DAILY APPEAL.

THE APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR, UNLESS RENEWED IN ADVANCE.

ALL LETTERS INCLOSING REMITTANCES TO THIS OFFICE MUST BE REGISTERED, OTHERWISE THE PROPRIETORS WILL NOT HOLD THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOSSES THAT MAY OCCUR.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1857.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS AND THE MORAL THEY TEACH.

Beginning with the Virginia election, held last Spring, and continuing through the elections held in the present month, August, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina and Texas, we find that the national Democratic party has swept these States by an overwhelming majority, scarcely leaving in existence a fragment of the once powerful Know Nothing order. The causes which have lead to the decisive triumphs and brilliant victories of the national Democracy, and to the overthrow and annihilation of the Know-Nothing party, as a respectable partisan organization, are few, plain, and easily recognized by all who have watched the progress of political events, and teach a valuable lesson from which the members of the Know-Nothing order, if they are wise, will profit.

When Know Nothingism first made its debut, it was a secret oath-bound organization, having only two political ideas—the deprivation of Catholics and naturalized citizens of their rights guaranteed to them by the Federal and State constitutions. It is true they did not seek to accomplish their object by direct means, but indirectly, by binding the members of the order never to vote for nor appoint any one of these classes to any office, and when in their power to remove all such from office.

The above were the only avowed practical measures of the party, except their corollary—a change in the naturalization laws.

Upon these issues the Know-Nothing party was overwhelmingly prostrated in the Presidential election in 1856, only carrying one State, Maryland, in the whole confederacy.

So well satisfied were the Know-Nothings themselves of the unpopularity of their principles, that in the desperation of despair they sought to raise new issues to divert public attention from the hideousness of their doctrines and to fix it upon something else.

Hence it is that we find these twin humbugs, Distribution and Alien Suffrage, lugged into the canvass of 1857. Those who introduced them must have felt heartily ashamed of the poverty of their resources at not being sufficiently fruitful in expedients to bring forth something better calculated to answer their object and deceive the people.

A portion, a small portion of the Southern Know-Nothings, for ambitious purposes best known to themselves, so far forgot the calls of patriotism and of duty as to join the Black Republicans in opposition to, and denunciation of, that great act of justice to the South—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the restoration of the Constitution.

So bitter were the Know-Nothings of the Nashville District against this measure that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was defeated in convention by his own partizan friends, and GEN. HENRY, an enemy to it, nominated for Congress. HENRY declined, and GEN. ZOLLICOFFER boldly announced himself as a candidate. There can scarcely be a doubt but that if an anti-Kansas-Nebraska-Bill Know-Nothing had run in the Nashville District, his defeat would have been certain. In the Wilson District, READY was too smart to submit his claims to a convention of wire-pullers. He had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and knew the hatred borne him by the Bellites; but he was willing to trust his claims and merits to the people. The result is that the people at the ballot-box have endorsed and approved his support of the rights of the South, whilst they have unequivocally condemned every opponent of that bill, except, perhaps, MAYNARD in the Second District, still in doubt.

The recent elections teach that the Southern people are too wise, liberal, tolerant, and patriotic to sustain any party which persecutes any class of citizens, whatever may be their birth-place or religious faith, or which proves itself faithless and treacherous to the dearest rights of the South; and that they cannot be diverted from great issues by such transparent humbugs as Alien Suffrage and Distribution. Will our Know-Nothing friends never learn that the people of the South will trust only those who manfully and patriotically uphold, sustain, and defend all their Constitutional rights, both civil and religious? Time alone will show.

The grand result in the South may be summed up thus:

Virginia—fifteen Democratic members of Congress; Know-Nothings not one. Democratic in purity in the Legislature, nearly one hundred.

Kentucky—Democratic members of Congress eight; Know-Nothings two, and perhaps only one. The Legislature largely Democratic, the Democratic Treasurer elected by ten thousand majority.

Tennessee—Democrats elected to Congress, seven certain, and perhaps eight. Know Nothings, two Kansas-Nebraska Know-Nothings, and probably one anti-Kansas-Nebraska Know-Nothing. Democratic majority in the General Assembly, from twelve to sixteen. Democratic Governor elected by ten or twelve thousand majority.

Alabama—the Democrats elect the whole Congressional ticket by an overwhelming majority.

In Texas the National Democracy have swept every thing before them.

The returns from North Carolina clearly indicate a glorious Democratic triumph.

We may feel assured that Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, will roll up Democratic majorities equal to their Southern sisters.

However, the recent election for Governor may have resulted in Missouri, the national Democracy may console themselves from the fact that single-handed they manfully battled against an unholy coalition between the treacherous Bentonites, the Emancipationists, and the Know-Nothings.

