THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 85.

Daily Appeal.

WAR UPON THE ABOLITION METHODISM OF TEXAS.

The Methodist Church North to be Driven out of Fannin County—Trouble Ahead.

From the Bonham (Texas) Advertiser, March 19.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fannin, held at the court house, in Bonham, on Saturday, the 12th instant—

On motion, Dr. Hoffer was called to the chair, and John M. Crane was appointed Secretary.

On motion, Gen. Green was called on to state the object of the meeting. He stated that an organization, known as the Northern Methodists, existed in this county; that it was gradually increasing in strength by accessions of members and preachers from the northern States, and was becoming so strong as to endanger the security of our slave property; that the avowed object of this church was the extirpation of slavery, and that their organizations were but the advance agencies from the North, designing its ultimate abolition among us; and in proof of the ground assumed towards slavery, he called on Mr. DeLisle to read a series of resolutions from official documents of the Minne Conference (the Northern Methodist Church), that was adopted at their session in 1858. The first series of resolutions were adopted by the Maine Conference, and the second by the East Maine Conference.

Gen. Green then proceeded by stating that one of the preachers of this denomination (Joe Loguin), on hearing these resolutions read on the street, publicly proclaimed his indorsement of every article, and further, "that they could not be engaged in putting down a creating evil." He stated that the citizens felt insulted and outraged by such proceedings, and had assembled to take measures for the removal of the nuisance from the county.

Judge Samuel A Roberts, being called for next, came forward, and was astonished at finding an associate of mine in our midst professing such sentiments. He could not have heard one of the inflammatory such resolutions without stamping them to the ground. He felt satisfied that the resolutions passed by their different conferences at the North, what the sentiments of their church were, that they would, if on the Methodist Episcopal Church, with only on the slavery questions, and this organization, coming or here from the North, and presided over by northern men, must necessarily be embarrassing to carry out the same ends as the church of the North, and hence should not be tolerated by the people. He further stated, that he was never in favor of mobs law, but it was necessary that the people should take some decisive measure—let them act boldly, but firmly.

R. P. Tadlock then moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting and of the citizens generally. The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed by the chairman: Gen. Green, Judge Roberts, and John M. Crane.

During the absence of the committee, Wm. Wood, Esq., was called for some time forward. He entered into a discussion of the feelings of the Abolitionists towards the slaveholding portion of the South, and their utter disregard for all law, when interposed between them and the prospects of their abolition schemes. He enlarged on their conduct towards the southern people in the late Kansas war, and mentioned some thrilling instances that came under his personal observation as a participator in that struggle, and closed by urging the people to adopt some decisive measures to rid our borders of this nuisance.

T. C. DeLisle, Esq., came next, and after reviewing several of the resolutions adopted by the Northern Methodist Conferences, proceeded to show the fearful exposition of the policy pursued by the northern Abolition societies, in sending their emissaries among the people of the southern States, under the guise of preaching the gospel, but in reality to spread Abolition documents among them, and endeavor to abolitionize the country. He showed that these operations were carried on in the under ground railroad system; that if we wished to catch them in the act, we would wait until it was too late. He showed the people of South Carolina and Virginia before the fearful negro insurrections that took place in portions of those States, instigated by the emissaries of the northern Abolitionists. He believed these in our midst to be but spies and forerunners of the unwelcome army of abolitionists, and mentioned the present and other attempts resulted to the peace of Marion county, Missouri, that resulting in just such a new that had organized in their midst.

Dr. P. Dikes next came forward, commented on the resolutions that had been read, and thought the time has come when it was necessary that the people, in self protection, should put down such organizations, henceforth and forever.

S. D. Rainey, Esq., was loudly called for and responded. He opposed all the resolutions that had all the subject. He believed they were dangerous to our best interests, and that they were meeting an influence that had better be hoped to the full, or it would yet cause us trouble.

Mr. Reed, on being called for, stated that he was not a man of much of a speaker, but he was not yet so much of a coward as to be frightened out of his own port would not feel contented with anything short of shaking the entire organization across Redbird.

