Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, : : : : : MAY 10, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City.

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CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITION.....2,206
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY.....328
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....8,800

YANCEYISM AND THE YANCEYITES.

We expect to be enabled to reproduce in our columns next Monday the celebrated letter written by the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY to Mr. SLAUGHTER during the summer of 1858. This letter distinctly foreshadowed, as the result proves, the disaffection in the Democratic party by which so ingeniously manifested itself at Charleston, during the sitting of the convention there.

Let not the faithful Democracy, however, be in the slightest degree dismayed at what has occurred. Adversity will not be without "its sweet uses." Forewarned, forearmed. The secession at Charleston ensures cordial and efficient union at Baltimore. Ten thousand YANCEYS could not sever the bonds which bind together the invincible disciples of JEFFERSON and JACKSON.

We understand that an "address" is to be prepared at the capitol in a day or two by the Yanceyites in Congress for a southern convention. We envy not the renown which any member who may attach to it has signature will acquire for his instrumentality in getting up such a manifesto. I we pend aright the signs of the times, Yanceyism and Yanceyites are likely to be as much courted by conservative citizens in after years, as Sewardism and Sewardites. God in his providence never intended that such a country as this should be made the victim of factionists. An insulted and wounded nation will proclaim, by its resolute acts in November, down with the Yanceyites and Sewardites forever.

In the mean time, millions of copies of the "Scarlet Letter" referred to will be published and disseminated in every district of the republic.

We clip the foregoing suggestive remarks from the Washington *States*. It is an old Grecian proverb that whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad, and it would really seem from recent indications, that the Yanceyites have fallen under the displeasure of offended deities. They have really robbed the Black-Republicans of all their claims to sectional fanaticism. Seeing in advance that it was not the purpose of the national Democracy to permit the Black-Republicans to dissolve the Union, they have set to work in right good interest to perform the job themselves. But we opine that they little understand the tone and temper of the great mass of the people on this subject. The excitement and bad intentions are all with the politicians themselves, while the people, the great conservative element in the country, are as calm as a May morning. In their present prosperous and happy condition, they neither see nor feel the necessity of disunion, nor do they feel inclined to take any step that is calculated to lead to this disastrous result. They will not dissolve the Union on a mere abstraction, and the reckless politicians of the country may as well understand this fact at once.

The raw-head and bloody-bones humbug equitable sovereignty has no terrors for them so long as they feel no wrong rankling from it, and so long as they feel and know that under the benign influence of our Government they are the freest, happiest and most prosperous people on earth. Politicians may rant and disunionize as they please, but the people have got on their stalwart caps and are thinking seriously of results. At this particular juncture southern sectional conventions had as well be let alone. They will have about as much effect upon the true Democracy of the country as Abolition conventions in the North. It is the mission of the Democracy to see that the Confederacy of these States be preserved, and they will do it spite of all the YANCEYS and SEWARDS in the land.

THE SECEDERS.

As an evidence of the character of the impracticables, who seceded from the national Democratic convention at Charleston, it is only necessary to refer to the proceedings of their own assemblages, after they had voted themselves out of the Democratic party. They had hardly met as an independent organization before dissensions arose among themselves, and at one time there was every indication that it are would be seceding from the seceders. A dispatch from Charleston thus daguerreotypes the whole seceding party:

"The seceding convention met at 12 o'clock. There were seventy-one delegates in the pit of the theater. What was lacking in numbers was made up in dignified self-esteem. There was quite a discussion on the expediency of preparing an address to the people of the United States and nominating candidates. Fiery eloquence upheld the South and its institutions, and the applause with which the fair ladies in the boxes rewarded the several speakers added lustre to the fiery enthusiasm.

"Harmony does not prevail. Each delegation desires to lead, and each member wishes to blow the bugle.

"Mr. YANCEY's disclaimer of disunion sentiments was received with applause; but Mr. HILL, of Georgia, fastened upon the convention, with unanswerable arguments, the fact that an implied disunion result was patent and clear.

"Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, late minister to Austria, made a spread-eagle speech in favor of union at the South, but no Union with the North. His motto was, "Liberty first, and union afterwards." These remarks brought down the house in prolonged applause and cheers.

