Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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THE LATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention, held in Nashville, on Wednesday last, the proceedings of which will be found in our paper this morning, was one of the largest ever assembled in the capital of the State. Altogether, its deliberations were marked by harmony and concord, and it adjourned, after one day's labor, leaving scarcely a ripple behind. It is true the Democracy of the tenth district have some reason to complain that they were not honored with either an elector or delegate for the State at large, which was certainly their due by reason of their gallant achievement's last summer, when four other Congressional Districts in the State succumbed to the enemy. But let this pass. With regard to the platform of principles, it announces all that could be necessary in the present state of political affairs, and met with the unanimous approbation of the convention.

An effort was made, by one or two members of the body, to place a particular construction upon the Dred Scott decision, and have it incorporated in the platform, but this was negatived both by the committee and the Convention. With the exception of this single effort, there was nothing that had the least tendency to disturb or ruffle the tranquility and harmony of the deliberations of the Convention. The speeches of several members, delivered after the labors of the body were through with, had a most happy effect, and their influence will be felt from one end of the State to the other. Disorganization in the ranks of the Democracy of Tennessee may now be regarded as an impossibility—a foregone conclusion. If the same spirit that prevailed in the Convention shall obtain among the masses, a most glorious triumph awaits us in November next.

HOW THE CONFLICT IS WORKING AT THE SOUTH.

The "irrepressible conflict," says a correspondent of the New York Express, seems at present to produce a result very different from that which Mr. Seward anticipated in his Rochester speech. I allude to the projected establishment at the South of a variety of manufactories by the aid of northern capital. From Richmond we learn that a Newark capitalist wishes to invest $500,000 in a boot and shoe factory in that city, in connection with a large tannery about to be erected there by the citizens of Richmond. Also, that Major HARVEY, of Connecticut, proposes to invest $500,000 in a manufactory of Colt's fire arms, in the same city. A hat manufacturer of Connecticut is also reported as about to remove his establishment to Alabama. A few days ago a northern gentleman visited Alexandria to examine its advantages for manufacturing purposes, and expressed his determination to remove to that city. This is but the beginning. Before the spring opens we shall hear of hundreds of similar movements from the North to the South, which would not have taken place had it not been for the foolish and unpatriotic sympathy expressed in so many quarters at the North for Jonn Brown's foray into Virginia. If the northern mechanics, who are dependent upon southern patronage, for support can hereafter approve the political action of that party which virtually takes the bread from their mouths, all I can say is, they are very magnanimous set of fellows.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, says Mr. Sidell attended the President recently to invite several Eastern Republican Senators to a private conference upon the Mexican treaty, with a view to presenting considerations which might influence their votes. It is now admitted that if the treaty fails, Juarez must fall.

The Senate yesterday had an executive session on Mr. Faulkner's nomination. Wade called up, Mr. Wilson produced the extract from Mr. Faulkner's speech, in which he pronounced resistance to the inauguration of a Republican President.

Mr. Wilson urged that the nomination should be held over until inquiry could be made into these sentiments, saying that he could never vote for any man who entertained them.

Mr. Doolittle vindicated Mr. Faulkner's sentiments as reasonable, and would have the Senate stamp them with their condemnation.

Mr. Mason said they reflected the opinion of the Virginiana, and also, he believed, of the whole South.

Mr. Wingfall made his debut in a fierce speech, pronouncing that Texas would go with the South on extremest measures. He justified Mr. Faulkner's declarations in every sense.

Messrs. Clay and Toombs followed in the same temper.

Finally the division stood 20 for confirmation and 31 against. Three Republicans were absent, unpaired.

No developments have yet been made before the Senate's Harpers Ferry committee with which the public are not already familiar, through the trial.

The Times' correspondent writes, rumor says that a Cabinet officer will probably resign to-morrow. The alleged reasons for its health and pressure of private business, but the real reason is a difference with the President as to the proscriptive policy to be pursued by the Administration toward Mr Douglas. The ex-member has not for some weeks been on good terms with Mr. Buchanan.

The President to-day received a letter from Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, accepting his appointment as judge of the court of claims, when his nomination was immediately sent in and referred.

The protest of the Miramon government is considered offensive in terms by our government, and it will probably be returned. It is said to have been written by the French Minister in Mexico.

It is not true Miramon has agents here operating against the success of the treaty now pending.

The *Herald* correspondent says the Executive session of the Senate to-day was probably the most violent that ever disgraced that body. Mr. Chingman made a severe speech against the election of Seward, Mr. Doolittle replied to Chingman and charged upon the South with severity, when Toombs gave the lie to Doolittle, and the latter flung it back. Consternation followed, and then a hurried adjournment. Old Senators have been seen conferring upon an Executive session since the rejection of Mr. Van Buren and the attempted rejection of Edward Everett. The difficulty grew out of the charge brought by Mr. Wilson that Mr. Faulkner, the nominee to the French mission, was a Secessionist.