B. F. Crain has was next called for, and came forward and strongly advocated the policy of immediate and decisive action against the organization.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions reported, and the chairman read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, An secret foe lurks in our midst, known as the Northern Methodist Church, containing sentiments antagonistic to the institution of slavery, and the manifest intention of whose members to do away with slavery in these United States; and whereas, the further growth of this enemy would be likely to endanger the perpetuity of that institution, and whereas, sentiments so diametrically opposed to the interests of the South have been this day publicly proclaimed upon our street by a minister of said Northern Methodist church; therefore, be it—

1. *Resolved*, That the Methodist church having separated into divisions North and South, resulting in the establishment of a Northern branch of that church in our midst, as a screen behind which to conceal the emissaries of a Northern political faction known as Abolitionists, is dangerous to the liberty and safety of our institutions, therefore, to be tolerated by the people of Texas.

2. That the public denunciation of the institution of slavery, and the doctrine promulgated by a minister of their church, to the effect that the Northern Methodist designed the extirpation of that institution in our land, held in our street this day, was a gross insult to our people, and should be boldly and summarily resented.

3. That the teachings and preaching of the ministers of that church do not meet the views of the people of Fannin and must therefore be stopped.

4. That a committee be appointed to memorialize the Legislature to pass laws to punish the utterance of such seditious sentiments as are contained in resolution 2, and that other counties be earnestly called on to consider the matter.

5. That a suitable committee be appointed to wait on the Bishop and Ministers now in Conference assembled, on Timber creek, in this county, and warn them to withhold the further prosecution of said Conference, as its continuance will be considered equivalent to an danger the peace of the community.

6. That our motto is, Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

The following resolution was presented by B. F. Fuller, Esq., which was appended, and unanimously adopted:

7. That we pledge ourselves to operate in the future to do all we can to suppress Abolitionism in our midst, and that henceforth we will suffer no expression of Abolition doctrines to be uttered on our streets or county to go unpunished.

It was moved by Dr. Reid that a committee of fifty be appointed to wait on Bishop Paine, chairman to wait on Bishop Payne and the Ministers in Conference assembled, at Timber creek church, on Sunday, the 13 of March, and report to them the resolutions adopted by this meeting, and to order the discontinuance of their meetings in this county henceforth and forever.

A meeting, pursuant to adjournment, was held on Monday, March 14, Dr. H. H. Hoffer in the chair, L. C. DeLisle, secretary.

On being called, Judge Samuel A. Roberts, chairman of the committee appointed to read the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, to Bishop Payne, and the ministers in conference assembled on Timber Creek, reported as follows:

That, in conformity with the instructions of the citizens of Fannin, they waited on the Bishop on Sunday morning, at the Bonham Court House, and thence proceeded to the place of holding the conference. On their arrival at the church, worship had just commenced, and the committee was informed that as soon as service was ended, the conference would disperse; that this was the only opportunity to be had of presenting the resolutions to them as a body. Consequently we entered the house when the sermon was over, and read the resolutions to the Bishop, and asked if he would report back a categorical answer, in two hours after the expiration of which time two of their preachers (Crow and Heffley) reported that they were authorized by the conference to answer that they would cease their ministerial functions until their next quarterly conference, when a decision would be taken on the subject. Whereupon the committee withdrew. Judge Roberts then called on John M. Crane, who read the resolutions adopted by fourteen of their conferences in different portions of the United States. Judge R. then proceeded by calling the attention of the meeting to these resolutions, in which they all denounced slavery in the strongest terms, and recommended the preachers to work for its extirpation, to the public, and the members to work through the ballot-box, and by circulating their sentiments against the institution, and he considered that if this organization do not openly pass such resolutions at their next meeting, it is because they are not living authority in a slave State. But do they not perform all the functions secretly? In conclusion, I wish to hear a full expression from the gentlemen present on this important question.

Hon. Gideon Smith rose to a question of inquiry. He had heard that a negro belonging to Joshua Coe had been tampered with by some of the members of this denomination on Timber creek, and requested that Mr. Coe would come forward and give the facts to the meeting. Mr. Coe stated that his negro man commenced attending their meetings, and was enticed away from home after dark on Saturday, accompanied to leave home every night, and when told to remain at home would steal off after bed time; when I asked him where he spent his nights, he answered at the house of James Rose, who used to read to him and talk to him about his freedom. Mr. Coe further stated that he went to Mr. Rose and requested him to whip the negro and send him home. Mr. Rose acknowledged that the negro came there of nights to hear him read, and he did not feel like driving him away. Mr. Coe said the negro told him that Mr. H. Rose, Col. Lane was then called. He did not wish to make any statements criminate a white man on the evidence of a negro, but mentioned that the negro said he was told by one of the Northern Methodists that if he would go to Illinois he soon could make sufficient money by preaching to buy his freedom.

