Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY.....MAY 13, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City.

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,694
CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITION.....2,200
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY.....528
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....2,600

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

We have been requested by a number of our Democratic friends, to call a meeting of the Democracy of Memphis and Shelby county, at Exchange Building, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of ratifying and confirming the action of the delegates from Tennessee at Charleston. All Democrats who are in favor of the purposes for which the meeting is called, are respectfully invited to attend. Several distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE 10th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

In view of the fact that the Charleston convention has been adjourned to Baltimore, to meet on the 18th day of June, the undersigned, members of the central committee for West Tennessee, have thought proper to adjourn the convention for the purpose of nominating an elector for this district, from Grand Junction to Memphis, to meet on Wednesday the 11th day of July.

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

AID AND COMFORT.

Some unknown friend at Wiley's Grove, Ark., sends us a club of nine subscribers to the Weekly APPEAL at that office, who is entitled to our thanks for the same.

We are likewise indebted to our old friend, Mr. P. M. KELLY, at Oakland, Tenn., for a club of twenty-one subscribers at his office. Such evidences of approval are always agreeable to us, and we shall, as heretofore, endeavor to deserve the good opinion and patronage of our friends.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Remember the meeting of the national Democrats which takes place to-morrow night at Exchange Building. The delegates to the Charleston convention from the district are expected to give an account of their stewardship, and assign their reasons for refusing to abandon the convention, and going over to the Yancey secessionists. Other speakers are expected to address the meeting. Let there be a full attendance of all the true and steadfast friends of the Democratic party and the Union. The Tennessee delegates to the Charleston convention claim to have faithfully represented their constituents. Have they, not? If they have, let them be sustained by the potential voice of the people, which cannot be drowned or resisted by factionists or disunionists.

DEMOCRACY IN 1848 AND 1852---SOMETHING TO BE REMEMBERED WHEN THE SECESSIONISTS OBJECT.

Seventh plank in the platform of the Baltimore convention of 1848:

> That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or other citizens of other States in Congress to interfere with question of slavery, or to agitate the question of the rights of the slaves of the States, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have already produced much evil in the business of the peace, and endanger the fraternal feeling and good neighborhood which should exist between the States, and which are to be preserved by every citizen of our political institutions.

The sixth plank of the platform of 1852 is identically the same with the following additional resolves:

> *Resolved*, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to cover all the ground of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the Democratic party in Congress will not be disturbed by any such attempt, and adhere to the principle declared on the subject by the Baltimore convention of 1848, which is a fitting model for legislation in the territories, which was intended to be adopted, or in the end of no effect, if any other principle should be engrafted by any branch of our political organization.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or any of the territories, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Mr. L. YANCEY offered the following resolution in the convention of 1848:

> *Resolved*, That the distinct and positive declaration of non-intervention with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this confederacy by all the others of the people of the Territories, is the only basis on which the Democratic party can be maintained in them, or the true republican principle recognized by the party.

ALABAMA SENTIMENT.

We make the following extract from an article in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation*, one of the ablest and most conservative Democratic papers in the Union:

> "Our only hope for the preservation of this Government and the perpetuity of our interests is centred solely in the organization of the national Democracy. If southern men prefer disunion and the establishment of a southern confederacy, then let them send their delegations to the city of Richmond, and carry out the wild and dangerous schemes which some of the seceders have inaugurated.
>
> "The issue of union and disunion is now upon us. By having ourselves represented in the city of Baltimore, we will be entering a deep and serious concern in the welfare of our country, and the protection of our own southern section; but by refusing to send a representation to that city we shall at once declare ourselves as willing and eager for a dissolution of this Union. To man of candor and reflection it is evidently apparent that we are now in the midst of circumstances that are trying, serious and disastrous. The latest intelligence from the city of New York furnishes us with an announcement of the decline of Stock stocks, and of the terrible and fearful apprehensions that is consequent upon it.
>
> "It becomes necessary now for the Southern States to be represented in a national convention, if they are desirous of keeping the Union together and protecting their own property. It is not in the power of any man to predict who will be the nominee of the Baltimore convention. In all human probability, it may be a northern man. But this is a matter of but little importance, when the Union and the rights of our people are at stake. No man should be desirous of a dissolution of this Confederacy over an abstract principle, and, in all truth, we do not believe the honest masses of the country would ever submit to such a thing. The Cincinnati platform, which is indeed the sum and substance of the minority report, not in 1856 the hearty response of every Democrat in the Union, and now it receives the curses of a few over-ardent seceders. The northern Democrats asked for the adoption of the minority report, because upon it they had fought in 1856 a good and victorious battle. They thought that in 1860, with the same platform and a true man, either from the North or South, victory would again perch upon their pole. We ask now the people of the South, are they willing to break up the Government, because the Cincinnati platform has been adopted by the national convention? On this platform the northern Democrats expect to fight for the rights of the South. We Democrats of the South have not angry conflicts to engage in—we have no heritics to build, nor much stump speaking and the like to make. Democracy always rides triumphant over the southern States. But in the North, where there is a mighty and serious conflict going on between the Democrats and the Black-Republicans—the very worst enemies of our country—we think it would be wrong for the southern people to scorn those men who are standing up for our institutions, and achieving victory after victory over the whole combined forces of the Black-Republicans. Unfortunately some of our southern editors have become so intensely fire-eating, as to disregard all the friendship that northern Democrats exhibit, and even go so far as to stigmatize them as traitors and incendiaries. This should not be so. With these men our southern Democrats should affiliate. We should send a delegation to Baltimore, and harmonize upon some good and loyal Democrat as our standard bearer, and go forth then to crush fanaticism North and South. We are no lover of the Union when we find that our rights are not secure within it; but, now, we find not a right impaired, or even a probability of it, and, therefore, we think it our duty to the South and our duty to the country, to suggest the propriety of the Southern States being represented in the regular national Democratic convention.
>
> We hope now that the people of the South will consider well this subject before making up an opinion. It is a matter of serio a concern to every well-wisher in the country. All will admit that we are now placed in a condition the most unexpected and alarming, and by the exercise of a little coolness and self-possession, we are obliged to learn how to accommodate our views to it.
>
> The news that stock had fallen in New York, and that Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and other border States, were being seriously affected by this, will aid in opening the eyes of some men who have not given this matter as much reflection as it deserves.

Mr. Spurgeon, at last dates, had succeeded in getting nearly £30,000 subscribed, which he needs for his new tabernacle to hold five thousand persons.

MORE OF THE WAR.

"The Washington *Constitution*, says the Alexandria (Va.) *Festival*, continues its assaults upon Mr. DOUGLAS in its last number, and applies to his supporters the epithet of 'trumpeters.' It taunts him and his friends with what it calls his 'downfall,' and condemns the 'personal ambition' which impels him to imperil 'the ascendancy of his party.'

"Why cannot the *Constitution* take to itself the counterpart of the advice it administers to Mr. DOUGLAS? Why does it thus sacrifice to personal hostility, the ascendancy of its party? *If Judge DOUGLAS is indeed a member of the party at all—as the Constitution's article concedes—how can the metropolitan organ of the party treat him as it does?* It is an outrage upon the many prominent and shining Democratic names that appear on the list of Mr. DOUGLAS' supporters. Even of the national Democratic campaign committee, four out of eight are Mr. DOUGLAS' friends, including the true and gallant national Democrat, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, who is also chairman of the committee. These men, and their coadjutors, are stigmatized by the central Democratic organ of the country, as 'trumpeters,' and their disappointment at Charleston is made the occasion of jeers and open rejoicings. If this be the course to keep together a party, then we confess that every idea we have hitherto entertained needs to be completely reversed.