Information was received here yesterday that 3,500 men are now in New Orleans ready to embark for Vera Cruz. They go out as immigrants, and will be received into citizenship by the Juarez Government, when they will be mustered into service under American officers, such as Generals Ring and Wheat, and will sustain the liberal government until the Senate ratifies the McLane-Ocampo treaty. The leaders of this expedition expect, as a reward for their services the removal of the grant for a railroad from Vera Cruz Bay to Mexico, the original charter for which was granted under Santa Anna. The immigrants are to remain as laborers in connection with the railroad, keeping up, meanwhile, the military organization for self-protection.

The Senate Harper's Ferry investigating committee commenced to-day with the examination of Mr. Arney, a member of the Kansas National committee. He informed the committee that he was not acquainted with matters appertaining to Brown's business in Kansas, which may throw some light upon his subsequent movements at Harper's Ferry, but before testifying, he would be obliged to return to Kansas to procure certain books and papers, so that he could give a more full and accurate statement of money placed in his hands by individuals and committees, and how it was appropriated, thereby showing definitely how much was paid to Brown, by whose order, and for what purpose.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 17, 1860.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Bigler's bill, introduced in the Senate yesterday, for the suppression of invasion of one State of Territory by another:

The first section provides that whenever any State or Territory is invaded, or in imminent danger of invasion, from external or internal foes, it shall be lawful for the President to call out the militia of the State or States nearest the point of danger. Also, to employ the land or naval forces of the United States.

SECTION 2 Provides that any person actually engaged or participating in carrying on a hostile expedition from one State or Territory against another, shall be adjudged guilty of treason and suffer death.

SEC. 3 Provides that any person having knowledge of such treason, and who shall neglect to disclose the same at the earliest moment, shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason and shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, and imprisoned not over seven years.

SEC. 4. Gives power to the President to seize and detain any vessel, fitted out by one State against another for hostile purposes.

SEC. 5. Any materials, arms, valuables, etc., found in such vessels, shall be forfeited; one half to inure to the government, the other half to the informer.

SEC. 6. Any person furnishing or providing means or money for such hostile expedition, shall be deemed guilty of felony, fined and imprisoned ten years.

SEC. 7. Any person enlisting himself, or procuring others to enlist, shall be deemed guilty of felony and fined $3000, or imprisoned ten years.

SEC. 8. Any person fitting out, or procuring to be fitted out any skiff or vessel for such hostile expedition, shall be fined $10,000, or be imprisoned ten years.

SEC. 9. Any person accepting or exercising a commission, for such hostile service shall be fined $3000, or be imprisoned three years.

SEC. 10. Nothing is to be construed as operating to any piracy, as now defined by existing laws.

The Presidents of the various Virginia Railroad Companies have issued a call inviting all the Railroad Companies of the South to meet them in consultation at Richmond on the 28th of February to consider the means by which they can best secure either by direct importation or southern manufacture, the equipments and supplies for the use of the Southern Railroads.

The New American Cyclopædia—Rejoinder to "A. B. C."

CLEVELAND, MISS., Jan. 14, 1860.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

Having proved the truth of all my charges against the "New American Cyclopædia," by evidence from the pages of the Cyclopædia itself, it would seem quite unnecessary to reply to "A. B. C.'s" last communication, which appeared in the Avenal of the 12th inst. But as I have "hinted" the said "A. B. C.," agent of D. Appleton & Co., into something like courtesy, and as he says he has "no objection to hard hits," (I should think not!) repeatedly when "struck fair," I cannot forbear the pleasure of knocking him down a few more times—particularly since the thing is so easily done, and "A. B. C." is confessedly so hard headed it don't hurt him!

He says that I have charged "*bribery*" upon all "the editors and clergymen who have noticed the work favorably." This—not to put too fine a point upon it—is a barefaced misrepresentation, resulting from "A. B. C.'s" ignorance or malice—most probably the former. Here is what I said, and all that I said, on the subject:

"A. B. C." introduces the certificates of quite a number of editors and divines recommending the Cyclopædia to public favor as a binding of literature. In reply to this, it is hardly necessary to remind the public how these things are managed; and I ask "A. B. C." if he, or any other agent of D. Appleton & Co., did not present each of these editors and divines with a copy of the Cyclopædia?—did he not assure them that the work was truly American and impartial?—did he not, at the same time, request them to write "notices" or "certificates" of the work, immediately, and before they could possibly have had time to give it a thorough examination? Nay, were not these notices—"puffs" some people call them—in many instances written by the Agents' agent himself? Rah! "A. B. C." is wariant beyond the "common run" of "common" men when he relies upon such a line of defense as the introduction of hasty, or even "cut-and-dried" editorial "puffs?" Very few editors have time to examine so bulky a work as the Cyclopædia; and besides, none of them would be likely to suspect that any northern man, with professed national principles, would have the hardihood to attempt to introduce a work into the South which instinctively slights and misrepresents our people and our institutions.

