Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

First Page—Governor Kemble to the Electors of the Ninth Congressional District of New York; Deplorable Poverty and Crime Among the Free Negroes of Canada; Indiana Democratic Convention.

Fourth Page—Washington News; Railroad Accident—Thrilling Scene and Wonderful Escape.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.

The legislature of the Territory of Nebraska has passed the following unconstitutional act:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the council and House of Representative of the Territory of Nebraska that slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, be and the same is forever prohibited in this Territory.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1860.

This act passed the House by a vote of 19 to 17, and the Council by 7 to 3, all the negative votes being Democrats.

That it is unconstitutional we have not a doubt, and that the Supreme Court of the United States will so declare if we are equally confident, if the proper steps are taken to bring it before that august tribunal. We trust that those steps will be taken, although there is not the remotest probability that slavery will ever be introduced into that Territory. It will be noted in connection with this act, that the Democrats voted against the act, while the Republicans supported it. It cannot then be said that the Democracy of Nebraska have not done their duty in the premises. They have stood by the rights of the South, albeit there was no practical issue and nothing but the maintenance of principle to be gained.

It is proper to remark that this act yet requires the signature of Gov. Black, to become a law.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

If there is, perhaps, less reason for observing rigid secrecy with reference to the treaty than there was ought that ever was submitted to the Senate for its ratification. Its stipulations are of so important a character, if we have been correctly informed upon the subject, as relates to the general interests of the Union, that they might well be communicated to the public in advance of the action of that body. In this connection, we copy below extracts from New *York Courier and Enquirer* and *Mobile Register*, journals entertaining directly opposite opinions upon the paramount question of the day, to which we invite attention. We trust there will be no North, no South, in the sanction of a measure so imperatively demanded for the protection of our interests:

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register.]

We are known not to be very partial to his excellency, James Buchanan, but it affords us pleasure to "render unto Cæsar the things" that belong to him, and we rejoice to be able to praise the President for at last coming up to our views on the true American policy in relation to regard to Mexico, and looking the question fairly in the face. Not to praise in this respect, he would, indeed, be to stultify ourselves, for the present recommendations of the Executive are but exact counterparts of those recommendations which we have been urging in our leaders for months, in dispatch after dispatch upon the American Department of State. We have held from the beginning that a European or an American intervention in Mexican affairs was an indispensable and forgone necessity, and that while the prescriptive Foreign policy of our government forbade the consolidation of the latter, the first became a duty of which we could not cut ourselves.

The Mexicans cannot afford to lose their nationality and sink into hopeless anarchy for the want of an only remedy, to wit: the infusion of a new blood and energy from abroad. That remedy must be, and, if for no other reason than to keep our neighbor, "the great Republic of the North," choose not to be the doctor, that doctor must be found elsewhere. We have no right to play the dog in the manger with Mexico; and while refusing to hold out a helping hand to her in her hour of deadly need, to declare that no other nation shall do it, and that she "must die the death." Our general foreign, our Monroe doctrine, our close American neighborhood, our peculiar relations with her, the hostile, savage and half-savage of our frontier, our commerce, our ship-masters and ship-owners have endured—all point it out as a duty to our own peace and safety, yet with justice and benignity, to right our own people, and to confer the inestimable boons of peace and stable government on a distracted country and a most unhappy people.

* * * * * * *

There are circumstances, in our own domestic condition to move the mind of the statesman to present interference. Nations, like men, sometimes become plethoric of habit, and the sword, like the lancet, is called for to depletion the patient to a healthy condition of arterial action. A little wholesome exercise in a foreign country, a little blood letting, a diversion of the fevered public mind, preying upon itself, to a new field of the thought, action and energy might, while saving a neighbor nation do much to stay the revolution upon whose confines we are treading at home. It is a thought worthy of the serious consideration of statesmen. We trust that this Congress will give due heed to and weigh well the recommendations of the President.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.]

A better or more favorable treaty for this country could not be desired than this made by Mr. Forsyth. It concedes nothing to any government which Mexico may hereafter have could he expected to concede, and more than even Santa Anna would be willing to concede if he not in need of money. The objection which some have made to this treaty on the grounds that, of the two millions which are to be appropriated for the Mexican Republic, of America claims against Mexico, a large part would not reach the original claimants, but fall into the hands of speculators, is, we think, futile. If a part of those two millions were to be thus diverted, it would weigh very little when compared to the vast benefits which would accrue to Mexico and this country from the carrying out of the treaty.