If the Know-Nothings of Tennessee can find any crumb of comfort in ROLLIN's election (provided he be elected) we envy not them—their joy.

The elections throughout the South have taught a great moral lesson. That truth right and patriotism will triumph over falsehood, error and selfishness, and that the South will not *tolerate* either civil or religious intolerance. May we all learn wisdom from the invaluable lesson taught us!!

Democratic Majority in the Legislature.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 12th inst., has the following:

LEGISLATURE.

Our majority in the Legislature cannot be less than one in the House and five in the Senate. There are three close Senatorial Districts to hear from yet, and our majority in the Senate will be increased by as many of those three districts as we carry. These Senatorial Districts are the 1st, (Washington, &c.,) the 20th, (Henderson, Benton, &c.,) and the 24th, (Madison &c.)

The Democrats have carried the 24th or Madison District, which, according to the *Union*, will give us six majority in the Senate, making in joint ballot fifteen.

From the same paper we take the following:

FOR CONGRESS.

We are sorry to find the election of Wallace in the Second District, doubtful. Our accounts from Knoxville tend us to believe that the vote is to be in favor of the election of Maynard. This if so, will make our Congressional delegation stand seven to three.

CROPS IN ALABAMA.—The Tuscumbia North Alabamian of the 7th says: Rain has fallen almost every day for the past two or three weeks, the water courses are full and the roads nearly as bad as in mid winter. Corn looks finer than we ever saw it before in this valley, and the crop is now past all danger. A large crop was planted, and we venture the assertion, that the yield will be larger than has been known in twenty years past. Cotton has come forward astonishingly during the past month, and if frost holds off till the first of October the crop will be near an average one, without some casualty happens to it in the mean time.

CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN INDIA.—It is announced that at an early day a motion will be made in the British Parliament to alter the facts disclosed by recent events in India, the embarrassed state of its finances, the malpractices of justice in its provincial courts, and the innumerable ties which make our Indian possessions an integral part of the British Empire, render it expedient that the government of that country should be transferred to name, as well as in fact, from the East India Company to the responsible ministers of the crown."

☞ *Mr. Fletcher Webster*, nephew of Daniel Webster, has been dismissed from the Land Department at Washington, and Mr. Charles Lanman, the biographer of the Secretary, appointed in his place.

What will be the Name and Professed Principles of the next Party which shall rise in opposition to the National Democracy?

(For the Memphis Appeal.)

I would kindly suggest to the enemies of Democracy, North and South, the propriety of uniting their forces against the National Democracy under the cognomen of the "Conservative Opposition," and under no circumstances to make any declaration of principles of their own. By this means they may possibly unite the Southern and Northern Know-Nothings, the Black Republicans, the Missouri Free-soilers and Emancipationists in one harmonious union, founded upon a common hatred to the National Democracy, and in the Hon. John Bell they can find a fit and doubtless acceptable candidate for the Presidency of 1860.

A few suppose that Southern Know-Nothings will join themselves to the Extremists of the South, of the Charleston *Mercury* and New Orleans *Delta* school of politicians, and by this means strive to break up and destroy the union of the Democratic party. But such a union would soon result in its own suicidal death. It would render the fire-eaters odious, whether by form a coalition with those who have denounced them as traitors and disunionists; and it would make the very name of the Know-Nothings, who joined such a coalition, contemptible.

They had better follow the advice above rendered. It is more in consonance with the principles of their Bills, Maynards, Stephenses, Etheridges' *et id omne genus*.

IN EARNEST.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From the Nashville Union.)

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS ELECTED.

Greene, Cocke, Sevier, and Blount—LOVE SULLEN.

Monroe, McMinn, Polk, and Monroe—WEIGHT.

Hamilton, Marion, Bledsoe, Bradley, and Rhea—J. C. BUNCH.

White, Jackson, and Macon—HOLLAND DENTON.

Smith and Sumner—W. S. MUNDAY.

Bedford and Marshall—W. P. DAVIS.

Cannon, Coffee, Grundy, Van Buren, and Warren—B. J. HILL.

Franklin and Lincoln—JOEL J. JONES.

Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne—THOS. J. MOORE.

Maury, Lewis, Hickman, and Dickson—W. C. WHITTHORNE.

Robertson, Montgomery, and Stewart—T. MEYERS.

Houston, McNairy, and Hardeman—A. G. DUCKWORTH.

Henry, Weakley, and Obion—W. E. TRAVIS.

Fayette and Shelby—J. KNOX WALKER.

KNOW-NOTHINGS ELECTED.

Hawkins, Hancock, and Jefferson—J. B. HERRIN.

Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson, and Campbell—F. H. BRATCHER.

