THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860. VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 99.

Daily Appeal.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The California Overland Mail of the 20th, which arrived last night, brought, besides our San Francisco papers, the contents of which have been anticipated, an interesting letter from Arkansas, and the details of some murders on the Salt Lake route to California, which had excited a great sensation in Southern California. The particulars will be found in the annexed extract of a letter from the Los Angeles Star Extra of the 26th:

TWO MEN KILLED BY THE INDIANS.—On Sunday (yesterday) afternoon our community was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement and alarm, by the information brought in town by Mr. Jones, the Government express rider from Fort Moave that two men were murdered on the Mojave by the Pi-Ute Indians.

On inquiry, we find the following to be the facts of the case:

Mr. Thomas S. Williams, a gentleman well known throughout California, was bringing a train of wagons from Salt Lake City to California by the southern route, for the purpose of carrying back freight. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. John Jackman; they had fourteen wagons in the train, with their teamsters, and a number of passengers. They had travelled to Bitter Springs in the most comfortable manner, having plenty of supplies for the journey; the Indians along the route were treated in the kindest and most liberal manner, and they behaved in all respects as to inspire confidence in their friendly disposition.

Having arrived within the boundary of this State, at a place called Dry Lake, Messrs. Willis as and Jackman started ahead of the train, to look out for a good station. They came to the Bitter Springs, where they were joined by four Pi-Ute Indians, who offered to guide them to good grass and water, which were found a few miles on this side the springs. Being satisfied with the location, they returned to the springs, intending to wait there till the train came up; approaching an canyon, they were alarmed, and on their way back took a trail a few yards apart, permitting the Indians to walk behind them. Having traveled along the road some time, Mr. Jackman happened to look back, and something in the conduct of the two Indians attracted his attention, and he turned his horse to join Mr. Williams, telling him at the same time that he thought the Indians were treacherous. On this, as he stepped out of the trail, he was pierced by two arrows, one entering Mr. Williams at the lower point of the latter being struck a third time; his horse started off and bore him to the camp where Mr. Williams died that same night.

Mr. Jackman, on being wounded, fell from his horse, which ran away. The savages then came up and finished him, piercing him with no less than seven arrows, two of which passed entirely through him, one entering at the abdomen and coming out near the neck; the first passed through from his back, the herb protruding in front.

The alarm being given in camp by the arrival of Mr. Williams, a party came on in search of Mr. Jackman, and found him in almost a lifeless condition from his wounds and the intense cold.

Mr. Williams was buried at Bitter Springs, and Mr. Jackman was brought to Lucin's ranch on the Mojave, where he lingers every care, but his wounds are of such a nature that no hope of his recovery is entertained.

Mr. Jackman, we gave us the above information, met the party on the 21st, camping at the junction of the Mojave and Salt Lake roads, forty miles below Lucin's ranch. The murder was perpetrated on the 18th.

These repeated murders show the necessity of having a military post established on this road. Here are three men have been committed in a short period by the Pi-Ute Indians, without any cause of quarrel.

General Clark, in command of the department, should at once establish a military post on the road, for the protection of citizens in pursuit of their business; more especially, as valuable mines are known to exist there, that cannot be worked in consequence of the hostile Indians.

Mr. Williams, (as we have been informed by an intimate friend of the deceased,) was about thirty-five years old, and his life has been one of enlight enterprise and activity. He married all the early age of sixteen, and at the time was ignorant of the simplest rudiments of an English education. He subtled in the battalion which came to California under the command of Col. Cook, and upon being discharged, returned to the States, and by acting as a scout in the purchase of land warrants, and getting some instruments, he obtained a large quantity of goods, which he transported to Salt Lake City, and in the fall of 1858 entered largely in trade in that city. In the following spring he came to California with a large herd of cattle, and opened business at Nevada. He there established a store, butchered his own cattle, and established a transportation for freight train from Sacramento to the mountain towns, which business he continued till the fall of 1859, when he then closed up his business, converted his means into cash, and purchased an interest in the San Miguel (or New) rancho, near San Francisco, which property was surveyed into city lots, and the owners opened a real estate office for the sale of the same in the city, where Mr. Williams took the principal charge.