If there be any charge of "bribery" in this language, in the offensive sense insinuated by "A. B. C.," all I have to reply is, *make the most of it.* "A. B. C." it should be noted, does not deny that the Cyclopædia has been "presented," either in whole or in part, to some editors and clergymen: he merely desires that such is "the custom of the publishers or agents." As for the insinuation that *I* expected the gift of a copy, I will not repeat even with a smile, but only remind "A. B. C." that it was extremely unfortunate for him and his employers that I am only an *ex-editor*, out of the range of such presents, and therefore blessed with plenty of time to give his New African Cyclopædia a thorough and impartial examination.

Notwithstanding "A. B. C.'s" objections I had good grounds for calling the Cyclopædia a "Nigger" concern. The seven volumes now before the public contain the biographies of not only some twelve or fifteen negroes, but of hundreds of negrophilists noted for nothing save their love of the negro. A subscriber for the work remarked to the writer, a few days ago, that the biography of Fred. Douglass alone would have deterred him from subscribing for it, had he known that it was in it at the time his subscription was solicited. Southern born and southern bred as I am, I do not desire to be associated *ex equalis* with negroes, even in Cyclopædias; and the time has come when northern book makers must respect this feeling, or go elsewhere for a market for their "philanthropic" wares.

In my first article, I charged that the Cyclopædia *expressly* ranked Napoleon Bonaparte as up with such "adventurers" as Cagliostro, Walker, the Pensilier, Joe Smith, and John of Leyden. In reply to this, "A. B. C." tells us agent of the work, "does not even in about it and stands forth as its chosen champion, takes issue and says "*not one of them* names—(Cagliostro and the rest)—is mentioned in the article on Bonaparte." Of course not; I didn't say that they were. But I respectfully beg the public, and most obsequiously request "A. B. C." to turn to the article headed "Adventurers," Volume I, page 139. In that article he will find the following positive proof of the charge he so flatly contradicts:

ADVENTURERS.—Persons who lack the necessary discipline and balance of mind, to submit themselves to the laws of society, while at the same time they are fascinated by the ambition of distinguishing themselves, of making a fortune or a sensation. They stand in the same relation to the chevalier d'industrie as the visionary and fanatic, not by their genuine ambition they compare as a cancrosa to a man of the world, or a poacher to a sportsman. Adventurers are rarely without a redeeming love of glory, and if they are successful they become heroes like Napoleon. On the other hand, they seldom listen to the appeals of conscience, and if they are unsuccessful, they become scamps like Cagliostro * * * * If he is a person of military turn, he becomes a filibuster like Lopez or Walker. * * * * If his predilections are of the financial order, he becomes a railway king, like Hudson, or a colonial swindler, like Law. If of a religious disposition, he becomes a prophet like John of Leyden or Joe Smith. * * * * *Walter the Pensilier*, was considered in these remote times, the very type of the fashionable adventurer.

This "little circumstance" shows most conclusively that "A. B. C." (agent bogus Cyclopædia) knows as little about the character of the books as the Appletons themselves or any of those indiscreet southern editors and clergymen who have commended it to public favor, and, after this communication, I shall waste no more paper replying to him unless he calls in some one better "posted" than himself to help him.

"A. B. C." defies me "to mention any work published by D. Appleton & Co., that shows anti-slavery (new word by A. B. C.) to the South." Being thus rashly defied, I suppose I must face the music. I therefore proceed to mention Vol. I of the New American Cyclopædia, Vol. II of the same work, Vol. III, Vol. IV, Vol. V, Vol. VI and Vol. VII—each of them as big as a family Bible, and as pretentious as Webster's Unabridged, misspelling and mispronouncing Dictionary.

"A. B. C." sticks to it that the editors of the Cyclopædia were right, when making up the work, in not taking into consideration the question, "*What will have a good or bad moral or political influence?*" This is candid, and again yields the whole question—though "A. B. C." don't seem to be aware of it. He is, of course, entirely ignorant of the fact that Cyclopædias, in times not very long past, have been among the usual and most effective vehicles employed, both in Germany and France, for the dissemination of infidelity, atheism, socialism, and a hundred other baleful doctrines tending to the overthrow of religion and the disorganization of society.

