THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal

GRAND UNION MASS MEETING AT JAYNES'S HALL.

Immense Gathering—Patriotism Rebuked.

FIDELITY TO THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION VINDICATED.

Sectionalism Repudiated—Conciliatory Resolutions Adopted by Acclamation—Second Meeting Organized Outside.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Never perhaps, since the birth of the Republic, has there been so marked an expression of the Union sentiment of the masses of our people, irrespective of party distinctions; as was witnessed at Jaynes's Hall last evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, thousands flocked to and filled that capacious edifice at the appointed hour, and the spirit of conservation was fittingly represented in the intelligent and respectable classes of our citizens. The Constitutional sentiment which recently found vent in this and other cities, on the occasion of celebrating the prescribed penalty of his crime against a sister State, found so overwhelming rebuke in the character and number of those who attended the meeting last evening. Partizanship, and all other differences, were manifestly sunk in the deep Union-loving sentiment which still abides unshaken in the great heart of our people, when aroused by attempts, on the part of misguided zealots, to perpetrate a wrong. Judging from this feeling which evidently pervaded that immense mass of people—representing, as it did, the professions, and every department of our mercantile and industrial interests—it is as difficult to believe that the people of Philadelphia, and our good old Commonwealth at large, are not equally loyal to the constitutional interests of every member of the Confederacy, North, South, East, or West, as to suppose that John Brown, or his one idea, with a handfull of enthusiasts, could subvert the Constitution and overthrow the Government of our common country. The effect of the recent execution in Virginia, as shown last evening, has been to arouse the very opposite feeling in the minds of our citizens to that which the designs of a few Abolitionists would seem to indicate. If Virginia and other northern States will respond with as much sincerity in expressing practically their devotion to the Union, and their patriotic pride in the idea of "dissolution!" will soon be confined to the fevered brains of a few demagogues.

The meeting was assembled in pursuance of the following call:

"D. Rorer, to Select, as Hard, as Wood.
JOHN MYERS ESQ.
A Select Union Mass Meeting
Of the
Citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party,
will be held at Jayne's Hall,
On Wednesday evening, December 7th, at 7½ o'clock,
To express their views on the
SUBJECT OF
SECTIONAL ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNION.
Let every one who is a true
And conservative Republican
Be on hand. Let Reason, Patriotism and Patriotic
Fire Mix. Let Reason, Patriotism and Patriotic
Fire Mix."

A national salute was fired before sunrise, and the flag was kept at half mast until the meeting had taken place. Bands of music were heard in the streets, bunting was displayed in profusion from the merchants in our docks, in front of our hotels and public edifices, and the streets were heard the indications of a sentiment favorable to the contemplated demonstration. At an early hour crowds began to wend their way towards the place of meeting.

The front of the hall was decorated with an immense transparency, bearing at its head, in an arch of flags, the motto of our Commonwealth, under which were printed, in a public column, the names of the thirty-three States of the American Union, while from the balcony in front of the speaker's stand was discovered by "Rock's Brass Band."

On entering the hall nearly an hour before the time of commencing, we found the hall nearly filled with an enthusiastic audience, the seats having been previously removed. The floor, the galleries, and the platform soon became crowded, and, at that when proceedings were commenced the assemblage was fierce, literally surging under the intense pressure, presented an extraordinary spectacle. Soon the seats were filled, and persons were fairly forced upon the platform, and to present serious results, and to accommodate the thousands unable to gain admission, notice was at once given that a second meeting would be immediately organized outside, which soon increased to a very large assemblage.

The decorations of the hall were in keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

In the rear of the stage was displayed a full-length portrait of Washington, surmounted by a large American eagle, grasping a shield with flags bearing the coat of arms of Pennsylvania and other States. Conspicuous in the midst of these we noticed the flags belonging to "The Liberty Tree," the banner of three wars—those which waved over Captain Weatherly's company at the battle of North Point, in the war of 1812. The flags presented to the First and Second Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the termination of the Mexican war, which cost the Government eight hundred dollars each, were also exhibited. From a point above the portrait was suspended a banner, bearing the following motto:

"The Union of Hearts,
The Union of Minds, and
The Union of the Union for ever."