It is evident, therefore, that unless there is some other reason than that which we have seen which it is proposed to give Juarez under the new treaty will not enable him to strengthen his position by getting the absolute control of the Government, the sooner the treaty is ratified the better. Our Government has been waiting for some time to obtain a favorable treaty, and has at length outlined it at a time which is especially most conducive to its being carried out. After having sustained, during the past two or three months, various defeats, the Liberals are again meeting with success. The prospect of receiving substantial aid from this country has evidently given them new energy. Then, too, they are aware that the Miramon faction knows that it has lost the support of the English Government, and the active support of its ministers. Otway no longer plots with Carrige for the establishment of Saxon power in Mexico and Central America. Another has taken his place whose sympathies are with the Liberals.

Gabriac still continues his intriguing interference, and must continue to do so, since he is interested in a new loan made to the church government, on the permanency of which rests the rights of the bondholders. So much are interested in he and others in this loan, that it is said a large sum of money will be at the disposal of their agents in Washington in order to procure the defeat of the M Lane treaty. Miramon, too, has been threatening to attack Vera Cruz, but the latest reports state that it is postponed, doubtless, because he fears the result. In fact, affairs in Mexico now appear to be just in that position in which a little assistance given to the Liberals would produce a most favorable issue. It remains to be seen what our Government will do. Will it give to Mexico the assistance which will enable it to throw off the yoke of bigotry and despotism, and become an enlightened State, or will it withhold it, and leave her in the position in which she has been so long, and in which she will probably continue for a long time to come?

Letter from Gov. Harris, of Tenn.

From the Louisville Courier.]

The grand banquet to the members of the Kentucky and Tennessee legislatures will take place in Masonic Temple on January 24th. The dinner will be set by Capt. Miller, of the Gait House, and will undoubtedly reflect credit on the taste of the proprietor. The mayor has collected subscriptions to the amount of $4,000, and will get $2,000 more necessary to the greatest relat. Here is a letter from Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, declining the invitation:

Executive Department,
Nashville, January 10, 1860.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 27th ult., inviting me to the social dinner to be given in honor of the State of Tennessee to be present at a Union festival, to be given by the citizens and general council of the city of Louisville, and herewith transmit the resolutions adopted by the legislature of the State of Tennessee accepting the same.

Devotedly attached as are the people of Tennessee to that Union which owes its existence to the adoption and maintenance of a written constitution, it is I affirm no pleasure, as one of their representatives, to meet the Constitution. Union-loving people of Kentucky and join them in resolving that the bond of union, established by our fathers, shall be maintained in all its parts, and each and all its guarantees, in letter and in spirit, as the only means of securing equality of the States, justice to the citizens, and representing the Union forever. Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Messrs. T. H. Crawford, mayor; E. D. Wentworth, Thomas C. Pomroy, and others, committee.

Montgomery, Ala., January 11.—The Democratic State convention opened stormily today. Mr. Hopkins moved that Gen. Bolger, of Tallahassee, act as the temporary chairman. Mr. Yancey opposed this, and in closing, moved that Mr. Smith, of Lauderdale, act as chairman. Both chairmen took seats at the Speaker's stand, in the Hall of Representatives, both putting motions, amid great noise and confusion. Finally the parties compromised by the selection of F. S. Lyons as temporary chairman. Mr. Lyons is an old line Union man, and not of the Yancey wing. He appointed a committee of one Yancey man to decide on the righ s of the double delegations from Mobile and Montgomery to-night. The convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock, amid great excitement.

UNION! UNION!! UNION!!!

Buffers Appeal: I am heartily tired, disgusted and ashamed of the craven, cowardly, croaking cry of the frogs in the fable:

"It is sport to you, but death to us."

From the halls of Congress to the stump speeches of the demagogues and the letters of the journals, we hear of nothing but the evils to be inflicted on the suffering South by the mad rule of Abolitionism.

We are not told in the fable that the boys desisted from pelting the frogs on account of their depreating appeal. And we shall soon learn that fanaticism will not cease its persecutions on account of the sufferings of its victims.

"Man is more of fear is worth a pound of love."

The soil which produced a Washington, a Jackson and a Scott teems with spirits who only wait for circumstances to call forth their consummate genius and heroic daring. They will never wait quietly at their firesides till the destroyer comes to them to carry the war at once into Africa. If a country is to be wasted with fire and sword—if men and women are to be butchered and violated—let it be any other country than our own.

I, like the young lion, who was made king by the frogs, the wolf the great man of the North—the Seward, Giddings' and Smith'—knowing their incapacity to be leaders among white men, are satisfied with the mean ambition of ruling among negroes, let us teach these men of Africa to know their real friends, and give their wily seducers the kicks and calls they so richly deserve, even if they have to administer the same severe discipline to their deluded followers. "Union is strength."