"A. B. C." is more courteous, and perhaps wise, "*quantum* it then he thinks, when, in the conclusion of his article, he calls upon me to point out the "excellences" of the "New American Cyclopædia." I might say, and say truly, that with all its sins of omission and commission, with all its niggerism and negrophilism, with all its anti-slavery and anti-southern tendencies and preferences, it is, nevertheless, a useful book of reference so far as it goes; but "A. B. C." would say "*that is very*, *Sir!* proud." I might say that many of its articles, in the departments of geography, science, art, literature, statistics, etc., are just what they should be; I might say that its articles on the battle of "Cerro Gordo," the biography of "Dermot Macmurrough," and many others, are admirably written—never better. But all this, probably would be seen to "A. B. C." *He* defends the work and urges it upon southern people without knowing or caring what is in it,—or, if he does, he thinks that though "a little leaven will leaven the whole lump," a lump of it will not; and that its philo-British, anti-slavery, anti-southern tendencies, its misrepresentations of the South, its negro biographies, and its abolitionism insidiously tangled, are not to be taken into the account, but must be utterly ignored in presence of the many and great "excellencies" whose very existence even "A. B. C." takes entirely upon trust!

Messrs. Editors, I deem it not inappropriate to repeat that I am actuated by no desire to injure the interests or sully the good name of the publishers of the Cyclopædia—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.—for, so far as I have been able to inform myself in regard to them, they must be the character of worthy and highly principled tradesmen. But they certainly committed a great, if not a criminal, error in conferring the editorial supervision of the work upon such men as Ripley and Dana—the Tribune writers, whose insatiable prejudices against Africans, slavery, and against the slaveholders, (or, in their language the "slave-holders," and "slaveholders,") of the South, have long since earned for them the first seven volumes, and made them a mass of insult and mock (?) to all true southern men. This being so, by proof which I defy any and all comers to controvert, the Messrs. Appleton need not have expected the falling away of all or most of their southern subscribers. The canvassers for the Cyclopædia promised that it would be a strictly fair, impartial, national, American work. The six or seven volumes, now in the hands of subscribers, prove that they were guilty of gross misrepresentation, and probably liable to the pains and penalties of the statute against obtaining money in that way, and legally as well as morally absolve subscribers from taking or paying for the future volumes. J. P. P.

There is a waterfall in India six times the depth of Niagara.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRACY OF TENNESSEE.

(STATE CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

From the Knoxville Daily and American.)

Pursuant to notice given by the Democratic State Central Committee, delegates to the Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday morning, January 18, 1860, and were called to order at 11 o'clock, by the Hon. Daniel S. Donelson, Speaker of the lower House of the last General Assembly.

Dr. Samuel B. Moore, from the committee appointed at a preliminary meeting of delegates to designate permanent officers for the convention, made the following report:

PRESIDENT.

HON. GEORGE W. JONES.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First District—Col. L. C. Haynes.
Second Dist.ict—Col. R. T. Hilbreth.
Third District—Gen. James T. Lane.
Fourth District—Dr. J. L. Thompson.
Fifth District—Col. J. M. Avant.
Sixth District—Col. W. P. Davis.
Seventh District—Hon. T. M. Jones.
Eighth District—Col. R. W. McGavock.
Ninth District—W. H. Willis.
Tenth District—Hon. William C. Dunlap.

Secretaries—E. H. Dunnington, M. C. Galbraith, H. F. Cooper, R. F. Dill, Thos. Boyers, W. Parker.

Committee to escort the president to the chair—Col. Jake Miller, Gen. P. B. Gleaves, Dr. Sam. B. Moore.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Hickman, seconded by Robert A. Cross, of Sumner, the nominations were confirmed, with but one military dissenting voice.

Amid loud calls for "Jones," the president of the convention was escorted to the forum by the committee to which that duty was assigned, when he addressed the delegates as follows:

Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention: For the honor you have conferred by calling me to preside over your deliberations, I tender you the sincere and integral thanks of a heart deeply impressed with that honor.

In the discharge of the duty devolving upon me I shall endeavor to so conduct myself as to promote the harmony of this convention, and attain the object for which I conceive they have come together.

Assembling like this, gentlemen, though not known or authorized by the Constitution of our country, have, nevertheless, under practices of the parties of this country come to exercise controlling influence over the prosperity and it may be the destinies of the country.

We have assembled here as a band of brothers, agreeing upon the main and great principles of government, differing, however, in shades of opinion, which of themselves are immaterial. We have assembled upon this occasion for the purpose of selecting those from among our midst—from the great Democratic party of the State—who shall represent us in that great national assembly which is soon to convene in the city of Charleston, South Carolina—who shall there represent—not what these speak and act the wishes of the Democratic party. If we so act here as to harmonize and unite our own strength, and so act that when we shall meet our brethren from other States, we can say to the Charleston convention from every part of this broad land who are actuated by the same great principles of our common country, that we are the perpetuators of the Union upon the principles of the Constitution—we may well say with proud satisfaction, "it was well for us to be here."