In another part of the hall was this motto:

"Let us cherish the Union as the root will bear the tree will wither if severed from it."

James Gibbons, Esq., said that the hour for the meeting had arrived, and moved that the meeting organize by the choice of the following officers. Among these were thirty-three secretaries, representing the thirty-three States:

The following were the officers of the meeting:

PRESIDENT—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

[Here follow the names of the vice presidents and secretaries.]

Mr. Gibbons also moved that a committee of thirteen, representing the thirteen original States of the Union. The committee having been appointed, they retired to deliberate.

The following gentlemen were selected as the committee on resolutions: Hon. Wm. B. Reed, Hon. Elw. King, Hon. J. Randall, John Meredith, Chas. Gibbons, Esq., Geo. Grant, Esq., Hon. George Sharswood, Peter McCall, Esq., Stacy B. Bonsall, John C. Bullitt, Esq., William C. Ludwig, Richard C. Dyle, Eli K. Price.

HON. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ingersoll, on coming forward, was received with loud and long continued applause. When it had subsided he said: When fellow-citizens and friends, either close at hand or a little more or less remote from us, are threatened or assailed with evils that may affect their peace, it is above a debt we owe to duty, and a grateful exercise of feeling, to give them countenance and support. If they stand in need of actual assistance, we should cheerfully rally to their relief. If they are merely in a condition of extreme peril, if they are in peril, from critical causes yet but partially developed, and are susceptible of comfort and encouragement, we should give them the benefit of the sympathy which should be given and received with mutual reliance, confidence, and good will. Our hearts beat with all the stronger emotions when the danger to which they are assigned involves in its sudden approach, not merely personal regard and local attachments, but spreads its influence for good or for evil over the whole length and breadth of the land. For one or for all of these considerations our brethren are entitled to their share, a mere alliet or specialty, whatever it may be, in our behalf. [Applause.] Direct assurances of the warmest sympathy are called for, with pledges of something more emphatic, if necessary, in the shape of deeds.

Events have taken place in this neighborhood and adjoining Commonwealth, not merely menacing to its tranquillity, but disastrous and destructive to life and limb. Not simply outrageous and treasonable in design, but bloody in perpetration. The heart of this neighboring State—our sister in all the relations of amity and attachment—has been made to rudely stand at, and fire and the musket, and the torch and the dagger, have been brought to bear, in broad daylight, and in the dark night, and lurking hours of the night, the bright-eyed and heart of human kind, and Jefferson, the justly styled ancient dominion—identified as she is with all that is dear to the Republic in the hopes of the future and the recollections of the past—the safety and happiness, the well-being, and the very existence of the whole Union has been endangered, by a conspiracy so treacherous and desperate, so far reaching in its extent, so, I trust, in the end it will prove shortlive.

That patriotic region has been only the called angle of attack thus far. The blood of her citizens has flowed a libation to the hopes of humanity and the cause of mankind. Her fields, attempts are treasured to be cherished in contemplation with designs the most uncompromising. This, we are given to understand, has been the first act of a long and fearful tragedy. The Union and the Constitution, and all who have in joy and contentmentrested under the shadow of their protection, are the intended victims, and by their destruction, intended to be converted into trophies of this demon of wrath. The conspiracy stops nowhere short of the dissolution of the Union, the support of our liberty and law; the great charter of the rights and privileges of the people. It cancels the obligations and pledges of our fathers, and visiters with ruthless hands the best pr ogenitors of their sons.

The energy of a fearless governor, seconded by the efforts of a patriotic people, has checked and perhaps baffled the conspiracy of the past [Applause.] It has been at least smothered for the present. The ashes may still cover hidden and dangerous ingredients of calamity. Nothing but a overwhelming public sentiment and general feeling can, and let us trust it could, and will, and must forever bury the dead in oblivion and irredeemable oblivion. A newskish and morbid sensibility has crept abroad, which must be rebuked by a genuine devotion to the whole country. We are all in a common ship, and the rocks and breakers are visible. It cannot be broken in one section, and stand firmly in another. [Long and continued cheering.]