Mr. Davidson mentioned the finding of some Abolition literature, by some gentleman in the county, in the possession of his negroes, and they said they got it from Timber Creek.

After hearing these statements, Mr. Smith proceeded by saying that sufficient had been heard to call on, and it was plain that they were undermining us secretly, and it behoved us to protect ourselves and our property, to adopt strong measures and carry them out. It was useless to draft resolutions and not carry them out. We had proceeded too far now to turn back. It is necessary to stop their proceedings, let the means be such as they will.

Hon. R. H. Taylor was the next speaker, and he addressed the meeting in an eloquent and inflammatory speech. He was one in the committee that waited on Bishop Payne yesterday, and had become satisfied as to the fact of their being pilots—men sent to blaze the way for the hosts of abolitionists that were to follow. With withering invectives he exposed the designs and services of their emissaries, three missions against the institution of the States. There is no law or constitutional prevent them, without the [illegible] Shall we do it something above all [illegible] Act. But there is a higher conservation; speeches are per[illegible] as long as incendiary poetry. [illegible] out our streets with impunity [illegible] in favor of strong resolutions and [illegible] procedure, and that they should men [illegible] written, but placed in the hands of men who will carry them out.

Gov. Mr. Porter was now called for, and came forward. He recommended at some length the facts concerning the separation of the Methodist Episcopal Church into the divisions North and South. He considered the northern portion thoroughly abolitionized—he considered those in our midst equally so with those in the North; else why not join the southern portion. He had been in attendance at the late conference, held in this county, for the purpose of watching them; he did not think we had much danger to apprehend from them, seeing as they remained an "embodiment of ignorance," but thought they had the will to tamper with our property, and would double less do so as soon as they received fresh accessions of men with more intelligence and energy from the North.

Judge Roberts moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions to be acted upon next meeting. The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed, B. F. Christian, A. E. Pace, Hon. Gideon Smith, Hon. Robt. H. Taylor and Judge Sally English.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again at this place on Saturday, the 19th inst., at two o'clock.

NEW MEXICO AND SLAVERY.

The law recently passed by the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, for the protection of property in slaves, has received with bitter denunciations by the Black-Republican press of the North. They hold that it legalizes and establishes slavery, and some of them intimate that it may be held to be the duty of the next Congress to interpose its authority and annul the act. The uncertainty whether the avowed of such a purpose may not obstruct them in getting the majority which is necessary to make the attempt succeed, probably delays the announcement of the purpose. It may come after awhile. But in the interim some southern journals are quite disturbed with an apprehension that the action of this claim of federal power to annul an act for the protection of slavery, with the claim of a federal duty to protect a slaveholder against hostile territorial legislation or territorial slave-property, should yet have time to be discussed before the policy pursued by the northern Abolition societies, in sending their emissaries among the people of slaveholding States, to preach and endeavor to abolitionize the country, and that other operations were carried on in the under ground railroad system; that if we wished to catch them in the act, we would wait until it was too late. The people of South Carolina and Virginia before the fearful negro insurrections that took place in portions of those States, instigated by the emissaries of the northern Abolition societies. He believed these in our midst to be but spies and forerunners of the unwelcome army of abolitionists, and mentioned the present and other attempts resulted to the peace of Marion county, Missouri, that resulting just such a new that had organized in their midst.

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Mrs. Benedict was the daughter of the late well known and respected Hugh Haggerty, of Springfield, and had always kept a good character, we believe, until the unfortunate occurrence, which resulted in her death. Her brother, Henry Haggerty, is supervisor in the township of Springwell. Mr. Benedict is the son of Mr. Noah Benedict, who has resided a number of years in the township of Greenfield, and is known to many of our citizens.

The unfortunate man was turnkey in the old jail, under Sheriff Hiram R. Andrews, and was respected, though of late he had, we understand, been in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess, and is said to have been under the influence of liquor at the time the murder was committed, which, however, the officer who arrested him denies. Benedict expresses the utmost contrition, and during a conversation he had with a lady—a former schoolmistress—inferred, again and again that he did not know why the act was committed, and that he did not expect to be pardoned, either on earth or in heaven. The affair is a very sad one, bearing as it did no premeditation, without a moment's warning, into the presence of the judge of all things; making the lot of a respectable most miserable, causing a void in this family circle, bringing misery to the hearts of those composing another; leaving motherless, and worse than fatherless, the offspring of the unfortunate pair.