Then shall we not be harmonious? Shall we not unite? There is no irrepressible conflict among us. But, gentlemen, a declaration has been made that there is an irrepressible conflict. Between whom is that conflict? It is between the great Democratic party of this country and their adversaries. Their chief and great adversary at present is that Black-Republican or Abolition party of the North—that party who have trampled and are trampling the Constitution of the country under their unhallowed feet, for the purpose of uniting one section over another; for the purpose of elevating to place and power men who in my opinion have no regard for the Constitution, the Union framed by our fathers or the rights of the people individually, by sections or States.

Gentlemen, I know that we are preparing to enter upon a doubtful contest; we have a formidable adversary to meet in the canvass approaching; but I believe that if the Democratic party will unite—if they will organize and put forward their whole strength—plant themselves upon the Constitution of the country and the great principles which have characterized them—they will deserve success, and deserve it. I have confidence victory will be achieved. [Cheers.]

The Democratic party is the party of the Constitution. It is the party known through the laws and through this Government, to the people at large, and to the north. It is the only party known that has left its impress upon the statutes of the United States; and that party is charged with the great and sacred duty of sustaining and vindicating the Constitution, defending the Union, and administering this Government. It is the only party, in sympathies, upon whose principles this Government can be successfully administered. Then can my lack inducement to effort? Can any refrain in their efforts to produce a union of sentiment and a union in the great Democratic party, from one extreme of the country to the other, that things so great may be attained?

That harmony may characterize the proceedings and deliberations of this convention; that it may also characterize the proceedings and deliberations of the Charleston convention; that it may present the names of good men as candidates for President and Vice-President, and that we shall see them in November triumphantly elected, our principles vindicated, the Constitution and the Union perpetuated, I will hope for until the evidences are adduced against us.

Again, gentlemen, I thank you from my heart for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over your deliberations. [Applause.]

On motion the president directed the secretary to call over the names of counties, and as they were called, the names of delegates were filed at the secretary's desk as follows:

[We omit the names of the delegates.]

On motion, the delegates from the several districts retired for that purpose, and upon returning to the Hall, presented the following named gentlemen as their choice to compose a committee on resolutions:

First District—W. M. Lowry and W. N. Clarkson.

Second District—J. C. Ramsey and P. M. Arrendondo.

Third District—D. M. Key and George W. Bridges.

Fourth District—Dr. Thompson and H. M. Watterson.

Fifth District—Jas. W. Childress and W. S. Bate.

Sixth District—Gen. G. J. Pillow and T. W. Newman.

Seventh District—T. M. Jones and T. J. Williams.

Eighth District—Cave Johnson and Andrew Ewing.

Ninth District—H. L. Cummins and W. H. Yes.

Tenth District—Geo. R. Peters and J. A. Nunn.

Judge Dunlap, on presenting the names of gentlemen for the committee on resolutions from the tenth district, announced that Shelby county had instructed their delegates to go for the Cincinnati resolutions, unaltered and unchanged.

The convention agreed to the appointment of the above-named gentlemen as the committee on resolutions.

On motion, any gentlemen who may have resolutions prepared, was authorized to submit them to the committee on resolutions for their approval or rejection.

On motion, the President appointed Messrs. Galloway, of Shelby, Atkins, of Henry, and Matthews or Bedford, a committee to invite the Governor to a seat in the Convention.

Mr. J. Knox Walker offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegation of each Congressional District designate two committees to act together in recommending candidates for electors for the State at large, and for delegates and alternates for the State to the Convention at Charleston; and that each district nominate their own delegates and alternates to said convention and report the same.

An inelegant motion was made to designate "three" from each district instead of "two."

The committee detailed for that purpose, made their appearance in the person of Gov. Harris, who took a seat by the side of the President of the Convention, amid deafening applause from all sides of the House.

A gentleman from Franklin objected to the committee acting until the platform was adopted.

An informal motion was made that each county appoint a committeeman.

Mr. Walker's resolution was then adopted. And then—

On motion, the convention took a recess till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, by the Hon. Cave Johnson, a platform of principles, which, after discussion, and just before the recess for tea, were recommitted, together with several amendments offered, to the latter.

The names of Congressional committees—one from each district—to report a list of delegates to Charleston, were submitted by the delegates from the several districts as follows:

First District—Jacob Miller and W. H. Maxwell.

Second District—W. W. Wallace and R. T. Hilbreth.