Chasing and latterly speculation rather to his disadvantage, after some time he returned to Salt Lake, and went into business with Hooper, the present delegate to Congress from Utah. The freedom of speech and independent action of Williams gave great offense to Brigham Young, and the latter determined on his ruin. He was forcibly kidnapped, broken up, and finder some pretense Williams was imprisoned, and it is well known the intent was to quietly end his existence after the manner then in vogue there. The effect of his influence was then potent among a certain class at Salt Lake, and Young released him under a pledge from Williams' relations that he would succumb.

Upon getting his liberty, he openly published his intention of abandoning the Territory, and gave public notice that he would leave at a certain time, and promised protection to all who might join him. Although it was known to be "death by the laws" to all who should attempt to leave the Territory without permission from the "priesthood" yet so great was the confidence in Williams' prowess and integrity, that about six hundred joined him at his rendezvous at "Emigration Canon," in the spring of 1857, and he led them safely to Missouri, although greatly interrupted in the start, though the courage of Williams saved even the least of his followers.

From the wreck of his property, Williams then left Utah with about twenty thousand dollars, and upon his arrival in Missouri, went into business at Weston, where he remained till he returned to Utah in the summer of 1858.

Last year he was engaged in various enterprises at Salt Lake; among others, a daily line of stages from Salt Lake City to Camp Floyd, livery stable, brewery, and some other investments—all, or most of them, at the same time.

With the Mormon hierarchy deadly opposed to him, he in a manner failed; but as the word "fail" was not in his vocabulary, he commenced anew, and organized the train of some more, he filled them with passengers from discharged soldiers and others from this place, intending to return with a stock of goods, whence in the commercial line of Salt Lake, which object has been foiled by the catastrophe detailed in this article.

As evidence of the capacity and energy of Williams, and that he was equal to the occasion under all circumstances, we present the following: In 1849-50, as his plans and business spread beyond the comprehension of his mind, and obliged him to be at the mercy of agents and book-keepers, and he not scarcely competent to decipher a plain chirography, he set to work in the midst of business turmoil, and made himself master of all requisite mercantile education for the execution of his extensive business; and in 1854, getting involved in lawsuits connected with his affairs in St. Louis, and finding himself at the mercy of legal mercenaries, he began the study of law with Judge Styles, late one of the judges of Utah, and qualified himself especially in the commercial branch of the profession, and provided himself with a library which cost him near four thousand dollars. This library was seized by order of Young during the feud with Williams, and was one of the undisputed differences and bates between them.

The *Star*, in noticing these murders, says there is no doubt that the southern is the only available winter route to California from Salt Lake; and that a road so important as this is should not be left unguarded. It urges the importance of establishing a military post near the scene of these murders. It adds:

An appeal for protection has been made to Gen. W. S. Clarke, commander of this department, and we await the result with no little anxiety.

The Los Angeles *Star* has the following notice of General Johnston's arrival at Los Angeles:

On Thursday, the 29th, Gen. Johnston, commander of the army of Utah, arrived in this city from Camp Floyd. He was accompanied by Major Porter and Lieut. J. B. Livingston, with an escort of thirty men. Gen. Johnston was met by Capt. Hancock, Dr. A. J. Ord, Dr. J. S. Griffin, and a number of citizens, a short distance from town. The general drove at once to the residence of Dr. Griffin, his brother-in-law, to enjoy the repose rep'bate after so long a journey.

The following items are from the Fort Smith *Herald* of the 14th:

The Arkansas river at this point is now formidable. There is scarcely enough water in the channel to wet one's feet.

We are sorry to hear from various sources, that the wheat and oats crops have been seriously injured by the late protracted drought.

FURTHER BY PONY EXPRESS.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SACRAMENTO—LATER FROM CARSON VALLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—From the sailing of the steamer of the 5th to the close of last week, heavy rains made the roads in the interior almost impassible, and freights by teams advanced two hundred per cent. The weather has since cleared, and if every day will improve the roads, buyers are making their profits by waiting, hence there is very little doing in trade, and goods are not urged, as a more active business can certainly be depended upon the coming two weeks.