A OCTOBER SERVANT OF GEN. WASHINGTON LIVING IN CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, OHIO.—LETTER FROM JUDGE TURNEY.—We have received a letter from Judge T. S. McFarland, Esq., of Urbana, Ohio, for the following highly interesting facts which are also highly satisfactory to another gentleman with the same place.—Cincinnati Gazette.

EDITORS GAZETTE: There is living in Concord township, Champaign county, Ohio, a remarkable colored man named Hilliard Stanhope, now in his one hundred and twelfth year. He is very active, both in mind and body, for a man of his years. His head is as white as wool, and with the exception of a slight defect in his hearing, he retains to a surprising degree the use of all his mental and physical faculties. He was born the first day of March, 1748, in Fredericksburg, Va., and is beyond doubt, one of Gen. Washington's servants, as he has in his possession a certificate in Washington's own hand writing. He was with his master in several of the battles of the Revolution, and shows honorable scars received in the bloody conflicts of that day. He was also in the army of the last war with Great Britain, at the time of Hull's surrender. He was at the time of the surrender driving a team, and when ordered to drive to a point, he positively said he would out, but unhitched his saddle horse and made his way back to this country. He, at, is now living with his third wife who is eighty years old. He is the father of twenty-eight children, most of whom are now living. Stanhope has been a citizen of Champaign county for forty-eight years, and has always sustained the character of an honest man and a good citizen. He has been a member of the Baptist church eighty-eight years.

T. S. McFARLAND.

URBANA, O., March 14, 1859.

W. T. PLUMMER, J. ELDRIDGE, W. C. ALDERSON

PLUMMER, ELDRIDGE & CO.

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DRUGGISTS,

(At the sign of the Eagle)

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Fancy Articles, Combs, Brushes and Pomades, Window Glass and Glassware, Pure Wines and Brandies, (for medicinal purposes,) Surgical and Dentist, Instruments, Garden and Dairy Implements, and all other articles in their line of business. They respectfully solicit the custom of the citizens of Memphis and of the public generally.

Our Prescription Department is complete, having in our employ two of the most careful and skillful prescription-ists in the city, who will give their attention to Physicians' Prescriptions at all hours of the day and night.

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THE handsomest place in Fort, Memphis.

YOUNG, HOLT & CO.

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W. WANT,

Dealer in

HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN,

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FLOUR, BACON, LARD, Etc.

HAS removed from his old stand on the Battery to Real street, east of the first bridge. He solicits a share of his friends and customers, and will sell at the lowest rates.

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Saddlery!

FORD, BEGBIE & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they still continue at their

Old Stand Opposite Court Square.

We are now manufacturing and receiving our large Spring stock of

SADDLERY

And all other Goods in our line.

Saddles, Bridles, Harness Collars, Whips, &c., of every description.

Saddlery and Shoe Materials,

—AND—

LEATHER of all kinds.

Also, warranted Iron Shoes, Nails, Screws, Hill Heads, Racket Leather, Door Skins, etc.

We invite the attention of purchasers to an examination of our stock. We buy for cash and will sell for unprecedented low prices.

Work made to order and warranted.

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THE undersigned have taken the house recently occupied by J. Hemingway in Madison street, for the purpose of offering their services to the public to sell all kinds of Country Produce; will also receive and forward goods at reasonable rates.

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Strictly Cash Excelsior

AMBROTYPE GALLERY,

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Sewing Machine Depot,

IN CALHOUN BLOCK,

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MEMPHIS, TENN.,

HAVE now on hand a large assortment of Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Stereoscopes, Cases, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Gold Pens, Pencils, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Sewing Machines, Rosewood Cases, Trimmings, Chemicals, Plates, Etc., Etc., which they will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Our Ambrotypes are not to be surpassed by any in the city, and we invite the public to call and see for themselves.

Our Sewing Machines are the best family machines now in use, and we invite the public to call and see them in operation.

Our Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Etc., are all new and of the latest fashion, and we invite the public to call and see them.

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