Knox and Roane—H. L. WELCKER.

Wilson and DeKalb—J. D. GOODNER.

Rutherford and Williamson—W. L. MCCONNICO.

Davidson—A. F. GOFF.

Gibson, Carroll and Dyer—

DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED.

Bradley—GEO. W. ROWLES.

Green—JOHNSTON.

Polk. McMinn, and Monroe—DODSON.

Monroe—GRIFFITH.

Roane—[illegible]

Cannon—ST. JOHN.

Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren—ROBERTS.

DeKalb—A. M. SAVAGE.

Dickson—SCHMITTOU.

Franklin—T. W. NEWMAN.

Giles—HAYNES.

Hickman—J. J. WILLIAMS.

Benton and Humphreys—MICKLEY.

Lawrence—L. M. BENTLEY.

Maury, Lewis and Williamson—W. Y. THOMPSON.

Lincoln—JAMES FULTON.

Maury—WM. H. POLK.

Marshall—E. A. WILSON.

Smith, Sumner, and Macon—TURNER.

Sumner—D. S. DONELSON.

Warren—SHARP.

Lincoln, Marshall, and Giles—JAMES M. DAVIDSON.

Fayette—MARIS.

Hardeman—LOWE.

Henry—LAMB.

Haywood—BRADFORD.

McNairy—ESTES.

Shelby—W. C. DUNLAP, E. W. M. KING.

Weakley—W. P. CALDWELL.

Shelby, Fayette, and Tipton—HUMPHREY BATE.

Claiborne—BLACKBURN.

Hawkins—HAMILTON.

Sullivan—

Hancock, Jefferson, Hawkins, and Greene—LOVE.

KNOW-NOTHINGS ELECTED.

Anderson and Campbell—

Rhea, Bledsoe and Hamilton—

Blount—W. T. BICKNELL.

Hamilton—J. W. WOLFE.

Knox—MOSES WHITE.

McMinn—[illegible]

Marion—RAULSTON.

Sevier and Knox—ANDERSON.

Bedford—[illegible]

Davidson—JOS. L. EWING and M. VAUGHN.

Jackson—S. S. SCANTON.

Montgomery—M. D. DAVIE.

Robertson—

Rutherford—J. W. RICHARDSON.

Davidson, Robertson and Montgomery—HENRY MANEY.

Smith—

White—

Williamson—C. W. BEALE.

Wilson—

Rutherford and Bedford—IVIE.

Madison—

Jefferson—BRAZELTON.

Carroll—

Carroll, Madison, Gibson and Henry—M. BULLOCK.

ARKANSAS INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF JUDGE SMITH.—Hon. A. A. Smith, Judge of the 6th Judicial District of Arkansas, died at his residence in this city, on Wednesday evening last. Again has the inexorable hand of death been laid heavily upon this community, and cut down in the pride of manhood and the glory of life one of the noblest of God's creation. One of the brightest intellects that adorned this country—one of the warmest hearts that ever throbbed responsive to the call of distressed humanity, now lie cold and motionless in the church yard. The sympathies of the whole community are with the afflicted family.—*Camden South Stamp, July 8.*

The same paper says:

CROPS, &c.—Within the past two weeks we have had abundance of rain for the crops in every portion of this county, and from what we can learn from those adjacent the same is the case. The corn is now made, beyond contingency, out of the reach of depredating young for the season. Should the fall frosts be late, there will be large crops made.

HIGH PRICE FOR LAND.—We have heard that a citizen of our city, has been offered, and refused to take $50 per acre, cash up, for his plantation in Desha county, containing 1200 acres. It makes a mighty big pile of money, and would buy a good many little terra firmas like Fairway.—*Little Rock Gazette.*

We have learned the California overland mail route company have made Caddo Cove, or Centreville, in Montgomery county, a point on their route of exploration, and that they find it almost impossible to get along, some of their wagons actually mired down. We have a idea that Capt. Marcy will find a practicable route through the mountainous region he is now pursuing; and that sooner or later it will be forced to abandon the mountains, and come down as far south at least as this place and then by way of Murfreesboro, he can find a route several way practicable to Preston, in Texas.—*Arkadelphia Traveler.*

CROPS IN ARKANSAS.—The recent copious rains have put a new face on things, judging from our exchanges from the various portions of that State. The corn crop will be one of the largest ever made, while the cotton crop has become quite promising.

We copy the following from the Fort Smith *Herald* of the 1st inst.:

OVERLAND MAIL TO SAN FRANCISCO.—A convention will be held at Clarksville, Johnson county, on Monday, the 14th day of September next, to devise ways and means for opening a wagon road on the 35th parallel to California, and to secure transportation of the U. S. overland mail over said road. Let every county interested in this movement be fully represented.

