Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,824

CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITION.....2,100

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE--Message of Governor Letcher, of Virginia; Particular of the Johnson street murder in New Orleans.

FOURTH PAGE--Letter from Daniel R. Goodloe, explaining his position on the Helper Book.

HON. ROGER A. PRYOR'S SPEECH.

We publish the latter half of Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR's speech this morning, having published the first part yesterday morning. It is one of the very ablest speeches of the session, and will be read by all parties in the South with great interest.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body convened in Nashville yesterday, and we learn by a dispatch from the senior editor of this paper, Col. MCCLANAHAN, that it was organized by the election of Hon. GEO. W. JONES, of Lincoln, as President, and that SAMUEL MCCLANAHAN, Esq., of Madison, and Col. WM. H. CARROLL, of this city, were appointed the two delegates from this Congressional District; to the Charleston Convention. W. A. TURNER and W. W. GETT, were selected as their alternates.

Since writing the above, we have received a dispatch announcing the adjournment of the Convention. Messrs. WHITTHORNE and HARRIS were appointed Electors for the State at large, and the platform of the party was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON was put forward as the choice of the Democratic party of the State, as a candidate for the nomination at Charleston.

The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by the greatest harmony and good feeling.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE.

On our first page, we publish this morning, the message of Gov. LETCHER to the legislature of Virginia. The most important recommendation contained in this message is the suggestion that Virginia send commissioners to the other States and solicit them to unite with her in calling a convention of all the States, with the view of settling the dissensions arising out of the slavery question, and thus giving permanent peace to the Union. At such a convention the South could lay down her ultimatum, and if the North should refuse to accede to reason and justice, it would then be the duty of both parties to separate peacefully.

This mode of proceeding recommends itself from its constitutionality, but we have our doubts whether such a convention can be convened. It, however, deserves serious consideration, emanating, as it does, from so high a source and conceived, as it is, in a spirit of equal justice to both sections, of devotion to the constitutional rights of the South and of a desire to perpetuate the Union, if it could be done consistently with the rights and honor of the Southern States and people.

With this view, we commend it to the attention of the people. There is but little doubt that it would settle the slavery question, either by a fair and permanent contract with the Northern States, or by a separation from the North, if the former should fail, and it is for the people of the South to decide whether the evils of slavery agitation on the part of the Abolitionists ought not to cease.

DIRECT TRADE WITH BELGIUM.

That it is extremely desirable to establish direct commercial intercourse with Europe, is a fact now universally recognized throughout the South. There also exists a determination to encourage and aid any enterprise having in view the opening of such a commerce. If the South generally is interested in this matter, Memphis is especially so; her favorable position on the Mississippi making it probable that her interests might be immensely advanced by the new commerce, when it shall spring up. So favorable is that position that it has attracted the attention of the enlightened government and of the enterprising merchants of the prosperous kingdom of Belgium, who have made direct overtures to us to cooperate with them in establishing and carrying on direct trade between our city and their principal port. This amicable conduct on the part of the Belgians has, for some reason, failed to attract any powerful degree the attention of our merchants, who have not even appointed a committee of their own body to inquire into the feasibility of the project conceived on the other side of the Atlantic. We are so far "behind the times" as to be without a chamber of commerce, and the appointment of a committee would, at present, be the only way of establishing a body charged with the views of the Belgian matter. We know that many think the scheme impracticable--many thought the same when it was proposed to make the little town of Memphis a big city, by the aid of railroads. If the Belgian people think our position worthy of their attention, surely it is not for us to undervalue and despise the advantages we possess. The subject deserves a degree of earnest attention that has not yet been vouchsafed to it.

If the Belgians are in earnest, we see by an article in that important continental journal, the *Independance Belge*, published at Brussels, which, in its issue of the 19th ult., says that a commercial association has been formed in Belgium, with the approbation of the Government, and with a capital of 10,000,000 francs, in shares of 100 francs, the object of which is to develop the commercial relations of Belgium with the Southern States of the United States. The *Independance* speaks very favorably of the association and its purposes. Belgium is largely engaged in manufactures of all kinds, and the South offers a wide field for her products.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 16, 1860.

UNION BANK.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the following communication:

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE, }
NASHVILLE, Jan. 14, 1860. }

To the Hon. Tas. W. Newman, Speaker of the Senate:

SIR--In my communication of yesterday, in giving the number of shares of stock in this bank, on which the dividends were paid at Nashville, it was printed as "2,317 shares." I think it proper to state that of this 2,319 shares are held by J. Corry, cashier, in trust and belong to the bank. Very respectfully,

J. KEAGAN, President.

Mr. Payne, from the committee on internal improvements, returned Senate bills No. 225, to incorporate the People's Passenger railroad company of Memphis; No. 192, to repeal act giving State aid to railroads not under contract; No. 224, to incorporate the Memphis, Elmwood and Greenwood railroad company, and recommended the first passage; No. 321, to enable the citizens of Hancock, Hawkins and Jefferson counties to build a road from Sneedville to the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad; No. 248, to charter the Knoxville and Sevierville Mountain turnpike company; No. 170, to provide for the survey of railroad routes from Knoxville to Nashville, and from Nashville to Memphis; No. —, for the relief of John Stanfield and John H. Bryant, and recommended their rejection.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Stanfield's amendment to the amendment of the Constitution of the State so as to elect clerks and masters of the chancery courts by the people, being the special order of the day, was taken up. The ayes and noes were taken upon the adoption of the resolution, and resulted ayes 12, noes 7.