Gold bullion is coming in more plentifully and money affairs are easier.

SACRAMENTO, April 11, 9 P. M.—A test vote was taken in the assembly to-day on the bulkhead and seawall bill of the city of San Francisco. The bulkhead's claim it as a great victory. The bill will pass the house with some amendments, to give five per cent. of the profits to the school funds.

A despatch and probably fatal affray occurred in the capital, about 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Bell, member of the house from El Dorado county, and Dr. W. H. Stone, a prominent citizen of that county, were discussing the matter of dividing the county and making out of a portion of it a new county, to be called Marshall. Dr. Stone being in favor and Mr. Bell opposing the measure. During the conversation, Stone called Bell a liar. Bell at once struck Stone, and at the same instant drew his pistol and shot Stone through the thigh. Bell struck several blows about the face of Stone, and was stabbed several times in the breast and abdomen. Stone lies in a critical situation at his house, and slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

CARSON CITY, April 11, 10 P. M.—After a winter of unusual severity throughout western Utah, we are having a cold and early spring. At this time, when in ordinary seasons the new grass is abundant, and the cattle fate thereon is now scarcely sufficient to keep the cattle from starvation. The spring is at least a month later than usual, causing great inconvenience and a general stagnation of business. Especially has snow—the great interest here—suffered from this cause, since neither getting out ores from lands already opened nor prospecting, could be successfully carried on. But the season been favorable, not less than 15,000 people would now be in the Washoe mines, but as it is there are only about 4,000.

A recent fall of snow has close the road over the mountain, keeping back a large number now on their way from California. The weather has now cleared, and if it be as mild as it is thought we will have no more snow this spring. The emigration from California will from this time on should be heavy. The mining prospects are highly encouraging, the original lead increasing in richness as it continues to be opened, and new ones of determined value being discovered every few days. The probabilities are that we shall have a population of 40,000 on the eastern slope before the first of January next. Should we can prevent this, unless it be the dangerous condition to which we are placed, owing to the absence of all government and legal authorities. With scarcely and blood stained them in the face, the cautious and peace-loving will hardly at present venture this side of the mountains. Let Congress give some affairs right early and earnest attention, before a condition of things shall be induced that may put our case beyond the power of cure or Congressional control.

We are now sufficiently numerous to know that something must speedily be done, or the villeys of Western Utah will soon be the theater of a bloody strife, which has never occurred in the plains of Kansas; as yet there have been no acts of general violence or bloodshed, even the most reckless seeming afraid to open the bloody ditch that shall carry every case for arbitrament to the pistol and the knife, and end by introducing a universal reign of terror. Let it be known that Congress is to adjourn without relief, that the laws are dispersed to the winds, and the cry of "Rights of the Britons," and this spirit of forbearance may yet serve to maintain the public peace, until an acceptable form of Government and legal tribunals can be introduced for our protection and redress. We are now practically and avowedly in open rebellion against the Mormon government, having utterly repudiated all Mormon authority and rule, and can never again be forced to recognize or acknowledge the authority of the people who have driven us out. Our attitude is well defined, our future is evident. Let Congress be forewarned.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads, provisions are still high, and scarcely to be had throughout this region, and prices have in consequence gone up beyond anything ever known, even in California. The following are the rates at which staple articles of food are selling in Carson City, at the principal depot to-day: Flour $65 a hundred; butter and sugar $1 a pound; cheese, coffee and candles 75 cents a pound; rice, soap, beans, lard, pepper, salt, etc., 60 cents a pound; potatoes, beef, hams and bacon, 35 to 40 per cent a pound, and everything else in proportion. Hay and barley have sold to-day for $1000 per ton. Board is $1.50 per meal, $4 per day, and $25 per week. Horses keeping $5 to $6 per day. Lumber $80 per thousand. Wood $25 per cord.

Yet such is the confidence felt in the mines, that men pay these prices cheerfully, believing that the prospects will justify the same. Nor does this confidence seem misplaced, as new argentiferous and auriferous lodes are constantly being discovered, the silver bearing district having now spread over at least five hundred square miles.