The same paper has the following items:

CHOCTAWS.—The Choctaws are having some trouble in regard to their approaching elections. We were told a day or two ago, that the Nation is divided, one party in favor of the new constitution, already adopted and under which the approaching elections were ordered; the other party want Chiefs, &c., and have no use, so they say, for a Governor.

MONEY.—The Creek payment will commence on next Monday, the Superintendent left on Wednesday with the money. The council has just adjourned, and, we are informed, allowed Capt. Pike $130,000 for his services in prosecuting their claim.

CALIFORNIA OVERLAND MAIL.—Our correspondent, "G. H.," from Canada, recommends that a Convention be held, at some suitable point, the coming fall, to take into consideration some place for opening a wagon road, on the *Fort Smith route*, 35th parallel, to California, and for having the overland mail carried on it. He recommends that all of the Western counties of the State send delegates. Well, for our part, we think it a good move, and hope Western Arkansas will wake up to her true interests and assert her rights. Let the Convention be held at Clarksville, on Monday, the 14th day of September next—the first day of the Circuit Court at that place. Let delegates from every county interested in this movement send delegates, and let there be a large Convention, an overwhelming, overpowering one held, that will cause our rights to be heard.

A TALENTED CONGRESS.—A correspondent of the Lowell *Journal* says, in looking over a list of the members of the Twenty Third Congress, which commenced December 2 1833, and closed March 2, 1835, I was somewhat surprised at the number of members who have filled high positions under our Government. Six members of that Congress, J. Q. Adams, (previous,) Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan, have occupied the Presidential chair. Five members, Messrs. Calhoun, Johnson, Tyler, Fillmore and King, have been Vice Presidents; and no less than eight members, Messrs. John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton and Edward Everett, have filled the office of Secretary of State. Thirty-two members have been Governors of States, and twenty-three members of the House have since served in the Senate.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

(From the Knoxville Register and Whig.)

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention met, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Monday, 10th inst., at the First Presbyterian Church, in this city.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock, his Honor, Mayor White, of this city, called the Convention to order, and addressed the members present as follows:

Gentlemen of the Southern Commercial Convention: In behalf of the citizens of Knoxville, it is my pleasant duty to-day to bid you a cordial and hearty welcome to our midst. Subjects of interest to the whole Southern community will be presented for your consideration during the session of this Convention. I have only to express the wish that your deliberations may be guided by a spirit of harmony and peace, and that your conclusions may be such as will redound to the prosperity of the South, and the promotion of its best interests. It was probably expected by many of you that the President of the Tennessee Convention could open this session. Such was my desire and expectation. That distinguished gentleman is now present, and it is at his request that I now appear before you simply to call this Convention to order. Entertaining, as I do, a strong desire that he, who so ably presided over your former deliberations, may be called again to take that place, which, in my estimation, properly belongs to him, I will now call upon the Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia, to act as President of this Convention, until such time as a permanent organization shall have been effected. [Cheers and applause.]

The question being taken upon the motion, it was agreed to; whereupon

The Hon. Jas. Lyons, of Virginia, President of the Convention at Savannah, Ga., took the chair.

REV. R. B. M'Mullen, of Knoxville, opened the Convention by prayer.

The President stated that the Convention was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Spratt, of S. C., moved that a committee of one from each State represented be appointed to report the names of permanent officers, and also rules for the government of this Convention.

Mr. Thos. C. Flournoy, of Va., offered an amendment that committees from each State be appointed upon the committee.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion, as amended, was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. C. F. Trigg, of Tenn., Mr. W. M. Semple, of Lunenburg, Va., was appointed Secretary pro tem., pending the election.

On motion of Mr. Steele, of Ga., it was ordered that each delegation appoint its own members of the Committee on organization.

Mr. Smith, of Ala., moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be to three o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Bethea, of Ala., that motion was laid upon the table.

Mr. Bull, of S. C., moved that Lieut. Sylvester Maury, of the U. S. Army, be admitted a delegate to this Convention to represent that portion of the territory of the U. S. known as Arizona.

On motion of Mr. Sneed, of Tenn., that motion was laid upon the table, subject to the order of the Convention.

The Secretary *pro tem.*, reported the following, as the members of the Committee on Organization:

Alabama—John W. Womack, C. S. Lucas.

Arkansas—Wm. Saunders, Col. M. J. Clay.

Florida—W. W. M'Call, G. M. S. Perry.

Georgia—O. A. Lochrane, A. A. Robinson.

Louisiana—J. A. S. Achlon, J. M. Vernon.

Maryland—John S. Tyson, W. Blair Lord.