"We exclaim this course in such a quarter as a wrong done to the party at large. The cause of the worst man in England may become the cause of the best man in England," said JENNINGS and if Mr. DOUGLAS be all that the *Constitution* thinks, yet the violation of his rights as a member of the party, and a violation of the respect due to his supporters, is an offence against every member of the party. What the *Constitution* means by this course, is very evident; but what that course is calculated to effect, is another thing. Its tendency is to beget a sympathy for Mr. DOUGLAS, which will weigh down the objections against him, and cause the people to rally around him, to rebuke the roughness with which he is treated, and to vindicate a sentiment of our nature that underlies and far out-reaches any transient issue of political controversy. We were made men before we became politicians."

THE SCARLET LETTER.

No southern paper has yet offered anything in defense of the disloyalty sentiments contained in Mr. YANCEY's letter to J. S. SLAUGHTER, in 1858. We would like to know who of all Mr. YANCEY's enthusiastic admirers, is ready to indorse the following extract from that notorious document:

> "*We shall fire the southern heart*, instruct the southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the PROPER MOMENT, by our organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a REVOLUTION!"

Mr. YANCEY is a northern man, was born and raised in Troy, New York, where, in all probability, he first conceived the idea of revolutionizing the South.

THE GREAT SECEDER.

Senator BAYARD, who represents in the Senate of the United States the very smallest State in the Union, is fairly entitled to be denominated the "Great Seceder."

After having seceded for the regular national Democratic convention, he presided for a time over the deliberations of his fellow-seceders, and finally seceded from them. He is certainly entitled to distinguished consideration for his political sagacity; but whether the Democracy of Delaware will approvingly recognize the efficiency of his services at Charleston or not, time alone will determine.

A CORRECTION.

EDITORS APPEAL: There appeared an article in the *Avalanche* of Friday morning, headed "A Forgery," in which it is stated that the following resolution was not adopted by the Democratic meeting at this place last Monday:

> *Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of Fayette county, indorse the action of the delegates from this State in the Charleston convention, in remaining in that body after the withdrawal of other southern delegates; and that we cordially approve the course of Colo. Wm. BENTON and Gen. W. H. MCCLAIN, the delegates from this district to that convention.

The *Avalanche* says that it is informed by "one of the prominent Democrats of Fayette county that no such resolution as the above passed the meeting." Again it says: "A resolution was passed indorsing the action the Tennessee delegates, but no specific approval was expressed of the course of the delegates from this district. It thinks that there is "something rotten in Denmark," and that the secretary should address an explanation.

Being the author of the resolution, and the mover of the above resolution, it is due to myself, to justice and to truth, that I should pronounce the statement of a "prominent Democrat" a mistake. I read the resolution to the meeting in a distinct tone of voice, so that all would hear it; and the chairman then put the question, and it was adopted without a dissenting voice. Col. Williams, the chairman of the meeting, and C. H. Whitmore, Esq., both knew the contents of the resolution before the meeting was organized, and they will bear witness that the one published is the one passed by the meeting. I was the author of the resolution, and my sole object was to indorse the course of the delegates from this district. The resolution does not, nor was it intended to indorse the course of the other delegates, only in regard to their remaining in the convention. I do not indorse their action in voting for Guthrie, and of course I would not introduce a resolution indorsing a thing I do not indorse myself. I repeat, my main object was to indorse the course of Colo. Carroll and Gen. McClanahan. It was for this purpose that I offered the resolution, and it was passed, verbatim et literatim, as it was published. I have yet to see the man who was present who did not know that the resolution contained a specific indorsement of the course of the delegates from this district. I need say no more on this point than to repeat that the resolution was passed just as it appeared in the papers. The friends of Judge DOUGLAS have no need of resorting to "fraud and forgery" in order to "manufacture public opinion." Public opinion is already strongly in his favor. A great majority of the party of this county are for his nomination, and if he is nominated he will not lose more than ten Democrats in the county, whereas, on the other hand, he will gain at least one hundred from the Opposition. The people are for him, and they will rally around his standard with an enthusiasm unknown since the days of Jackson. It will not do for his friends to be frightened by the threats and demonstrations of his opponents. He must be nominated; such is the decree of the people. An overwhelming majority of the party in this congressional district are for his nomination. The masses, the bone and sinew, the hard-working yeomanry of the party are ALL for him. Knowing these facts, knowing that the delegates from this district to the Charleston convention labored to secure his nomination, I determined in my own mind, and it was also suggested to me by Col. Williams, who presided over the meeting in this place on Monday last, to obtain a specific indorsement of their course. To this end I introduced the resolution quoted above, and which some individual, who may be honestly mistaken, has informed the editors of the *Avalanche* was not passed by the meeting. If he will admit that he is laboring under a mistake, well and good. If he will not, it will then devolve upon me to prove him a deliberate falsifier.