"Thus the "serious family" are in trouble. "Mr. YANCEY has been pregnant with a stump-side speech for a week, and this afternoon, in a fiery manner, delivered himself, declaring that he did not believe in the patriotism of those who knew no North and no South, but that he did know a South, and he hoped God would forget him when he forgot his own beloved section.

"His remarks excited the ire of many, and the admiration of more. Practical, useful suggestions are not thought of in this mutual admiration circle.

"The secession convention, or serious family, adjourned to meet at seven o'clock, after speeches from Messrs. BAYARD, of Delaware, SCOTT, of Alabama, JACKSON, of Georgia, differing in their lines of policy, but agreeing upon the main question of secession. They had an open consultation. They found so many candidates eager for the nomination, and were so embarrassed by the threats of these outsiders, that they determined not to nominate at all, but to lay the whole matter before their several constituencies, and abide by their decisions."

HEAD'S REPORTS.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, during the year 1859. By John W. Head, State Reporter. Volume I. Memphis: J. G. Deadrick & Co., Printers, Union and American office. 1860.

This volume has just been issued from the press. It is not our intention to speak of its merits as a report. To this profession will determine for themselves. We may say, however, that it is very creditable to the typography of Tennessee, and especially of the office in which it was printed. The printing is elegant, and the binding is sollum, if ever, surpassed. A number of copies of this work have been received in Memphis, and may be had at the chancery clerk's office from the clerk, Mr. LAWICK.

GRAND CONCERT.

Our lady friends of Calvary and St. Mary's churches will give a grand concert at the New Memphis Theater on Saturday evening next, the object of which is to procure an organ for St. Mary's church. The concert will be conducted by the choirs of the two churches, assisted by amateur and professional talent of the first order. The lessee of the theater has generously tendered the use of that establishment, and we trust the object of the concert will commend itself to the liberal patronage of the public.

PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON.

Mr Geo W. EVANS, agent for West Tennessee for the above work, is now in our city for the purpose of canvassing for subscribers. We have read the first volume, and are hence able to speak intelligently of the merits of the work. It is decidedly the best, most accurate and detailed life of the old hero ever written, and no admirer of General JACKSON should be without it. We most cheerfully commend both the work and Mr. EVANS to the favor of our citizens.

HON. JNO. A. NOOE.

A typographical error in Tuesday morning's issue of our paper, in the article upon the meeting held on Monday night, needs correction. Ho. Jno. A. Nooe's name was printed Jno. A. Mooze. Such errors are vexatious, but will sometimes occur in the best regulated printing offices.

Dr. L. S. Ewing, governor of Arizona, was born in Tennessee.

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

Our friend, Col. N. B. BUNZOW, of Arkansas, was intercepted at this place on his way home from the Charleston convention, and prevailed on by his sympathizers to make a speech, and to give an account of how and why it was that he and others had seceded from the convention. As we had no opportunity of taking notes, we do not presume to attempt anything like a report of his remarks, but shall confine ourselves to a few glances at some of his most salient points as we remember them.

He moved off with a rather tedious history and characteristics of the Pilgrims of Massachusetts, the Cavaliers of Virginia, the Huguenots of South Carolina, etc., with the view of showing that the southern stream of emigration from east to west was more magnanimous than the northern stream, having himself upon the assertion that the South had given the North all the territory she possesses. The disposition of the North was to demand, and it had been the liberal characteristic of the South to give. The position of himself and compeers is so evidently awkward, that he found it necessary to make an ingenious argument, by way of exciting the pride of southrons, and arousing their prejudices against the North, in order to justify both him and them before the public. He spoke as though he had just emerged from an Abolition convention. All but the seceders, in his estimation, if we understood him rightly, were little better than the Abolitionists themselves.

The chief burden of his speech was in defense of the doctrine of protection by Congress of slavery in the Territories, and justified his secession from the convention on the ground that the convention would not grant it in the platform. He argued that seventeen S ates (assuming the members of the committee on resolutions from seventeen States) had made the platform with this doctrine of protection in it, and that the convention had no right to strike it out. Transcending its duty, he said that the convention had kicked the ark of the covenant (meaning the committee's platform) into the street, but a faithful guard had followed it, and intended to preserve and protect it.