I is not here—it spot shows all others consecrated to the Union, and rendered almost sacred by its memorials—that sentiments of sympathy should be stinted, and expressions of cordial co-operation should be stinted. The two great States—Virginia and Pennsylvania—are, in many respects, besides similar in their interests, mutually identified. Separated only, or rather united, for many miles, with nothing between them but an imaginary dividing line, the ancient Commonwealth gracefully circumscribes a right angle of the territory of William Penn, and the productions of nature are, to a great extent, identical. The earth teems with similar productions, as if the States intended to be one. Iron and coal, and salt, are the spontaneous production of both. Education of the poor is a darling object of both. Both have great mountains of wealth toward the West. The mere southern of the two has been styled the cradle of liberty, the great seaport of the Revolution had their birth place here—the first Congress of delegates of 1775—the immortal Declaration of Independence of 1776, and the enduring Constitution framed in 1787, are ours. The leading men who gave them life

7. *Resolved*, That it is a simple matter of duty to express the sense which the citizens of Philadelphia have of the energy and fidelity with which the executive authorities of Virginia have discharged, from first to last, the painful and responsible duty which the emergency imposed.

8. *Resolved*, That the executive of Pennsylvania, in promptly surrendering, on the requisition of the governor of Virginia, those fugitives from justice who sought refuge within our borders, discharged his duty to the Constitution, and for doing so merits, and has received, our hearty approval.

9. *Resolved*, That the prompt suppression, in the first instance, of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, is now, and it is hoped will always be, regarded as a most marked illustration of the value of the Union, and the efficiency of its executive authorities in furnishing, on the spot, and in a moment, a remedy for, by simply such means to suppress a local and dangerous revolt, and relinquishing to the State authorities the vindication of the violated law.

10. *Resolved*, That earnestly assuring our brethren of the South that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the Constitution of the Union, and the rights of the States under it, we ask in return, confidence, and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

11. *Resolved*, That these resolutions, embodying the sense of a vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, signed by the officers of the meeting, be published in all the newspapers of Philadelphia and Washington.

The resolutions were adopted amid long and loud applause, intermingled with cheers for "Gov. Wise," "Virginia," and the Union.

THE HON. EDWARD KING'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Edward King was the next speaker. He said: When I consider the object of this meeting, as responsed to the call which has summoned us together, I cannot but feel a mixed sentiment of mortification and pleasure painful and emotions that before our national Constitution to which our fathers fondly anticipated a perpetuity of duration, has reached a life of seventy-five years, it has become necessary to summon this assemble of citizens, in order to renew their vows of fidelity to its obligations under circumstances that threaten its actual existence; pleasure, that responsive to the call, such a numerous assemblage of patriotic citizens have presented themselves, who, uninfluenced by partisan sympathies, repudiating party names, postponing temporary differences, ignoring political leaders, and repudiating everything but their country, its glorious antecedents and its future grandeur, have resolved that, so far as in them lies, under the blessings of Almighty God, the American Union must and shall be preserved. No war more holy was ever pronounced by mortal lips, no other blessing was ever invoked by mortal supplicants.

Where is the man whose grasp of intellect and whose comprehensiveness of calculation enable him to assign even a proximate value to the Union of these States, not only to our own citizens, but to the whole human family? Estimating the future from the past, the view of the earnest and the most profound investigator is lost in the immensity and grandeur of the object, whose mighty movement be in vain attempts to measure.

Mr. King then gave a glowing sketch of the prosperity our nation had enjoyed under the present Constitution, and proceeded to say: Let the continuation and perpetuation of these blessings flowing from the Union be sought to chance them for anarchy and civil war, with all the attendant horrors and atrocities? Do we desire to see the United States to progress in population, wealth, and resources, until she becomes the first power of the world, as surely she will be, if we remain united, before the end of this present century? Or do we desire to see them split up into petty States; destroying each other by internal warfare, and parceling each other's industry by vexatious tariffs? Even a peaceable dissolution of the Union I regard as highly improbable; but a confederation of peace after such a dissolution I regard as impossible. If this could be so, then is all history a lie, and all past experience a delusion. Peace between bordering nations, differing so much as the North and South would do in case of disunion, would be impracticable. Border countries have ever been the theaters of bloodshed and slaughter. The slaves of one State escaping into the other, and the protection given to them by the latter, would be a fruitful and perennial sources of discord and war. Then would arise the necessity of a standing government, and standing armies to defend frontiers; and our career of folly and madness would terminate, as has always happened in similar cases in the history of the world, in the destruction of liberty, and the establishment of despotism.