A constitutional majority of the Senate having voted for the amendment, the Speaker declared that it had passed its third reading in the Senate.

The resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the State so as to require the legislature to convene on the first Monday in October next after the election and adjourn on the 20th of December, was lost for want of two-thirds, the constitutional majority.

The Bill to amend the law on administrations and to change the jurisdiction of county courts was lost, ayes 6, noes 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 16, 1860.

Mr Farrelly presented petitions from Shelby county, for and against the removal of the county site, which was referred to the committee on New Counties and County Lines without reading.

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial from certain citizens of Greenville, which was referred to the committee on Private Incorporations without reading.

Mr. Critz presented a memorial from certain citizens of Hawkins county, asking for a separate court of law in the upper end of said county, which was laid on the table without reading.

Mr. Hort presented a memorial from certain citizens of Madison county against changing their county line, which was read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Greene presented a memorial which was referred to the committee on New Counties and County Lines, and another on the subject of merchants, which was referred to the Judiciary committee.

THE PARTY TO ELECT A SPEAKER OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Hebb, by leave, offered the following:

WHEREAS, The repeated failures to elect a Speaker to preside over the House of Representatives, in Congress, at different periods of our history, have been disastrous to private interests, and threaten imminent peril to the perpetuity of our beloved Union, in view of which, therefore,

Be it resolved, That the committee on Federal Relations be requested to report to the House, whether the public safety and general welfare do not demand that the General Assembly should instruct our members to take steps to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to make the Speaker of the House of Representatives elected by the people.

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

The House then took up the special order, being Senator Johnson's bill to reform and regulate the system of banking in Tennessee.

This is the same bill introduced by Mr. Gantt, November 10, 1859. The bill was considered in section and various amendments offered, some of which were adopted and others rejected. When the bill as amended, reaches us we will publish it full. Without finishing its consideration, the House adjourned.

XXXIX CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 16.--*House*.--A point of order arose on Friday by Mr. Leake, as to the admissibility of Mr. Pennington's minority resolution, which was passed over informally this morning.

Mr. Underwood indulged the hope that by this debate the people of the South had been aroused to their position in the Union, and that hereafter they would act with the regard and aims of the Republicans. It would be neither truthful, profitable nor just to speak of the Republican party otherwise than as the Abolition party, whom he regarded as utterly unmindful of their constitutional obligations. He gave a brief history of the slavery agitation, and as a Southern man, but as a citizen of the United States--for the Constitution, which not only defends the preservation of the Southern rights, but those of the Union. In conclusion he said he would be glad if he could be united in a united South, and the South to demand nothing to which they were not entitled. While they seemed to be the party to cause this agitation, they were the conservative party in fact. This is not the time to form a new party, when the Republicans endanger the Union. Not a man of the South is willing to dissolve the Union, and the Constitution is disregarded and the Constitution violated. Let the cry be justice and the Constitution. Let there be a rallying of the South from the South and of the North, for the preservation of that instrument. The Democratic party is the only hope of the country.

Mr. Hill, in explaining, said there were many gentlemen in political life, who though now co-operating with Republicans do not cordially sympathize with them. A Union party was proposed, but on inquiry regarding their votes for Speaker. No reason had been given why these twenty-three gents did not vote for the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Larrabee, who with others, participated in the incidental debate, asked Mr. Hill whether the latter entertained proscriptive principles against foreign born citizens, or on account of certain religious opinions.

Mr. Hill replied that he had not changed a sentiment since 1854. If he had ever thought that religious tests being equal, he would always vote for a native in preference to a man born on a foreign soil. [Applause.]

Mr. Larrabee said the gentleman are as wide as the poles apart.

Mr. Hill. Because our constituents are.

Mr Larrabee replied: Although he represented the largest naturalized constituency of any man in the House, he would vote for a South American in preference to a Republican.

The subject then dropped, to know how many Southern Oppositionists would vote for a Northwestern or Southern Democrat.

Mr. Stokes replied he had already said that to the southern portion of the country he was a Democrat, he would vote for a sound conservative Democrat. He would not vote for a man who is in favor of Judge Douglas, with his squatter sovereignty principles, for the presidency.

Mr Haynes wanted to know if Mr. Underwood, with Western Democratic friends, were willing to vote for the protection of slavery in the Territories, in the form of a statute.

Mr. Underwood did not doubt they were, for the Presidential chair of the Republic, the territory had never failed to give the South all the rights they were entitled to under the Constitution.

Mr. Hatton wanted further to know whether they would support a man who believed that the people in a territorial capacity would have the right to legislate on the subject of slavery, which he regarded as fallacy.

