Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY,:: NOVEMBER 5, 1859

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Gov. Harris has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the twenty-fourth inst., as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, for the manifold blessings bestowed upon us as a State and people, for the year now rapidly coming to a close, and earnestly recommends the observance of it as such.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

A correspondent of the Nashville *Union and American* thus forcibly sets forth the importance of sustaining and encouraging the formation of volunteer military companies throughout the State. We adopt these remarks as expressing our own views on this subject. Our city council have committed an error, which we trust they will speedily amend in taking away the small stipend from our gallant volunteer companies:

CITIZEN SOLDIERY.—The General Assembly of 1857-'58 repealed all the statutes of the State on the subject of the organization of the militia—throwing overboard, and properly so, the ridiculous militia musters, with their corn stalk parades and whisky drinking assemblages. A more absurd plan could not possibly be invented for the purpose of preparing in peace for war. While we abhor a state of affairs which renders the military arm necessary, at the same time we think that a few well trained companies, well armed, well drilled—a center or centers around which could rally brave, order loving men, should occasion arise—much to be desired. Had there been one armed, disciplined corps of citizen soldiers at Harper's Ferry, a few days ago, how easily those terrible scenes could have been prevented—or rather how unlikely they would have been attempted.

None but those who have engaged in the organization of volunteer companies, have any idea of the labor and expense required, in spite of which we find in the cities where such companies are most needed, and occasionally in the country, young men who are willing to undertake these labors and this expense, rather than that their homes should be utterly unprotected, or at most guarded by a few policemen or country patrols. Is it just right that these men should be aided and encouraged?

We see by the legislative reports that Mr. Chrisman has introduced a bill to encourage the organization of citizen soldiery, and have taken some pains to ascertain the points and provisions of the same, which are as follows: It provides that any military company shall receive State aid when it complies with certain requisitions, as follows: When the officers of the same, duly commissioned, shall, by a formal correspondence with leading New England Abolitionists, concerning the plans for promoting an insurrection in some Southern State, and the stealing of slaves from their masters, certain distinguished men in the Republican party were aware of the plots which had been formed against their property. No less than three Senators of the United States, from as many different States of the Union, are named as having been consulted on the subject. Forbes was engaged by Brown as his assistant, but in consequence of a failure to pay for his services according to promise, he gave the "chief contributors" much trouble. Brown and Forbes disagreed as to the system most available for carrying on the "conflict;" the former favoring and insisting upon the plan which actually attempted at Harper's Ferry, the latter thought an organization for running off slaves, fifty at a time, from different points, would be most likely to destroy the value of slave property, at least in the annual expense of procuring a site, raising an armory and continent expenses which, even under favorable circumstances, will amount to at least $500 per annum.

Now we presume that the Legislature passes this bill and that the blank be filled with the sum of $300 each six months, or $600 per annum, and that ten companies be in different parts of the State, take advantage of its provisions—for the small sum of $600 per annum, the State will have an armed and disciplined force of less than 650 men well uniformed, armed and drilled—which, by means of railroads, may be concentrated at any point in the State within twenty-four hours. Such a force, we believe, would form a nucleus around which, in case of necessity, could rally the 100,000 men who form the patriot arm-bearing force of the State of Tennessee.

Let our State lead in encouraging such a system, and let her Legislature throw around it such guards and restrictions as may be considered necessary to preserve it from abuse, and it will be found to promote security, safety and peace. MARION.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

The Washington *Constitution* publishes another large mass of correspondence found among Captain Brown's effects at the Kennedy farm. Among the mass is the following journal of the Provisional Constitutional Convention held at Chatham, Canada, on the first of May, 1858:

CHATHAM, Canada West,
Saturday May 8, 1858, 10 A. M. }

The convention met in pursuance to a call of John Brown and others, and was called to order by Mr. Jackson, on motion of Mr. Ware. Mr. Wm. C. Monroe was chosen President, when, on motion of Mr. Brown, Mr. J. H. Kagi was elected secretary.

On motion of Mr. Delany, Mr. Brown then proceeded to state the object of the convention at length, and then to explain the general features of the plan of action in execution of the money in view by the convention. Mr. Delany and others spoke in favor of the project and plan, and both were agreed to by general consent.

Mr. Brown then presented a plan of organization entitled Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the people of the United States, and moved the reading of the same.

Mr. Kagi objected to the reading until an oath of secrecy be taken by each member of the convention, and moved that the following be administered as the form of the oath:

I solemnly affirm that I will not, in any way, divulge any of the secrets of this association except to persons and to know the same, on the pain of forfeiting the respect and protection of this organization:

Which motion was carried.

The President then proceeded to administer the obligation, after which the question was taken on reading of the plan proposed by Mr. Brown, and the same carried.