Mississippi—Thomas H. Davis, R. O. Reynolds.

North Carolina—A. S. Merriman, A. Gaines.

South Carolina—Wm. J. Bull, B. R. Carroll.

Tennessee—O. P. Temple, John Martin.

Virginia—Roger A. Pryor, Jefferson T. Martin.

On motion of Mr. S. A. White, of Knoxville, Tennessee, the Convention then took a recess until four o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at four o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Jefferson T. Martin, of Virginia, from the Committee on Organization, made the following report:

The Committee on Organization appointed to report the names of permanent officers of the Convention, and also rules for the government of the body, have had the matter under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

For permanent officers of the Convention as follows:

PRESIDENT.

Prof. J. D. B. DeBow, of Louisiana.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Wm. M. Sneed, of Tennessee; Col. Thos. A. Latham, of Georgia; Col. S. L. Arlington, of Alabama; Col. Thos. G. Blewitt, Sen., of Mississippi; Gov. Wm. D. Moseley, of Florida; A. S. Merriman, of North Carolina; J. M. Vernon, of Louisiana; W. R. Robertson, of South Carolina; Col. John B. Chambliss, of Virginia; Col. M. J. Clay, of Arkansas, and John S. Tyson, of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY.

B. B. DeGraffenried, of Georgia.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Dr. Gray, of Tennessee; D. D. Page, of Alabama; R. W. Leigh, of Mississippi; M. Whitesmith, of Florida; A. Gaines, of North Carolina; M. Phillips, of Louisiana; B. W. Bradley, of South Carolina; W. Lamb, of Virginia; W. M. Swoope, of Arkansas, and W. Blair Lord, of Maryland.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The President elect then took the chair, and addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Southern Convention: If there could be a more distinguished honor than any other, it would be that in which you have deemed me worthy to preside over the deliberations of a body which comprises so much of the intelligence, and patriotism, and virtue of our Southern country. I confess, gentlemen, that the position is one of extreme peril in succeeding a gentleman whose capacity as a presiding officer, have so seldom been surpassed, or even equalled. [Loud applause.]

But with your kind forbearance and support, I trust that my inexperience will not prove detrimental to the action of this body. Relying upon your kind support and sympathy, and the information and experience that is embraced in this body, I cannot despair of being able to perform the part designed to me.

With the permission of this Convention I will make some remarks which I had intended to have made before you in another capacity.

(The address of Prof. DeBow being rather too lengthy for full insertion in our columns this morning, we shall endeavor to publish simply a condensed report of it, we shall endeavor to give it in full to-morrow.—EDS.)

Mr. Mason, of Alabama, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That editors and their reporters who are friendly to the objects of the Convention, and only such, be invited to take seats within the hall of this Convention."

Mr. Lapsley, of Alabama, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "and only such."

Mr. Mason opposed the amendment, he said that at the last Convention at Savannah, a corps of reporters for the Northern papers were admitted upon the floor of the Convention, from whence they hurled the fire of their batteries against the South, in their dirty, and venal sheets. He would have no such reporters in this Convention; and if they came here to malign our institutions and defame our position, let them do it upon their own responsibility, and not have the sanction of the invitation of this body.

Mr. W. W. McCall, of Florida, was opposed to the resolution, though he claimed to be as sound a Southern man as any in the hall, while he was not narrow-minded and contracted in his views and ideas, and would be in favor of having all they said and did scattered broad cast through the land. (Applause.) He did not consider that the object of this Convention was the discussion of these States, but to strengthen the South that she can remain in the Union equal with the North, and preserve all her rights. (Applause.) Why not then allow the reporters of the New York *Herald*—for he understood that it was the reporter of that paper at whom this resolution was aimed—to come here and listen to and listen to all the proceedings of this Convention, and spread them before the North, so that the Yankees could understand our position, and if they had any conversation among them, they could then know it? (Renewed applause.) He would ask the gentleman from Ala., (Mr. Mason) to withdraw his resolution, and not in this way give the Northern fanatics an opportunity to charge the members of this Convention with being narrow minded and contracted.

Mr. Mason could not withdraw his resolution. All he desired was to prevent those slanders from going forth which had heretofore been the result of their permitting reporters from the North to have seats in the hall of the Convention.

Mr. Lapsley, of Alabama, said, in addition to what had been said by the gentleman from Florida, (Mr. M'Call,) that he considered it no small game for the Convention to make war upon the reporters of the North, if there were any here.

Mr. Thomas C. Flournoy, of Va., was willing to have all the reporters here, if they would only report the truth and the whole truth. He did not wish to be misrepresented. But he must complain that the reporters of the Northern papers were too much in the habit of reporting only what would suit the taste of their readers, and leave out all that would benefit the South. If they would report the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth that was all that he asked.