Mr. Underwood thought he could see that the tendency of such questions was to divide and distract the Democratic party, which only could hurl back the wave of fanaticism. He wanted the South to see the southern Opposition were throwing fire-brands into the Democratic party. In conclusion, he would stand or fall by what Georgia should indicate. He occupied the floor nearly four hours.

Mr. Morrow replied to a portion of Mr. Underwood's remarks, and brought the President up to his record on the territorial slavery question, on which he arraigned him the other day. He repeated that the President was abandoned his original position, and made a bid for the southern vote in the Charleston Convention. Adjourned.

Senate.--Various petitions were presented.

Mr. Douglas offered a resolution that the judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the protection of all the States and Territories against invasion by the inhabitants of any other State or Territory.

Also, for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies and combinations in any State or Territory, with the intent to assail or molest the Government, inhabitants, property or institutions of any other State.

Mr. Simmons presented a petition in favor of cheap letter postage. He also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire whether the present rate of ocean postage are not exhibitant, and as to the expediency of reducing them.

Mr. Pugsell offered a resolution authorizing the present Directors of the Portland Canal Company to construct a canal between the present terminus of the said canal and a certain point on the Ohio river. Referred.

Mr. Hall presented a petition in favor of the homestead bill.

Mr. Green presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, praying for the establishment of a branch mint at St. Louis.

Mr. Yulee offered a resolution instructing the committee on Post Offices to inquire into the practicability of providing a system for the transmission of money and valuables, as will furnish greater security, and further inquire how far Post Office money orders can be granted with safety in our Post Office system. Adopted.

Mr. Sebastian introduced a bill for the relief of Mordecai, Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mr. Bigler introduced a bill for the suppression of invasion of one State or Territory from another, or the fitting out of a military expedition or enterprise against another, and for the punishment of such offenses. Referred to select committee.

Mr. Clingman discussed Mr. Pugh's resolution. Mr. Clingman referred to the remarks of Mr. Cass in 1856. In reply to an inquiry about his health, he (Cass) said, "I am very well, but depressed in spirits. I used to think the Union never could be dissolved, but now I have serious apprehensions to the contrary. They say Kansas cannot stir the excitement, but a hundred Kansas bills could never have produced it. These people mean to liberate your slaves. You may not think they are fanatics, but the misfortune is they are ignorant fanatics. You will gain nothing by making concessions. You cannot help us but will destroy yourselves, for if you are firm you may protect yourselves." Mr. Clingman then went on to show that the Abolition feeling had so spread that it controlled nearly all the secular and religious press of the North. He said the (?) Whig party had been demoralized, especially by such men as the Senator from New York. (Seward.) Now there was a party at the North whose only principle was opposition to the South. This party passed bills to slade United States laws. They hire men to run off the slaves of the South by the underground railroad, and encourage them to the other parts of the Capitol, who make speeches hostile to the South. The American people would decide, if the question was fairly put, that compromises and concessions to difference between the negro and the white man, and we must take the fact as it is. He claimed it is settled, that the negro is inferior to the white man, and is benefited by slavery.

There were two ways to remedy the trouble. One is to make the North see its error, or else the South be independent. Two things had made the Southern Confederacy. One was the small vote Mr. Fillmore had received, and the other the manner in which the raid of John Brown was received at the North. The South had no more fears of a king of her progeny than she had that the election of a Black Republican President would furnish sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. He despised throughout that he had never thought such election would be a sufficient overt act. It would hardly be expected that the South would wait till she were completely in the power of her enemies. A Republican President could draw away all the arms from a slave State, and take such action as would leave the South open to a hundred Harper's Ferry invasions. If the South submitted to the election of a Republican President, she would be in the same condition as an army who surrendered at discretion, entitled to only such terms as the victor might choose to grant. He referred to the value of the Union as exercising a powerful effect in eliminating the liberals of Europe in continuous against monarchial and aristocratic institutions. In the course of his remarks, he said that Southern men would not recede from the capitol. That was the last place at which they could ever give up. He concluded by expressions of confidence in the good fortune of the United States, and hoped for the perpetuity of the Union.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed till to-morrow, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Among the passengers in the steamer Orizaba, at San Francisco, was the wife of Nathan Moore, who had committed suicide a few days before she sailed from

SPEECH OF HON. ROGER A. PRYOR,

OF VIRGINIA,

On the Principles and Policy of the Black Republican Party, Delivered in the House of Representatives, December 29, 1859.

[CONCLUDED.]

I come now to the Kansas compromise of 1854, as the honorable gentleman describes it, a reference which I feel to be delicate and embarrassing. In respect to this measure I give my opinion that neither the Northern or southern Democracy are guilty of an intentional violation of compromise.

The truth is, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was susceptible of a double reading. Obvious enough on its face, like a palimpsest, it contained matter of grave import beneath the surface. We of the South said the principle of the bill was, that the people of a Territory might determine the question of slavery in the exercise of State sovereignty, and in the act of organizing a State government. Others maintain that the principle of the bill recognized the right of the people, by an act of territorial legislation, to determine the question of slavery. It is a palpable important, and, I apprehend, irreparable, difference of construction. However, since, for our interpretation, we have the authority of the legislature