Third District—S. R. McCarny and Joseph McCully.

Fourth District—Uriah York and Ben. J. Hill.

Fifth District—R. A. Bennett and W. H. Williamson.

Sixth District—Gen. Gant and Wm. L. McClelland.

Seventh District—J. J. Beaty and William Hall.

Eighth District—Dr. Winston and Thomas McNairy.

Ninth District—H. J. Cummins and W. R. Cox.

Tenth District—Philip S. Glenn and J. P. Farrelly.

Upon report, said committee returned the following list of delegates and alternates to the Charleston Convention:

First District—Wm. H. Maxwell and John D. Tolley. Johnson King, O. R. Watkins, alternates.

Second District—Jas. W. Newman and W. T. B. Jones. D. H. Cummings, Jas. A. McHenry, alternates.

Third District—Wm. Wallace and G. W. Brown. James A. Telfer, J. C. Vaughan, alternates.

Fourth District—J. M. Seale and M. D. Burford. H. M. Watterson, Wm. Payne, alternates.

Fifth District—J. W. Avant and John McGavock. E. J. Wood, Gen. D. S. Donelson, alternates.

Sixth District—Wm. L. McClelland and R. M. Matthews. James Lumb, G. A. Snook, alternates.

Seventh District—Thomas M. Jones and S. R. Moore. A. G. McDougal, Jas. E. Mickley, alternates.

Eighth District—Thomas Menees and Alf. Shaw. Jno. B. Childress, John D. Winston, alternates.

Ninth District—H. W. Wall and Geo. Wm. Gunner. W. R. Caldwell, Lewis Taliaferro, alternates.

Tenth District—Sam. McClanahan and W. H. Carroll. W. A. Turner, W. W. Guy, alternates.

And then—

On motion, the convention took a recess till eight o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The convention was called to order at eight o'clock.

Mr. Cave Johnson, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform of principles:

The Democratic party of Tennessee in convention assembled, deeming it their duty to make a declaration of the principles that will form the basis of their action in the future, and having carefully re-examined the ground which they have heretofore occupied, and with the developments of the last four years in view,

Be it Resolved, That we hereby re-affirm the principles announced in the platform of the Democratic party adopted in convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, and that we hold them to be a true exposition of our doctrines on the subjects embraced.

Resolved, That the views expressed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision of the case of "Dred Scott," are, in our opinion, a true and clear exposition of the powers reposed in Congress upon the subject of the Territories of the United States, and the rights guaranteed to the residents in the Territories.

Resolved, That the States of the Confederacy are equals in political rights; each State has the right to settle for itself all questions of internal policy; the right to have or not to have slavery, is one of the prerogatives of self-government—the State did not surrender this right in the Federal Constitution, and Tennessee will not do it.

Resolved, That the Federal Government has no power to interfere with slavery in the States; nor to introduce or exclude it from the Territories, and no duty to perform in relation thereto, but to protect the rights of the owner from wrong and to restore fugitives from labor; these duties it cannot withhold without a violation of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we approve, generally, of the administration of James Buchanan, and that he deserves and receives our tribute of admiration for his clear and lucid exposition of the true doctrine of the Constitution and laws of our Union, and for his firmness in rebuking sedition and treason.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the representatives of our party at Charleston, and we will give our hearty support to the nominee of that convention.

Resolved, That the organization of the Republican party upon strictly sectional principles, and its hostility to the institution of slavery, which is recognized by the Constitution, and which is inseparably connected with the social and industrial pursuits of the Southern States of the confederacy, is war upon the principles of the Constitution and upon the rights of the States.

Resolved, That the late treasonable invasion of Virginia, by an organized band of Republicans, with the unnecessary result of the atrocities, teachings and principles of that party; was the beginning of the "irrepressible conflict" of Mr. Seward; was a blow aimed at the institution of slavery, by an effort to excite a servile insurrection; was war upon the South, and as such, it is the duty of the South to refuse to maintain its rights under the Constitution.

Resolved, That, if this war upon the constitutional rights of the South is persisted in, it will cease to be unnecessary for us to say, if the Republican party would prevent a conflict of arms, let them stand by the Constitution and their oaths, and there will be nothing more, we will submit to nothing less.

Mr. Atkins moved an immediate and unanimous concurrence in the committee's report.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the following fellow citizens and Senator in Congress, Hon. Andrew Johnson, possesses in an eminent degree, the qualifications demanded by the exigencies of the times—combines in his character, history and political antecedents more of the elements of success than any other of the eminent Democratic statesmen whose names have been suggested in connection with the Presidency. We, therefore, in common with our Democratic fellow-citizens throughout the Union, present him as our first choice for the Presidency and most earnestly but respectfully urge his claims to that high distinction; but if our friends shall deem it wise to adopt the convention, and who cordially indorses the Cincinnati platform, whether he resides North or South, we will yield him our hearty support.