The plan was then read by the Secretary, after which, on motion of Mr. Whipples, it was ascertained that it be now read by articles for consideration.

The articles from one to forty-five were then read and adopted. In reading of the forty-sixth, Mr. Reynolds moved to strike out the same. Reynolds spoke in favor, and Brown, Monroe, Green, Brown, Delany, Realf, Kennard and Page against striking it out. The question was then taken and lost, there being but one vote in the affirmative. The article was then adopted. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth articles, with the sub-title, were then adopted in the same manner. It was then moved by Mr. Delany that the title and preamble stand as read. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Kagi, the Constitution as a whole was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Whipple nominated John Brown for commander-in-chief, who was, on the seconding of Delany, elected by acclamation.

Mr. Realf nominated J. H. Kagi for Secretary of War, who was elected in the same manner.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M. of Monday.

MONDAY, May 10, 1858, 24 p. m.—The convention assembled and went into balloting for the election of treasurer and secretary of the treasury. Owen Brown was elected to the former office, and George B. Gill to the latter.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. Brown, and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That John Brown, J. H. Kagi, Richard Realf, L. F. Parsons, C. H. Tidd, C. Whipple, C. W. Moffit, John E. Cook, Owen Brown, Stewart Taylor, Osborn Anderson, A. M. Ellsworth, Richard Richardson, W. H. Leeman and John Lawrence, be, and are hereby appointed a committee, to whom is pledge of the power of the convention to fill by election all offices especially named in the Provisional Constitution, which may be vacant, after the adjournment of the convention. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

(Signed) J. H. KAGI,
Secretary of convention.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION, WRITTEN BY EACH PERSON.

Wm. Charles Monroe, President of the Convention; G. J. Reynolds, J. C. Grant, A. J. Smith, James M. Jones, Geo. B. Gill, M. M. Bailey, Wm Lambert, C. W. Moffit, John J. Jackson, J. Anderson, Alfred Whipple, James M. Roe, W. H. Leeman, Alfred M. Ellsworth, John E. Cook, Stewart Taylor, James W. Purnell, George Akin, Stephen Dettin, Thomas Hickerson, John Cannel, Robinson Alexander, Richard Realf, Thomas F. Cary, Richard Richardson, L. T. Parsons, Thos. M. Kennard, J. H. Delany, Robert Vanvrakler, Thomas M. Stringer, Chas. H. Tidd, John A. Thomas, C. Whipple, J. D. Shadd, Robert Newman, Owen Brown, John Brown, J. H. Harris, Charles Smith, Simon Fields, Isaac Holley, James Smith, Signed, J. H. KAGI,
Secretary of the Convention.

MEMORANDUM—OFFICES FILLED.

Commander-in-chief—John Brown. Secretary of War—J. H. Kagi. Members of Congress—Alfred M. Ellsworth, Osborne Anderson. Treasurer—Owen Brown. Secretary of Treasury—George B. Gill. Secretary of State —[illegible]

EDITORS APPEAL: I notice in your publication of yesterday of the proceedings of City Council meeting, in regard to granting a new ferry privilege across the Mississippi river, that Ald. Lofland remarked "that ten or fifteen tons of freight is now at the upper side ready for transport to the other side, and the ferryboats cannot take it as fast as the wants of commerce require it to go, and that this is continually the case."

I have to remark that this is very seldom the case, and when it does happen it arises from the same cause that occasions the present demands for freight—and that is the accumulation of a surplus of the landing taken in transit. The ferryboats have been at all times perfectly competent, and have been ready and willing to carry across all the freight offered, but have been frequently disabled by unusual loading on top. It is of no the case that the ferryboats cannot get near the landing, and this would be the case still if there were one hundred ferryboats instead of one. C. G. RICHARDSON.

LOWE'S BALLOON SCHEME.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* reports the progress of the grand balloon excursion across the Atlantic proposed by Professor Lowe, from which report it appears that it is contemplated to establish a line of balloon packets from New York to Liverpool, which will prove a substitute for communication by the Atlantic telegraph:

NEW YORK, October 27.—It is refreshing to talk with Lowe, the big balloon man. He is perfectly sure of crossing the ocean in safety. Such sublime confidence in himself breeds it in others; and all who have ever listened to the Professor's calm discourse upon the possibilities of the thing, share with him the belief that he will achieve a comfortable passage to Europe. The altitude of his flight will be about three miles; and should he find the expected easterly current flowing steadily enough, and the texture of the balloon, and the operation of the machinery (for ascending and descending without a waste of gas) equal to his hopes, the daring aeronaut will probably continue his journey from his first landing place in Europe, and make the entire circuit of the globe by a series of flights, landing eventually on the American seaboard. The principal backer of the venture, Henry Tracy, a driving young business man from Utica, in this State, is wholly confident in the successful result of the grand experiment. He offers the best proof of his faith in it by placing a large sum of money in a shape on which the insurance companies will take no amount of premium. His only hope of remuneration is in the liberal patronage of the fickle public, for the securing of which he has obtained from the Common Council the free use of the Central Palace Square, fenced in, and will there exhibit the balloon and all the mechanical apparatus and paraphernalia, for about a fortnight before the excursion.