The stars and stripes have adorned the glorious canopy of heaven, but demons have broken in, choosing rather to serve in hell than to rule in heaven, and they have drawn off myriads of lesser spirits, and proclaim that all must submit to the majesty of king numbers. The peaceful defenses of the ballot box has been corrupted, and naught is left us but the last hope of patriotism. "Those who would be free themselves must strike the blow." In the service of our country and the cause of justice we appeal to that great and good Being who holds in the hollow of his hand the fate of nations, and who hath said that "with his blessing one arm shall prevail against a thousand." But still let our cry be, "the Union—it must be preserved." The union of friends, the union of the South. Let every man and every State swear by their hopes of every day and happiness that they will act together. South Carolina must wait for Virginia, Virginia must rouse herself to join South Carolina, and all the glorious South must move in solid phalanx.

And how will it move? Will the hot spirits of the sunny clime be content with embargo, non-intercourse, and prohibitory tariffs? The greatest error in contests is to underrate an adversary. Think not so meanly of even the Abolitionists as that they can be starved out of their fanaticism? But say once them, "skin for skin, yea all that a man hath will he give to save his life." "Put forth thine hand and touch his bone and his flesh" and see whether, like righteous Job, they will still stick to their higher law.

They have proclaimed a war of rapine. Let them have it. Call up the free negroes of the South. Place them in the front rank of our armies. Say to them, "Behind you is death—behind you the wealth and the labor of the South—compel them to feel the blow and they are yours." Proclaim to all their fellows in the suburbs of the city of brotherly love; to the persecuted foreigners and down trodden poor, "We come not to hurt you, but to assist you to regain your rights; to make you masters in those palaces which your own hands have created, where you may dwell in magnificence and fare sumptuously every day on the rich stores of wealth, accumulated from your hard earnings by those coining, cheating merchants who are now doling out your niggard supplies."

Call upon the dark children of the mines of the Keystone State. Tell them, "The keystone is falling out and the whole arch tumbling into ruins, and are you so wedded to your damp abodes that you will not come forth and take possession of the green fields and splendid mansions which have long been erected your squalid poverty. Compell their proud employers who scorn your misery to delve and toil in the deep bowels of the earth for you as you have done for them; but, if you imitate them you will be sure not to take care of them in sickness and old age, nor to provide for their wives and helpless children. Such kindness they scout as the greatest wickedness in the view of their higher law."

Say to all the oppressed children of toil, "Fear not the clamor of your rights." The mighty, the glorious, the chivalrous South is here to help and to guide you. A Washington who humbled the British lion at Yorktown, a Jackson who sent to their last account those who coveted the booty and beauty of New Orleans, a Scott who swelled in the halls of the Montezumas is ready to lead you to victory.

Believe me, if such arguments were kept before the people by our leaders of public opinion, the white-livered Abolitionists, freesoilers, Black-Republicans, and followers of all the isms, whose name is legion, would shrink aghast from the dangers they have been so foolishly playing with, and call upon the hills and mountains to cover them, and good and true men enough would be found to save the wicked in Sodom and Gomorrah. But if it should prove otherwise, they must, like the cities of the plain, be swallowed up by fire and brimstone.

I have merely touched this important subject. Another time I may endeavor to explain how easy it will be for the agricultural and scattered population of the South to make a war of the crowded cities of the North, and their people, pent up like sheep for slaughter; how the non-slaveholders of the South will rejoice to become the masters of white men, and, like the Roman cohorts under the command of a Maximilian or a Nero, to revel in the riches of ruined provinces; how the happy slave in the South will glory in his freedom from danger, and in singing and dancing, lounging and working for the master who provides for his wife and children, and gives the surplus of his produce to support the armies in the field.

But one mind alone cannot form public opinion, and if others will not join in saving our Union, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, our feeble voice must sink into silence.

CURTIUS.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, Jan. 12.—Samuel L. Rugg, of Adams, for superintendent of public instruction; Cornelius O'Brien, of Dearborn, for clerk of Supreme court; and Michael C. Kerr, of Floyd, for reporter of the Supreme court, were all nominated.

A majority of the candidates on the State ticket are delegates to the Charleston convention.

The resolutions adopted are very long. The first covers a strict construction of the Constitution, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

The second repudiates all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery.

The third indorses the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

The fourth says that it has been fully demonstrated that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, that the equal rights of all the States may be preserved intact.

The fifth refers to the contest now going on for speakership at Washington, and calls on the Democrats from Indiana to stand firmly by the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

The sixth discountenances the political agitation of the slavery question.

The seventh favors the honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba.