He thought that Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee ought to have followed the seceding States, and that they would have done so if they had been devoted to principle rather than to men—Virginia, he said, was divided by the sons of HENRYS and WISE; Kentucky, he's in doubt as our fathers did, organize committees of safety all over the cotton States—and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective unison of action. We shall feel the southern heart, instruct the southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action, we shall precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. The idea has been abandoned forth in the South by Mr. Ruffin, and has been taken up and recommended in the Louisville, Ky., Democratic organ of Mr. YANCEY, under the name of "The League of United Southerners," who, keeping on their old party relations on all other questions, will fully prepare that the issue paramount, and will influence parties, legislatures and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely. Mr. YANCEY, (Signed) W. L. YANCEY.

"To James S. Slaughter, Esq."

An officer of the United States army, who has traveled, thus expresses his opinion of Arizona:

We have just traveled over the much-talked-of Territory of Arizona. Such another God-forsaken, untimbered, unwatered and unfinished country never fell under my ken, and my optics have run over a good deal of what is called bad country.

The friends of Controller Medill, it is said, will probably raise upon an investigation into his conduct in the Carmick & Ramsey case.

Senator Green recently offered resolutions in the Senate implying a criticism of the court of claims, where it failed to find and award damages in their behalf, and proposing to compel him to do so. They claim $1,800,000 damages on an alleged assignation of a mail contract by the Postmaster General. The controller found that no contract had been perfected—therefore none could have been abrogated, and, consequently, no damages were incurred. The Attorney-General coincided in this opinion, so far as its premises were concerned. Gov Medill is prepared to show, if an opportunity be given, that the claim of Carmick & Ramsey was fraudulent, they having long previously assigned whatever interest they pretended to have in the contract, if perfected. This claim is almost as extensive a swindle as the Oregon war debt.

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Secretary Cobb has answered the Cove'e committee, and sent to his report on the government warehouses in New York. The secretary thinks if fault can be found with anyone in the Government $100,000, then he may be blamed.

The Japanese Embassadors are expected to arrive here on Wednesday next, and preparations are being made to give them a captivating reception. They are to land at the navy yard, if the steamer can reach that point. The indefatigable John Wise has addressed an eloquent letter to Captain Dupont, proposing to make an ascension from Washington for the edification of the Japanese, on their arrival at that point.

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AUSTRIAN COMPLICATIONS.

Our telegraphic intelligence yesterday morning mentioned that BRUCK, the Minister of Finance of the Austrian Government, had committed suicide in consequence of being concerned in enormous financial frauds. The following statement throws some light on the sad tragedy, and shows that the unhappy man who has so rashly barred to his last account, was himself compelled to commit to the dungeons men who were either the accomplices or the victims of his nefarious proceedings, which of the two future revelations will make known:

The common council of Trieste has been thrown into the utmost excitement by the arrest of several of the most prominent merchants and bankers of that city, on a charge of being implicated in the recently discovered frauds in the Austrian army. The chief of these Rivoli-ello, who was the soul of the Austrian Lloyds and of the prime ai financial and mercantile interests of Trieste, and the owner of the Tuscaroro, etc., was the wisest and best for the South that could possibly have been pursued.

THE CROPS.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of May 7 says:

The tenor of news concerning the crops that are growing, and concerning the planting of corn, seems to be on the favorable side in every respect, and the promise of an abundance of the prime necessaries is very good. The weather has been favorable for the growth of the week was quite irregular, owing, mainly, to differences in the exposure of orchards and vineyards. Some places have been nearly or wholly damaged, as also were cherries and peaches. Of apples a larger proportion escaped than of the other fruits.

The last number of the Augusta (Ga.) Cultivator states:

Having made a tour through a large portion of the State of Georgia, we take pleasure in saying that we doubt if a crop has ever been put in the ground in this State in as perfect a manner as that of this year. The planting has been deeper and in all respects more perfectly executed than formerly. If the same perfection of cultivation be continued until the working season is over, with fair seasons, we may anticipate a beautiful reward of our labors.

The Tennessee papers speak discouragingly of the wheat crop, but concur generally in the belief that there will be an average crop of fruit.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of Saturday, says: "Our exchanges from Texas this morning, and from Arkansas, all concur in a fine harvest from the fast that cotton rains have fallen in almost every quarter of the State."

The Nashville *Union*, of the 6th, says: "From a careful examination of our exchanges, we are satisfied the late frosts did very little injury to the fruit. The prospect is that we shall have an abundance in this S ate."