How, then, are the rich blessings we enjoy under the Constitution to be preserved to us? How are the frightful evils that would follow from its destruction to be avoided? Are we called upon, in order to continue these blessings, to sacrifice any principles of morals, any obligations of rational conscience? Certainly not. We are, on the contrary, only required to do what every principle of sound morals, every obligation of rational conscience demands. We are only required honestly to keep our contracts entered into after full deliberation and reflection, according to its letter—yes, and according to its spirit.

That some of the provisions of the Constitution may interfere with the peculiar views some citizens entertain about it, I think no reason against its obligatory force. It is a compact in the law of contracts, that our party may repudiate his part of the obligation because he finds it inconvenient or disagreeable to comply with it. There is some grace for repudiation for want of means, none for want of will. The Northern States knew the South possessed slaves, as much of the possession of slaves themselves. They knew that by agreeing to surrender persons held to "service and labor in one State escaping into another," they agreed to surrender fugitive slaves. To the South this stipulation was a *sine qua non*. It was conceded, and unless we mean to destroy the Union to a certainty, it must be complied with. There is no middle ground to assume, no place left for equivocation to occupy. The letter of the Constitution is clear and its obligations absolute. That the Constitution contains provisions repulsive to some individuals, or even some States, was what was anticipated by its framers. On this point Washington, in the letter referred to remarks: "That it (the Constitution) will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not expected; but each will, in the adoption, consider that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is hence to be expected no one will be satisfied in all things it may be necessary to sacrifice individual wishes, and that for the sake of agreement, some concessions must be made by every State."

Such was the language of Washington. Had the spirit of amity which he recommended been always cultivated; had these "mutual concessions which he spoke of been faithfully observed and religiously adhered to, the political situation rendered indissoluble, we have always recognized by the respective States and their citizens, the necessity for such an agreement as the present to be sought and have sought for.

But we have among us men who, in the pulpit and in the forum, on the highways, and in the byways, are repudiating the Constitution and its concessions, denouncing the domestic institutions of our sister States, calumniating their citizens, instigating in their midst domestic insurrection and revolt, organizing political parties on the basis of the hostility of the institutions, and denying their equal and qualified rights in the common territories of the Union.

What has been the natural harvest of such noxious germs soon broadcast over the land? An abortive but a dangerous attempt to excite a servile war in a sister State; a treasonable invasion of her unguarded frontier, and the murder of her peaceable citizens, resting in supposed security under the aegis of the Constitution and the laws! Are these things ever to be borne with patience? Is no effort to be made to crush the fanatic and treasonable spirit that is fast sweeping as into the dark abyss of disunion and civil war? The assemblage before me gives in a voice of thunder the response to these questions. The land soon echoes the voice, and the bright-eyed and heart of human kind, and Jefferson, the justly styled ancient dominion—identified as she is with all that is dear to the Republic in the hopes of the future and the recollections of the past—the safety and happiness, the well-being, and the very existence of the whole Union has been endangered, by a conspiracy so treacherous and desperate, so far reaching in its extent, so, I trust, in the end it will prove shortlive.

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We have seen the first bloody attempt to effect the fatal purpose. Let it be the last. Let those—if there be any such—who would incline to renew the effort, be taught that there are millions of freemen willing to live and ready to die in the maintenance of a happy, virtuous, contented, prosperous, and United Republic.

William B. Reed, chairman of the committee, presented a series of resolutions, as follows:

The citizens of Philadelphia, assembled in general town meeting, desiring, at this juncture, to express an earnest sympathy with their fellow-citizens of Virginia, recently threatened with an attempt to produce a servile revolt, have

1. *Resolved*, That the longer the Government of the Union exists, with its manifold and inestimable blessings, the more is it consecrated by the affection and devotion of those who, as we do, "know no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country," whose integrity the Constitution alone secures, and whose varying interests the Union harmonizes and protects.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of the citizens of Philadelphia, this sentiment of fidelity to the Union would be fruitless, did it not imply an obligation implicitly and punctually to recognize every duty which the Constitution prescribes, and obey and carry honestly into execution all the laws of Congress enacted under the Constitution.