Should, the trip be made safely and expeditiously (thirty-six or forty-eight hours) as he expects, he may, with the continued cooperation of Lowe, attempt establish a regular balloon express between this country and Europe, for the purpose of taking out orders, and other important business paper from our merchants, and doing, in fact, the same class of work which the Atlantic Telegraph was intended to perform, and for which the merchants of New York could afford to pay handsomely. An order upon a European house for goods, sent over night or ten days in advance of the steamer, might be worth thousands of dollars to a large dealer, at a particular state of the market. The express charges would be paid only on proof of delivery. Of course the balloon will have to be sent back by steamer, as no regular westerly current has yet been discovered. Mr. Lowe's accompanying party of six persons is said to be made up, but he keeps their names to himself. I saw a young fellow at the Crystal Palace Square, the other day, very busily hunting after the aeronaut, to offer him $125 for one seat in his car. Although Mr. Gilbert is supposed to be the disciple's principal and most liberal patron, the smart operators have a finger in it—among them Benjamin and Henry Wood, brothers of Fernando. Fernando himself is interesting, no half so orderly as the Musical Hall organization, with the idea of being elected mayor.

SORRY HE WAS TOLD.

From the New York *Herald of Commerce*.

According to the testimony of Mr. Hugh F. Forbes, which appears in the lengthy correspondence with leading New England Abolitionists, concerning the plans for promoting an insurrection in some Southern State, and the stealing of slaves from their masters, certain distinguished men in the Republican party were aware of the plots which had been formed against their property. No less than three Senators of the United States, from as many different States of the Union, are named as having been consulted on the subject. Forbes was engaged by Brown as his assistant, but in consequence of a failure to pay for his services according to promise, he gave the "chief contributors" much trouble. Brown and Forbes disagreed as to the system most available for carrying on the "conflict;" the former favoring and insisting upon the plan which actually attempted at Harper's Ferry, while the latter thought an organization for running off slaves, fifty at a time, from different points, would be most likely to destroy the value of slave property, at least in the annual expense of procuring a site, raising an armory and continent expenses which, even under favorable circumstances, will amount to at least $500 per annum.

Now we presume that the Legislature passes this bill and that the blank be filled with the sum of $300 each six months, or $600 per annum, and that ten companies be in different parts of the State, take advantage of its provisions—for the small sum of $600 per annum, the State will have an armed and disciplined force of less than 650 men well uniformed, armed and drilled—which, by means of railroads, may be concentrated at any point in the State within twenty-four hours. Such a force, we believe, would form a nucleus around which, in case of necessity, could rally the 100,000 men who form the patriot arm-bearing force of the State of Tennessee.

Let our State lead in encouraging such a system, and let her Legislature throw around it such guards and restrictions as may be considered necessary to preserve it from abuse, and it will be found to promote security, safety and peace. MARION.

THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.

The Washington *Constitution* publishes another large mass of correspondence found among Captain Brown's effects at the Kennedy farm. Among the mass is the following journal of the Provisional Constitutional Convention held at Chatham, Canada, on the first of May, 1858:

CHATHAM, Canada West,
Saturday May 8, 1858, 10 A. M. }

The convention met in pursuance to a call of John Brown and others, and was called to order by Mr. Jackson, on motion of Mr. Ware. Mr. Wm. C. Monroe was chosen President, when, on motion of Mr. Brown, Mr. J. H. Kagi was elected secretary.

On motion of Mr. Delany, Mr. Brown then proceeded to state the object of the convention at length, and then to explain the general features of the plan of action in execution of the money in view by the convention. Mr. Delany and others spoke in favor of the project and plan, and both were agreed to by general consent.

Mr. Brown then presented a plan of organization entitled Provisional Constitution and Ordinances for the people of the United States, and moved the reading of the same.

Mr. Kagi objected to the reading until an oath of secrecy be taken by each member of the convention, and moved that the following be administered as the form of the oath:

I solemnly affirm that I will not, in any way, divulge any of the secrets of this association except to persons and to know the same, on the pain of forfeiting the respect and protection of this organization:

Which motion was carried.

The President then proceeded to administer the obligation, after which the question was taken on reading of the plan proposed by Mr. Brown, and the same carried.

The plan was then read by the Secretary, after which, on motion of Mr. Whipples, it was ascertained that it be now read by articles for consideration.