Mr. Quarles, of Montgomery, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we fully indorse and approve the course of our present chief magistrate, Isham G. Harris, and doubt not that his future career will be in accordance with the interest of the State of Tennessee; and that our State government will be both creditable to himself, and advantageous to the best interests of the State.

Resolved, That the public record of Gov. Harris as a representative in our State and national legislatures, as the chief executive of this State, and upon the subject in dispute, in the discussion of the great principles of the Democratic creed, point him out as one worthy of promotion to places of higher and more honorable trust.

The amendment was adopted.

The resolutions, as amended, were then adopted.

Mr. Cave Johnson, of Montgomery offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we deplore the death of the late distinguished Secretary of State, the Hon. A. V. Brown, as a loss not only to Tennessee, but to the nation. His voice, which has so often and so eloquently resounded in this hall, and echoed and re-echoed in the valleys and valleys of Tennessee, is now hushed in death, but his spirit still lives and animates his compatriots, in the noble and patriotic devotion with which they uphold the government of the Union and the liberties of the people.

Mr. Williams, of Hickman, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of Hon. James C. Jones, who, in an hour of danger to the Union, deserted party and struck for his country.

Mr. Wagner, from Williamson county, offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the Democracy of Tennessee, in convention assembled, deeply regret the untimely death of G. G. Poindexter, one of the committee on resolutions, and author of the paper, published in this city, and that in the person of G. G. Poindexter we recognize a true poet, the scholar, and the statesman; a man uniting the virtues of a woman, with the innocence of childhood, the chivalry of a Bayard with the courage of a Murat, and that in him we recognize all the virtues that shall ever elevate man in the scale of humanity. Therefore

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Tennessee, regret his death as not only a calamity to the State of Tennessee, but to the whole Union.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in their melancholy and untimely bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of E. G. Eastman, the State of Tennessee has lost one of its most useful and valuable citizens, his family their dearest and nearest friend, the community a kind hearted, useful member, and the democracy of Tennessee one of their most able and trusted members.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased brother and friend.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered as part of the proceeding of this meeting.

Mr. Gardenhire, of Hardeman, the report from the committee to appoint electors and delegates for the State at large:

Electors—L. C. Haynes and W. C. Whitthorne.

Delegates—Sam. Milliken, J. D. C. Atkins, Andrew Ewing, W. A. Quarles.

Alternates—W. H. Jones, J. K. Howard, B. J. Lea, E. A. Keeble.

Mr. McConnico, by leave, moved that the report be unanimously adopted.

The motion was duly seconded.

Mr. Dunnington moved that the president of the committee appoint a State Central committee—the usual number.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion, the thanks of the committee were returned to Hon. Geo. W. Jones for the able, impartial and courteous manner in which he presided over the deliberations of this body.

The convention was then addressed by Messrs. McConnico, Haynes, Whitthorne, Gantt, Atkins, Burch, and others.

And then on motion the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Meeting of the Members of the Bar of the Third Judicial District.

RESOLUTIONS COMMEMORATIVE OF COL. JAMES H. PATTERSON.

At a meeting of the members of the legal profession of the Third Judicial Circuit of Arkansas, at Jacksonport, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1859, the following proceedings were had:

Hon. W. C. Bevens was called to the chair, and H. B. Owen, Esq., appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by B. F. Dowell, Esq., and the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to-wit: Hon. W. K. Patterson, B. F. Dowell, L. C. Gause, W. R. Jones and A. C. Pickett, Esqs.

The meeting then adjourned until the afternoon, at which time, the gentlemen assembled, when the committee through its chairman reported the following resolutions, to-wit:

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound regret, that James H. Patterson, Esq., one of the oldest and most honored members of our Bar, is about to remove from amongst us to the State of Mississippi, and desiring to evince a heartfelt expression of our admiration of him as a lawyer, and as a man, and of our appreciation of him as a gentleman and man of honor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in Mr. Patterson, we recognize a gentleman of noble and generous impulses, of high and elevated social qualities, and of a cultivated and strong intellect.

Resolved, That as a lawyer, he has so conducted himself for the many years he has been in our midst, as to gain universal admiration for his acquirements, and for the bold, fearless and able manner with which he always discharged his intricate and difficult duties of his profession.

Resolved, That in expressing our sincere regret and sorrow caused by his anticipated removal, we earnestly commend him to the persons with whom he may be thrown, and especially, to the legal profession, which is recognized by all as a noble and honorable profession, and add an ornament to the profession and community with which he may be connected, and it would be truly prosaic.

