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERA CRUZ, March 31, 1860.—Since the recent stirring events nothing of great importance has occurred, with the exception of the arrival of Mr. McLane in the Brooklyn, (a steam sloop,) twelve days from Norfolk via Key West. It is understood this gentleman heartily approves the blow recently given the Spanish filibusters by the American naval forces in the waters of Anton Lizardo, though had he been present at the time it is probable the matter would have been effected in a more diplomatic manner. Your correspondent thinks it is a subject of congratulation among all the Americans here, as it ought to be at home; for if American influence is to preponderate in America, there could be no better way of establishing equal to the present. We are anxiously awaiting the verdict of the American people upon the heroic act of the gallant Captain Turner, and the Mexicans. Certainly he saved this city, and as may readily be supposed, he is quite the lion of the hour, and the observed of all observers. The wishes and cherished aspirations of the fair Vera Cruzans could avail, we would soon hear of Commodore or Admiral Turner, if not Saint Turner.

Miramon appears to have behaved in a most mad up and disorderly manner, and there is a prevailing opinion here that had he been followed up, there is no doubt his army would have been utterly dispersed. Our effeminate Governor, Zamora, strenuously insisted upon pursuit, but in this he was opposed by General Iglesias, commander-in-chief of the troops, whose opinions were sustained by the cabinet, on the plea of want of the sinew of war, and consequently Zamora's views were overruled. There are those who insist with their friends, he is a vain and handsome, though gallant young man, hates campaigning, or "beshwhacking," though a very willing and valiant one any opened or town fighting is to be done. It is also contended that he was determined to remain, in order to figure in the grand view which came off yesterday, at which occasion he got surprise near 4,000 troops were under arms.

We hear unpleasant rumors of what the Miramon government intends to do to American citizens, by way of reprisals for the capture of Marys and his two steamers. We have the Tacubaya massacres, Ormion Chase, etc. etc., by way of illustration, and doubt not the priest party is capable of any atrocity.

There is a report that General Zraga and others are collecting a rebel party in San Luis Potosi. Well, it really appears that Mexicans are born to conspire. That there is no remedy for this country short of intervention you may regard as a fixed fact.

As you may well suppose the town is considerably damaged by shot and shell. I write you from a room which is particularly well ventilated—there being some twenty odd great holes through the walls, and a couple of openings through the roof, at which a pair of fourteen inch shells intruded. All things are better than is to be expected, however; refugees are returned by the skip-loads from the villages and towns on the coast, business is resuming some activity, etc., etc. There are in the port some twenty odd foreign vessels, also the Saratoga and Brooklyn, and a United States revenue cutter. The European men-of-war—English, French and Spanish—six in number, remain at Sacrifices.

I write in great haste, per British steamer Soledad, via Havana, which vessel arrived yesterday from Tampico, and will, I understand, be off again in a few hours. The so circumstances must excuse by brevity.

THE PETER AND POTTER IMBROGLIO.

THE CORRESPONDENCE IN FULL.

Just before the Hon. Mr. Pryor returned to the afternoon of the 14th instant, Hon. T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas, handed Hon. John F. Potter the following note:

NO. 1—MR. PRYOR TO MR. POTTER.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1860.

SIR: Will you have the kindness to designate a place outside the District of Colombia, and the time when and where there may be a meeting between you and myself.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. John F. Potter.

NO. 2—MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1860.

SIR: Your note of this date, received by the hands of Hon. T. C. Hindman, invites a correspondence to be hereafter conducted outside of the District of Colombia, evidently to avoid, on your part, certain penalties imposed by law. I reply, that the Constitution of Wisconsin allows me no escape from the consequences of such a correspondence as you seem to contemplate, wherever it may be conducted. I therefore inform you that such a further correspondence as you may wish to make may be delivered to my friend Col. F. W. Lander.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. POTTER.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor.

NO. 3—MR. PRYOR TO MR. POTTER.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1860.

SIR: In order to be assured that I do not misapprehend the purport of your note by Mr. Lander, I beg to inquire if you will accept a challenge from me in the District of Columbia? I have the honor to be, very respectfully, ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. John F. Potter.

NO. 4—MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1860.

SIR: If there be any ambiguity in my note of last evening, after the explanation of my friend, Col. Lander, to your friends—Col. Keitt last night, and Mr. Chipman to-day—which I understand he made, I beg to say that I will answer the inquiry contained in your note of to-day, when a challenge shall reach me. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, etc. JOHN F. POTTER.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor.