The articles from one to forty-five were then read and adopted. In reading of the forty-sixth, Mr. Reynolds moved to strike out the same. Reynolds spoke in favor, and Brown, Monroe, Green, Brown, Delany, Realf, Kennard and Page against striking it out. The question was then taken and lost, there being but one vote in the affirmative. The article was then adopted. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth articles, with the sub-title, were then adopted in the same manner. It was then moved by Mr. Delany that the title and preamble stand as read. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Kagi, the Constitution as a whole was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Whipple nominated John Brown for commander-in-chief, who was, on the seconding of Delany, elected by acclamation.

Mr. Realf nominated J. H. Kagi for Secretary of War, who was elected in the same manner.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock, A. M. of Monday.

MONDAY, May 10, 1858, 24 p. m.—The convention assembled and went into balloting for the election of treasurer and secretary of the treasury. Owen Brown was elected to the former office, and George B. Gill to the latter.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. Brown, and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That John Brown, J. H. Kagi, Richard Realf, L. F. Parsons, C. H. Tidd, C. Whipple, C. W. Moffit, John E. Cook, Owen Brown, Stewart Taylor, Osborn Anderson, A. M. Ellsworth, Richard Richardson, W. H. Leeman and John Lawrence, be, and are hereby appointed a committee, to whom is pledge of the power of the convention to fill by election all offices especially named in the Provisional Constitution, which may be vacant, after the adjournment of the convention. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

(Signed) J. H. KAGI,
Secretary of convention.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION, WRITTEN BY EACH PERSON.

Wm. Charles Monroe, President of the Convention; G. J. Reynolds, J. C. Grant, A. J. Smith, James M. Jones, Geo. B. Gill, M. M. Bailey, Wm Lambert, C. W. Moffit, John J. Jackson, J. Anderson, Alfred Whipple, James M. Roe, W. H. Leeman, Alfred M. Ellsworth, John E. Cook, Stewart Taylor, James W. Purnell, George Akin, Stephen Dettin, Thomas Hickerson, John Cannel, Robinson Alexander, Richard Realf, Thomas F. Cary, Richard Richardson, L. T. Parsons, Thos. M. Kennard, J. H. Delany, Robert Vanvrakler, Thomas M. Stringer, Chas. H. Tidd, John A. Thomas, C. Whipple, J. D. Shadd, Robert Newman, Owen Brown, John Brown, J. H. Harris, Charles Smith, Simon Fields, Isaac Holley, James Smith, Signed, J. H. KAGI,
Secretary of the Convention.

MEMORANDUM—OFFICES FILLED.

Commander-in-chief—John Brown. Secretary of War—J. H. Kagi. Members of Congress—Alfred M. Ellsworth, Osborne Anderson. Treasurer—Owen Brown. Secretary of Treasury—George B. Gill. Secretary of State —[illegible]

EDITORS APPEAL: I notice in your publication of yesterday of the proceedings of City Council meeting, in regard to granting a new ferry privilege across the Mississippi river, that Ald. Lofland remarked "that ten or fifteen tons of freight is now at the upper side ready for transport to the other side, and the present ferryboats cannot take it as fast as the wants of commerce require it to go, and that this is continually the case."

I have to remark that this is very seldom the case, and when it does happen it arises from the same cause that occasions the present demands for freight—and that is the accumulation of a surplus of the landing taken in transit. The ferryboats have been at all times perfectly competent, and have been ready and willing to carry across all the freight offered, but have been frequently disabled by unusual loading on top. It is of no the case that the ferryboats cannot get near the landing, and this would be the case still if there were one hundred ferryboats instead of one. C. G. RICHARDSON.

EDITORS APPEAL: The proceedings of the Grand Council of Knights of the Golden Circle, which will be published in the morning papers, will be found of great interest to the Southern people.

Resolved, that the Grand Council of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in session at Memphis, Tenn., on the 1st day of November, 1859, do hereby recommend to the Grand Council of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in session at Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st day of November, 1859, the following:

1. That Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories.

2. That Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in any Territory where it has been organized under Territorial governments.

3. That Congress has no power to establish slavery in a Territory; slavery is the creature of positive law, which may exist either by statute or custom.

4. That if Congress can neither prohibit nor establish slavery in a Territory, it can not legislate to protect or regulate it.

5. Territorial governments can admit, prohibit, or exclude slavery at any time during its existence.

In conclusion, he submits that the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, maintained from first to last by Judge Douglas, and now so manfully by the Attorney-General, has been the clearest and most explicit condemnation of Congress, the

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, October 31, 1859.

The Senate was called to order at nine o'clock, by the speaker, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR JONES.

