Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1860.

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CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY EDITION.....2,160

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.—We publish on our first page this morning the debate between Senator DOUGLAS and DAVIS, in the United States Senate, January 4, 1860, on Mr. DOUGLAS' resolutions on "Slave invasion." The report being more explanatory than argumentative, and the parties to it instead of "agreeing to disagree," finding themselves advocating the same principles, renders it peculiarly interesting, as it argues of harmony on the great questions of State sovereignty and national union.

FOURTH PAGE.—*Poetical*—In the Soul's Temple;—Catholic Sympathy with the Pope; Demonstration in New Orleans.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic State convent on, has appointed the following gentlemen members of the Democratic State central committee:

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.—John C. Burch, Randal W. McGavock, William R. Horley, Nashville; Thomas Watson, Franklin; Thomas Bowers, Gallatin.

EAST TENNESSEE.—Columbus Powell, Geo. Bradford, Wm. Pearce, Knoxville; Samuel Milligan, Greeneville; George W. Bridges, Athens.

WEST TENNESSEE.—William H. Carroll, M. C. Galloway, John H. McClanahan, Memphis; McLin Cross, Purdy; H. F. Commins, Paris.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND COALITION.

There is nothing which so forcibly exhibits the unsparing purpose of the enemies of Senator DOUGLAS to estracize and mark him than the attempt which is now being made by the politicians and presses that are opposed to him, to make him responsible for the organization of the House of Representatives, by the election of the candidates of the Black-Republican caucus. The logic by which this conclusion is arrived at, is fairly represented in the following communication from a very able, violent, but we may add, distinguished Democratic opponent of Mr. DOUGLAS, which it gives us pleasure to publish. It is inferred that because Messrs. HICKMAN, HASKIN, SCHWARTZ and ADRIAN were opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and voted for PENNINGTON, and because Mr. DOUGLAS was also opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, therefore Mr. DOUGLAS ought to have controlled their votes, and having failed in the attempt, he is responsible for their defection. We submit to all candors and candor that this is a non sequitur. It was publicly proclaimed and printed at the beginning of the session that Judge DOUGLAS had warmly urged his friends to support the Democratic nominee for Speaker, and never contradicted, that we know of. We have seen it stated in a hundred forms, and never have heard an authoritative denial of it. Accordingly, we find that McCLERNAND, LOGAN, MORRIS, RIDGE, ALLEN, HOLMAN, JOHN DAVIS, and others, who are the peculiar [illegible] Mr. DOUGLAS, cast their votes for their friends [illegible] date, with the exception [illegible] for Mr. SMITH, the Democratic can[illegible] HAWKINS of North Carolina, when ALLEN, HOLMAN, DAVIS refused to vote for an Opposition[illegible]. On the last ballot every one of them voted for McCLERNAND, excepting only McCLERNAND himself. These gentlemen constitute the real Anti-Lecompton Democracy of the House. Messrs. HICKMAN, HASKIN and SCHWARTZ were elected by combining with and courting the Black-Republicans in their respective districts, having received the influence and active support of the New York Tribune, and having, by accepting such aid, so compromised their position that they were in fact renegades from the Democratic party and traitors from its organization, and therefore bound to sustain the coalition. Will any man hazard his reputation for candor and intelligence by asserting the same with reference to Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, who received the support of all the Southern Democrats for Speaker, excepting the delegates from South Carolina and Alabama, and of that noble band—his coadjutors who stood by him and by BOCOCK, so long as his name was before the House? Is there no difference, then, between McCLERNAND, LOGAN, MORRIS, *et al omne genus*, and HICKMAN, HASKIN and the other traitors who so aided the Black-Republican candidate? Have not Southern Democrats the discrimination to distinguish between men who are gangsted by association with or support of Black-Republicans, and who stand up shoulder to shoulder in that critical contest with the South, and the mercenary band who herded with the Helperites? We trust they have, and that they will not hold Judge DOUGLAS responsible for what those who deserted to the Black-Republicans have done, when his Illinois, Indiana and Ohio friends, and Rusk of New Jersey, steal the fire and voted with the South all the time. In order to show that this view is correct, we introduce the following extract from a Washington letter in the Charleston *Mercury*, (a journal bitterly opposed to DOUGLAS,) which describes the part that Judge DOUGLAS took in the scene that transpired when PENNINGTON was elected Speaker. Our correspondent will perceive that he is in error, in two points, in his allusion to this matter. In the first place, it was not Rusk of New Jersey, (An'i-Lecompton Democrat) that voted for PENNINGTON—on the last ballot Rusk voted for McCLERNAND. It was Bacon of New York, as first stated by the telegraph, who is classed as an American Republican. In the second place, our correspondent will see that so far from Mr. DOUGLAS having "approvingly listened to the reasons assigned by BROOK for going over to PENNINGTON," his hearing was the very reverse, for his interest in the election of his special friend, McCLERNAND, was the reason that his conduct was so marked on the occasion. Nothing exhibits so strongly the projected existing against Judge DOUGLAS, as the use that is made of this circumstance. Here was McCLERNAND, the particular, personal and political friend of DOUGLAS in the contest, and DOUGLAS feels so strong an interest in his election that he goes into the House, and so marked is his bearing that newspaper reports are seized upon to prove that his preference was for the Black-Republican. But we must stop to comment the extract to our correspondent, and ask him to read it for himself, and let it dishonor his mind of the grave injustice he has done to Judge DOUGLAS:

"We were attracted to the Illinois Senator by the intensity of the expression of his face, when Mr. Briggs was giving his reasons for finally changing his vote. He had been in the House for some time watching the result on the last trial. It may be that his confidence had led him to believe that all the South would come to the support of Mr. McClernand. The tally had shown no change from the day before, but as the last minute arrived, Mr. Briggs arose at the clerk's desk, he being one of the tellers, and began to explain his position. Mr. Douglas left his place on the hall and approached to his immediate right, and leaned upon the official reporter's desk, in front of the members seats; and there he stood fixed and serious, catching every word, and knowing that the purpose was to give the organization to those opposed to his friend and candidate. He had strongly hoped that the House might be organized to aid his own nomination and election, but he failed for once, and all his anxious desires could not stay the "impending" result.

"We scarcely deem it necessary to formally reply to that portion of our correspondent's remarks which bear upon Mr. DOUGLAS' relations to Jno. W. FORNEY, since Mr. FORNEY has betrayed the Democratic organization by bargain and intrigue with the Black-Republicans, bringing into the support of their candidate for Speaker some of his trained traitors, in return for the support they gave him for Clerkship. Notwithstanding, FORNEY still avows that he is a Democrat. His acts speak louder than his professions, and his pretended devotion to Democracy is adding insult to his injury. He is in the same category with HICKMAN, HASKIN & Co., and we cannot see the justice of holding Judge DOUGLAS responsible for his sins, when Mr. D. has openly urged his friends to a different course. The maxim quoted by our correspondent, "like master, like man," if it has any application, proves too much, because President BUCHANAN was for a long time considered by the world as being in the same relation to Mr. FORNEY that our correspondent now applies to Mr. DOUGLAS. If, then, the man must be like the master, our venerable President is compelled to have been "born again" within the last three years, in order to entitle him to respectability. And, in truth, we must say that even in the days of our highest admiration for Mr. BUCHANAN, we never saw the time when we had any ecstatic affection for his aforesaid "dog"—to use the simile of our correspondent—Jno. W. FORNEY.

But in sober seriousness, Mr. FORNEY is not the friend of any man longer than it is his interest so to be. He, in turn, served and betrayed PIERCE, then BUCHANAN, and lastly DOUGLAS, and now, he is once engineered PENNINGTON through the dangerous and deceitful straits that lie between Scylla and Charybdis, and having received his reward in the Clerkship, he has the audacity to turn around the same night, when serenaded, and declare that he is a Democrat and stands upon the Cincinnati platform!

Our correspondent will find by a closer scrutiny, that Senator DOUGLAS, has gained upon the respect of the South and southern men, by his firm and dignified bearing during the present session of Congress, and pending the organization of the House. We earnestly invite him to scan closely and impartially the developments of the next sixty days, and see if he has not formed some erroneous impressions, when we doubt not that his natural ingenuousness will urge him promptly to repair the error.

EDITORS OF APPEAL: A subscriber to, and constant reader of your journal, and one who had never been any other than a Democrat, read the following editorial paragraph in your issue of this morning:

THE COALITION IN THE HOUSE.—Well, the coalition has effected its purpose and organizing the House. Pennington, Black Republican, has been elected Speaker; Forney, renegade Democrat and traitor to his party, has been elected Clerk, and Hoffman, South American, Sergeant-at-Arms. We are told that about half the South Americans supported Hoffman, and that he was the nominee of the Black-Republican caucus. His election was no doubt secured in return for the vote of Davis, of Maryland, for Pennington. Thousands of Southern Oppositionists will be naturally disgusted with this palpable result of two months' intrigue. Pennington, Forney, and Hoffman are a sweet trio, and it was a sweet arrangement that secured their success.