The eighth denounces the laws recently enacted in Massachusetts in regard to foreign-born citizens.

The ninth opposes the efforts of the so-called Republican party to kindle anew the fires of fanaticism, and the establishment of laws calculated to infringe the rights of the people.

The tenth wishes success to the administration of James Buchanan, and on all proper occasions will defend his actions when carrying out constitutional principles the clamor raised against the unjust attack of the Republicans.

The eleventh indorses the administration of Gov. Wright.

The twelfth instructs delegates to the Charleston convention to vote as a unit for Stephen A. Douglas for candidate for President.

The fifteenth protests against all acts or inflammatory appeals which tend to make the Union less perfect or to jeopardize or disturb domestic tranquility, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise and concession upon which the Union was founded by our fathers.

The fourteenth denounces the Harper's Ferry raid.

The fifteenth favors homestead to actual settlers on public lands.

The sixteenth accepts the decisions of the Supreme Court as the evidence of the true meaning of the Constitution.

The seventeenth reaffirms the principles contained in the Cincinnati platform, as expounded by Buchanan's letter of acceptance.

The eighteenth opposes the reopening of the African slave trade.

The nineteenth declares that naturalized citizens, after declaring their intention to become citizens of our Government, are entitled to the protection of foreign lands, the same as native-born citizens.

The convention adjourned *sine die* at one o'clock this morning, in good order.

SAD AFFAIR.—On Christmas day, Mr. W. P. Dulin, residing near Eaton, Maryland, had a loaded revolver lying on a bed in the room where pinnacled his children, while and his other lady were, and in a playful manner pointed it at the ladies, when it by some means went off, the ball taking effect in the cheek of his wife, and penetrating the head just below the brain and stopping in the back of the neck. When Mr. D. saw the damage he had done, he became almost frantic with distress. The wound was at first supposed to be mortal, but the Easton *Gazette* says it is now hoped that Mrs. D. will recover.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, January 12, 1860.

The Senate was called to order at time o'clock by the Speaker.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Sowell, chairman of special committee, No. 222—To compensate the State line commissioner for running and re-marking the line between the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. Passed first reading.

By Mr. Payne: No. 218—To incorporate the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Memphis. Passed first reading, and referred to the committee on private incorporations.

By Mr. Payne: No. 224—To incorporate the Memphis, Elmwood and Greenwood railroad company. Passed first reading, and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

By Mr. Payne: No. 225—To incorporate the People's Passenger railroad company of Memphis. Passed first reading, and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Shekely's resolution to amend the constitution so as to require the legislature to meet on the first Monday in October and adjourn on or before the Thursday preceding the 25th of December, coming up in order, the yeas and nays were taken upon its adoption, and resulted ayes 16, nays 8.

A constitutional majority of the Senate having voted in the affirmative, the amendment declared it had passed its second reading in the Senate.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

No. 152—To ratify and confirm the work of the commissioners appointed to run and remark the line established by the compact between the States of Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Special committee, to whom the report of the Commissioners had been referred, reported a bill in lieu, which was adopted, and then

The bill passed its second reading, and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

No. 217—To incorporate the Memphis Coal and Mining company. Passed and referred to the committee on Private Incorporations.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 175—To amend section 4564 of the Code of Tennessee. Passed, ayes, 20; nays, 1.

No. 201—To amend the law on the subject of mechanics' lien. Passed, ayes, 22; nays, 1.

No. 216—To allow defendants to indictments all kinds of pleas simultaneously with the plea of *autre fois convict*. Passed, ayes, 23.

No. 107—To renew and extend the charters of the Union and Planters' Banks of Tennessee.

Mr. Trimble offered a bill in lieu, which was read as follows:

A BILL to incorporate the capital of the Union and Planters' Banks of Tennessee.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the President, directors and company of the Union bank of the State of Tennessee, under the name of "The Union bank of Tennessee," and "The Planters' bank of Tennessee," be bodies politic and corporate until the 1st day of January, 1878, with all the powers and privileges, duties and obligations, and subject to all the stipulations and provisions of the act passed the 18th day of October, 1832, and the 16th day of November, 1833, therein said banks, and the acts amendatory thereto, as now binding on each respectively, except so far as the same are altered, repealed or modified by an act passed on the—day of——, 1859, styled, "An act to regulate and reform the business of banking in this State;" and that the existing stockholders of said corporations respectively, (or those who shall be such at the time of acceptance,) shall have until the first day of July, 1861, to accept this charter.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted*, That the capital stock of said Planters' Bank of Tennessee may be increased to the sum of two millions of dollars, and that additional stock may be subscribed for at the principal bank at Nashville, without any right of pre-emption on the part of existing stockholders, at any time within two months after the acceptance of this charter, and until the whole additional stock shall be taken up; no individual, company or corporation being allowed to take or subscribe for more than two hundred and fifty shares, until six months after the book shall be opened for subscriptions.