Mr. M'Call moved to lay the whole subject on the table; not agreed to.

Mr. Lyons, of Va., moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting "that all editors and reporters who are present be allowed to take seats upon the floor of this Convention."

Mr. Lyons thought they had met here for a higher and nobler purpose, and if he might be allowed to say so, for more daring purposes than to enter into a warfare upon the Northern press, or the persons they might send here to report the proceedings of this body. While he would not put himself out of his way to extend any peculiar mark of respect to Gissey, Bennett and others of the Northern press, if they would come here, neither would he go out of the way to offer any unnecessary discourtesy, and thereby invite the South into a warfare with the entire Northern press, and with every man who did not concur in the design and object of this Convention. Not all the presses in the South concurred with them in the objects they had in view. And while those papers were being circulated among the people of the Southern States, and producing their natural effect upon their minds, what good would be gained by throwing this taunt and defiance at them, by treating them with unprovoked discourtesy at the very outset of their proceeding? It would not prevent garbled reports from going forth. The press could not be muzzled. As well might they undertake to grasp the sands in their hands and confine it, or muzzle the press of this country.

So far from excluding reporters from the hall, he would that they could all be here, and report their proceedings truly to the North. He would follow the practice of similar occasions of this character, and invite all visitors and reporters in attendance to be present at their sittings.

Mr. Lapsey, of Alabama, accepted the amendment of Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Fugua, of Virginia, called for a division of the question, and it was first taken on the motion to strike out, which was agreed to.

The motion to insert the substitute proposed by Mr. Lyon was then agreed to.

The question was upon agreeing to the resolution as amended.

Mr. Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, was opposed to the resolution, as it was amended; if agreed to, the Convention would be paying a spontaneous and gratuitous compliment to that portion of the press of this country which had supported for the Presidency a man whose election the South had threatened they would meet with the dissolution of this Union. He did not want to have it go forth that after mature deliberation and discussion, this Convention was willing to extend this courtesy to the press, and put them upon an equal footing with the Southern press. He would prefer to lay the matter upon the table. Then those reporters who were here could go on and take notes; no privilege would be taken from them; no discourtesy would be offered to them; neither would any gratuitous compliment be paid them over which they would chuckle with scorn and contempt, and over which we ought to mourn with shame and humiliation. He moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. Bethea of Ala., offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in voting upon all questions that may arise before this convention, each State shall cast the number of electoral votes to which she is entitled."

On motion of Mr. Bethea it was ordered that a committee of three from each State represented in this Convention, be appointed to prepare and report upon the business of this Convention.

Mr. Chambliss, of Va., offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all reporters now on the floor of this Convention be allowed to retain their seats."

After a considerable debate, in which Messrs. Chambliss, Fugua, Lyons and Pryor, of Va., Richardson and Chandler of Tenn., Tyler, of Ga., and others participated, the resolution was laid upon the table.

The Election for Governor.

It is going to be close work with the election for Governor. Since opening of the returns we added fifteen counties to our table, and corrected some others. In these counties, the majority for Rollins is 3 892.

There are forty-three counties yet to be heard from, which, to the Presidential election, gave Buchanan 16 673 votes, and Fillmore 8 680 votes. According as these counties shall vote, will the election be determined. It should be observed, however, that all those who voted for Buchanan last November, have not now voted for the Democratic nominee, Col. Sevier. They have chosen, rather, to go off and give their suffrages to Major Rollins—a thing which they had a perfect right to do, but which it is necessary to explain in order to account for the difference between the two candidates. A year ago, the combined vote of Bentonites and Ewing showed a majority of 22 000 over Polk, who was then elected in consequence of this division of strength. At the November election, after, probably one-fourth of the Benton vote was thrown for Buchanan, and thereby he obtained a majority of 9,640 votes in the State over Fillmore. A good many Bentonites, it may also be added, voted for Fillmore under the guise of what was facetiously called, "Non Governor Polk was elected to the Senate, when a vacancy took place in the Executive chair, the Black Republican representation of the Benton party at once took upon themselves to revive plans for a union of the Know-Nothing and Benton parties upon one candidate. Rollins was nominated by these parties, and the election last Monday discloses how far they have been able to effect a fusion. In many counties, this coalition was complete; in others, it was only partial, and in others it was the great object of the leaders of the two parties, to beat the Democrats by any means at their command. Whether they have been successful or not, remains to be seen.—*St. Louis Rep.*

The Administration of Justice.