The Glasgow (Ky.) *Free Press* is informed by several farmers of that county, and of Monroe and Allen counties, that the cotton and corn crops are looking finely, and there is at present every indication that there will be a rich return from mother earth for the care bestowed upon her by the tillers of the soil.

The following is published in European journals as from a letter from Havana: A Spanish gentleman, one of the boldest players ever seen, keeps the bankers at the gaming tables in the utmost alarm. He plays the maximum stake twice every time, and has, so far, won one million dollars. One of the directors of the bank has just returned from Paris, bringing a sum of two millions to increase the resources of the bank. Immediately after his arrival, a notice was posted up at the Circulo, stating that the bank at present not would, for the future, consist of 200,000 f., and that the maximum stake for each player would be 12,000f., instead of 6,000f. People go in crowds from Frankfort to witness the daring and coolness of this intrepid gamester, who broke such a formidable bank, and has given his word as a Castilian that he will play till he has ruined it or been ruined himself.

The *British Standard* gives a list of one hundred and twenty-five members of the University of Oxford, who have gone over from the Established church to the Roman Catholic church. They consist of two archdeacons, eighty four other clergymen, and thirty-nine laymen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The resolutions of Senator DAVIS came up today for consideration, and that gentleman proceeded to explain them. There was a large attendance both of ladies and gentlemen, and the effort is regarded as one of the best which that great statesman has yet put forth. He based his resolutions upon the Constitution, and denounced squatter sovereignty unequivocally. He declared that he was left in favor of a slave code, but occupied middle ground in regard to the territorial question. While he was opposed to sanctioning the right of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery, he held that under the Constitution it is their duty to protect it until the people shall come to make a constitution for themselves, preparatory to their admission into the Union. He fully indorsed the seceders.

He was replied to by Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, who said that non-intervention had for years been the policy of the Democratic party. The Missouri compromise was legislation by Congress for prohibition and establishment of slavery, and he was glad it was done. Congress has no jurisdiction in Give Congress jurisdiction give the question. He then proceeded to define the position of Douglas, and concluded by reference to the principle of non-intervention.

He had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

An address signed by Democratic members of Congress will shortly be issued to the seceding delegates from the Charleston convention, urging them to return to the convention when it reassembles at Baltimore. It is said that the address will prove that the Baltimore convention will adopt the Davis resolutions as their platform. Perhaps this formation is motives for pressing these resolutions to a vote at the present time. The friends of Judge Douglas are not alarmed, and when the time comes for action, will be found to have acted wisely, rather than lost it, by reason of this movement.

The Massachusetts delegation reached Boston to-day, in their steamship.

The following incident is worth reading: Yesterday a negro named Wm. Brock crawled from the coal banks in search of food and water. He said he was free, but doubting his statement, the captain altered his course, and intercepting the steamer Benjamin De Ford, bound for Baltimore, transferred the fugitive to the latter vessel.

The following is the letter of Hon. W. L. Yancey, to which I referred a day or two since. It speaks for itself:

"MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the Democracy were overthrown, it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies. The remedy of the South is not in such a process; it is a Milton expectation of the virtue men for prompt resistance to the next aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us; no sons of Hervius and Wise; Kentucky, here is as do as our fathers did, organize committees of safety all over the cotton States—and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective unison of action. We shall feel the southern heart, instruct the southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the proper moment, by one organized concerted action, we shall precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. The idea has been abandoned forth in the South by Mr. Ruffin, and has been taken up and recommended in the Louisville, Ky., Democratic organ of Mr. YANCEY, under the name of "The League of United Southerners," who, keeping on their old party relations on all other questions, will fully prepare that the issue paramount, and will influence parties, legislatures and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely. Mr. YANCEY.

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XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—*House*—Mr. Burlingame, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint a full minister to Sardinia, with a salary of $12,000 per annum. Passed without debate.

Mr. Grow desired to postpone the territorial business, which was the special order of today, and Thursday or Friday. The reason was that some of his political friends desired, at the close of the week, to go to the Chicago convention, who did not care so much to be on the record in the territorial business as on the tariff question, which will be the next important subject of consideration.

Mr. Houston was not willing to vote on the tariff till after the Chicago convention.

Mr. Phelps suggested that the tariff might be postponed, and the House proceed to the consideration of the post office and other appropriation bills.