You seem to lament over the fact that "*Pennington, Black-Republican, had been elected Speaker; and Forney, renegade Democrat and traitor to his party, had been elected Clerk,*" in the House of Representatives in Congress; and you then proceed to hammer away at the South Americans, for their complicity in the "coalition" which led to the result you seem so much to deplore. Knowing the writer of this, as well as you do, you must be well satisfied that he never could feel the slightest sympathy for a Know-Nothing, *alias* South American, *alias* Oppositionist, (as that term is now construed,) and that he considers every blow they receive to be well deserved. At the same time, let us consider in our attempt to dealout equal justice, whether there be not others, in *pari delicto*, as the lawyers say, others equally, aye, more censurable for the result which disgusts the whole South, than the South Americans themselves.

Do you ask who those other persons are? I reply, Stephen A. Douglas and his little faction of anti-Lecompton'ites in the House. We have seen how persistently a portion—I believe a majority—of those factionists stood to the last, in their refusal to unite with the Democratic party, in their effort to elect a national Speaker—in other words, a Democrat. That Mr. Douglas could, if he would, have controlled those recreants, neither you or I can, for one moment, doubt. He had first laid them astray, and, everybody knows, could have brought them back to the fold, if he had sought to do so.

Instead of doing this, he seems to have warmly sympathized in the movement which led to the election of Pennington, the "*Black-Republican.*" (I quote your own language,) to the Speakership. The intelligence we have from Washington informs us that Mr. Douglas, on the last and decisive ballot, stood by the clerk's desk, and watched with interest intense, the bearing of Rizer, who gave the deciding vote, and approvingly listened to the reasons he assigned for doing so. The conduct of this Black-Republican Speaker is one of the events you deplore. I ask you, in view of the above facts, who is responsible for it? Next you complain that Forney, "*that renegade Democrat and traitor to his party,*" (again I quote your own language,) has been elected Clerk. It is not necessary to inquire who the whole country understands Forney is. The [illegible] er" and fogleman that he is the "right man" [illegible] latter in of Douglas; the man Friday at [illegible] The assault which he set on foot, more than two years ago, upon the Democratic Administration of James Buchanan. "Like master, like man." "Love me, love my dog." No one can doubt that Douglas' whole heart was in the election of his faithful retainer and spaniel, Forney; and that man who takes an interest in political movements, has observed them to very little advantage who does not see that the election of Forney was but the natural sequence of the election of Pennington, and that both were the result of a coalition.

If Forney be such as you describe him, (and I think you designate him properly) can Douglas, his patron, be better. "Like master, like man."

I believe you announce your paper open to the expression of the views of all Democrats; and it is hardly necessary for me to avow a desire to be respectful to all such, and to disclaim all right or intention to question the patriotism of any of them, however widely I may differ from them. My purpose is to try to show the *tendencies of Douglaism*, and not to cast imputations upon the *motives* (with which I have nothing to do) of other southern Democrats who may view this matter in a different light. C.

FEBRUARY 7, 1860.

P. S.—As to Douglas' presence in the House when the decisive vote for Speaker was cast, any information is derived from Washington items in some newspaper. I cannot now remember in what one I saw it. It may, or may not, be erroneous.

A WORD FOR OUR LEGISLATORS—MEMPHIS HOSPITAL.

We indulge the hope that the legislature of the State will not adjourn until it shall have provided means for the support and maintenance of our hospital. This institution has now become one of indispensable necessity, and the large and increasing number of applications for admission and accommodation, we believe, amply warrant the belief that the appropriation by the State should be correspondingly increased. When the hospital was originally established, the annual appropriation was fixed at five thousand dollars, and thus it has remained ever since. At that time the number of patients did not range higher than six to a dozen, whereas, now it ranges from one hundred to one hundred and sixty. From this simple statement of facts, it is evident that the appropriation must be increased, or the institution must go down. No board of trustees can be elected who will serve, when they are cramped for means and unable to meet the liabilities and pecuniary obligations of the institution, however much the cause of humanity may plead in behalf of its continuance. Let us hope that his subject will engage the early attention of our legislators at Nashville.

DOUGLAS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The New York Herald has engaged persons to make the tour of the States, whose duty is to ascertain and report to that paper the political sentiments of the people in reference to the Presidency. From its Wisconsin correspondence we make the following extract, to which the attention of the candid reader is invited. The letter is dated Madison, Wisconsin, January 23, 1860; and the writer, after stating that the Republicans of that State have been nicknamed Sloughfaces by the Democrats, proceeds to say:

The Democrats of Wisconsin are quite sanguine of success in the approaching campaign, if they can have Douglas for their standard-bearer; and my impression is that, if the Little Giant receives the Charleston nomination, there will be great fluttering among the Sloughfaces. Indeed, it is pretty generally understood and conceded that Douglas only, of all the prominent Democrats, can possibly carry Wisconsin. If, therefore, the Democracy of the Union wish to see the feathers fly, they must, in the Charleston convention, consult the wishes of the Democrats of the Northwest.