The name of Mrs. Cunningham will not be soon forgotten in the melancholy annals of crime; and her position excites as much attention from the legal principles involved, as the romantic interests of these transactions. We endeavor, as far as possible, not to interfere with the administration of justice, except when improper motives are imputed by those who are in responsible situations—when Judges lend themselves and their official position to effect a political coup or petting away the leading maxims of jurisprudence in a cloud of generalities.

Mrs. Cunningham may be a bold, bad woman, but we have no desire to exult in her misfortunes or crimes. It is but a short time ago that she was tried for a terrible murder and though a grave suspicion rested on her the evidence was deemed by the jury insufficient for her conviction.

She is now accused of the crime of having produced a suppositious child, to claim the property of the man she was accused of murdering, and for which she alleged she was married. That a guilty intent will be proved conclusively against her upon the testimony, is beyond a peradventure; it remains to be seen whether there is anything more. Mrs. Cunningham is said to have proposed to simulate a childbirth, and bring forth an infant in her own house for her marriage with Dr. Burdell was judiciously established, this child would be the presumptive heir of his property.

Just as soon, however, as the guilty thought was introduced to the ear of the person whom she selected as the chief instrument for carrying it out, he discloses the design to the public prosecutor. Henceforward the administration of public justice go hand and hand with Mrs. Cunningham in supplying Dr. Burdell with a spurious heir. Justice, through its representative, enters into a partnership of crime with Mrs. Cunningham; justice lures her on; justice supplies accomplices, and at last the child, and at the moment when the false mother, in a frenzied transport embraces her darling babe, justice steps in, reclaims the child, and arrests the entrapped woman.

Now we do not deny that the State has a right to take the participants or accessories in a crime such as this, these villainous and tyrannical governments have employed spies to join themselves to conspirators and conspiracies and worm out their secrets; but even this hardly goes to the length of nursing the mere germ of criminal intent into the overt act. Practical, as we have said, it may be, for the ministers of justice can on a mere hint thus supply the means of criminality and tempt the harborer of a guilty thought to destruction then we shall soon legalize the practice and adopt the name of Jonathan Wild.

In the present case Mrs. Cunningham may insist that no crime was committed, even admitting every inference that can be drawn from the statements of the witnesses. They may prove her design, but the only act was her taking a child from the hands of the mother, the public prosecutor, and with it going through the farce of a pretended travail. Suppose that she had designed to poison an enemy, and the physician whom she supposed was her assistant, betrayed her into the confidence of the officers of the law, supplied her with the poison, whether poisonous or not—she receives it and disposes it for the victim, but at the moment she lays it down she is arrested.

But whether Mrs. Cunningham is guilty or not, we have no desire to see the criminal process to the great question whether the department to which is assigned the detection and prosecution of criminals should connive at their acts and tempt to the perpetration. It has been said that it is better that a dozen crime guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent man should be punished, but should it not be equally desirable that the State should be proof from all participation with crime? Even the appearance of evil is a stain on the administration of justice, but when fraud and imbecility are a part of the means employed for the entrapment of an accused not into the discovery but the commission of crime, we may justly consider it as infamous.—*N. Y. News.*

The Resources of the South.

A little work has just been published in North Carolina, entitled "The Impending Crisis in the South." It is from the pen a gentleman named Helper, and it embodies much useful information in the form of Statistics. The Savannah *News*, however, depends many of the statements, and endeavors to give a true view of the resources of the South. The editor gives the following as exhibiting the exports for the year ending June 30, 1856:

Cotton	$138 293 291
Tobacco	17 [illegible]
Rice	2 [illegible]
Naval Stores	1,487 [illegible]
Spirits Turpentine	[illegible]
Pig Iron	[illegible]
Cotton Goods	6 [illegible]
Tobacco manufactured	1 [illegible]
Hemp goods and cordage	343 217
	$ [illegible]

He then makes the following additions:

Product of the Sea	[illegible]
Products of the Forest	2,[illegible]
Product of Animals	3,[illegible]
Dairy Products	[illegible]
Other agricultural products	17,[illegible]
Manufactures	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Net income slaves	[illegible]
	$21,[illegible]

The aggregate is $176 393 011; or nearly 5 per cent. of the entire foreign exports of the country. The *News* further remarks:

If, now, we add to this already large amount, the surplus productions of our section which we send to the North for consumption, the balance will be still more in favor of the South. Our wheat, flour, corn, sugar, rice, tobacco, and other articles shipped North, amount annually, to a very large sum. The shipments of wheat from this port alone, to the Northern ports, for the year ending September 30, 1856, amounted to 4 000 000 bushels. The present wheat crop of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee is estimated by competent judges to amount to four and a-half millions of bushels. The larger part of this will be shipped in the shape of flour and wheat from Charleston and and Savannah, and most of it to New York.