The call of the morning business having been gone through

Mr. Payne said:

Mr. Speaker: Whatever may be the character of our engagements, or however much engrossed with the purposes and aims of life, whether as legislators fixing the policy of States, or in other and varied plans and occupations of life, we must occasionally turn aside from their consideration, to reflect upon the vanity of all human pursuits, and to contemplate the strange and mysterious destiny that awaits each member of the great family of mankind, who are forced to pass and look at the dial plate of time as its lengthening shadows end rate our rapid transit toward the misty clouds that envelop the land of the hereafter. These thoughts are brought up by a thousand instrumentalities, and in no way are they more strongly impressed, than when we hear of the death of some distinguished actor who has been taken off in the midst of their usefulness, to answer to the summons of Him who holds in His hands the issues of life and death. It is right and proper that we should give vent to the feelings of regret that we feel for the loss of those who in life have labored and toiled for our good. It is with this view, sir, that I rise this morning to announce the death of one of my immediate constituents, whose name is familiar to us all, and which the common, as the it will be the treasured property of his native State. I allude, of course, to Ex-Governor James C. Jones, who died at his residence, near the city of Memphis, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth instant.

The deceased had been for many years afflicted with disease, and though this fact was but little known, yet its termination was looked to not without some forebodings. He bore up against his malady with a cheerfulness that was seldom equaled, and contended with the invading foe like a true and brave man, and only surrendered when his constitution was a complete wreck, and only gave up the active duties of life when death claimed him as its victim. This is neither the time nor the place to indulge in an extended eulogy upon the merits of the departed statesman, but a brief notice, under the circumstances, I presume will not be inadmissible.

Gov. Jones first entered public life in 1839, as a member of the other House from Wilson county. I am not apprised of any question or event during the session when he was a member that called for the exercise of those peculiar, I might say wonderful, traits of character that he afterwards exhibited as a popular debater. He was placed on the Whig electoral ticket of 1840, and in that fiery contest, which brought out an amount of speaking talent never before exhibited in the State, the then new candidate for public favor won the laurels of honor. He was made the standard bearer of his party in 1841, against one of the ablest of our Democratic orators. The canvasses between Jones and Polk, in 1841 and '43, formed an era in the political annals of the State, and for the amount of talent, of fact, talent and industry were perhaps never equaled in any similar contest. Jones was honored with the full confidence of his party, and for four years that he guided the affairs of State as its Chief Executive officer, his ability and patriotism fully justified the confidence of his friends. That confidence was more signally displayed by his election to the Senate of the United States. In that august assembly, where were to be found the mightiest intellects of the country, Jones maintained the honor of his State, was a firm and unflinching advocate of its constitutional rights of the South, and the firm friend to the continued union of the States.

Whatever we may say, or however much we may criticise particular acts or opinions, all, yes all, whether Whig, Democrat or American, will unite in awarding to the deceased the praise due to a patriotic statesman, a splendid speaker and an honest man. His department was bearing upon the subject in a particular debater, his devotion to the people's interest as their Chief Executive, his long services in the Senate chamber, have made up for him a history of which his posterity may well be proud.

For several years Governor Jones had withdrawn almost entirely from the arena of party politics; he acknowledged no fealty to any of the present party organizations, nor did he pretend to cast a party vote. He seemed to live upon the recollections of the past, the memorable lever ever lingered over the sleeping dust of his queen of beauty with more enlivening consciousness; no fond and doating mother ever more absorbed with the thoughts of her departed child, than was James C. Jones with the name and memory of the great man whose fortunes he had followed, and whose fame he had so often and so valiantly defended. In his own estimation at least, he spent his last years in political orphanage, and consoled no more whereby to be his leader, after having seen the towering form of his departed chieftain quietly placed amidst the shades of Ashland. This may have been the romance of the politician, and therefore strong and fervid it is not for me to speak. But let me modestly pass to another phase in the history of the departed statesman, and one about which no difference of opinion can exist, in another relation Governor Jones proved himself one of the noblest benefactors of the State. When the move was first made to connect Tennessee with the great marts of the East, by means of railroad improvements, Governor Jones was among the first to give his giant labors to the completion of such a result.

In company with its present chief officer, V. K. Stevenson, Gov. Jones labored to raise the means for building the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and by his eloquent appeals, his winning address, succeeded in bringing the people up to the support of this first great internal improvement of the State. The result of his labors are to be seen in the connection of our metropolitan city with other and distant trading points of the Union.