NO. 5—MR. PRYOR TO MR. POTTER.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1860.

SIR: I demand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen for the personal affront you offered me in debate, and for which you were pleased to avow your entire authority. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. J. F. Potter.

NO. 6—MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1860.

SIR: Your second note of to-day is received. I refer you to my friend, Col. F. W. Lander, to make the arrangements for the business. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN F. POTTER.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor.

NO. 7—COL. LANDER TO MR. CHIPMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 12—11½ p. m.

HON. T. P. CHIPMAN—SIR: I have to state that the principal, Hon. John Potter, disclaiming the particular rules of the code, will fight Hon. Roger A. Pryor with the common bowie knife, at a place, private room or open air, in this city, as we may agree upon, at a time to be fixed at the next twelve hours by you and myself. Distance, four feet at commencement of engagement. Two seconds present to each principal. Seconds restricted to one navy revolver each. Knives of principals of equal weight and length of blade. Fight to commence at the word three. Calling of the tally and the word to be decided by turning a piece of money. I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

NO. 8—MR. CHIPMAN TO COL. LANDER.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1860.

COL. F. W. LANDER—SIR: In response to the demand of my friend, Mr. Pryor, for the satisfaction usual among gentlemen from your friend, Mr. Potter, you state that your principal, disclaiming the particular rules of the code, will fight Hon. Roger A. Pryor with the common bowie knife, etc., etc. Not recognizing this vulgar, barbarous and inhuman mode of settling difficulties as either usual among gentlemen or consistent with the notions of civilized society, I must, without referring your communication to my principal or even seeing him, emphatically refuse to allow him to engage in it. Whenever your principal will reply to Mr. Pryor's demand, in such a way as may seem to me consistent with any fair and generally most liberal construction of the rules of the code, whether particular or general, I shall be most happy to communicate to my principal such response. Until then, I have the honor to be, respectfully, T. P. CHIPMAN.

NO. 9—COL. LANDER TO MR. CHIPMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 12—3 a. m.

HON. T. P. CHIPMAN—Sir—Your note is just received. Without replying to the terms of indignation which seems to pervade it, I will simply say that my principal defends and abhors the barbarous and inhuman mode of settling difficulties usual among gentlemen. He represents his constituents in the following manner: He asserts and maintains his right to present on the floor of Congress, with parliamentary rules, any matter which he believes to be correct. Called upon by note to reply to your principal, he has made his statement. As his friend, I have presented it. You object to the terms. They were such as would alone enable my principal, who is unacquainted with the modern refinements of the duellist, to meet your friend on equal terms. He will not go out of this District to fight a duel. He waives the usual instruct of the code, and, in the spirit of the section that he will defend himself whenever assailed. He even goes so far as to be willing to name the time, place, and weapons. Now in this stage of the affair you appeal to the strict terms of the code and express yourself dissatisfied, there is but one result. I disclaim any of the scruples which have induced my principal to adopt the duelling code with his as much as a man can in politics, I believe with him that every American citizen is entitled to the free expression of his opinion. I therefore present myself to you without restrictions. I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

NO. 10—MR. CHIPMAN TO COL. LANDER.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1860.

COL. F. W. LANDER—Sir: Neither my friend Mr. Pryor nor myself have any personal quarrelling with you. I cannot believe that you will him or myself to take advantage of your courteous offer to substitute yourself in Mr. Potter's place. As Mr. Potter, which is, as you intimate, unacquainted with the usual weapons of duellists, cannot meet my friend on equal terms in the District of Columbia, except with the common bowie-knife, which mode of fighting I have refused to accede to, and as he will not go out of the District to fight a duel, and moreover waives the usual last resort of the non-duellist, with the assertion that he will defend himself whenever assailed, I must terminate this correspondence with the expression of my regret that we have been unable to adjust the matter between our principals in the manner usual among gentlemen, which manner, though your principal detests and abhors it as barbarous and inhuman, would seem to me of plain sense not more so than a fight with bowie-knives. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, T. P. CHIPMAN.

NO. 11—COL. LANDER TO MR. CHIPMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1860—8 a. m.