3. *Resolved*, That no part of the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of Congress, are more obligatory on the citizens of the Republic than those which prescribe the duty of restoring, under judicial process, fugitives from labor; and that all attempts or combinations to defeat or frustrate those provisions, and all State legislation to the same end, are condemned by the judgment of this community.

Resolved, That, in view of what has recently occurred in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the citizens of Philadelphia disavow, as they have always done, any right or wish to interfere with the domestic institutions of their sister States.

5. *Resolved*, That they reprobate, in the strongest and clearest terms, all attempts, whether by lectures, secret instigation, or the promulgation in any form, of fanatical opinions, to excite servile insurrection, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude to violence and bloodshed.

6. *Resolved*, That, looking merely to the past, they deliberately express their approval of the present administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Virginia, by which, according to the forms of law, strictly observed, the commission of a great crime has been justifiably avenged, and the punishment awarded by law to that crime has been inflicted.

true people of the North are arousing from their lethargy; everywhere they are rallying in their force around the broad banner of the Constitution, on which is inscribed "The Union must and shall be preserved." Woe to the party or politician who stands between them and their fevered resolve."

SPEECH OF MR. FULLER.

Henry M. Fuller, Esq., was received with loud cheers. He said:

Gentlemen, this is a fit occasion for moderate and patriotic counsels. It is proper that reflecting and Union-loving men should now assemble. It is right, and just, and neighborly, that we northern men should, by public meeting and resolution, condemn, not only the recent attempt at insurrection in Virginia, but should denounce, with unqualified disapproval, any and every effort to disturb the existing relations of the South. As Pennsylvanians we are content with our institutions, attached to our section, and ready, if need be, to defend it. (Cheers.) But in our intercourse with our sister States we will respect their feelings and observe their rights. (Applause.) As northern men we hold out the right hand of fellowship, and make friendly salutations to the South. (Cheers.)

Men of the South! We wish to live in amity with you, and to have a perfect union. (Cheers.) Do not take the expression of a few for the sentiments of the masses, (applause,) but believe us to be, what in truth and perfect sincerity we are, your friends and brothers. The Union, fellow-citizens, is to solid and lasting, must be based on mutual confidence and mutual respect. Whenever we fail to confide, when we cease to respect, when we begin to regard the feelings or observe the rights of each other, we shall become estranged, divided, dissolved, and no longer one people. Are there any such offenses existing as should separate the American States? (No, no, and great cheering.) Is there any such inequality, any such disparity of interest existing among the northern and southern portions of the Confederacy as should prevent their dwelling together in amity? (Cries of no, no.) Are not the peculiar productions of the South—her rice, cotton and sugar—essential to northern comfort and civilization? (A voice, "That's so," and great cheering.) Without them, what would become of the navigation and manufactures of the North? On the other hand, without the navigation, manufactures, and consumers of the North, of what value would be southern productions. There is a mutual interest, which, by wise and proper legislation, may be fostered, largely increased, and perpetuated. True, we have a country of vast extent, embracing every variety of soil and climate, and involving many supposed antagonisms; but we nevertheless may, and the sentiment of the American people this day is, that we shall live as we have lived—one people—not in name only, but united in interest and united in affection. (Cheers.) It is not to be concealed or denied that the question of slavery is the disturbing element in our system. (Tremendous applause.)