When he settled in Memphis, it was comparatively an obscure village, without capital or credit, and trading for future prosperity and growth to its geographical position. Without these two elements, the result would have been seconds, and the trade and commerce of the interior were forced to seek other and more convenient outlets. Gov. Jones at once entered with all the ardor of his nature into the plan of improving the public highways to the newly founded city—the means of town and country were brought forward, in response to his urgent and powerful appeals—plank roads were specially concerted, and from that period dates the commencement of the actual commercial era in the history of Memphis. This was the initiatory step in the grand scheme of public improvements, which, when completed, will make Memphis the great railroad center of the south-west.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad was a gigantic enterprise, and he was among the few to place their reputations on foot. Indeed, he was looked to to procure the money, and to carry forward this great work, and well did he acquit himself of the responsible trust. His strong and telling appeals rolled the North Alabama and West Tennessee farmers and capitalists. He brought together the people of Charleston and Southern Tennessee, who, in same cause, and the finest road in the South Mississippi valley was thus brought into existence. Already along this great avenue flows the commerce of trade and commerce—upon it is to be daily seen the once distant settler of the West now brought into close proximity with his ancestral home, returning to that home of his youth, to embrace once more the loved ones that he left behind, and to bow once again around the family altar, so dear to the recollections of childhood. But if the State of Tennessee owes a heavy obligation to the departed, in one of her faithful servants and benefactors, what is the weight of the obligations pressing upon the community where he ended his days, and whose interests he so energetically promoted? In its vicinity he come to its aid—he did not bring gold and silver—he was no fortunate holder of extensive capital, but his contribution was the mighty power of a splendid intellect, united with indomitable energy. This was the tremendous agency that commanded the purse strings of the capitalist—the co-operation in the enterprising, and the strong arm of the laborious. It was this mighty agency used by the deceased and his co-adjutors that started the growing city of Memphis upon her golden pathway, and that will of imaginary enthrone her upon the great mother of waters as the queen of Western commerce.

Gov. Jones had been engaged for some time before his death in the cause of uniting the Pacific and El Paso railroad companies, which, had he lived to consummate, would have carried the last rail road into the base of the Rocky Mountains, and went far to secure the much coveted connection between the Atlantic and Pacific States. His last public act was to preside over a meeting of the citizens of Memphis, and to appoint delegates to the railroad convention at St. Louis. It is admirable the manner with all the fire and energy of his early life, and manifested the same unflinching devotion to the interests of his people. He was then looked to as leading his movement to unite Memphis with St. Louis by a direct line of railroad, and this fact alone gave undoubting confidence to the friends of this important enterprise. But in the midst of his career, in the zenith of his fame, the irreversible decree of that Being, who holds the destiny of us all in His own hands, and who will demand the payment from us all of the debt which has been paid by the late departed statesman and patriot. We, who know Gov. Jones, (and what Tennessee that did not?) will not forget his great services, his eloquent speaking in all the relations of life. We will remember him, too, for his sparkling humor, and his practical talents as an honest politician and a public spirited citizen. His efforts, if any he had, for he was like ourselves, we will piously bury in the grave of forgetfulness. Posterity, too, will cherish his memory, for his name is written in the history of his country, and the monuments he assisted to erect, in the shape of great public enterprises, will stand in the admiration of after ages, in a more enduring shape than the century crowned labors of antiquity. The names of such public benefactors as James C. Jones will live in the recollection of posterity, when the blows of the blood-stained soldier of fortune or the jewel-decked inheritor of royalty shall have been consigned to oblivion or lost in the vortex of revolution.

But, sir, I must close my remarks. I feel that I cannot do justice to the subject.

I move, Mr. Speaker, that in honor of the memory of ex-governor James C. Jones, the Senate stand adjourned till to-morrow morning, nine o'clock.

Mr. Stokes seconded the motion of the Senator from Shelby, (Mr. Payne,) that the Senate stand adjourned until to-morrow, as a token of respect to the memory of Gov. Jones. He said he had known Gov. Jones for many years—had served with him in the Legislature—and he could cordially indorse what was said of him by the Senator from Shelby, and to the eulogiums said a feeling tribute to the great worth of the deceased.

The motion was then concurred in, and the Senate adjourned accordingly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, October 31, 1859.

The Speaker called the House to order at half past ten o'clock.

No minister of the gospel being present, the Speaker announced the first time in order to be the reading of the journal of Saturday.

Mr. Brazelton immediately rose and said:

Mr. Speaker, the telegraph has announced the fact that the Hon. Jas. C. Jones is no more; and I move, sir, out of respect to his memory, that this House stands adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. I think, as the representatives of the people of the State, it is due that we should respect the memory of one they, in days gone by, have seen proper to elevate to the highest position in their gift. In days gone by it was my fortune to have seen him at my father's board, and so long as "memory holds its sway" will the words of encouragement he spoke to me be treasured up, and he as favorite to urge me on to fulfill my position in life, however humble it may be.

A dark cloud now envelopes the whole State. A burst of heartfelt sympathy pervades the State. We mourn the loss of one of Tennessee's greatest sons,—one that in days past could win the hearts of thousands by his great oratorical powers. His political career is a part of history and of which I need not speak. In discharging the many important trusts assigned to him, he fulfilled them in a manner creditable to all. In the language of the old Latin maxim: "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*" He having been one who has fulfilled the highest position of honor that the people of Tennessee could confer upon him, I consider it nothing more than due to his memory that this body should stand adjourned till old Jim Jones.