It has been apprehended that instead of being almost bankrupt commercially, as this Mr. Helper and his Northern abettors would have the people believe, we actually contribute more to the productive industry of the country than does the North; and, besides feeding our own population, we have a large surplus, which we send to afford food and employment to those who revile us and disparage our industry.

We omitted to mention, previously, that the exports of gold and silver coin and bullion are included in the total exports for the year. This amounts to $14,148 279, nearly all of which is sent from Boston and New York, and ought, perhaps, to be deducted from the amount credited to the North, as it is scarcely to be considered an article of productive industry.

☞ Adversity does not take from us our true friends; it only disperses those who pretended to be such.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—According to all the returns received, the Democrats will have a majority of seventeen on joint ballot in the Kentucky Legislature.

☞ GEN. WM. WALKER, accompanied by Col. SLATTER, of New Orleans, left Augusta on Saturday afternoon last for Savannah. Gen. HENNINGSEN, who passed through Augusta a few days ago to visit his relatives in Burke county, was expected to join him at some station of the Augusta and Savannah road in Burke county, and proceed with him to Savannah.

OUR MINISTER AT PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Court Journal* writes as follows:

"His Excellency Plenipotentiary Mason, having been reprimanded for throwing his arm round the back of the Empress Eugenie's chair, is making up his pack to fly to some retirement, where he means, so says report, to study he affairs, in order to behave better next time.

"We guess the above is a silly lie! upon be staid and conservative old Virginian who represents the United States in Paris."

ANOTHER SERMON.—A brother of the celebrated Mr. Spurgeon has commenced preaching in Boston, England. He is said to be only 17 years old, and his eloquence, while different in style, is reported to be fully equal to that of his brother.

RACHEL THE ACTRESS.—Her emaciated form and hollow voice no longer excite any pity. She merely goes about because she is too stingy to get buried," said the fat Julia Junin, the man who has written volumes in praise of her acting, the very first time that he saw her after her return to Paris.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1857-'58.—The Mobile *Register* says: "We sincerely believe, from a careful examination of the reports from all the cotton growing sections, that the present growing crop will not exceed 3,000,000 or 3,100,000 bales.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—RALEIGH, Aug. 8.—The first and sixth Congressional districts have been closely contested, and it is thought Smith, American, has been elected over Shaw, Democrat, in the first district. Returns are favorable for Scales, Democrat, over Puryear, American, in the sixth district.

SINGULAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A tabular bridge is talked of to connect the United States with the Canadas, and to take the place of the suspension bridge, the dimensions to be as follows: Length of bridge 840 feet; height of piers above water 125 feet, with a double railway track, carriage way, &c. The reason given for this project is the familiar one, that suspension bridges are liable to failure.

MINNESOTA POLITICS.—The examination of the official returns, says the St. Paul *Pioneer*, on file in the office of the Secretary of the Territory, shows that at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, the Democratic party had a majority of over sixteen hundred. Yet the Black Republicans talk of their bogus convention representing the political sentiment of a majority of the people of the Territory.

POROUS SKIN FOR BOOTS.—At a recent industrial exhibition of one of the London societies, among other novelties was some curried leather from the skin of a white porpoise. A report says that "it seems to possess the essential requisite of toughness and softness, and has been considered superior to the skins of land animals. The price is the same as that of the best calf skin, but a sample pair of boots shown is stated to have worn out seven soles."

GREEN HAIR.—The *Bulletin Therapeutique* contains the curious case of a worker in metals, who has wrought in copper only five months, and whose hair, which was lately white, has now turned to a decided green. Chemical analysis has proved that his hair contains a considerable quantity of acetate of copper, and it is to this circumstance that it owes its change of color.

WEALTH OF NEW YORK CITY.—A table, showing the relative value of the real and personal estate in the city and county of New York, as assessed in 1856 and 1857, has been submitted to the Board of Supervisors, by which it appears that this year gives $7 435,922 increase over the valuation of the last, the total being $321,159 892. The assessed value of personal estate have decreased four millions, while the real estate has increased about eleven and a-half millions.

RETURNED MORMONS.—The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says that a company of returned Mormons arrived in that place, and that they intend to make the Bluffs their future home. They have tried the "land of promise," and found promises more plenty than deeds, or, at least, than good deeds. The fair and cheering prospects when Mormon dreams were all broken, and they subjected to restrictions more rigid than those of slavery. At the risk of their lives, they made good their escape.

MADELEINE SMITH.—Miss Madeleine Smith, of Glasgow notoriety, was at the last accounts residing with her parents. Great sympathy was shown by the people and tradesmen of Scotland towards herself and her family. A subscription was on foot in Glasgow for the purpose of raising a £10 000