Sec. 3. *Be it enacted*, That, whereas, the State of Tennessee has sold out the stock heretofore held by it in the Union Bank of Tennessee, the affairs of said corporation shall be administered by eleven directors, to be elected by the stockholders.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Planters' Bank of Tennessee may establish a branch at Murfreesboro', in Rutherford county, at any time after the passage of this bill.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the stock of said banks shall be transferable and assignable according to such rules and ordinances as shall be prescribed by the president and directors thereof.

Sec. 6. *Be it enacted*, That said banks shall have the privilege of issuing notes of the denomination of five dollars, whenever that privilege shall be granted to any other bank in this state.

The bill was adopted in lieu of the original. Mr. Newman's bill, No. 107, was then taken up, and hoped the further consideration of the bill would be postponed until to-morrow. He desired to offer an amendment which he had not prepared, as the bill had come up unexpectedly, and moved to make it the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Shekely thought it would be impossible to defeat the bill, and suggested to the Senator from Franklin (Mr. Newman) to let it pass. It would probably be amended in the House and come back to the Senate, and then he could offer his amendment.

Mr. Newman did not think the bill would be defeated, but he had a duty to perform. He was pledged to his constituents, and he desired to faithfully represent their wishes.

After some informal conversation—

Mr. Peters hoped the bill would be made the special order for Tuesday, the 17th inst., as he desired to offer an amendment to the bill, which he had not yet prepared. He suggested Tuesday because he feared he would be unable to be in his seat to-morrow.

Mr. Lane was in favor of the bill, but he desired a postponement, for the reason that a resolution of inquiry addressed to the Bank of Planters' banks, which had been adopted by both houses, had only been sent to those banks this morning, and he desired to see their answer. While he was in favor of the bill, if they refused to answer the inquiries addressed to them in that resolution, he would not vote for it.

Mr. Stokes apprehended that there would be no difficulty upon this point. The information sought by the resolution had already been published and canvassed in the papers; of course the banks would have no hesitancy in communicating it to the legislature.

Mr. Poyne suggested to the Senator (Mr. Trimble) that the matter might be passed over informally for the present, and be called up when he would probably be in his seat.

Mr. Trimble agreeing, the further consideration of the bill was informally passed over for the present.

SENATE BILL ON THIRD READING.

No. 26—To repeal the act establishing foreign banking agencies in Tennessee. Passed, ayes 19, nays 5.

HOUSE BILL ON FIRST READING.

No. 202—To amend the charter of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville railroad company, and other purposes. Passed.

And then, on motion of Mr. Hildreth, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 12, 1860.

The journal of yesterday was read and authenticated.

USE OF THE HALL.

Mr. Porter, by leave, offered a resolution that the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be tendered to the delegates of the Democratic State convention on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

On motion by Mr. Lea, the rules were suspended and the resolution considered and amended by tendering the use of the hall to the Opposition convention of the 22d of February.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced, by leave, read and severally passed the first reading without objection:

By Mr. Hebb, 428, for the benefit of minors and orphans.

ELECTION OF JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Mr. Hebb, by leave, introduced a resolution to bring the election of Judges and Attorneys General on the same day with the county elections.

The resolution lies on the table for one day under the rules.

LIMITING THE SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Hebb, by leave, introduced a resolution to shorten the sessions of the legislature. (Allowing $4 per diem for the first 100 days, and $2 for the remainder of the session.)

The resolution lies on the table for one day under the rules.

FREE NEGROES.

The Speaker announced the order to be the unfinished business of yesterday—Do consideration of the committee on free negro and slave population's bill [H. R. 19] for the expulsion of free negroes from this State, the question being on Mr. Barksdale's bill in lieu of the committee's bill on its third reading.

Mr. White, of Davidson, thought it unnecessary to do wrong, that good may come of it; it is unnecessary to pass this bill heaping wrong upon a defenceless class of ignorant persons, that good may come to the great State of Tennessee, thereby. If the bill under consideration should pass he hoped it would be so amended as to submit it to a vote of the people at the next election.

Mr. Cheatham obtained the floor and again urged upon the House the immediate necessity of passing this bill.

Mr. Keeble favored the passage of the bill as a measure of mercy to the free negroes population among us.