Carson City has a population of six or eight hundred, which is rapidly on the increase.

A new road has been projected, leading directly west into California, which will be worked in the spring, confining off thirty miles from the routes as now traveled, and rendering it the best channel for coming emigration to enter California. Several other towns have sprung up in the vicinity of the mines and are fast increasing. The farming districts are also filling up, and a great deal of land will be cultivated this season.

THE LEMON SLAVE CASE.

The opinion of Judge Denio in the Lemon case has been published. The leading point in the decision is that a Virginian coming to New York does not bring the laws of Virginia with him, and hence rights here which do not belong to a citizen of New York. To the clause in the Constitution which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, Judge Denio gives the following interpretation:

A citizen of Virginia, having his home in that State, and never having been within the state of New York, has the same right under our laws which a native-born citizen, domiciled therein, will have, and no other. Either can be the proprietor of property here, but neither could claim any rights which under our laws belong only to residents of the State. But where the laws of the several States differ a citizen of one State asserting rights in another, must claim them according to the laws of the last-mentioned State, not according to those which obtain in his own. The position that a citizen carries with him into every State into which he may go, the legal institutions of the one in which he was born, cannot be supported. A very little reflection will show the fallacy of the idea. Our laws declare contracts dice dling upon games of chance, or skill, lotteries, imaginary policies of insurance, bet gins for more than seven per cent. per annum of interest, and many others void. In other States such contracts, or some of them, may be lawful. But no one would contend that if made within this State by a citizen of another State they would be enforced in our courts. Certain of them if made in another State in conformity with the laws there, would be executed by our tribunals upon the principle of comity; and the case would be the same if they were made in Europe or in any other foreign country. The cause has nothing to do with the doctrine of international comity. That doctrine, as has been remarked, depends upon the usage of civilized nations and the presumed assent of the legislative authority of the particular State in which the right is claimed, and an express denial of the right by authority is decisive against the claim."

Judge Denio also argues that this case does not come under the powers given to Congress to regulate commerce among the several States. He arrives at the conclusion that there is nothing in the National Constitution or the laws of Congress to preclude the State judicial authorities from declaring those slaves, introduced into the territory of this State, free, and setting them at liberty, according to the directions of the statutes.

In regard to the law in our statute-book in reference to this subject, and its alleged conflict with the Constitution, Judge Denio says:

"The legislature has declared, in effect, that no person shall bring a slave into this State, even in the course of a journey between two slaveholding States, and if he does, the slave shall be free. Our own citizens are of course bound by this regulation. If the owner of these slaves is not in the manner bound, it is because, in her quality of citizen in another State, she has rights superior to those of any citizen of New York, and because, in coming here, or sending her slaves here for a temporary purpose, she has brought with her or sent with them the laws of Virginia, and is entitled to have those laws inforced in the courts, notwithstanding the mandate of our own laws to the contrary. But the position of the appellant proves too much. The privileges and immunities secured to the citizens of each State by the Constitution, are not limited to time, or by the purpose for which in a particular case they may be desired, but are permanent and absolute in their character.

"Hence, if the appellant can claim exemption from the operation of the statute on which the respondent relies, on the ground that she is a citizen of a State where slavery is allowed, and that our courts are obliged to respect the title which those laws confer, she may retain the slaves here during her pleasure; and as one of the chief attributes of property is the power to use it, or to sell or dispose of it, I do not see how she could be debarred of these rights within our jurisdiction as long as she may choose to exercise them. She could not, perhaps, sell them to a citizen of New York, who would at all events be bound by our laws, but any other citizen of a slave State who would equally bring with him the immunities and privileges of his own State, might lawfully traffic in her slave property. But my opinion is that she has no more right to sell property in this property than any of the citizens of the State would have upon bringing them here, under the same circumstances, and that the clause of the Constitution referred to has no application to the case. I concede that this clause gives to citizens of each State entire freedom of intercourse with every other State, and that any law which should attempt to deny them free ingress or egress would be void. But it is citizens only who possess these rights, and slaves certainly are not citizens. Even free negroes, as is well known, have been adjudged not to possess that quality."