HON. T. P. CHIPMAN—Sir: I received your last note at half-past seven o'clock this morning. It is needless for me to express your surprise that your principal shall not meet Mr. Potter with bowie-knives, making assurance doubly sure. I have to correct an impression I have apparently conveyed in my last letter, an expression also referred to in your note. It appears that my statement that Mr. Potter waives the usual last resort of the non-duellist, the assertion that he will defend himself whenever assailed, has led you to believe that he will not defend himself if assailed. This is a mistake. If for a time he waived the mere assertion and proceed himself, so far as he could, at the disposal of Mr. Pryor in regard to a personal conflict, by no means believe that he will not defend himself. I beg to assure you, without consulting with my principal, that he will protect himself with honor whenever assailed. It also becomes my duty to inform you that the Hon. John Potter did not know of my offer to appear for him. The further remarks of your letter, being mere expressions of opinion upon a mode of adjusting difficulties, the propriety of which we are not discussing, I have nothing to offer in reply. I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

Thus far the correspondence, and here it rested. The principals being notified that there was not to be a fight on the field, Mr. Potter, who had never left the district, took his seat in the House, where he was warmly greeted by his numerous friends.

But there is an afterpiece, which is published only in the New York Times, a Republican journal it was furnished by Mr. Pryor's second, Mr. Chipman. This afterpiece appears to have been intended as an interlude, but, owing to reasons stated below, or some others, it did not come off. Here it is:

A CARD FROM MR. CHIPMAN.

In further explanation of Mr. Pryor's position in the correspondence between Mr. Potter, I deem it proper to make public the following notes, which, though never delivered, have an essential bearing on the transaction. The first note was addressed to me by Mr. Pryor, in Alexandria, and, at his urgent entreaty, I agreed, against my own judgment, to deliver it to Mr. Potter; but on reaching Washington, in deference to the earnest and unanimous remonstrance of Hon. Messrs. Lamar, Keitt, and Miles, I determinded to take the responsibility of withholding it. It reads as follows:

[A.] VIRGINIA, 12 o'clock, April 12, 1860.

SIR: I avail myself of the earliest moment after a report from my friend Mr. Chipman to send you this note. In consequence of the impossibility of communicating with me, my friend has been compelled to proceed without conference in the several stages of this controversy. He has acted in his behalf from the highest impulses of honor, and in obedience to the rules which govern the conduct of gentlemen in the settlement of personal difficulties. Nevertheless, he is ready to make his amends. Before formally accepting your terms of combat, I must repel the intimation conveyed in your note of this morning, that Mr. Lander, in the act of his friend, Mr. Lander, in the act of his friend, I am seeking on some way to restrict your liberty of speech as a representative. I do not question your privilege in that regard. I only intend to vindicate my own character against an aspersion which you intimated without warrant on the official records of the House of Representatives, and for which you refused any apology. Protesting against the terms of combat you offer—first, because they do not afford me the equal chance which I demand for myself, which you engaged to accord me by your acceptance of my challenge; secondly, because they are inhuman, atrocious, and repugnant to all the settlements of a civilized community; thirdly, because by reason of your greatly superior size and strength they may not even afford the chance of equal encounter—nevertheless, I do accept your terms and will fight you as you proposed. My friend Mr. Chipman is authorized to arrange the details of time and place.

Before concluding, I must assure you that in the use of every weapon save one, the pistol, you have at least as much experience and proficiency as myself. To this note I respectfully reply in your own name.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. John F. Potter.

APRIL 14, 1860.

SIR: I seize the earliest opportunity after my return to the city, and an examination of the correspondence between Mr. Pryor and Mr. Chipman, in reference to the imbroglio between us, to respond to the intimation contained in your seconds last note. Although your proposed terms of combat were rejected by my friend without conference with me, yet I have no alternative now left but to submit to his decision. I find, however, in your rather significant and emphatic proclamation of a purpose to defend yourself from attack, some taint possibility of a settlement of the controversy between us. Acting on that suggestion, I beg to inform you that if you will, within the next three hours, name a particular time, and designate some place out of the thoroughfares and more frequented portions of the city, with a view to escape interruption, and avoid injury to other persons, I will afford you an opportunity to redeem the vaunt with which you parade your resources of self-defense. Your obedient servant,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

My friend Mr. Chipman will deliver this note.

R. A. P.

Hon. J. F. Potter.

When one may be deliver the above note to Mr. Potter, to my surprise I was authoritatively informed that he had been arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. After this I could, of course, present no such communication to him.