Mr. Pickett opposed the bill under consideration. If we ever needed quiet on the negro question we needed it now. He was willing to vote for any police regulation that was reasonable to smooth down the evils arising from the presence of the class of persons; but he could not vote for the measure now proposed.

Mr Barksdale's bill in lieu was then adopted by yeas 51 nays 24.

Mr. Ewing moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 20th inst.

The motion was rejected by yeas 14, nays 53.

An ineffectual motion was made to take the usual morning recess, yeas 9, nays 36.

Mr. Morris voted for the adoption of the bill in lieu, under an apprehension that there were amendments to it which do not appear. He moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.

The motion was rejected.

The bill, as amended, was then passed the third and last reading to the House of Representatives, by yeas 40, nays 23, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baker of Perry, Baker of Weakley, Barksdale, Bayless, Beaty, Bickwell, Brazelton, Brown, Cowden, Davidson, Donk, Fatley, Farrelly, Ford, Frazier, Gantt, Gillespie, Gay, Hebb, Ingram, Jones, Johnson, Kennedy, Kincaid of Claiborne, Lea, Lockhart, McClure, Morphis, Nall, Senter, Shield, Smith, Sowell, Trevitt, Trewhitt, Vaughan, White of Dickson, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Knox, and Speaker Whitthorne—40.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Bennett, Bledsoe, Critz, Dudley, Eakin, Ewing, Gorman, Greene, Harris, Haynes, Keaner, Kincaid of Anderson, Martin, Marbut, Morris, Nunnelee, Parker, Porter, (Mr. Speaker,) Rice, Stokes, Swan, Thompson, Turner, Wade, Wallace, Williams, Wheeler, Wood, and Woodson—23.

On motion of Mr. Dudley Mr. Morris asked leave to change his vote on the adoption of the bill in lieu.

And then, on motion, the House took the usual recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Braxton, moved that the vote last taken before the noon recess be reconsidered and that that motion be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

THE PUBLIC PURSE.

On motion by Mr. Farrelly, the rules were suspended, and his bill, 121, to regulate the appointment of notaries public, was taken from the files, read the third time and finally passed the House.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Mr. Armstrong presented the report of the secretary pro tem of the agricultural bureau, stating that it would have been presented some time ago but for the untimely death of the secretary, Major E. G. Eastman.

Mr. Porter, chairman of the committee, offered a resolution, by leave, authorizing the printing, by the public printer of 10,000 copies of the report, 2,000 copies for the use of the bureau and 75 for each member of the legislature.

The rules were suspended and the resolution considered.

Mr. Cobb objected to the publication, for he regarded it as a useless expenditure of the people's money.

The resolution was adopted by yeas 54, nays 20.

TO SUPPLY JUSTICES WITH THE CODE.

On motion of Mr. Jones, his bill, 213, to supply all justices of the peace with the code, was taken from the files under a suspension of the rules, the Senate amendment thereto read and non-concurred in. [The amendment being irrelevant to the bill.]

MERCHANTS' TAX.

Mr. East, by leave, introduced a bill, 434, to increase the revenue of the State and for the protection of merchants of this State, which was passed the first reading without objection, and referred to the special committee on the merchants' tax. [The bill requires foreign merchants discount of goods otherwise than in chapter 6, article 2, of the Code, to procure yearly license.]

DRUNKENNESS AND GRAND JURIES.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended and his bill, No. 16, to give grand juries discretionary power in cases of presentment for drunkenness, was taken from the files and the Senate amendment thereto concurred in.

On motion, the House adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, January 13.—The Senate, yesterday, adjourned over till Monday.

House.—Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said there were two propositions in the resolution of Mr. Clark, of Missouri. The first was that the doctrines of Helper's book are insurrectionary and hostile to the peace of the country; and was not this true to the very letter?—he asked the question. The next was, that no member of the House who indorsed and recommended the doctrines and sentiments therein affirmed is not fit to be Speaker of the House—was not this also true? He wanted an answer.

Mr. Bingham wished only to say to the gentleman of the House and the country, that when the gentleman denounces that book without limitation as an incendiary production, he denounces a book that was published, at Washington, a copy of which is contained in that book.

The resolution denounces the declaration of the convention of Virginia of '74, instructing the Congress at Philadelphia in that year. The resolution denounces all the truthful words of that distinguished Governor of Virginia, McDowell, namely: "You may make the yoke of your slave to labor like an ox. You can compel him to feed to work, and work to live, and yet the idea that he was created free will abide with him, because he has the right to the hope of immortality." The resolution denounching the release of Mrs. Angerson, escaped from his notes of Virginia, namely: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and has no attribute to take side against the slave, or that he will not last night has been identified as that of Mrs. Margaret Turner.

