

Nashville Patriot.
DAILY 38; TRI-WEEKLY 35; WEEKLY 33.
BY A. S. CAMP & CO.
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1861.

We invite attention to the communication suggesting Gov. W. H. WISENER, of Bedford, as a suitable candidate for Governor.

The Montgomery Mail re-produces the Slaughter letter of Mr. YANCOB, and his letter in defence of it to Mr. PAYON, and pronounces them emanations from the brain of a wise and far-seeing statesman.

Hon. W. B. STONES made a speech at Alexandria, Va., on the 16th inst. The Independent says it was an able and satisfactory effort.

FOOT PICKENS NOT TO BE REINFORCED.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 20th inst., says: "There is no truth whatever in the statement widely circulated here, and published elsewhere to-day, that Fort Pickens will be reinforced. I have the best and highest authority for contradicting the rumor."

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.—We learn by telegraph that the Alabama Convention, since before the ink was dry on the parchment on which the Permanent Constitution was written, has endeavored to ratify it as the solemn act of the people of Alabama. What mockery! Everybody knows that the general plan of the Convention was to appoint delegates from each of the people of that State when they elected their delegates to the State Convention, much less the delegates to the Convention.

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A Meeting at Frankfort, Ala.
The Tennessee North Abolition of the 22d contains the proceedings of a public meeting held at Frankfort, Ala., on the 16th inst. D. V. SEVIER was chairman, and T. B. THORNTON secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our delegates to the National Convention in the convention at Montgomery, in not signing the so-called secession ordinance.

2. That secession is inexpedient and unnecessary, and we are opposed to it in any form, and more so since a majority of the slave States have refused to go out, and the balance of the people are in opposition to "Precipitate Secession," and that the refusal to submit to the so-called secession ordinance is a just and patriotic course, and we urge upon our right and liberty and manifest a spirit of assumption, unfairness and dictatorship.

3. That the doctrine of secession is not in the Constitution of the United States of America; that the Union is perpetual and inviolable, and that when the Constitution says that all rights are retained by the States, it means that the people of the States retain the right to regulate and control their domestic institutions so long as they do not violate the Constitution of the United States; and that we therefore consider secession as a false and wicked doctrine, and that we will not give our support to the State of Alabama in her present stand upon the side of secession.

4. That the secession doctrine so often advanced, that a contract broken on one side, is void on the other, is not applicable; for the Constitution of the United States has not been broken, because it requires all the States to constitute a majority, and the States that have passed "personal liberty bills," or "anti-fugitive slave laws," are only a part of a party.

5. That our congressional nominee, if elected, is to represent us in the United States Congress, and not in this so-called "Southern Convention," and that we will not give our support to the State of Alabama in her present stand upon the side of secession.

6. That the secession doctrine so often advanced, that a contract broken on one side, is void on the other, is not applicable; for the Constitution of the United States has not been broken, because it requires all the States to constitute a majority, and the States that have passed "personal liberty bills," or "anti-fugitive slave laws," are only a part of a party.

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I have spent many hours in his office, and know the man. And I have been no indifferent observer of his political course, which has been a course of high principle, courage and wisdom, and yet, in this humble tribute to his merit and worth, I shall not exaggerate in praise.

He is a native of this State, born in that fraction of Bedford now embraced in Marshall county, and will be forty-nine years old the 17th inst.

Fortune denied him the advantage of any education that such as was afforded by the old-fashioned school of that day, with the exception of a brief period, after he was seventeen years old, when he was employed in the instruction of a more competent teacher, and taught several sessions himself, but determined while thus engaged to study the law. Close to Fayetteville, Tennessee, and read two years in the office of James Polk, Esq.

He was admitted to the bar in Shelbyville as a lawyer, and has resided there ever since. He made his debut at the Shelbyville bar, in 1835, by settling in Shelbyville as a lawyer, and has resided there ever since. He made his debut at the Shelbyville bar, in 1835, by settling in Shelbyville as a lawyer, and has resided there ever since.

But indomitable will and cool perseverance led him to labor patiently and diligently, and he has acquired a name, and a reputation as a citizen, a lawyer, and a statesman, not surpassed by any in a similar position in this State.

To have acquired at once a lucrative practice in the presence of such eminent lawyers as Ervin J. Frisner, Medciss A. Long, Thomas W. Hildreth, and Chas. H. Beatson, was not to be expected, under the most favorable circumstances.

Such success at length and long since has crowned his indefatigable efforts, if resulting not in wealth, as such a practice as he soon obtained would have done, to less ill than he is now, yet, in establishing a reputation among the first lawyers of the State.

Now and has been for many years, a small slaveholder, and believes in the moral right to hold them, and ever has, and ever will maintain the right, but never has, and never will believe, that such policy was observed by entirely distinct nations, much more should it prevail among co-equal States.

Such a man, however, who a slaveholder, his experience identifies him with both in sympathy and in interest, and qualifies him in an eminent degree to appreciate the rights and duties of both.

His close application and study of the law, led him to the study of the history of his country, and of the history of the world, and of the history of the human mind, and of the history of the human race.

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was liable to abuse, involving loss to the note-holder. He also opposed the system of 1858, believing it to be a system of high principle, courage and wisdom, and yet, in this humble tribute to his merit and worth, I shall not exaggerate in praise.

In addition to his unimpeachable record in the regular sessions of the Legislature, I refer to the firm and unyielding front he presented to the force and raging billows of secession in our late Extra Session. Then and there he introduced resolutions, in substance, declaring it inexpedient to call a Convention, upon the plan suggested by Governor Harris, or upon any other plan, for any purpose whatever, which proposition got only four votes besides his own.

And against the bill calling a Convention, he presented the only one in the House recorded in the negative, until just before the adjournment another representative had time to change his vote, and the bill passed.

Such success at length and long since has crowned his indefatigable efforts, if resulting not in wealth, as such a practice as he soon obtained would have done, to less ill than he is now, yet, in establishing a reputation among the first lawyers of the State.

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In the meanwhile the entire time and attention of the Cabinet is absorbed in endeavoring to successfully conduct and coordinate the conflicting claims for office, commencing minister down to coal-heaver. It is not astonishing, therefore, that while the prospect of the Cabinet is so bright, to be beneath the Administration. Once impelled by some such pressure, it may be led to change its course, and to endeavor to coordinate the conflicting claims for office, commencing minister down to coal-heaver.

And thus, E. Johnson in particular, who has taken more than twice, and a whole column in the Nashville Patriot, to discuss the "New Administration," which was sanctified and signed by eleven able and respectable gentlemen, among them Johnson's immediate neighbors. But he chooses to drop them with a hope of winning them over, and makes a vile attack upon me, to try and excite a party against him, and to try and excite a party against him, and to try and excite a party against him.

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