T. P. CHIPMAN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Col. Lander leaves here to-morrow, accompanied by two or three engineers who have hitherto served with him on the same duty, to select a route. His future business will be to inspect whatever may be done under contract; to furnish water along the route between Humboldt Valley and Honey Lake; and to remove impediments, etc.

A great number of delegates to Charleston have reached the city to-night, and all is animation and excitement. It is said that Douglas stock has declined through a diversion of New England delegates for Governor Toucey, under the lead of General Whitney, collector of Boston. [Postpo.] The Democratic rooms at the National are crowded, and speeches have been made by Senator Clingman and Messrs. Hamilton of Texas, Vallandigham, T. Butler, King of Georgia, Tunt of Alabama, and others.

The marshal of Ohio reports that the inhabitants of Ashtabula county are ready to take arms to resist the authority of the Senate for bringing John Brown, Jr., before the committee of investigation of the Harper's Ferry affair.

Gen. Hamilton and Maj. Brittain have again addressed the military committee in favor of the Texas regiment bill, and have demonstrated the impossibility of making the infantry efficient by mounting recruits in the army who are not horsemen, while the Comanches are the best horsemen in the world.

Secretary Floyd's letter was received by the committee. President Buchanan gave as his reason for not doing so, a fear that his recommendation would injure the bill in the present state of party feeling. The result is unsettled.

There are some singular facts connected with the arrest of Mr. Potter. The officer called at the Avenue House and sent up the name of Mr. Keitt or Keiss. Mr. Potter sent word for him to come up. He was seated in and informed Mr. Potter he had come on unpleasant business. Mr. Potter supposed the correspondence was to be re-opened, and that Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, was below. The officer then informed him that he had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Pryor and himself. Mr. Potter expressed his surprise, as he had been in the House, on the street, and participate in the debate. The officer said he had been in session, but found the mayor and all Mr. Pryor's friends opposed to an arrest, and that he was obliged to let him go. Mr. Potter then went to the magistrate's office and gave bonds.

About this time Mr. Chipman arrived in Washington with Mr. Pryor's last note to Mr. Potter. Mr. Chipman was subsequently arrested and brought to the city, but was allowed to go without bonds.

Mr. Allen, the officer who arrested Potter, was shown all the correspondence at Alexandria, but not the note from Mr. Pryor accepting the terms of Mr. Potter. Mr. Pryor is arrested, and is to appear to-morrow and give bail.

A street fight was feared, and both parties were closely watched by their friends to-day. WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President today transmitted to the Senate copies of additional correspondence with foreign governments concerning the rights of American naturalized citizens abroad. It is conducted throughout in good temper, the United States in all cases repudiating the doctrine of perpetual allegiance.

It appears from these documents that, twelve years ago, the British government, at the instance of Minister Bancroft, released two naturalized Irishmen who were suspected of aiding in the rebellion, and engaged in treasonable practices. Lord Palmerston, however, declares that foreign-born subjects of Great Britain who may have become naturalized in a foreign country, but who return to the kingdom, are as amenable to any other of her Majesty's subjects to any laws which may be enforced, either of a permanent or temporary nature.

The Senate to-day confirmed Major Elisha G. English, as United States marshal of Indiana. The New Orleans *Picayune* of Saturday contains an extract from a private letter, dated Mexico, March 18th, stating that the British minister has proposed a truce of six months at the utmost, during which a Congress is to be elected by the different States of the Republic. This Congress is to be united in Jalapa, which is to be declared neutral ground under the protection of the English government, and if necessary, of English troops. The Congress voted by the nation, is to make a new constitution, which is to be recognized, protected and enforced by the English government. The clergy disapproved the proposition, but if they refuse it the English minister will immediately take his passports and leave for Vera Cruz, where he will recognize the Juarez government.

DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

[For the Memphis Appeal.]

The following delegates to Charleston were in the city yesterday from 10 until 4 o'clock P. M., when they left buoyant with hopes for the success of Mr. Douglas and the Democracy. The whole party seemed confident of the success of their champion, and were consequently highly elated. The wit and humor which contributed so largely to the pleasantness of the occasion was still rendered sharper by the sparkling cherry and champagne furnished by the hospitality of the editors of the APPEAL. Before leaving, the party in a body went to Jackson Square, to see the bust of General Jackson, that they might work with a still better zeal for his gallant defender at Charleston.