Three of the judges—Comstock, Selden and Clarke—dissent from the judgment pronounced in this case, and five—Denio, Davis, Wright, Bacon and Welles—concur therein, making up the five votes constitutionally necessary to affirm or reverse a judgment.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

FROM ARIZONA.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LA MESILLA, ARIZONA, March 10, 1860.

Agreeable to the notice given, a convention to form a provisional government for Arizona, consisting of thirty-one delegates, representing all portions of the Territory, assembled in Tucson on the 22 inst. R. W. Cozzens, Esq., was called to the chair, temporarily and G. H. Oxy, Esq., acted as secretary. The chair after a few appropriate remarks concerning the object of the convention, upon motion, appointed a committee on credentials; also one upon permanent organization, pending the report of which, the convention took a recess of one hour.

Upon meeting in the afternoon, Jas. A. Lucas was called to the chair as the president of the convention, and G. H. Oxy, of Tucson, and T. M. Hunter, of Tubac, was appointed to act as secretaries.

A committee of seven were appointed to draft a constitution and schedule, and report the same to the convention.

Owing to want of time, I am now unable to give you a correct copy of the constitution and schedule as adopted by the convention, but I hope to be able to send you a copy soon. The preamble reads thus:

We, the people of Arizona, in order to establish justice, secure domestic tranquillity, insure peace, and provide for our common defense, do ordain and establish this constitution; provided, the same shall remain in force until such time as Congress shall organize a territorial government for Arizona, and no longer.

To say that the article is perfect would be superfluous. It has, of course, many defects. Yet it is believed that under it our people may enjoy that protection to which they have so long been stringers. It passed the convention without a dissenting voice, thus more ably refuting the arguments of those persons who have so long claimed that the people did not want a Territorial organization than any letters that could be written. After the adoption of the constitution, a Governor was elected, Dr. L. S. Owings, of Mesilla, receiving thirty votes, one delegate being absent.

The following is a list of the territorial officers, as the provisional government is now organized:

L. S. Owings, Governor.
Ignacio Orantia, Lieutenant-Governor.
James A. Lucas, Secretary.
M. Aldrich, Treasurer.
J. H. Wells, Controller.
S. G. Bean, Marshal.

JUDICIARY.

S. W. Cozzens, Judge First Judicial District.
G. H. Oxy, " Second " "
E. M. Green, " Third " "
R. F. Noel, Attorney-General.

Provision was also made for calling out militia for the protection of life and property, which was organized by the appointment of W. C. Worsham, Esq., Major-General, &c.

Every officer in the government is a through State Rights Democrat. Resolutions were passed tendering the administration of James Buchanan in every sense of the word as a good and just administration. But I must now close, hoping to be able to send you a copy of the proceedings of the convention by next mail.

In great haste, must truly yours.—

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Protest of the Miramon Government—Demand for Reparation—Actual Equivalent to War—Victories of the Liberals.

From the New Orleans Delta, April 1.

By the United States revenue cutter Dodge, we have received files of Vera Cruz papers to the 13th inst.

The news contained in them is not of a very decisive character, but as far as it goes is very favorable to the liberal cause. The anticipation that Miramon would experience trouble in making his way back to the capital has not been realized. A letter of the 6th inst. to the *Progreso* says that he was expected at that date, and great preparations were being made to receive him. These were to be illuminations, fireworks and triumphal arches, all of which were prepared to celebrate the supposed victory of Vera Cruz. In effect, Miramon arrived in the City of Mexico at 4 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, when the rejoicings and display took place according to programme.

A new forced loan had been imposed on the foreign residents by Miramon, but it appears that he would have some difficulty in collecting it. The French residents met on the morning of the 8th, and passed a resolution declaring to the Minister that they would not pay the tax. They are determined to seek the support of their Minister, which they believe will be extended to them. They have more confidence in the energy of M. Dunoyel that they had in that of M. Wikowski, who neglected to consider their reclamations.

The English and German residents were to meet on the 10th, for a similar purpose.