The Democratic State convention meets here on the 22d instant, and although the party are nearly nonplussed in their preference for Judge Douglas, it is generally supposed that the delegates will go to Charleston untrammeled by instructions. No man, however, will be selected unless he makes his sentiments as a Democrat a condition of his election. Here, as in Illinois and Michigan, the Democrats feel that without Douglas for a leader they have no earthly hope of success, either locally or nationally; but they do believe that with him they can carry every North-western State.

That is the conviction of nine-tenths of the Democrats of the Northwest. They firmly believe that with Mr. Douglas as the candidate they can carry every North-western State, and as the heat of the battle will be in the Northwest, they think they are not asking too much when they request the Charleston convention to give them a General who is the favorite of their election, and under whose lead they are confident of victory. And if the Charleston convention shall desire the success of the nominee it will not fail to nominate for President the person who can kindle more enthusiasm in the breasts of the North-western people than any other man; no matter how distinguished that other may be. When we speak thus we do not speak at random; we speak with the book open before us—we speak our special affection or personal regard for Mr. DOUGLAS over other distinguished and worthy Democrats, but from a sincere desire for the success of the Democratic party. And the Wisconsin letter we quote tells the story of the North-west, and with it the story of the Presidential campaign of 1860.

☞ The letter of Hon. MILES TAYLOR, member of Congress from Louisiana, which we publish this morning, will attract general attention, if it does not meet with universal approval. The conviction that Mr. DOUGLAS is the man for the present crisis, is taking deep hold upon the public mind throughout the Union.

LETTER FROM HON. MILES TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

From the Washington Union.

EDITOR STATES AND UNION: A letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, was mailed by me to the gentleman to whom it is addressed some twelve days ago, and as I have reason to believe that it has been published already in Louisiana, you will oblige me by giving publicity to it here at this time.

MILES TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1860.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1860.

Hon. LOUIS BUSH—*My Dear Sir*: A copy of certain proposed "joint resolutions relative to our Federal relations," reached me to-day, which were accompanied with a note from Taylor Beatty, requesting me, in your name, to give my views to you on them. This I now do, with great pleasure, and with the most perfect frankness.

In my opinion, it would be unwise and improper for us to have any action of the kind contemplated by those who drew up these "resolutions" at the present session of the legislature; and I am persuaded that all who, like myself, desire the preservation of the Union, if it can be preserved without injury to our interests and with honor to ourselves, will concur with me in this opinion, if they will fairly consider the present posture of our affairs.

It is certain that the slavery question has at last reached a crisis, and that it must be put an end to, or that the national Confederation of these States must be dissolved. This, I think, will scarcely be a disputed proposition in the South, at this time. And then the question necessarily arises in the minds of all those who would avoid a dissolution of the Union: How is the slavery question to be put an end to? To me it seems clear that it can be put an end to only in one way, and that is, by putting down the northern agitators of the question in their respective States. Resolutions addressed to them by the South will be of no avail. Guarantees extorted from them will be productive of no advantage. The enemies of the South and of southern institutions must be cut down by their fellow-citizens of the Northern States in the approaching elections, or the South must withdraw from the existing Union, and establish a new government for herself.

But it may be asked, if I believe that these alternatives are now immediately before us, why not, then, propose at once for the execution, which becomes inevitable if our northern enemies overcome our friends in the approaching contest? To this I would reply that I believe any steps taken by us in that direction, at this time, would be prejudicial to our northern friends in that contest, and would greatly diminish their chances of success in it; and that, in addition to this, there is no real necessity for any action of the kind now, because there will be ample time for us to act when the necessity of a separation is made manifest by the defeat of our northern friends in November next. The situation of these friends has been for years most critical and trying, notwithstanding what has been said by some of our orators in their Southern movement; every high-minded man must admit that we have been for years, and are now, under the highest obligations to them, and that we owe them a debt of gratitude which it will not be easy for us to repay. They have withstood again and again the united assaults of the fanatics and demagogues who have been in our swarming midst, the Constitution, and, through it, upon the rights of the South, and now, when to all honest men it becomes the final conflict between them and fanaticism and demagoguery is about to be fought, I must confess that, for one, I am unwilling to do anything, unnecessarily, which might discourage them or give an advantage to their enemies.