Mr. Martin, Mr. Speaker: Perhaps it is proper, being a representative from the county in which Gov. Jones was born and in which he was raised, and in which he first presented himself in a prominent point of view to the world, it is proper, sir, under these circumstance, that I should second the motion of the Representative from Jefferson. (Mr. Brazelton.)

It was, sir, with feelings of heartfelt sorrow that I heard the death of James C. Jones. He was my friend long years ago. I knew him, sir, in the walks of private life, when he was nothing more than a common farmer, following the occupation of agriculture, working sometimes as a common hand in the fields. I knew him, sir, when he first came forward as a candidate to represent Wilson county, in the Legislature; he was then looked upon as but a common man, and I remember very distinctly a conversation that I had with a gentleman, a neighbor, and who was, as well as myself, his personal friend, when speaking of his being a candidate, we said we supposed we would have to support him inasmuch as he was our friend. Sir only he based upon the world like a new-born star; he canvassed our county for the Legislature, when the brilliancy of his genius and the powers of his eloquence astonished the multitudes and attracted toward him the attention of the people in the surrounding counties.

He came to Nashville as a representative from Wilson county, and upon the floor of the House of Representatives distinguished himself as one of the most talented and promising young men in the State. After that you all are familiar with his political history. He was nominated as candidate for Governor and twice elected to that office while a citizen of Wilson county. His history, as a politician, is before the world. It is not for me, sir, to pass the judgment, either of approbation or condemnation upon his course for the last few years. History will do him justice. There is a vast difference of opinion in the world as to the propriety of the course he thought proper to pursue. One thing I am convinced to believe, however, from my own knowledge of the man, that he was honest in the course which he took. But he is gone, sir. I know him well. At one time in my life there was a man to whom I was personally more warmly attached than I was to James C. Jones. That feeling of warm personal friendship has never left my bosom. I sympathize deeply with his family; I sympathize with his friends; and as a representative from the noble old county of Wilson, in behalf of my constituents as well as myself, I offer to you, sir, to this House of Representatives and to the world generally, our most profound grief at his death.

I have thought, Mr. Speaker, that it would be from me, as the senior representative from the county of Wilson, and as a warm personal and devoted friend of James C. Jones. Having said this much, I again second the motion of the gentleman from Jefferson. [Mr. Brazelton.]

Mr. Farrelly, Mr. Speaker, Governor Jas. C. Jones died at his residence near the city of Memphis, on Saturday last, after a lingering illness of several weeks. He died, sir, in the bosom of an affectionate family and surrounded by many of his warmest and best friends. In making this sad announcement, it is not necessary to enter into a detailed sketch of his life and character—for his public services are his fealty to any of Tennessee, but is not familiar with the life of the great and good man? He was at an early age, originally from Sumner county in this State. In his death, he nation sustains the loss of the statesman and patriot; Tennessee one of her purest and ablest men; the community in which he lived, of one of its most best citizen. He entered public life at an early period as a representative in this branch of the Legislature. Possessed of uncommon talents, of high intellect, he soon commanded the highest position of honor in the gift of the people of Tennessee. In looking over the list of the great men of the State, I cannot call to mind amongst us, we find none in whom were concentrated more of the noble attributes of man, than in Gov. Jones. As a statesman, he was able and eminently conservative; as a politician, he was bold and fearless; as a man, in all the relations of life, he was warm-hearted, generous, true, and faithful. As no man, sir, differ more in opinion, we more indeed, if for our advancement in our internal improvement schemes, and especially our railroad system, no man, sir, more than I, do I regret, to know that our great and good men are fast passing from the scenes of life. But eight short months ago, we followed to the tomb, Governor Polk, and to-day we are shedding our tears over the fresh sod that covers the last of James C. Jones. I, too, second the motion to adjourn.

Mr. Berier, Mr. Speaker: As the representative of the mountain counties of Johnson and Carter, where the shrill voice of the lofty eagle is heard in the morning and evening, I was heard crossing the hardy Whig boys of the mountains to action in the memorable struggles of 1841-3. I desire as a token of respect to say a word on this occasion. I regret, Mr. Speaker, we may differ on subjects that have and do agitate our beloved country, when a great man dies we deplore his loss. One of Tennessee's great men has fallen. A short time since Tennessee was called on to mourn the loss of Gov. Brown, a name that will be dear to Tennessee so long as there is a heart to beat, to mourn the loss of Gov. Jones. Though elevated to his last and highest position over one of East Tennessee's noblest sons, yet in East Tennessee, Gov. Jones had many warm and devoted friends who mourn his loss. Tennessee was proud of James C. Jones, the plow-boy of Wilson, who, by his exertions and perseverance rose to his high and honorable distinction. I need not revert to his political career: it is too well known; it is part of the history of the country. Gov. Jones died, I repeat, in the heart of every son of Tennessee. Of his private associations I know but little, but that little was to love. Tennessee owes much to Gov. Jones for his exertions in behalf of the internal improvements of the State. Perhaps he did more for railroads than any man in Tennessee. He had bold and indefatigable energy accomplished much which he undertook. But he has gone; that shrill musical voice is heard no more! It is hushed in death. His friends have come to God who gave it. May it rest in peace.