W. P. FARMER.

Haywood County Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to a call, the Democracy of this county convened at the court house on the 7th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention to nominate an elector for this congressional district. The convention was organized by appointing Samuel Oldham, Esq., to the chair, and W. K. Bennett, secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and appropriate remarks, after which the following resolutions were offered by H. S. Bradford, Esq., and adopted:

> WHEREAS, The National Democratic convention has adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June next; and whereas, the Democracy of this county are desirous to be represented at that convention; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we request that the committee appointed by the last Democratic convention of this district be requested to call a convention at Jackson, on the 2d day of June next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Baltimore convention.
>
> *Resolved*, That we request that the committee appointed by the last Democratic convention of this district be requested to call a convention at Jackson, on the 2d day of June next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Baltimore convention.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at reopening in Congress, or any of the territories, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

WM. L. YANCEY offered the following resolution in the convention of 1848:

> *Resolved*, That the doctrine of non-intervention with the rights of property of any portion of the people of this confederacy by the others of the people of the Territories, is the only basis on which the Democratic party can be maintained in them, or the true republican principle recognized by the party.

ANTI-GROCERY MEETING IN MACON—LIQUOR BURNED.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Macon and vicinity assembled in convention in the Presbyterian church, on Saturday, the 5th day of May, 1860, for the purpose of adopting measures for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the village of Macon, Tennessee. The meeting was organized by the election of Saml. J. Noel to the chair, and E. G. Waller, secretary.

The president having explained the object of this meeting, on motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of Jas. J. Williamson, Wm. Johnson and H. W. Thorpe, Esq., to draft resolutions and present them for the consideration of the convention.

On the committee retiring, a call was made on Thos. I. Boswell, D. D., and Elder C. C. Comer for addresses, both of whom responded.

The committee, after a short absence, returned and read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

> WHEREAS, Each individual citizen of this village, and within an area of four miles, did petition our legislature for a special act abolishing the traffic in ardent spirits in our midst, showing thereby a unanimity of sentiment and feeling in opposition to its public exhibition for sale; and whereas the traffic has been continued among us for several months in contempt of our unanimous wish,
>
> 1. *Resolved*, therefore, by the citizens of Macon and vicinity in public convolution assembled, that we are now, as ever, opposed to this traffic, believing it fraught with incalculable evils, and greatly injurious to our moral and social well being.
>
> 2. *Resolved*, That our present liquor dealers, in consideration of the public good, and in accordance with the unanimous wish of this community, have agreed to abandon this traffic, that we will oppose by all peacable and legal means its introduction in our midst.
>
> 3. *Resolved*, That the prosperity of our mill and female institutions, the moral and religious culture of our children, the good order and being of society, and the better government of outlaws, demand of us as parents and philanthropists a firm and preserving opposition to this public temptation, and that an attempt to introduce and continue this traffic in our midst will be considered a reckless disregard of our unanimous wish.
>
> 4. *Resolved*, That any person so disregarding the unanimous will of any community, is not only a public nuisance, but is deserving the scorn and indignation of every well wisher of society.
>
> 5. *Resolved*, That while we believe intemperance is hurtful to the whole moral and physical man, the object of this meeting is not to limit or control the private use of spirituous liquors, but to prevent the disagreeable and disastrous tempting traffic in public, whereby our young men and boys are insidiously led into dissipation, vice, and, ultimately, on to ruin.
>
> 6th. *Resolved*, That those of our fellow townsmen who have agreed to abandon this traffic, thereby sacrificing their pecuniary interest for the public good, deserve the thanks and encouragement of every good citizen, and shall receive our patronage and support in any honorable calling in which they may engage.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Thorp, Esq.,