A few eloquent and appropriate remarks by U. M. Rose, Esq., were then addressed to the meeting, in which he was followed by Captain Brooks, J. P. Clinton, Esq., Hon. W. K. Patterson, J. M. Bell, Esq., W. Rodgers, Esq., and other members present.

The meeting then on motion of W. K. Patterson, were unanimously adopted.

Col. J. H. Patterson, who was present, responded to the action of the meeting, in an address characteristic of his usual ability, which he spoke of the object of the meeting being entirely unexpected by him, and of the great surprise occasioned by it, and gave expressions of sentiments of the deep regard of friends, now, that he was about to be separated from them by the divorcement of their joint interests, and the distance apart of life.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the newspapers published in the third judicial circuit, be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting, and the Memphis papers be requested to copy the same.

On motion of A. C. Pickett, Esq., the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

W. C. BEVENS, Chairman.
H. B. OWEN, Secretary.

XXXII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—*House.*—There being a slim attendance, there was a call of the House.

Mr. Pennington withdrew his resolution proposing the adoption of the plurality rule. He did so, he said, to avoid confusion.

Mr. Hutchins, successor of Mr. Giddings, concurred with his political friends, that discussion, relative to organization, was out of place. It has been conducted in exceedingly bad taste, to use no harsher term. The Republican party, with which he was proud to act, and the people of the free States had been grossly misrepresented; their motives and patriotism were rudely impeached, and their citizens denounced as worthy of the gallows for freely expressing their constitutional rights on the subject of slavery. A resolution had been introduced here saying that persons who did a certain thing were unfit to be Speaker. There were a great many men unfit to be Speaker. His opinion was that any man who pursued the prevalent governing policy is politically unfit to be Speaker, and so is any man who believes it is right to re-open the African slave trade, or who opposes the admission of Kansas into the Union under her recently adopted Constitution.

He (Mr. Hutchins) did not entirely out of order for him to introduce a resolution to this effect. He denied the right of the minority or majority to prescribe a rule by which his rights or privileges are to be abridged, or regulated.

Mr. Hargreaves, after some debate, moved the plurality rule and also the previous question.

Further debate ensued on points of order. After which, Mr. Stokes gave notice of the resolution alluded to in the Washington dispatch yesterday.

Mr. Clark, of New York, and Mr. Reagan pronounced it impracticable, though the latter approved of the spirit.

Several motions were made for a vote, without any result, objections being made on both sides.

Mr. Hickman said they had now come to a dead lock, a point they might as well have reached four weeks ago. The Southern minority say they will not submit to a majority.

Mr. Bocock said he was not in the habit of making speeches, but he felt constrained to say a few words. He had come to the conclusion that the only way to reclaim her children and to behold for the last time on earth the form of their father, was for the Southern States to leave the Union. He had come to the conclusion that the time was at hand when the South must stand alone, or be subjugated by the Northern States. He had been in Congress for twenty years, and he had never before felt the pulsations of his heart so strongly as at this moment. He was not one of the Democrats, although he pretended to be; his profession was unfounded; he was not a Democrat, but was a Democratic statesman (some laughter) he [applause on the Democratic side] was disown and repudiate him; the gentleman from Pennsylvania (applause) had said he was false when he said northern men are controlled by southern men; this charge could emanate only from a man who was contrabind and a the slave or negro-driver; and he (Mr. Bocock) would repudiate all the points of the political compass. He first denounced Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Hickman asked Mr. McClernand to give way a minute.

Mr. McC. s erily. Not a word. [A voice, "Go to the Republican side, where you belong!" Mr. McClernand further spoke of Mr. Hickman's alleged political inconsistencies, and said the latter was a follower of Seward, and a willing instrument in the hands of the Republican party; and he now undertook to exercise a censorship over the Democrats; he stated his objections to Mr. Sherman, but would not vote for Mr. Sherman, if he was the Democratic candidate. [Applause.]

The clerk requested gentlemen to keep order, and not encourage applause in the galleries.

Mr. Pryor began to reply to Mr. Hickman, remarking that what the latter had stated was what he knew to be false. "Scandalous," Mr. Millson called his colleague to order, stating that his colleague could be severe without being unparliamentary.

Mr. Pryor said that he knew only the plain Anglo-Saxon tongue, and that Mr. Hickman's statements were false.

Mr. Millson rose to the point.

Mr. Kett. I shall discuss that.

Mr. Pryor characterized Mr. Hickman's statement as false, for which he was called to order.

Mr. Hickman replied that such language was no reply to his argument.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill supplementary to the act of 1851, relative to the liabilities of ship owners. Referred.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of Lieut. Hunter, U. S. Navy.