I have given the most careful attention to the present position of parties, and have reflected much and seriously upon what the rapidly approaching future is to bring to us. I tell you now, with all frankness, that I see no well founded hope for the preservation of the existing Union, with honor to ourselves, but in the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. This may seem strange to you, but it is nevertheless true. Mr. Douglas entertains views and sentiments which are condemned throughout the South; some of them in which I can never, under any circumstances, concur; and yet I believe he has sense, of all others, that the interests of the South and of the whole nation now require should be the candidate for the Presidency. My reasons for this belief are these:

The division in sentiment between the North and South has widened from day to day, until the people of the two sections seem to constitute two hostile nations. The unfriendly action of many of the Northern States only exceeded in the South through their legislatures, executives, and their judiciary, has been of such a character, for years, that it has been difficult to say whether we are independent members of the great family of nations towards a neighboring State, it would have a [illegible] and a great wound for war—merciless, devastating, destructive war. If this calamity be averted between the Northern and Southern States for a point of fact, real it is hardly necessary to say that they can no longer remain members of the same confederacy. The elections in the Northern States during the present year will necessarily be decisive as to this fact, for the question upon it is now, for the first time, distinctly before the people, and it must be determined by them. If the principles maintained by the great National Democratic party are vindicated by the results of those elections, all is well. But if, unhappily, on the other hand our northern brethren are overwhelmed in the conflict, we of the South, in my judgment, must renounce the Union at once, and engage at once in the construction of a new government for the protection and advancement of the interests of our own people.

The mere election of a Democratic President, however, will not be sufficient to preserve the Union. The Union cannot continue unless there is a complete resolution in northern politics. Not only must the electoral votes be secure, the election of our candidates to the Presidency be carried, but, in my view, the Union will be, and ought to be, broken up unless the northern people, through a majority of their representatives in the national Congress, and through the action of their State governments in their various departments—executive, legislative, and judicial—unmistakably evidence of a settled disposition to regard the rights of the South and of her people, and a firm determination to put down and punish all attempts, within their own limits, or by their own people, to violate those rights, or to hinder or obstruct in any way their security and enjoyment.

Such a result as this I weak of can be secured only in one way—by placing at the head of our national ticket the name of the man who is the embodiment of true patriotism, of the friendly feelings of the North towards our institutions. And that man, I am certain, is Stephen A. Douglas. Politicians may say what they will. Sectional prejudices may unreasonably disincourage—or if there is any one thing clear to my unbiased mind, it is this: That Stephen A. Douglas, at this time, has full possession of the public mind of the North, which is truly and entirely favorable to the maintenance of all the rights of the South under the Constitution and in the Union.

If he should be the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency at the next election, I have no doubt he will receive the influence of the enthusiasm excited among his supporters by his great qualities, a mighty wave of patriotism and devotion to the Constitution will roll over the whole North, and sweep away every vestige of Black-Republicanism and its abominations from the high places of the nation from the Aroostook and Cape May to the extreme west portion of Iowa and Minnesota.

Entertaining these views as I do, if I were in Louisiana I should most certainly do all in my power to secure the election of delegates to Charleston who would be in favor of the nomination of Douglas to the Presidency; and would, at the same time, so far as I could, direct courses any action at the present session of the legislature, with a view to the holding of a convention of the Southern States.

I have no concealments from the public as to my opinions on the subjects under consideration, or any other, and I therefore say to you that you are at liberty to communicate those I have imparted to any one who may desire to know them.

Accept of my best wishes.

Yours, very truly,

MILES TAYLOR.

VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

The following is the final vote for Speaker of the House of Representatives. Whole number of votes 233, necessary to a choice 117; of which—

Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, received ... 117
Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, received ... 85
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, received ... 25
Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, received ... 1
Mr. Wright, of Georgia, received ... 1
Mr. Wm. Smith, of Virginia, received ... 4
Mr. Morris, of Illinois, received ... 1
Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, received ... 1
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, received ... 1
Mr. Davis, of Indiana, received ... 1
Mr. Wise, of Virginia, received ... 1
Mr. Stallworth, of Alabama, received ... 1
Mr. Rose, of Louisiana, received ... 1

The following is the vote in detail:

[illegible]

TENNESSEE NEWS.

The Gold News, the spicy Grand Junction paper, says that city is in good circumstances its prospects were never more flattering than now. Business has greatly increased during the last year. Among the new institutions that have sprung into existence during the past year are a marble yard, a daguerrean gallery, a billiard room, a wholesale nursery, a dancing school, a temperance hall, a tin-ware shop, several new residences, and a printing office.