Benj. Coolidge, assistant engineer of the East company at the time of the building of the Pemberton mills, stated that the soil was remarkably solid sandy loam; under that was the bed, composed of clay, from 300 pounds weight down to the size of a man's head and sand. Under this lies what is called in Lawrence "Pudding," sometimes so solid that it broke out in lumps when dry, and when wet, as in Pemberton mill, a little lead leaks out of it. Under that is a peculiar quick-sand, useless to excavate it, as it comes up. We only touched it in the excavation of the whole building, which is not the main building. There never was a foundation wall laid in Lawrence that was not a little short of strength. It was made of stones long enough to go all the way across. I think the foundation will be found solid now.

LETTER OF HON. B. F. HALLETT

TO THE UNION MEETING HELD AT HAVERHILL, IN ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS, JAN. 12, 1860.

Boston, December 26, 1859.

Gentlemen: I thank you for the honor of your invitation. The citizens of Haverhill, who meet to be loyal to the Constitution, do well in holding a meeting for the "Union," to "give expression to national sentiments, and move decisively and effectually to avert their strongest efforts to secure the peace and prosperity of the States."

If the voting majority in the recent elections express the sentiments of Massachusetts, she has been recreding from the Union for years but cannot stand it. She must make a large further or some back to her ancient pledges to abide by the Union and the Constitution. The history of morals and politics has never exhibited a more glaring paradox than now exists between the professions and the practice of the apparent majority in Massachusetts. They are irritating and dividing the South to the verge of division, by making war upon her institutions, while they are growing upon the manufacture of slave labor cotton and the sale of bregans and "New England rum" to slave owners. The county of Middlesex spins more slave cotton, and the county of Essex sells more shoes to slave owners than any other like number of people in the world. Yet they are the loudest in their professed morals and religion, and their actual politics, preaching, literature and lectures held forth as the conclusion and the climax of all moral and political experience of the South;" "no union with slaveholders!"

The sources of all this difficulty is, that there is no moral sentiment in Massachusetts, most, almost amounting to a disease, that Massachusetts has a right to enjoy all the benefits of the Union without the corresponding duty of enforcing any obligation of the Constitution which she may not like. Hence the nullification laws in our statute book. And further, that having no slave property herself, she has a right, in the number of her votes, by all manner of interference with the slave States, to render their tenure of that property so uncertain and dangerous as to compel them to abandon it in the Union, or go out of the Union in order to protect it and themselves from northern aggression. In other words, the doctrine of all our leaders of anti-slavery is this, and we have just seen its practical results, viz: That the people of the free State have the personal and combined right, by all means in their power, to say to the people of the South, that they can use their power for that purpose, to incite sedition and servile war in a slaveholding State—that they have a right to use all means to deprive the owners of slave property of the enjoyment of their religious and Christian and patriotic to attempt to free the slave against law and Constitution—that they have a right to use the Constitution we are to continue to enjoy the free use of the products of slave labor and the profits of slave markets as the main sources of our material prosperity, and the foundation of comfort and elevation of our own free labor!

The plain common sense of New England men, if they would but reflect, must recoil at this monstrous proposition. Nor can we, if she means to be honest, must either relinquish the profits she lives upon, derived from slave labor and slave markets, and the Union with it, or she must practically recognize the obligations of the Constitution which guarantees to Virginia the right to keep and reclaim her slaves, and which guarantees the right to spin cotton and peg shoes, or to keep and bear arms. It is impossible for Massachusetts to maintain her self-respect or the respect of the world, while she continues to indulge the extreme moral sensitiveness at the existence of slavery in the South, she continues to enjoy the profits of slave labor in her spindles and working women by the use of slave labor and slave markets! With her mouth she speaketh great things against the sin of slavery, but with her hands she fills our pockets with the profits of that which she sentimentally calls "the unrequited labor of the slave." She grows over the millions of human beings in bondage at the South, and at the same time, with her capital, herself employs in the South some three hundred thousand slaves to raise the cotton she employs to run her spindles and freight her ships.

The contemptible shoemaker on his bench, who knows that he is doing good when he denounces slavery and sympathizes with the murderer John Brown; but he does not contemplate that the comforts of his family are the direct results of the profits he gets on the sale of the shoes he is making to the slaveholders of the South. Must we not, then, as a people, if we would be decent, consistent in morals and religion, either let alone the slavery of the South, as we have sworn to do under the Constitution, or let alone the use of all pecuniary profits of slave labor as the means of our own material prosperity?