Mr. Grow said he last week moved to postpone the territorial business until this week, because gentlemen on the Democratic side were absent at Charleston. He did not think it fair to consider it when the House was thin. Those who desire to go to Chicago, should, as a matter of courtesy, be similarly accommodated. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, gave notice that when the territorial bills came up he would move an amendment giving the power to the people of organizing Territories and elect their own officers.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, expressed his willingness to grant this indulgence.

Mr. Grow's motion prevailed by a large majority.

Mr. Boteler voted "No," saying the Union Democrats would meet on Wednesday, which seemed to have been ignored by both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Mr. Grow—"I thought you'd get through in a day."

Mr. Boteler—"I think I can speak your it will be a harmonious convention."

A resolution offered by Mr. Sherman, that he delegate on the tariff question shall close to-morrow, was adopted.

Mr. Sherman then spoke on the tariff question. He said the act of 1857 was crude and ill-digested, and ought to have never been passed. Three years before it went into effect there was a surplus of $17,000,000 in the treasury, while now the country is upward of $105,000,000 in debt. He appealed to facts and figures to show that the ordinary receipts are far below the expenses of the government, and pointed to several sources of expenditure where large reductions could be made in appropriations, but he had very little hopes of reductions while party spirit and sectionalism were rampant in the land, nor was anything in the way of revenue in the future to be expected from public lands. He advocated the passage of the pending bill, which would yield from sixty to sixty-five millions per annum, affording at the same time reasonable protection to all sections of the country.

Messrs. Schwartz and Grow also spoke in favor of the bill.

Without acting on the House adjourned.

Senate.—The galleries are crowded. A large number of ladies are present.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution to admit the governors of States to the privileges of the floor. Referred to the library committee.

The unfinished bill for the relief of Gen. Johnson was passed.

Mr. Anthony presented a remonstrance of the patentees for mechanics against a speech favorable to the patent laws as should take from the applicants the right of appeal from the decision of the Commissioner.

Mr. Davis spoke in favor of his resolutions, which, he said, were a mere announcement of the principles of the Constitution. Our present political difficulties, he contended, were the same which the founders of the government had encountered. He would not, however, argue about natural inherent rights, but would place himself upon the Constitution, which all Democrats swore to support. Constitution is the law of every American, and no question outside the forms of law and order is contained in it. One great element of our Government is the compact of the States, and in the theory that our government is the government of our people, instead of a compact between separate sovereignties. The desire of separate and independent commonwealths, brought about the early settlement of this continent. The Declaration of Independence was not for colonies united, but for each colony separate and the Constitution was not by the people en masse, but by the States severally.

Mr. Davis sustained these propositions by various historical illustrations, and closed his speech of the subject by contending that States could at any time, when deemed necessary, resume the powers which they had only delegated to the General Government. After referring to cotton as the great bond of union between States, Mr. D. referred incidentally to the question of protection, asserting that the General Government had no power to limit the importations of any State, and asking if the States are to be taxed for this protection, by what right is slave property deprived of its benefit? On this issue, after days of discussion, he saw the Democratic convention at Charleston broken up. He had faith, however, that the Democratic party still lived. He, Mr. D, referred to the fourth and fifth resolutions, which asserted the right of slave property to protection in the Territories, contending that it was the duty of Congress to see that their protection was awarded. He also combatted, at length, the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, denying that non-intervention, as formerly understood, took from Congress all right to legislate with regard to slavery. He quoted Henry Clay to show that he who was the originator of the doctrine, never gave it the interpretation contained by the advocates of squatter sovereignty.

His remarks were continued to some length, but much of his speech was inaudible. The speaker complained of the noise.

Mr. Brown replied to a remark of Mr. Davis that the second resolution of his series affiliates with the views of Mr. Douglas, and withdrew the second and third resolutions and substituted one stating that it is the duty of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories. Brown said he would urge immediately the question for protection of slave property in the Territories.

Mr. Clingman commended a speech favoring non-intervention.

Adjourned.

The Prospect.

From the Boston Journal.