How it is to be reached, treated and disposed of, is a matter of serious and solemn concern. Fanaticism, extreme opinions, are always unreasonable and unjust. Having zeal without knowledge and passion without reason, they ordinarily accomplish their own defeat through their own natural folly and extravagance. Like madmen, they rave themselves into quiet and become exhausted. Slavery is a fact. We are not responsible for it. It was brought here before the Union was born. A mysterious Providence has cast upon this continent two races, distinct in origin, character, and color. It is a moral impossibility that two such races should live together in any considerable number without the one being in subordination to the other. The experience of more than one hundred years has established the reality and confirmed the fact that the two races may dwell together, and the inferior be greatly improved thereby for surely, the African race has grown and multiplied and improved in the United States, and nowhere among the one hundred and fifty millions of colored men now living upon the globe, can four millions of colored men be found so well protected, so happy, and so Christianized, scarce this day to be found in the Southern States of the Confederacy. Emancipation, wherever practical or safe, and whenever for the interest of both races, is most earnestly to be desired. How is it to be accomplished? Certainly not by outside organization; that is, by associations in the free States, having abolition for their object, as they have only retarded and defeated their avowed intentions. Habitual crimination, offensive resolutions, that because of slavery, the people of a particular section are unworthy of social and religious connection, will never accomplish emancipation, (cheers,) they only produce heart-burnings and mischief. (Applause.)

This matter must be left to the quiet and undisturbed action of those among whom it exists, and are immediately affected by it. It is our plain constitutional duty to let it alone. We of Pennsylvania have done our work of emancipation, and discharged our full measure of responsibility, at our own time, in our own way. (Cheers.) We settled this question according to our conviction of interest and of duty. Shall we not accord to others the same right we have exercised for ourselves? Whether or for good or evil, it is their concern, not ours. Let us, then, leave it, with all its accountability, and every remedy it may seem to require, to the wisdom and conscience of those upon whom Providence and the Constitution cast its responsibility. (Cheers.) We hope that the colored race, under the influence of our advancing civilization, may be lifted up, their condition improved, and ultimately prepared to return, occupy, Christianize, and redeem the land of their heathen brethren. This caused to be done through our instrumentality—this problem must be solved by a higher power. We must patiently abide the working of Providence.

Now, fellow-citizens, we as citizens of a common country, living under a common Constitution, have a common duty to perform—to defend the right of every section, whenever and however assailed. The recent attempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry has excited a most unpleasant feeling at the South, and a most mistaken impression on their part, as regards the sentiments of the North. We have no sympathy with that modern hero worship which exalts crime, and deifies a felon; which sends comfort, consolation, and material aid to the calf of the homicide, encouraging treason and justifying murder.

The history of the attempted insurrection discloses a remarkable fact, that John Brown, a man of intelligence, of strong will, great earnestness of purpose, after a year's preparation, with a thousand pikes in possession, with ammunition at his command, holding two days the Government arsenal, small only in its does two negroes to join his standard, and they were the first to surrender. There in Virginia, a State with twenty-three hundred negro slaves within a circuit of fifteen miles, to whom liberation and freedom were promised, only two came forward to accept this boon. Does not this prove that the slaves, as a mass, are contented as they are? They want no change; least of all, such a change as John Brown could give them. [Tremendous cheering.] Wiser than John Brown, and wiser than those who aided and abetted him, they are content rather to bear the ills they have than fly to others they know not of. Certainly the worst enemies the slaves can have are those who disturb his quiet, and incite him to rebellion and insurrection. We adopt the language of the great statesman of the West—of Henry Clay: "We prefer the liberty of our own country to that of every other country, and the happiness of our own race to that of every other race."

JOSIAH RANDALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Randall was received with repeated cheers. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In obedience to your wishes, I appear once more as the advocate of the Union [cheers] and to unite with you in reaffirming the allegiance of our city and Commonwealth to the Constitution and laws of our country. [Applause.]

The people of Virginia were quietly and usefully pursuing their common good, when a small band of conspirators, instigated by others who kept in the back ground, attempted to excite a revolt on the part of the slave population of the South. The culprits have had a fair trial, and have been sentenced to condign punishment. The leader, John Brown, has been executed, and his associates will, in a few days, undergo a like penalty of the law.

The official conduct and private deportment of Governor Wise have been firm, judicious, and prudent. (Cheers and applause, lasting several minutes.) Self-preservation demanded the course he has taken. If the judicial and executive authorities of Virginia would have permitted these criminals to have escaped, it would have encouraged others to attempt a similar outbreak and insurrection. John Brown deserved the punishment he has received, if he had done nothing else than permit four of his own children to be embroiled in the crime and fanaticism for which they have met an untimely death. A weak and miserable effort has been made to prove him insane; he himself has disproved this allegation, and immediately before his execution, disclosed the real truth. He labored under the delusion that the slaves were dissatisfied with their condition, and were ready to rise en masse, and cut the throats of their masters, and their wives and children. Such has been the result of a tragedy which, in its practical result, has confirmed the confidence reposed in the safety and strength of the southern States.