Missouri Delegates.—Ex-Gov. King, Judge S. R. Henderson, Col. B. F. Lackeman, Maj. G. A. Shortridge, Capt. Lowel Hunter, Maj. J. F. Meuse.

Illinois Delegates.—Col. C. H. Lamphier, editor Register; Maj. N. Bickore, Springfield; Col. S. A. Buckmaster, Alton; Col. Benjamin Bond, Egypt; Maj. D. Hankins, Col. Hughes, Col. Liseth, of Peoria; Major John Hill, of Petersburg.

In company with the above were Maj. H. Clapp, of Iowa, and Gen. P. P. Fuller, of Missouri. M.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

EDITOR APPEAL: I beg leave, through your columns, to correct a few serious charges stated by your correspondent of Sunday last, who signs himself "Z.," who, from his first proposition, either ignorantly or maliciously, misrepresents the motives of the fire companies of this city. There is a volunteer service, not to destroy, but to protect and preserve both the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, even at the hazard of their own health, and frequently their lives, and I challenge Mr. "Z." to a fair investigation of the facts in a single case, where private property has been seized and appropriated or destroyed by the fire department, without a real necessity. If Mr. "Z." property was in danger, his neighbor having a supply of water, would he think it unreasonable for his neighbor's water to save the destruction of his property? Or has he forgot the golden rule, "do unto others as you would have them do unto you?" If so, he would prefer a fine bucket of cold water for his individual comfort, though it cost his neighbor thousands of dollars' worth of property, perhaps turned his family out of doors without a shelter to shield them from the howling winds. All such individuals should have a-z-z-z wrote, in leather letters, on their foreheads. But "Z." grows furious and winds up by saying "it may lead to bloodshed." Well, if it does, that the firemen are all good soldiers—that is what they effect for—to fight; but they not one element to subdue another; and if "Z." should ever make war on the "fire-boys" he will be the worst duelled gentleman, in less than two minutes, that has been in this city for ages past; there will be far more water than blood shed on his occasion. In conclusion, I would suggest to "Z." to keep cool, and there is no danger.

Very respectfully,

A. B. JEWELL,
Chief of Fire Department.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senate.—A message was received from the President, inclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, briefly in reply to resolution asking for information as to the seizure and imprisonment of naturalized citizens by foreign governments. The communication was not read, but was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution authorizing a collection and publication of documents relating to the history of the colonization of America, by commissioners from England, in 1806. Referred to the committee on library.

The material of Mr. Seaborn was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Kennedy gave notice of a bill for the transportation of mails by railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to provide for taking private property for public use, and providing just compensation therefor. Referred.

The subject of adjourning over until after the convention, was considered and defeated, by 29 against 26.

Mr. Slidell offered a resolution providing for adjournment of the Senate, three days at a time, from April 19th to May 1st. Laid over.

The Senate then took up the executive session, after which Mr. Johnson reported the Homestead bill in a modified form limiting the cities to the highest price for lands of families, and requiring payment of twenty-five cents per acre, and five years residence, after which title shall be given; also limiting lands to those only subject to private entry. The Senate bill further provides that the land shall not be sold for the debt of the settler, till the patent has issued with the title; also that an alien must file his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen, before he could avail himself of the benefits of the bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, argued at length in favor of the Senate bill.

Mr. Gwin offered an amendment legalizing the occupancy of the mineral lands in California and Oregon by citizens of the United States. His object is to drive out the Coolie labor from the mines and confine it to agriculture.

A message was received from the President vetoing the bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards and associates, who carried the mails on the northern lakes from 1849 to 1850, on the ground that the claim had already been rejected by the Postmaster-General and the court of claims.

Without action thereon, the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Schwartz offered a resolution, which was read for information, instructing the committee on public expenditures to report a bill reducing the compensation of members of Congress to eight dollars per diem for each day of actual service, and providing also that when both houses by joint resolution adjourned to attend a political convention, the members voting therefor shall not receive pay during the recess. [Laughter.]

Mr. Houston understood that some gentlemen drew their pay when paid out and absent. If so, he wanted the abuse corrected.

The House went into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill.

Mr. Conkling reviewed the President's position in regard to slavery in the territories, as expressed in his annual message.

