# Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 25, 1860.

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## THE CAMPAIGN APPEAL!

SIX MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Now is the time to make up Clubs!!

For the sum of ONE DOLLAR we propose to issue the WEEKLY APPEAL from the 15th of May to the 15th of November. The approaching Presidential campaign promises to be one of the most interesting that has transpired during the existence of our government, and the newspaper on this account will become of double interest to the people. The small sum at which we propose to issue the APPEAL places it within the reach of every man who has an inclination to read and keep pace with the times.

All Clubs, as well as individual subscriptions, should be sent in by the 15th of May, as we shall print of no extra numbers.

APRIL 3, 1860.

☞NOTICE.☜

*The Appeal Counting Room has been removed to No. 3 Howard's Row, up stairs, where all persons having business with the office are hereafter requested to call.*

### THE DEMOCRACY OF THE TENTH DISTRICT.

After advisement with a number of their Democratic friends, the undersigned, members of the Democratic Central Committee for West Tennessee, recommend to the Democracy of the several counties composing the Tenth Congressional District, that they assemble in primary meetings in their respective counties on Monday, the 7th of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a district convention that shall nominate an elector and an assistant elector for this district. We further recommend that said district convention assemble at Grand Junction, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May.

WM. H. CARROLL,
M. C. GALLAWAY,
JNO. S. McCLANAHAN.

### THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this body yesterday were of great interest. The adoption of a resolution allowing each delegate to cast his vote independent of the vote of his State, where the mode of voting is not prescribed by the convention from which he receives his appointment, seems to us to favor the success of Judge DOUGLAS. This resolution was adopted nearly by a two-thirds vote, 198 voting for, and 101 voting against it. The fact that scattering delegates from several of the Southern States, who are the friends of DOUGLAS, will thus have an opportunity of casting a vote for the man of their choice, untrammeled by the voice of their colleagues, must add materially to his strength.

There is another circumstance that will have much influence in uniting the whole strength of the conservative portion of the convention upon DOUGLAS. We refer to the violent and menacing attitude of the delegates from the six States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Florida. The position of these delegates, in threatening to withdraw from the convention, in the event their particular views are not sanctioned by the convention, cannot fail to exercise an unfavorable effect upon Mr. HOUSTON'S prospects. Mr. HOUSTON is himself a sagacious and safe statesman—one who would administer the Government with dignity, integrity and ability—and we think his friends from the States before mentioned are acting indiscreetly in holding over the convention a menace of disruption, that must drive from him the support of many who would otherwise favor his nomination. All these circumstances seem to act as an inevitable destiny to secure the nomination for DOUGLAS and dissolve the formidable combination to defeat him.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

*Counting and Plotting—The South grows warm—Prospects of Douglas—Probable early Adjournment.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23, 9 a. m.—The city is perfectly quiet. The votes taken to-day by the different delegations, indicate the nomination of Douglas. The Douglas delegates to a great extent favor of the admission of the Soft-Shell delegation from New York, headed by Messrs. Cresswell, Cocning, Jerrett, to the exclusion of Mayor Wood and his party. The committee on Credentials will report in favor of the admission of the Douglas delegates from Illinois, and the New York Softs.

It is believed that the Softs will vote for Douglas.

The Alabama delegation will demand a seceede.

It is stated that an effort will be made to ballot for a candidate before a report is received from the committee on Platforms.

It is quite probable that the convention will adjourn on Thursday.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "The signs indicate that Douglas will not receive the nomination. It is rumored that the New York delegation will vote for Hunter. The report that a combination had been formed between the delegates from New York and those from the Northwest is now contradicted.

The claims of Dickinson are industriously presented by a few of his personal supporters. His only chance is in being a compromise candidate. In case of a rupture Dickinson will have ten votes in the New York delegation. The committee on organization chose Cushing president, with one vice-president and secretary from each State.

The southern delegates have concentrated on Hunter. The South Carolina delegation having reconsidered Jeff Davis' proclivities, agree to go for Hunter. Hunter's friends claim stronger votes on the first ballot.