No part of the Union has been more loyal in its attachment to the Federal Constitution, and to respect the rights of the South, than our city and commonwealth. [Applause.] Whenever the question has been fairly presented to our people, a triumphant majority has vindicated the rights secured by that great charter of liberty. [Applause.]

We have, however, among us a few individuals who are greatly opposed to the compact made; I mean that body of men and women who have segregated together under the cognomen of Abolitionists. Some years ago, at every successive gubernatorial election, they have voted an Abolition (or Lemoine) ticket. It never amounted, in the present consolidated city, to more than one hundred and forty-seven votes or thereabout. [Cheers and laughter.] It has not since increased in numerical strength. We have more convicts in the Eastern penitentiary than this number of Abolitionists, and we might as well be called a convict community as an Abolition community. [Laughter and cheers.] These Abolitionists, though small in number, are active and untiring in their treasonable efforts. and they have recently, under the protection of the armed municipal police, met together and promulgated the most abominable opinions and sentiments. It is much to be regretted that the chief magistrate of our city did not take efficient measures to suppress such meetings and prevent what must be the inevitable result, if they should be continued—an open violation of the peace and quiet of our city. [Cheers and applause.]

The South should understand our position. The people at large have no power to prevent such emissaries as Wendell Phillips and Giddings raising fire and delivering abolition lectures—they have no power to prevent the Rev. Mr. Furness and Mrs. Lucretia Mott from disseminating their skeptical disunion doctrines; but they have no part nor lot with them. ("That's no," and cheers,) and can with great propriety quote the language of Mr. Jefferson, in his inaugural address, March 4, 1801:

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

It is a source of pride and exultation that in the recent crisis Pennsylvania has been true to herself and her sister State, Virginia. (Cheers.) Her Chief Magistrate has firmly and promptly done his duty; (cheers,) the border citizens of the Commonwealth have with alacrity turned out and assisted in the capture of the criminals, and, as far as we know at present, no citizen of Pennsylvania was directly implicated in the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. (Cheers.) I trust the South will understand our true position, and adopt no hasty measures. Whenever a majority of the North shall indorse the incendiary projects of these Abolitionists, it will then be time enough for them to convene in council, and gravely deliberate upon the proper measures to be adopted in the event of such an emergency.

But the Harper's Ferry conspiracy has developed a great moral truth, of more value to the Union than any event that has occurred in this country since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is this: the slaves are happy and contented, they desire no change (applause;) but least of all that change which the hypocrisy and malignity of Abolitionism, at home and abroad, wish to force upon them. We ask the British press abroad, and the Abolition press at home, to feel and acknowledge the rebuke which the slaves themselves have administered to the affected benevolence and philanthropy of these fanatics. Not a single slave in Virginia could be found who would rally round their standard at Harper's Ferry, when Brown and his company had undisputed possession of the United States Arsenal. This noble exhibition of fidelity on the part of the slaves is grateful and honorable to the country. (Cheers.) It will tend to more strongly the relative ties which bind together the interest of the master and the slave, and it furnishes an indignant refutation of the base slanders which have been so profusely lavished upon the slave population of the South. (Loud cheering.)

During Mr. Randall's speech the greatest excitement and enthusiasm prevailed. Groans were given in abundance for Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, and Joshua R. Giddings. At the mention of the names of Gov. Packer and Gov. Wise, cheer after cheer were given for each of them.