At the annual election at Fayetteville, the old board of aldermen was re-elected, with one exception. W. H. Monroe, Esq., was elected mayor.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1860.

The speaker not being present, on motion of Mr. McNeilly, Mr. Sewell took the chair, and called the senate to order.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hayes.

HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL.

House amendments to senate bill No. 33, to amend the charter of the city of Memphis, were taken up and severally concurred in.

SENATE BILL ON SECOND READING.

No. 226, to change the name of Purdy University, in McNairy county, to that of Purdy College. Passed.

SENATE BILL ON THIRD READING.

No. 257, to amend section 4,308 of the Code of Tennessee.

On motion of Mr Trimble, the recommendation of the committee on the judiciary, that the bill be rejected, was concurred in.

THE BANK CODE.

Mr. Trimble's motion to recommitt the vote non-concurring in house amendment in lieu of the twenty-ninth section of senate bill No. 126, to reform and consolidate the business of banking in Tennessee, was taken up.

Mr. Richardson demanded the ayes and noes upon the motion to recommitt, which were taken, with the following result—ayes, 12; noes, 8.

So the vote non-concurring in the amendment was reconsidered.

The question recurring upon a concurrence in the amendment, Mr. Richardson demanded the ayes and noes, which were taken, and resulted—ayes, 14; noes, 6.

So the senate concurred in the house amendment.

UNION AND PLANTERS' BANKS.

Mr. Stokely's motion to reconsider the vote upon the motion to recommitt, resolution calling upon the Union and Planters' banks for certain information, was taken up, and the senate refused to reconsider the vote.

To adjourn sine die.

House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday the 5th of March, at noon, was taken up and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Hildreath, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 6, 1860.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

TO ADJOURN SINE DIE.

Mr. Guy offered the following.

Resolved, That the two houses of the general assembly of the State of Tennessee will adjourn *sine die*, on Monday, the 5th of March next, at 12 o'clock, m.

On motion by Mr. Coulter, the rules were suspended and the resolution considered.

The speaker declared the resolution adopted without a division of the house, and its immediate transmission to the senate was ordered.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and severally passed the first reading without objection.

By Mr. Hebb, 499, to keep subpoenas for witnesses from running out of date.

By Mr. Martin, 498, to establish the East Tennessee hospital for the insane, in the county of Knox.

By Mr. Terwilli, 497, to more effectually secure the lives and property of the people against injuries by railroad companies.

THE PRINTING OF THE CODE.

Mr. Hildreath, chairman of the chairmen of the committee of ways and means, offering a resolution which had been referred to that committee, authorizing an investigation into certain charges of fraud connected with the printing of the Code.

Mr. Harris replied that although he concurred in regard to the question raised by the resolution, he was opposed to the committee of ways and means, and of no practical use whatever, so had, nevertheless, more than one-third of the committee together, for the purpose of considering the resolution, had met by motion, settled the question as to how witnesses should be brought before the committee, and adjourned without proof; and he did not feel his duty to run over the city of Nashville and the State of Tennessee in search of witnesses. He would be prepared to support the resolution back in the form, and ask for the change, unless proof was adduced showing that all was not right. He regarded the charge as a mere pretext, made to have a show for political purposes, and thought, perhaps, it was brought in here for the same purpose. Whenever any proof was laid before the committee the opposition would be investigated.

TO ADJOURN SINE DIE.

Mr. Bickett moved to reconsider the vote affecting the transmission of the resolution to adjourn *sine die*. He was anxious to get through, but he objected to hurrying the business of legislation.

Mr. Martin was sacrificing his time here and was anxious to get home, but he thought the adoption of the resolution did great injustice to the business before us.

Mr. Cheatham thought we could get through by the time the resolution, if adopted, if we could not he would vote to reconsider when that fact was found out.

Mr. Whitsitt was opposed to this rule of inflexion, although he, too, was anxious to get through and to go home. He favored the motion to reconsider.

Mr. McNairy, of Hickman, did not see why the adoption of the resolution would expedite business; if it would he should favor it. But he thought it would have a bad effect to adopt the resolution. There is now before us a condition of his election. Here, as in Kentucky and Michigan, the Democrats feel that without Douglas for a leader they have no earthly hope of success, either locally or nationally; but they do believe that with him they can carry every North-western State.