The delegates from Kentucky stand by Guthrie. The Tennessee delegation adhere to Andrew Johnson.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, April 23, midnight.—The Pennsylvania delegation have just adjourned after a stormy session. A majority of the committee are ready to abandon Breckinridge for Guthrie. The southern delegations have just adjourned after an exciting meeting. The delegates from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana announce emphatically that they will go out of the convention unless their platform is adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Private advices received in this city from Charleston, indicate that the Massachusetts delegation and the New York Softs will act in concert, if the latter are admitted, and go for Douglas if it will secure his nomination. The delegates from the cotton-growing States have been advised by their Senators here to insist on a slave code and Congressional sovereignty, or secede from the convention. Douglas will not accept the nomination on such a platform. Douglas is still confident of success. The advices received by the Administration are, however, favorable to Hunter, on the Cincinnati platform. It is said that Hunter and Douglas will accord their hearty support to whichever candidate is nominated.

Telegraphic despatches to Administration men in this city, say that Douglas stock is depressed, and that the South will unite on a southern man.

The committee on permanent organization have reported the rule, allowing each delegate to cast his individual vote, where the mode of voting has not been directed by the convention electing him.

CHARLESTON, April 24—The Hon. Caleb Cushing on taking the chair as president of the convention, made an eloquent and patriotic speech. The arranging of vice-presidents and secretaries occupied half an hour. A warm debate occurred on the rule reported by the committee on organization; several of the southern delegates opposed its introduction, and great excitement prevailed. The rule was finally adopted by a vote of 198 against 101. The resolution introduced yesterday for the appointment of a committee on resolutions and platforms was called up and an amendment offered, providing that no balloting be allowed for president, or vice-president until the committee submit their reports. A committee was then appointed. The committee on credentials reported that they would not be able to reported before to-morrow morning. The convention adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Charleston correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that nothing will satisfy the South, except Hunter. The defeat of Douglas, or a disruption of the convention, seems inevitable. In case the reported combination gives Douglas the necessary number of votes to secure his nomination, the delegates from Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida and Texas will withdraw from the convention and nominate Jeff. Davis, seconded by Fernando Wood and his followers. One of the delegates has President Buchanan's letter of withdrawal in his pocket.

The proposition that no balloting take place until after the adoption of the platform, and the reception of the committee reports, was carried by acclamation. Judge Mark presented the platform adopted by the Alabama convention.

### THE "WEST TENNESSEAN."

We are pleased to announce that the paper of our friend, Geo. W. TALBOT, Esq., has made its appearance at Jackson, and that it promises to prove a bold, able and independent organ of Democratic principles. Mr. TALBOT is well qualified from talent, education and principles to succeed in building up in Jackson just such a journal as the Democracy need there to advance their cause and illustrate their creed. The success of the *West Tennessee Whig*, in the same town, ought to stimulate our Democratic friends of Madison to extend the same encouragement to their party journal that their opponents have found so eminently advantageous. They are surely not behind their opponents in public spirit or liberality, and they now have a champion in the field worthy of their support, and whom they may unhesitatingly sustain.

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### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR WALKER.

The Washington *Constitution* expresses its gratification that the Covode investigating committee has succeeded in making public the letter of President BUCHANAN to Governor WALKER, a copy of which we published yesterday. The subjoined article from the *Constitution* shows that Mr. BUCHANAN'S subsequent views and recommendations concerning the constitution of KANSAS were not, as many persons have charged, inconsistent with those expressed in the WALKER letter. The *Constitution* says:

The object of the Covode inquisition, doubtless, is to impeach the President in his consistency in first having strongly recommended to the convention to submit the Lecompton constitution, after its formation, to the people of Kansas, and in afterwards recommending the adoption of this constitution to Congress, although it had not then been submitted.

The convention did not, in pursuance of the advice of the President, so far as to submit the all-important and absorbing question of slavery to the people. About the remaining provisions of the constitution there was never any contest. These the convention declined to submit to the people. The President at no period ever withheld his expression of his earnest desire that the constitution should be submitted to the people. After the convention had refused to do this, an entirely new question then arose, namely: should the President disregard and nullify the constitution framed by the convention, and determine not to submit it to Congress because it was framed in direct contrary to his advice? This he could not do with his deep conviction of duty. It is one thing for the President to advise the members of a convention or a legislative body to act in a particular manner, but it is another and quite different thing for him to annul their lawful action because they did not think proper to follow his advice. In his message to Congress of the 6th of December, 1858, he employs the following language:

It is true that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the Constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to re-open the deliberations of the convention, and declare the Constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas and Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, as the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the right, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their Constitution.