The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY
NO. 3, UP'S ANATAN, ... LEONIDAS TROUSDALE
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Under the firm and style of
M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL,
WHOM ALL LETTERS OF BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

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SPACE.	1 D.	2 D.	3 D.	4 D.	5 D.	6 D.	1 W.	2 W.	3 W.	1 M.	2 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 sq.	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 4 00	$ 5 00	$ 6 00	$ 5 00	$ 7 50	$ 9 00	$ 12 00	$ 15 00	$ 18 00	$ 24 00	$ 36 00
2 sq.	1 50	3 00	4 50	6 00	7 50	9 00	7 50	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	42 00	60 00
3 sq.	2 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	48 00	72 00
4 sq.	2 50	5 00	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	12 50	18 00	22 50	30 00	36 00	42 00	60 00	84 00
5 sq.	3 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	36 00	42 00	48 00	72 00	96 00
6 sq.	3 50	7 00	10 50	14 00	17 50	21 00	17 50	22 50	27 50	42 00	48 00	54 00	84 00	108 00
1 col.	5 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	25 00	35 00	45 00	60 00	75 00	90 00	120 00	150 00

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☞ All advertisements for the Daily Appeal must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.
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☞ Notices of Meetings, Notices to Local Citizens will be charged 20 cents per line.
☞ No deduction or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

Hay.
200 BALES prime Ohio river Timothy, just received by
LINDSEY & FICKLIN.

A. J. FRANCISCO ..... A. J. MIDDIE.
FRANCISCO & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LADIES' FURS!
Francisco & Co.,
HATTERS & FURRIERS,
AND
BRINKLEY'S BLOCK,
289 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

For the Holidays!
WE are receiving weekly additions to our large and varied stock of LADIES' FURS, from Mr. Francisco, who is now in the city, and will be happy for a continuance to present to his excellent friends a fine set of furs.
Beaver and Otter Caps, a fine article.
THE HOLIDAY HAT,
A new style Mohawk Hat, got up expressly for the holidays.
NEGRO WHITE WOOL HATS—300 dozen just received.
FRENCH SOFT HATS—Some new styles just received by
FRANCISCO & CO.'S,
Brinkley's Block, 289 Main street.

Administrator's Notice.
HAVING obtained letters of administration on the estate of Spencer C. Sumner, at the April term, 1859, of the County Court of Shelby county, the undersigned, hereby notifies all persons and debts to Sumner's estate, to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
G. SUNTEN, Adm'r.
nov29-1m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
JAMES A. STREET & CO., are now offering their entire stock of Ready Made Clothing at from 25 to 50 per cent. below former prices for ready cash or approved paper. Call and see for yourselves, at the store of changing models.
JAMES A. STREET & CO.,
nov22-2m No. 19 two doors south Planters' Bank.

Hopkins & Kirby.
WANTED.
WE wish to rent for a friend of ours a small Plantation, within one mile of the east side of the Mississippi River, with a comfortable residence and outbuildings, and from 75 to 100 acres of land in cultivation. Our friend wishes the place to rent a crop the ensuing year—wants a good place within 20 miles or less from the city of Memphis. Any person having such a place to let will please report the same to us at our office, corner of Main and Monroe streets.
[applied] HOPKINS & KIRBY.

FOR SALE
And Terms Easy.
THE following Property, one and three-quarter miles out of Court Square: Four and a half acres of Land on Bass street, with a good Family Residence with six rooms, servant's room and kitchen, cistern, carriage house, stable and orchard, all well inclosed.
ALSO—A good Family Residence on Jackson street with seven rooms, kitchen, servant's room, cistern, two good wells, carriage house, stable and garden, all in good order and well inclosed.
ALSO—For sale or Vacant rent, a neat and comfortable Tenement with four rooms, lock room, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, all new, and between DeSoto and Orleans streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.
ALSO—Two Residences in Fort Pickering, one a brick with six rooms and cistern, the other a frame with four rooms and cistern, all new, and between DeSoto and Orleans streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.
ALSO—Two Residences in Fort Pickering, one a brick with six rooms and cistern, the other a frame with four rooms and cistern, all new, and between DeSoto and Orleans streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.
ALSO—For sale or Vacant rent, a neat and comfortable Tenement with four rooms, lock room, kitchen, servant's room and cistern, all new, and between DeSoto and Orleans streets, on the north side, at the corner of the alley.
For further information as to the above property call at the Cotton Block, corner of Monroe and Main streets.
HOPKINS & KIRBY.

For Sale or Rent.
A beautiful Residence location, 20½ acres, six miles north of this city, fronting the Memphis and Ohio Railroad and the Memphis and Raleigh Plankroad at their crossing. This tract is well adapted for gardening or market purposes. For information as to the above, call