That is the conviction of nine-tenths of the Democrats of the North-west. They firmly believe that with Mr. Douglas as the candidate they can carry every North-western State, and as the heat of the battle will be in the North-west they think they are not asking too much when they request the Charleston convention to give them a General who is the favorite of their election, and under whose lead they are confident of victory. And if the Charleston convention shall desire the success of the nominee it will not fail to nominate for President the person who can kindle more enthusiasm in the breasts of the North-western people than any other man; no matter how distinguished that other may be. When we speak thus we do not speak at random; we speak with the book open before us—we speak our special affection or personal regard for Mr. DOUGLAS over other distinguished and worthy Democrats, but from a sincere desire for the success of the Democratic party. And the Wisconsin letter we quote tells the story of the North-west, and with it the story of the Presidential campaign of 1860.

☞ The letter of Hon. MILES TAYLOR, member of Congress from Louisiana, which we publish this morning, will attract general attention, if it does not meet with universal approval. The conviction that Mr. DOUGLAS is the man for the present crisis, is taking deep hold upon the public mind throughout the Union.

At the annual election at Fayetteville, the old board of aldermen was re-elected, with one exception. W. H. Monroe, Esq., was elected mayor.

We had the pleasure the other day of a call from Col. J. D. Waters, who was on a visit to his family. He informs us that the Brazos road is now about completed to Grafter creek. This is confirmed by the Columbia Democrat, which says the cars crossed the creek last Friday. Eight miles more will take the road to Columbia.

From the Civilian, of Thursday, we extract the following:

After about as many feints as were made in starting to Porter's story of the Quarter Race, two iron horses, followed by a long train of cars, came from Houston yesterday afternoon, and pulled up snorting and panting in the west end of the city, amid the discharge of cannon and the greetings of the sovereign people. The bridge is built, and notwithstanding the many builders which have delayed the completion of the road, no Irish or Texas bull is likely to but off the metallic steeds which now pass over it. Jordan is said to be a hard road to travel, but the road to Houston is as level as a floor, and going over it is as easy and almost as cheap as staying at home. Houston and Galveston are now connected, both by the iron bands of the railroad and the nerve of the telegraph. Their respective citizens may visit each other bodily in a couple of hours, or stay at their houses and converse by telegraph as easily standing face to face. Already bound together by intimate relations of trade and personal intercourse, these new improvements but multiply and strengthen the bonds which unite them.

The bridge is, we believe, the longest of the kind in the United States, and is a superior piece of workmanship. The road is unsurpassed in any way.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 1st inst. says: Five car loads of cotton, three hundred bales, were burned at the twenty-six mile turnout on the South Carolina railroad, yesterday afternoon. The train, of which these cars were a part, was the through freight train from Augusta, and the cotton burned was Georgia and Alabama cotton. The loss is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

The telegraph companies have an apparatus which is most probably new to most of our readers. It consists of a complete telegraph office, in a small oval box, of about four inches in length and two inches in diameter. Within this limited space is contained a telegraph key and relay magnet, which are used for testing lines, and when the latter are broken the operator, on reaching the point where the break occurred, can with his pocket telegraph converse with any station on the circuit, or transmit dispatches with as much accuracy as with a larger apparatus.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

The Mississippi college, at Clinton, we are glad to learn, is in a highly flourishing condition—one hundred and eighty students being in attendance at the present time.

The boring of the public well at West Point is about to be resumed. The water in the present well is nauseous and offensive.

The Holly Springs *Herald* says both plowing and cotton picking is going on in their neighborhood.

Holly Springs is flourishing. A little town is growing up around the depot; the new hotel building, in which are included the railroad offices, is approaching completion.

A bill is before the legislature to change the charter of Canton. Among other things, power to license the retailing of liquors in conferred.

The *Young America* says cotton is coming freely into Corinth. One day last week there were fifty-three bales at one time in the public square.

The Texas city *Democrat* says that when the Mississippi Central railway was completed as far as Yazoo's station, it cut off a considerable amount of cotton and general trade. The business thus cut off is rapidly returning, and the city is prospering. It is difficult to find a house to rent, and several new dwellings are in process of erection.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

The next Arkansas Democratic convention will be held in Little Rock on the 2d of April next.

Monticello, says the Sun, is improving; the dilapidated churches are undergoing repair, the Baptist church is approaching completion, the church of the "Seceders" alone is left unimproved.

The Washington *Democrat* says the proposal to level river is going out of favor and will probably be abandoned.

The Warren Sentinel of February 4th, says, mechanics are wanted in that place; there is not a tinner, cabinet maker, nor saddler in the county.

ALABAMA ITEMS.

Tuscaloosa, according to the *Observer* of that city, is prospering. In consequence of the progress of the railway at that place, real estate is changing hands at advanced prices.

Mrs. Murphy's residence, at Claiborne, was destroyed by fire two weeks ago.

Several Alabama papers complain that the cold weather of the winter has killed the wheat.