The inhabitants of the free States have ever sought by moral and political forces to disuade and discourage slavery. The contributions on this subject have given rise to bravado in this hall on both sides, and have lashed the public mind into a tempest activity. From this time forth we are to have results, not arguments, on issues not compromises. The free States insist that slavery shall remain legal only in the slave-holding States, and never there its increase must be unaided by piracy. They have an unalterable determination that slavery shall not enter this continent. There is even hope that in its abiding place it will wither and die. This is the prayer of humanity, not the mission of a party. If the Supreme Court is infallible then the Constitution is nothing but wax in the hands of the court. If the Constitution be as they expound, then, in the spirit of grace, our allegiance is due to an instrument very different from that which guided the House who went and came before us.

He agreed that the judgments of the Supreme Court are binding only on inferior courts and parties litigant; that the decisions of the Judiciary are not obligatory on Congress in any sense, but like other arguments, are addressed to its discretion, and coming from a co-ordinate branch of the Government, are entitled to respect. The reorganization of the Supreme Court is one of the auspicious promises of a Republican victory. When this reform is consummated, this vampire of slavery which flits along the shades of a shellering tribunal will stretch its wings once more over a peaceful domain where its enlightenmens are essential in order to develop the highest type of white civilization.

The committee arose.

Mr. Bonham's resolution to adjourn from Friday to the first of May was rejected by 69 against 113.

The consideration of the deficiency bill was resumed. Among other amendments adopted was an appropriation of $5000 for a delegate to the International Statistical Congress in London in July next. The committee rose without final action on the bill.

The House then adjourned.

☞ Rosa Bonheur, the gifted lady artist, was born in Bordeaux on the 16th of March, 1822. Her father, Oscar Raymond Bonheur, was a painter of merit, who had in youth taken the highest prizes for his exhibitions of his native town. He devoted part of his time to giving drawing-lessons in families for the support of his parents. An attachment sprang up between him and one of his pupils—Sophie Marquess—a lovely and accomplished girl. Her family opposed the union on account of the artist's poverty; and after their marriage the young people were thrown almost entirely on their own resources. Rosalie was the oldest of their four children. Her father was compelled to give up his dreams of fame and the higher labors of his art, and for eight years maintained his family by teaching drawing.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

[From the New York Herald of the 16th.]

About a week ago we published an account of the arrival of the Japanese steam corvette Candinmarsu at San Francisco—an express courier announcing the advent of the embassy from the empire of Japan to Washington. Yesterday we published the interesting intelligence of the arrival, on the 27th of March, of the embassy itself, in the United States steam frigate Powhatan, at the city of the "Golden Gate." The date of the news—the first brought by the Pony Express—is the 3d of April, and it was only ten days in reaching St. Joseph, Missouri.

The embassy and suite had been entertained magnificently at Honolulu by the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, owing no doubt, to the influence of the American officers, who reciprocated this compliment by giving a ball on board the Powhatan. At San Francisco the reception was grand, $20,000 having been appropriated for the purpose from the city treasury. The corporation, the members of the legislature, the governor, and citizens generally, paid their respects to the strangers, and received the guests publicly on the 24 inst., at the largest hall in the city; and while the express was leaving on the 3d, there was a great festival in honor of the Japanese, in honor of these strangers from the other side of the Pacific.

As may be easily conceived, the Japanese, who never before out of their own country, were delighted beyond measure with the attentions and honors they received. Indeed, everything they saw and heard seemed to them They are in an entirely new world, and must carry back to Japan an extraordinary amount of ideas. Could a Yeddo man who understood their language be present at their conversations after the various receptions given them, and the different objects of interest which they have seen, what a mirror picture his report would present to the readers of the *Herald*!

The Powhatan was to have sailed for Panama with the Japanese on the 5th inst., as the Roanoke was to have been in waiting at this side of the Isthmus to receive the embassy, after crossing to Aspinwall, in order to convey it direct to Washington. So pleased were the Japanese officials with their treatment on board the Powhatan that they expressed a desire to have that ship wait for them at Panama to take them back to their native islands. They intend to stay a month on the Atlantic side of the republic, and will, of course, visit New York. Their visit will probably be extended much longer, when they find no end civil to them. Had they arrived a little sooner they might have been taken to the Charleston convention; but if they are too late for that, they will be in good time for the Baltimore and Chicago conventions, where they will see how American kings are made, in a manner so different from their own.