Bring this home, and we see what a practical test it would be of the consistency of the North towards the South the exercise of her slave labor. It simply requires of Massachusetts that she shall stop all her spindles, shut up her shoeshops, hand up her ships and go into absolute poverty and misery, and then wait just a generation or two until free labor can be forced to raise cotton enough to set her spindles going.

If we are to have no honest union with slaveholders, under pretence of not partaking of their sins, the North must do all this, which I have no doubt would be well for the South, when she requires her to abandon her thousand millions of property invested in slave labor, and gently hint to her that equitable, safe one generation of whites in the process of the gradual experiment of substituting free for slave labor in our industry. Nay, why is it not easier for the North to do this for her part, if conscience is to be invoked? For the South claim that their domestic institution is right, and therefore they uphold it; whereas, the Northern Abolitionist assumes that it is "the sum of all villainies," and yet lives upon it himself and lodges it daily to live and flourish by making it profitable, and enhancing the value of negroes! Break up the Northern cotton gin and shop Northern spindles, and all northern freighters—and, at least for a time, it would do more to abolish slavery, from necessity, than all the agitations, the abductions or the invasions of the Abolitionists, and all the anti-slavery sermons, lectures and sketches have accomplished for the last thirty years. This everybody knows, and yet everybody North will say it can't be done, just as everybody South says slavery cannot be abolished.

It is therefore honest and manly that the men of Massachusetts, who do not mean to be involved in this moral inconsistency, who do not sympathize with this false sentiment, and who abhor the murderous outrages committed by northern men, incited by this false teaching, upon the sovereign soil of Virginia, should make themselves heard in such meetings as you propose for the Union, and resolve to hereafter make themselves felt as voting citizens, by declaring that no matter what party is to prevail hereafter in Massachusetts, it shall be a party of the Union and the Constitution, and its fundamental as practical principle of action shall be that *the Condition of the Union is the Constitution with all its reqirements, and the main pillar that supports the Constitution is the equal rights of all the States.*

Most respectfully yours,

B. F. HALLETT.

Messrs. H. N. Merrill, Geo. T. Lancaster and D. B. Bodfish, committee of invitation.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S LETTER.

[From the Boston Post.]

The demonstrations of devotion to the Union, begun in Boston, continued in Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere in the North, can but be, in the end, productive of great good. The recent monster gathering in New York city was worthy of the Empire City and the Empire State. The letters and speeches were filled with expressions of passionate devotion to the Union. If anything could be found, in any of the circumstances of that assemblage of patriotic men, which could, in any sense, be thought capable of amendment, perhaps the letter of Fillmore would be the one at which the chiefest. And yet that eminent gentleman did not fail to respond, promptly and warmly, to the general purpose for which the meeting was assembled. He saw the great peril which enveloped the land, and he admitted the existence of dangers which put in imminent danger the durability of the Union. It will be remembered here that Mr. Fillmore, in his recent letter, after expressing the reasons which prevented his attendance at the meeting in New York, goes on in a second paragraph to say:

"But it seems to me that if my opinions are of any importance to my countrymen, they now have them in a much more responsible and satisfactory form than I could give them by participating in the proceedings of any meeting. My sentiments on this unfortunate question of slavery, and the constitutional rights of the South in regard to it, have not changed since they were made manifest to the whole country by the performance *of a painful duty in approving and inforcing the fugitive slave law.* What the Constitution gives I would concede at every sacrifice. I would not seek to enjoy its benefits without sharing its burthens and its responsibilities. I know of no other rule of political right or expediency. Those were my sentiments then—they are my sentiments now. I stand by the Constitution of my country at every hazard, and I am prepared to maintain it at every sacrifice."

The chief and only purpose of the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, and those which followed it, have been to inculcate cordial, cheerful, absolute obedience to every requirement of the Constitution. That at least, was the object which inspired the *Post* to be the earliest to invoke the patriotism of Massachusetts to convene in the cradle of liberty OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION—that was the high aim, the noble aspiration. It did not matter then, and does not matter now, so long as the crisis and peril are upon us, what the strict opinions individuals hold, or do hold, as to the various moral and economic questions which may be made to spring out of the existence of slave labor. A man may, as a philosophic theory, hold slave labor a moral good, and another man may, in the same sense, think it not a moral good, and yet both be willing to execute the spirit and letter of the compact of the fathers. We do not now see fit to quarrel with men holding either opinion, provided they are for the whole Constitution, and do not sympathize with or abet the persons who are against the Constitution. What we aim to do is to put down the idea that any portion of that sacred instrument is wrong in theory or painful in practice. When we have done that, and then only, can the Union rest securely.

We therefore object to Mr. Fillmore's letter, because the paragraph we have quoted encourages