The motion was agreed to.

And accordingly the House adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

WESTERN DIVISION FAIR.

Mr. Brazelton, from the House Committee, appointed to attend the division fair at Jackson, submitted the following report, which was ordered to be spread upon the journal without reading:

Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed for the purpose of attending the annual division fair at Jackson, have discharged that duty, and beg leave to report:

That the officers and citizens attending the fair, we feel constrained to tender our hearty acknowledgments for their many marks of courtesy and kindness shown us. We had heard much of the generous hospitality of the people of Jackson and of Western Tennessee. The fame of her fair daughters and noble hearted sons had long been known to the world sounded, and become so widely known, without reaching our ears. We were therefore prepared to expect, as the representatives of your honored House, a reception which would sustain this high and honorable reputation. But our expectations were more than realized. The whole population seemed pervaded with open-hearted, open-handed welcome to one and all. Each seemed to vie with the other in doing everything to make the visitor welcome and at home in the

"Land of the noble, the generous, the free,
Home of the brave and the free."

Smiled upon the scene, and by their presence lent a new and enchanting charm to the occasion, let no doubt on our minds that to the maids and matrons of Western Tennessee may be attributed a full share of the success of this attractive fair. We would. They understand the true mission of woman on earth—

"To temper man; we had been brutes without them."

We commend them to our wives and sisters, to all the world, certain that they will be found models of their sex—ready, as well to welcome you to a neatly kept house and a bountiful board, as

"To train the tendrils of the mossy vines,
To guide the pencil, turn the lonely page,
To cheer the languid hours, and with kind words
And by gentle winters caution to their race,
To temper man, we had been brutes without them."

To encourage the highest taste,
Well ordered home, man's best delight, to make,
And to counsel and console, sent down
With every gentle, care-shaded set,
A ministering angel thus to dwell
And minister all the ills of human life."

The fair grounds of the Western Division society are situated about half a mile from the thriving city of Jackson. They are and as highly improved as it is hoped they will be. The accommodations are ample, however, for a large concourse of people. The inclosure comprehends a magnificent forest, luxuriantly foliaged, and rendered peculiarly beautiful on this occasion by the many-tinted drapery of autumn which had encompassed it. Under these towering "monarchs of the wood," each day was spread numerous tables, which abounded with everything that could minister to "an aching void," or tempt the appetite, and to which all were invited with that irresistible cordiality so characteristic of the Tennessee farmer.

On Tuesday, the opening day of the fair, the attendance was not as large as might have been expected, on account of the late heavy rains. The exhibition, however, comprehended an entire entile, was highly creditable to the stock raisers of that vicinity, and comprehended some as fine specimens as we have ever seen. On Wednesday the attendance was immensely increased. Until twelve o'clock the crowd of "fair women and brave men" kept pouring in, until the fine season had proved that old adage, "and the rest of mankind" had come to the fair.

But we do not desire to weary your patience by a detailed account of the exhibition. On the whole your committee were highly pleased with the evidences of improvement in all departments of agriculture and stock raising manifested. The exhibition of horses on Friday was particularly fine, and demonstrates that the people of the Western Division are determined not to be behind their sister counties in improving the breed of this noble and useful animal.

We must not omit to notice that part of the exhibition contained in the large and commodious hall set apart for flowery, fruit, needle-work and manufactured articles. It was, indeed, one of the most attractive and interesting features of the occasion. As an index of the taste and habits of that interesting portion of the constituents of your honorable body in that locality who do their voting by proxy, it was in the highest degree creditable. We cannot attempt to give you a list of the thousand evidences of woman's handiwork which dazzled our eyes in that collection. We might mention one or two—and without desiring to be invidious, we will say that the specimens of painting by Miss D. exhibited such exquisite taste in the selection of subjects and in the execution, as to place her at once among the first sanitrers in the country. It would not require an unprecedented stretch of fancy to imagine, while gazing upon the beautiful works of this fair artist, that the spirit of the immortal Raphael had wandered from its celestial abode and presided at the easel. The display of embroidery was also quite attractive. Miss T. D. O., of Memphis, exhibited a beautiful embroidered handkerchief, for which she was awarded a premium. Under her nimble fingers of a needle in those fair hands, the fabric was transformed into a thing of beauty, the possession of which might