The Emperors of the Japanese—for they have two at the same time—are hereditary and a spiritual ruler, residing at Niako, and the other a temporal sovereign, reigning at Jeddo. The original emperor was the spiritual, believed to be descended from the gods, a sort of Pope, combining all spiritual and temporal power in his own person. But a military leader arose, who, like Victor Emmanuel in Italy, took to himself the temporal power, and is known as the Siogun. Ever since, the Mikado or spiritual, emperor is only sovereign de jure, while the temporal ruler is sovereign de facto, and only consults the Mikado regarding relations with foreign powers. The difficulty of the position, both of the emperor *de facto* and his administrators, with respect to American intercourse, and the sending of an embassy to the United States, contrary to their ancient laws and usages, may be estimated from the fact that one party in the empire proposes any important measure, and the emperor vetoes it, the matter is referred to three thousand of the blood, his nearest kinsmen. If they agree with the Emperor, the members of the administration are compelled to die by slipping up their own bowels; but if they do not agree with the emperor, then he is compelled to abdicate the throne in favor of his next heir, for a Japanese Emperor never retracts his edicts.

The triumph of American diplomacy in Japan, therefore, must be regarded as one of the greatest on record. The English would have been delighted if they could have induced the Japanese government to send an embassy to London. The powerful Russian government, though bordering the empire of Japan, could never succeed in obtaining commercial intercourse with the twenty millions of people of Chinese, whom the Japanese despise, and the Dutch, of whom they have no very exalted opinion, they do not trade with any other nation. What will the Japanese embassy do? Vera Cruz, in the recent capture of Marin's party, and now incarcerated in the parish prison, some of our vigilant policemen have recognized and identified the person of Louis Delisle, the confederate in the murder of the slave girl—the same who hold the girl while his brother cut her throat.

Delisle was one of the fearest of the ruffians who urged on the resistance of Miramon to the Indianola and Wave. Another escaped murderer of the same party, who has also turned up in the great joy of our police detectives, is Antonio Carcano, who murdered an old sailor in Gallatin street, in this city, some years ago, was pardoned and wounded, but escaped, and has been heard of in Texas and elsewhere, became the worthy associate of Marin in his expedition to Vera Cruz. The presence of him and other refugees from justice in the Mexican service, may, perhaps, be the obstinacy of the resistance, and may justify the plea of Marin that he firing into our vessels was accomplished by mistake. Delisle and Carcano had good reasons for this desperate resistance, and, doubtless, a careful scrutiny of the other prisoners will discover others who were impelled by like motives.

Thus the gallant captors of this gang of ruffians may serve the purpose of justice as well as vindicate the national dignity. Captain Turner, in the exercise of his duty to land, and dragged to our shores some precious villains, for whom the absence of an extradition treaty with Spain has rendered the island of Cuba a safe and congenial home.

There can be no doubt of the right of the State to demand, nor of the promptitude of the Federal Government to surrender, all such felons that may be found in this party. We doubt if even the intervention of the French and Spanish authorities, who have been protecting Capt. Turner with their protests, will take these ruffians out of the hands of our justice, or save them from the punishment which awaits their crimes.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Running Off by Express—Negro in Male Attire.

No one would think to charge the Adams express with being concerned in the underground railroad business, but from an affair brought to light at Seymour, on Saturday night, it appears that the express, without the knowledge of its managers, messengers, or any of its employees, was made the medium of running off a negro, which came near proving successful.

It appears that on Friday evening a white man called at the Adams express office, at Nashville, and inquired whether he could have a box forwarded to Cincinnati. He was told he could if there at 9 o'clock in the morning and it would be delivered at Cincinnati on the morning following. Accordingly the box was sent to the office at the hour named and placed on the train which leaves at 10 o'clock. It was received here at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, taken in the express wagon to the Jeffersonville ferry-boat, and forwarded in the 10 P. M. train, the shipper of the box being a passenger on both trains.

On the arrival of the train at Seymour the boxes were transferred to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad train. Being roughly handled, a piece of plank came off, and a live negro was seen snugly caged in it. He was brought back, proved to be a runaway from Nashville. In the meantime the Ohio and Mississippi train started off with the white man who had shipped the box, leaving the negroid Seymour, who was brought back to this city by the return messenger yesterday morning and lodged in jail, subject to the order of the owner.

The negro says he belongs to Mr. McCoy of Nashville. He gave the white man, whom he had known but a few days, $70 in money and promised him a free ride to the western wilderness if he would be his slave. He had to occupy a stooping position and could not move, and at Bowling Green, where the box was turned in the car, his head was down and his whole body was resting on it. He endured it however. His eyes when released were bloodshot, but his appearance had no change in any other respect.—*Louisville Journal, 16th.*

A Newly-Married Man in an Unpleasant Predicament.