Although not expected to take place quite as early, the adjournment of the convention to Baltimore has nothing either startling or disagreeable in it, considering the position of the State which, through the assumption of their delegations, have lost a voice in the national council of the party, to fill the vacancies and to be heard in the cause of the Democracy. The delay is in the highest degree favorable to the cause of national and conservative sentiment. All the seceding delegations, with the exception of that of Alabama, which itself has not scrupulously adhered to them, have exceeded their instructions, and have by their own acts lost their own representative character. Their erecting themselves into a separate and opposing convention and fraternizing with the Wood faction from New York and the odious Ike Cook squad, which does not represent Democrats in Illinois and was unceremoniously kicked out of the Charleston convention, as rather to hold an excellent upon the popular intelligence or the apathy of patriotic but political hating men. We cannot conceive that such unwarrantable assumption will be sustained by their constituents, and we feel perfectly confident that at least five of the nine unrepresented States, and among them Alabama, will be represented at Baltimore.

The issue is now so plainly presented to the people, the designs of the seceders are so unveiled in a I their nakedness, that the people must choose between a cordial support of sound Democratic principles for disunion; for that they would not participate in the reign of Black-Republicanism we will not suppose. The contest is no longer obscured by false pretenses. Bonham, Lamar, Gartrell, Cottman, Fitzpatrick, Revolution Yancey, and all their confederates, including those gentlemen who think Seward a "unerring proper man" when they travel at his Belshazzar feasts, have placed themselves outside of the pale of the Democratic party. They assumed to be better southern men than the representatives of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri, all the border States, and to the fellowship of these latter they have preferred to sit down in southern opprobrium. Letter Schoen Wood, and the virtuous post master of Illinois. They have selected their own bedfellows—they they find the couch comfortable. A happy riddance, say we. We are concerned only for those whom they ensnared and beguiled, and even those deserve no sympathy if the unbridled ambition of the Democratic party does not open their eyes.

And this platform which was acceptable to all the most exposed Southern States, and which commanded more than every State have defended in and out of the convention, but which was not pure enough for these pure patriots, although they said they would take it on the double quick step of the stump, declaration relinquishing its choice—this platform, read it, people of Alabama, and ponder it. This platform, which the seceders declare to be squatter sovereignty, and for adopting which one of their principal orators did not hesitate to denounce the convention as lost to every sense of honor and patriotism, this platform declares Democratic principles to be immutable, and leaves the decision of doubtful constitutional questions to the Supreme Court of the United States, pledging the party at the same time to abide by and carry out such decision. Is referring a question, on which honest men may differ, to the competent tribunal, "squatter sovereignty?" Of all, we have forgotten the meaning of words.

Here then is the test of the sincerity of those loud-mouthed leaders who have been so profuse in their professions of respect and obedience to the Supreme Court. They are now unwilling to submit the constitutionality of their doctrine to that same authority when the offer is made to them in good faith.

These facts are so self-evident that fair minded men cannot help seeing them, and the result will be that the Democracy, happily rid of troublesome elements, will meet harmoniously at Baltimore, prepared to get into a contest whence it will issue with tenfold strength and a renewed lease of power to be used for the aggrandisement and prosperity of this great republic.

PROFITS OF COTTON OPERATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The profits of the English cotton trade, it seems, are five millions per month. The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial* says:

The Manchester people have been aroused characteristically by a discussion on their profits. A correspondent of the *Times* stated that three persons in that city had each returned a total equal to $500,000 to the tax commissioners, as the amount of the annual gains, and that it has been estimated that the profits of the cotton operatives are so great at the rate of $5,000,000 a month. This statement having increased the vigilence of the income tax assessors, has called forth a general depiction from the Manchester millionaires that the figures in question have any foundation. Most of the gentlemen, however, admit, in a quiet way, that they are "doing well," and some are actually finding friends do not mind mentioning in private society that they believe the estimates furnished to the *Times* are extremely near the truth.

Our country exchanges all contain brief obituaries headed, "Prepare for he Comes." A woman in Herkimer county, New York, has eloped. She presented her husband with two boys and a girl.

THE CHARLESTON SECEDERS.

To show in what light the press of Alabama, so far as heard from, views the conduct of the Charleston "bolters" we give extracts from two of the leading journals of that State the Mobile *Advertiser* and the *Register*.