The *Diario Oficial* (Miramon's) announces that Dr. D. Francisco Pacheco has been appointed Spanish Minister to Mexico. Senor Pacheco is a person of much distinction in Spain. He has been a member of the cabinet, president of the council of ministers, and minister to London and Rome.

The situation of the Conservatives at and around Guadalajara was by no means encouraging at the last accounts. They had suffered at Ameca what General Wool, in a proclamation issued after the affair, calls a disastrous defeat. Four hundred of their troops, who succeeded in remaining together, were forced to take refuge in the town of Zapotlan, where they had been severely pursued by the Liberals. General Wolf still out from Guadalajara to relieve his beleaguered comrades, but feeling himself not strong enough to do so, fell back upon the victorious troops of Valle and Orozco, he was forced to retire again into Guadalajara, a movement which was attended with much difficulty and loss.

Colima has again been captured by the Liberalists. This unfortunate city is one doomed to experience all the vicissitudes of war. It has been alternately captured and recaptured at least three times during the course of the present contest.

The official account of the siege of Vera Cruz, signed by Diaz, Miramon's Secretary of War, after reciting the various causes which led to the abandonment of the enterprise, says: "The siege has been raised, and the city relieved in the best order, and is, without doubt, one of the events which will shed most renown on the history of the Presidency. On the night of the 20th, we had withdrawn from the trenches, and placed in order for retirement all the battering pieces, the mortars, etc., which had remained in battery. On the morning of the 21st, the army commenced to defile, with the immense trains of cannon and carriages which accompanied it, and in quite good order, we left behind us, which there remained on the field only some battalions of infantry, with a body better to cover the rear. The presence of these troops, and some dozens of artillery, sufficed to cause the retirement of some forces, which had sallied forth from the city."

San Luis Potosi still remained in power of the Republicans, and the forces of Uraga and Carbajal were at San Jose, preparing to attack it.

The last accounts from Mexico stated that an attack had already been made on San Luis.

Zacatecas was still in the possession of the Liberalists.

PROTEST OF THE MIRAMON GOVERNMENT.

The following is our translation of the protest concerning the capture of the steamers, addressed by the Miramon government to that of the United States:

To His Excellency, the Secretary of State of the United States of America:

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, March 29, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations and Interior of the Republic, has the honor expressly directed by his Excellency the President, to bring to the knowledge of the President of the United States, the following very grave and interesting facts:

In the beginning of the present month, two steamers, proceeding from Havana to Vera Cruz, and designed for the service of the Government of Mexico, arrived at Anton Lizardo, on the 6th, and there anchored without cassality. The first of these vessels, the General Miramon, carried the Mexican flag; and the second, the Marquis de la Havana, carried the flag of Spain, the two being loaded with provisions, munitions, arms, and other military of war, destined for the army of the East, which, then encamped in front of Vera Cruz, was about to commence military operations against that place. In the evening of the same day, Capt. Jarvis, under the pretext of ascertaining the nationality of the vessels anchored at Anton Lizardo, according to his note to his Excellency the President, dated the 16th instant, ordered Commander Turner, of the man of war Saratoga, to inform himself of the character of the said vessels. The said Capt. Jarvis asserts that, in the execution of this command by Commander Turner, the vessels opened fire on the Saratoga, causing some loss of life.

The undersigned has received subsequent veracious and impartial information of these events in Mexican waters, from which it appears, without any kind of doubt, that the "ascertaining of nationality" was a measure premeditatedly put in practice to provoke a conflict between the American navy and the steamers under command of General Marin, which is proved by the fact that they were surprised at midnight, at which hour it is neither possible nor legal to investigate the color of the flag, nor was there any right to enforce this inquiry with respect to vessels stationed in Mexican waters and within the maritime jurisdiction of the Republic.

The measure doubtless produced the intended effect. A combat took place between the Saratoga and the vessels of General Marin, which lasted till he was compelled to yield to the superior force of the attacking vessels, after having honorably defended the Mexican flag, and supported it with zeal till the last moment.