FRANCE.

Napoleon has addressed a most important free trade manifesto to Fould, the Minister of State. It is dated January 5th, and published in the *Moniteur*, on the 15th. The letter is in substance as follows:

"Despite the uncertainty which prevails on certain points on the foreign policy, a pacific solution may be confidently looked for. The success which has attended our arms in secure warfare, with the aid of civilized nations, has served to increase the wealth of the nation. I communicate to you here the basis of reform, several parts of which will have to receive the approbation of the chambers. Our foreign commerce must be developed by exchanges of products, but we must first improve our agriculture and free our ports from all interior impediments which place us in the position of inferiority. A general system of sound political economy alone can, by increasing the national wealth, spread prosperity among the lowest classes. Every year the State grants considerable sums to agriculture, for clearing woods and lowering the level of marshes, drawing of drainage arrangements and clearing grounds are to be tested.

"Tobacco, manufactured productions, it is necessary to exempt from all duties primary articles indispensable to entry, and to advance capital at a moderate rate of interest, which will assist in perfecting materials. By these means, and by a judicious use of the sinking fund, the revenues will find an issue for its products, and industry, freed from all obstacles, will advantageously compete with foreign products, and commerce will make fresh advances.

"To counterbalance the reduction of duties on primary materials and provisions of great consumption, the redemption of the public debt will be temporarily suspended.

The letter then sums up the international reform, viz.: Suppression of duty on wool and cotton, successive reduction of duties on sugar and coffee, extension of the means of communication, reduction of the canal dues by a general lowering of transport and loans to be granted to agriculture and industry, suppression of the prohibition in customs and commercial treaties with foreign nations.

"The 100,000,000 francs remain the disposable fund, the last sum will be applied in three yearly credits to the execution of great public works."

The Emperor concludes: "I am convinced that I shall obtain the support of the Senate and the legislative body to these reforms. I am practical to incorporate with them the new era of peace, and to assure me blessings to France."

The letter attracted great attention. With scarcely an exception, the Paris press applauds the project, and in England it gives great satisfaction. The London *Times* concludes a leader on the letter as follows:

"We are in no condition ourselves at present to reduce our revenue, and are opposed to commercial treaties, but we hope it may be in the power of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in consideration of the impulse these changes must give to the British commerce, and the probable increase of the custom revenue, to make some reductions on French products, which, be it, at any rate, a token of good will. The two countries are at length nearly entered on the same path in the contest in which both may be victors, and while the one that has the start of him has a right to expect the most solid advantages."

The *Daily News* says the project will much promote the welfare and increase the prosperity of France. If Louis Napoleon had been required to give Europe a demonstration of his confidence in his power, he could hardly have complied more effectually than by announcing a policy of peace.

Other foreign journals speak in a highly flattering strain of the Emperor's project, and the Monitor's statement of it.

"Mr. Cobden has added another claim to the gratitude of his country, for his exertions, backed by the various co-operation of Michael Chevalier, were solely to the new policy of the Emperor. The proposed changes are not expectated to take place before August."

It was stated that the French government was about to publish the projects of St. Vincentile Paul, a most important charitable association in France, and that the Minister of the Interior had already informed all public functionaries that they could not be members of that association and retain their offices as public functionaries.

It was also reported that the Papal Nuncio had delivered M. Baroche a note of the Papal government, dated January 7, containing a formal and official protest against the project of the pamphlet, *The Pope and the Congress*.

PARIS, January 18.—The *Patrie* of this evening says: The probability will not be abolished before July, 1861, when they will be replaced by protective duties of 25 or 30 per cent, which, with the advantages granted to the French industry, will be quite sufficient to allow competition. Before taking the new definite resolutions, the Emperor has decided to hear the opinions of the principal manufacturers.

VENICE, January 17.—The Austro-Sardinian commission, for the regulation of the boundary line between Austria and Sardinia, have meetings. The Austrian custom officers have been reinforced by military in order to prevent provocation from the other side of the frontiers.

MADRID, January 18.—Several cannon and a quantity of ammunition were found in the forts of Petenia. The Moors showed an intention of attacking the Spanish position, but a few cannon shots sufficed to repulse them. Every preparation has been made for passing the river and advancing on Prisan.

Rebellion seriously threatens her force in China. A new Belgian loan of 45,000,000 francs is announced.

The Spaniards continued to approach Tetuan and the attack was soon expected. Spain has satisfied England's claim in full.

The King of Sardinia has accepted the resignation of his Ministry, and Cavour was to form a new Cabinet.

MARRIED,

In Memphis, Tennessee, on the 8th inst., by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible], all of that city.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

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