Day before yesterday, a trio of newly-wedded couples from the interior of Kentucky, arrived at the Burnet House, and took apartments for the night at that well ordered hotel. It was quite evident that the entire party were unfamiliar with metropolitan sights. The twenty correspondent, marble floor, gorgeous drawing room, and well spread table of the hotel, drew from them the most ingenuous remarks of surprise. In the evening they visited the opera house, and were so astounded by its magnificence, that even Mrs. Walter's wonderful impersonation of "Meg Merrilies" almost failed to interest them.

Nothing more was thought of the verdant trio till about one o'clock yesterday morning, at which hour the boot black of the Burnett House, in making his customary round, observed one of the bucolic Benedicts seated in the hall, near the door of his room. He naively asked the gentleman if anything ailed him. He was the clerk. Receiving a negative answer, he informed the boot black that he would like to see that individual. In a few minutes one of the attenuated swains came out, and politely asked what was needed.

"Couldn't you make us a bed in the parlor?" said the disconsolate looking individual.

"In the parlor?" echoed the clerk, "I am afraid not."

"Well, I'd like to have one spread down somewhere."

"Why don't you go into your own room?" asked the clerk.

"I don't like to," said the bashful young man.

"Why, what's the matter?" continued the clerk. "Has your wife turned you out?"

"No," said he, drawlingly; "but you see I've never been married before, and I don't much like to go in, pertickler in a strange place."

"Oh, go right in," said the clerk, smiling laughingly. "She won't think it wrong."

Here the door of his room opened about an inch, and through the aperature came a coaxing voice, saying:

"Do come in, John, I won't hurt yer. I knowed they'd think strange of your standing out there. Come, I won't yer!" The door blowed out the gas and it's all dark."

The odor from the room assured the clerk that she had indeed "blowed out the gas," so, grabbing open the door, he stopped the flow, raised a window, and returned to the hall to persuade the verdant husband to retire with his wife. All argument was fruitless, however, and he was compelled to assign the simple individual room for the night.—[Cincinnati *Enquirer.*

BRIEFS OF DOUGLAS JERROLD.—Habitual intoxication is the epitome of every crime.

Money is like the air you breathe; if you have it not you die.

Children are earthly idols that hold us from the stars.

Nature is a pattern and dull-work, and does best when least meddled with.

A suspicious man—he doesn't see a pin cushion for treason, and sees daggers in a needle case.

How beautiful can time, with goodness, make an old man!

There is nothing like a prison pavement to test our friends upon.

A woman is like tar—melt her and she will take any form you please.

Self-defence is the clearest of all laws, and for this reason the lawyers didn't make it.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Germantown, Shelby county, Tennessee, on the 8th inst., F. E. WALSH, of consumption, aged 19 years.

Pattern Makers Wanted.

FOUR Pattern Makers and one good Work Driver wanted, at the Rock Springs Iron Works, Apply immediately.

JONES, M'DUFAIN & CO.

Wanted.

BY a young man recently arrived in the city, some respectable employment. Will devote his whole time and attention to the interests of any party needing his services. Salary no object. Address J. G., office of the APPEAL.

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PREMATURE decay, whether the result of intemperate indulgence, free living, or any other exhausting cause, may be checked, and the physical and mental energies restored to their original vigor, by a persevering use of this exquisite restorative. The sinking frame may be strengthened, the trembling nerves quieted, and the whole muscular system braced to this powerful agent. It seems not only to cleanse the internal organs of all impurities, but to infuse into every fibre a new principle of vitality. Let not the sick say their constitutions are broken down until they have tested the renovating properties of this wonderful restorative.

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S. MANSFIELD & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Memphis, Tennessee,

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THIS enterprising house, the largest Dental Depot in this region, established March 10, 1859, continues to supply the Profession with every article of Dental Supplies at lowest cash prices. Mr. gave Gold Foil, including $4.50 per ½ ounce, Amalgam, Cohesive Gold, Tin, Cones, Lancets, Lancet Cases, Tooth—Jones, White & Co's, all styles, Gold Plates and Silver Plate, etc.; Dental Chairs, Books, etc.; Valuable Machines, etc.

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