Capt. Jarvis arbitrarily took possession of the vessels, and prisoners of General Marin and has taken him, with the prize, to the port of New Orleans.

These acts of scandalous violence, the unheard-of provocation, upon authority has been sealed with the innocent blood of several victims, have taken place and been perpetrated in the midst of the peace which exists between Mexico and the United States. The scene enacted in Mexican waters, in the maritime jurisdiction of the Republic, is a direct attack on the independence of Mexico, a violation of the most sacred rights of its sovereignty, and an aggression of a nature so piratical, that I would involve the most lamentable consequences for both countries, were it possible to presume that Captain Jarvis acted under the instructions or authority of the American Government.

The undersigned deeply regrets this event, so much the more unexpected from the amity existing between Mexico and the United States, and from the repeated assurances of friendship, provide for the security of the two peoples. The undersigned, notwithstanding, declared his persuasion that Captain Jarvis has, on his own responsibility, transcended the instructions of his Government, guided by a rash zeal, and impelled, perhaps, by the insidious insinuations of the democratical party which has sought foreign support and aid, even at the cost of the integrity of Mexican territory, and of the independence of the country.

Consequently the Government of the United States, acting in conformity with the sentiments of rectitude and national honor, will not hesitate to manifest the highest indignation at the piratical acts, perpetrated in Mexican waters, by Captain Jarvis against Mexican government vessels, abusing the superiority of his force, and availing himself likewise of the advantage of a nocturnal surprise. It will likewise demand that, with the promptitude required by justice and good faith, Gen. Marin be released, the vessels and their conduct be delivered up to the functionaries of this government, authorized to effectuate the immediate and complete restoration of the said vessels unjustly captured by the said Captain Jarvis, and that due reparation be made, at the public expense, for all injuries and prejudices occasioned by the unjust hostilities committed by said captain.

But if, contrary to the expectations of the undersigned, the Government of the United States should have authorized the conduct of the said employe, or should now disavow it in the terms prescribed by justice and equity, or should refuse to give the orders demanded, in order that General Marin may be liberated, captured vessels and their cargoes be restored, and the outrages, injuries and prejudices be repaired, the undersigned has the honor to protest now in the name of the government of Mexico, and the nation, against the scandalous act committed by Captain Jarvis, in Mexican waters, on the 6th instant, in the harbor of Anton Lizardo, and denounces them in the face of all civilized governments as a flagrant violation of international right, as acts of real piracy, and as a declaration of war against the Mexican people, whose fatal consequences will weigh exclusively on those who have provoked it.

[Signed] O. MORES LEDO.

Professional Cards.

J. P. CARTWRIGHT, M. M. VERGER—MOSES WHITE.
Cartwrights, Verger & White,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Memphis, Tennessee—Office in Byrne's Building. [v.30-1y

H. B. FOLK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tennessee. Office present occupied by Gantt & Folk. Will attend to business entrusted to him in West Tennessee and North Mississippi. [v30-1y

E. S. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 4 Adams street, Hunt's building. Will attend to business entrusted to him in West Tennessee and North Mississippi. [v30-1y

W. D. BEARD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Memphis, Tenn. Office No. 4 Adams street, Hunt's building. [v30-1y

S. W. HOLLAND, M. D.,
PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, &c., Memphis, Tenn. Most respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis and vicinity. Asso at the Store of Messrs. Chandler & Co., on Main street, adjoining Dr. Yerkes' Hall, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., during the day, and at night at the residence of J. C. Bullock, on Market street below Third. [v.31-3m

JOHN A. PUTNEY
ATTORNEY AT LAW, 2 MOLE STREET, Memphis, Tenn. Office in Walker's Building, Main-st. [v23-6m

CHARLES T. FARRELL, JAMES W. FINLEY.
FARRELL & FINLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Little Rock, Arkansas.
Will Offer on Markham Street, west door to Jacobs's Book Store. [v.30-1y

CHARLES H. STROTHER
HAS permanently located in Memphis, and will devote his time to the practice of the Law. Office on Beale street, between Madison and Monroe. [v.29-1y

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,
Hot Springs, Arkansas.
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