### A CONSERVATIVE STAND.

The action of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, as noted in the subjoined article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, of the 16th inst., will be gratifying not only to the members of that church in the South, but to those who do not sympathize with its religious tenets, as showing that a better feeling is manifesting itself in the religious community of the North, where heretofore the most bitter feeling has been exhibited toward southern slaveholders. May we not hope that the crusade against the ladies has thus been inaugurated. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

The New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church have safely emerged from the distracting slavery discussion which has occupied some of their time for several days. The exciting debate went over the whole ground of the slavery question, in its religious, moral, social and political bearings, from the earliest Biblical annotation of domestic servitude down to the present time. Everybody who could talk, had an ample opportunity to present his particular views, and everybody who could not, or who wisely concluded that there was nothing new to offer on such a threadbare topic, had plenty of time for reflection. The action of the conference was, therefore, deliberate, and was the result of a very liberal and thorough interchange of views. And it was as follows: The resolutions from the Erie conference asking the New York conference to recommend the several conferences to change the slavery rule so as to include all slaveholders, without distinction, from the church, was laid by the overwhelming vote of 173 to 43. A substitute, designed to catch the votes of compromisers, limited the recommendation to those who hold slaves "for mercenary or selfish purposes," but even this was defeated, by a vote of 91 to 89. Had the amendment been adopted, it would have been a direct censure on the slaveholders in question, and not as a compromise, it would probably have received a much smaller vote. But small as the majority was against this liberal resolution, it was enough to defeat it, and to secure the vote of New York in the next general conference (to be held in Buffalo on the 1st of May) for the conservative side.

Yesterday a number of delegates who were absent the day previous, when the vote was taken on the Erie resolutions, or preferred not to vote at that time, recorded their names as follows: Nays 21, yeas 2; making the entire expression of sentiment against abolitionizing the church more than three to one.

### DEATH OF COL. J. B. STANTON AND W. H. LOVING.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Memphis and Ohio railroad company, held on the 5th instant, the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of this board that Col. Jos. B. Stanton, one of the first and larger subscribers to the capital stock of the Memphis and Ohio railroad company, and also a director of the same from its first organization, until forced by declining health, a few months ago, to resign an office he had filled with distinguished ability, has been called from his earthly existence by death on the 20th of February, at the age of seventy-three years; and

WHEREAS, The citizens of Haywood county, among whom he has resided for about thirty years, desired and respected him as a Christian gentleman, generally white with the stockholders of this company in deploring the loss of one of the most prominent and efficient members, that it is proper that the directors should incorporate an appropriate tribute to his memory in their permanent records; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we have heard of the death of Col. Jos. B. Stanton with profound regret and hereby bear official testimony to the valuable services he has rendered to this board by wise and judicious counsels, by liberal and timely pecuniary assistance, by frequent attendance upon its meetings at the sacrifice of his personal comfort, by his dignified and refined bearing on all occasions of official and social intercourse, and by such exhibitions of devoted interest in the success of this great enterprise as entitle his name to the respect and honor of the present and future members of this corporate body.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be properly signed, and published in the Memphis papers; and, also, that another copy be forwarded to the surviving child of the deceased, with the assurance of condolence from each member of this board.

A true copy from the record.

SAMPSON TOOT, President.

J. P. WOOD, Secretary.

At the same meeting also the following proceedings were had:

Whereas this Board has lost in the removal by death of Gen. Wm. H. Loving, on the 18th March, one of its most efficient, judicious and valuable members, whose urbanity of manners and large acquirements contributed so often to the happiness and usefulness of its meetings, therefore

*Resolved*, That the directors of the Memphis & Ohio R. R. Co. hereby express their high appreciation of Gen. Wm. H. Loving's character as a man and citizen, as a courteous and congenial member of this Board, and as an efficient officer of a committee on resolutions and platforms was called up and an amendment offered, providing that no balloting be allowed for president, or vice-president until the committee submit their reports. A committee was then appointed. The committee on credentials reported that they would not be able to reported before to-morrow morning. The convention adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

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