The *Register*, after alluding to the necessity of prompt action in electing delegates to fill the vacancies created by the seceders, and the reassembling of the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, on the 18th of June, remarks:

We have always contended, and the event has corroborated our conviction, that the majority of our Alabama delegation misrepresented the State. The delegations of other States have presented their instructions, ours have disobeyed theirs, for instead of returning home and consulting their constituency, they have formed themselves into an opposition convention, and taken to their bosoms the refuse which the Democracy had contemptuously rejected—the shameless factionists of New York under the leadership of Wood, and the contemptible squad of officeholders from Illinois, in whose favor not a solitary vote had been cast by the regular convention. These delegations have abjured their mandates, and voluntarily divested themselves of their representative character, it behooves the Democracy of the States whose voices have thus been stifled, to be dissatisfied, to elect new and more faithful agents.

Let meetings, therefore, be held in every county of Alabama at which delegates be appointed to meet not later than the 6th June, to appoint delegates to the adjourned national convention at Baltimore, which assembles on the 18th of that month, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-president. The other States, whose delegations have abandoned themselves to the Slidell-Davis-Yancey coalition, will at once take similar action.

From the *Advertiser's* article we make the following extracts:

Douglas will gain directly and largely in outside influence in Baltimore. At Charleston the local presence was all adverse, perhaps bitterly hostile to him, in no small degree to the continued unity of the Democratic party. In Baltimore his local surroundings will be quite the contrary. There he is undoubtedly a favorite candidate for the Presidency, and there every sympathy and effort will be given to preserve the nationality of the party. He will gain also in the delegates who shall be chosen to represent in convention the States whose delegates seceded in Charleston. Alabama will send delegates to Baltimore, as will Louisiana, as will Georgia, as will Florida, as will Texas and little Delaware—and as these delegates will enter the convention bound to acquiesce in the platform already adopted, a majority of them, if not a large majority, will be ready to vote for Douglas on the next ballot, or, at least, to offer no prolonged or factious opposition to his nomination. Of course none of the delegates elected to Charleston, and of course their seats in the convention. Having finally retired and taken leave of that body, their functions as delegates at that moment ceased, and whatever they may have done, said or resolved since, has no more binding force upon the constituencies they were chosen to represent than would have the action of any similar number of private gentlemen of like intelligence and standing. Having deliberately divested themselves of their representative character, they are entitled to our respect, but if they are returned to the convention at all, it must be by virtue of a fresh commission from the State or primary convention.

In this view, if Douglas should be the nominee of the seceding delegations, generally, did a foolish thing, politically speaking, when they retired from the convention. The Alabama delegation acted under no such impulse. They retired in the full of their procedure passes over to the account of the State convention which thought proper thus to transmit them.

But aside from the determination of their representative rights, the retiring delegations would be deferred on principle from returning to the convention. They retired, avowedly, because a platform was adopted that did not accord with their views, and, of course, they cannot consistently return while the obnoxious platform remains a decree of the convention. It is equally clear that this platform will not be changed; certainly not before a candidate is nominated. Having adjourned sine die, the convention reserves to itself, of course, the regular business as the reassembling of the convention will be the "fifty-eighth ballot," which will be taken, doubtless, immediately upon the reassembling of the convention. So it will appear that Douglas has the trump cards in his own hands, and, if he play them with skill, he will surely achieve a triumph in the contest.

But, as we have said, Douglas not only gains for himself by this disunion, but he disencumbers, at least, two States from a nominee, who is hated and detested by the regular convention are by it placed in an unpleasant, not to say ludicrous predicament. According to report, they were patiently waiting for the termination of the regular convention, to decide fully upon their course. If these nominations were satisfactory, they would lay down their arms of opposition and swallow the platform for the sake of the candidates. If not satisfactory, they would be doubly armed for their contest against the regular ticket, for they could press both platform and candidate obnoxious to Southern views and feelings. Now they are left without any tangible weapon of offense, for they have admitted, in effect, that the platform was not so defective that a good southern Democrat placed on it, nor is it not render it tolerable—if not absolutely sound and southern—and it is impossible for them to prove that the convention at Baltimore will not nominate just such a man.

The Japanese embassy to the United States, has arrived at Washington, and the following is the list of the principal officers: Commander, Kimoto; Lieutenant, Yoshiwara; Master, Hamaoka; Surgeon, Tatsuno; Interpreter, Tamasaburo; Secretary, Tamaoki; Secretary, Tamaoki; Secretary, Tamaoki