> 7th *Resolved*, That if after the several resolutions passed by this convention, discountenancing any traffic in ardent or intoxicating liquors in the town of Macon, (the persons therein at present agreeing to abandon the same,) any person or persons should attempt so far to disregard the wishes of this community as to introduce a grocery, shop, booth or other fixtures for the purpose of selling or otherwise disposing of ardent or intoxicating liquors for the purpose of gain or otherwise, except for medicinal purposes, that we, the citizens of Macon and vicinity, shall feel impelled to use such means as may be necessary to abate such nuisance, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain each other in every attempt made and carried out for that purpose according to the full intent and meaning of this resolution.

On motion,

> 8th. *Resolved*, That the property holders of Macon be requested not to sell or rent a house to any person or persons for the purpose of selling intoxicating liquors.

On motion,

> 9. *Resolved*, That Enquire Wm. Johnson, Samuel J. Neel, Messrs. Jas. J. Williamson, M. L. Robinson, D. S. Boswell, Jas. C. Towles, J. M. Alexander, W. Dennis, Wm. Crawford, E. G. Waller, J. A. Connell, Dr. C. G. Reddick and Geo. W. Hunter, be appointed a committee to receive the liquor delivered by the several grocery keepers, pay for the same, and that the same be burned on this (Saturday) evening, on the public square.

On motion,

> 10. *Resolved*, That this meeting be now adjourned, and that the secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings to the county and Memphis newspapers for publication.

Upon which the meeting adjourned, and the committee, according to the ninth resolution, received the liquors, and they were burned on on the public square, amidst the exultant acclamations of the assembled multitude and the booming of cannon.

E. G. WALLER Sec'y.

MACON, May 5, 1860.

XXVI CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 10.—*Senate.*—Mr. Nelson offered a resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether the marshal of the southern district of New York has permitted any vessel fitted out for the slave trade to leave that or any other port upon payment of some of money to him or any one in his office, or any other consideration, with power to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

Mr. Yulee reported the House bill to furnish additional mail facilities, which was passed.

The Homestead grant was made the special order for Tuesday week.

The homestead bill was resumed and most of the amendments adopted without debate.

Mr. Rice's amendment, extending the operation of the bill to lands not subject to private entry, was rejected.

Other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill finally passed—yeas 44, nays 8. The nays were by Bright, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, Mason, Pierce, Powell, and Toombs.

Adjourned.

House.—The consideration of the President's message was postponed until Wednesday and Thursday next.

Mr. Bingham, from the judiciary committee, reported back the Senate bill to provide a code of the legislative assembly of New Mexico establishing and protecting slavery.

Mr. Taylor asked leave to make a minority report.

The House passed the bill for running the boundary lines between California and the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Grow reported a bill to organize the territorial government of Idaho.

Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, gave notice of an amendment to strike out the clause prohibiting slavery, and insert instead that the territorial assembly shall not by legislation establish or prohibit slavery.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, by consent of Mr. Grow, offered an amendment, providing for the election of all territorial officers by the people of organized Territories.

Mr. Morris could show his colleague that he was in this matter playing the demagogue.

Mr. Kellogg retorted that it was impossible for his colleague to conduct himself like a gentleman, for the Almighty has written on his face—

[The remainder of the sentence was lost in vociferous cries of order.

Mr. Morris exceedingly replied.

The only words heard were "falsehood; I can prove that! God Almighty has written his name!"

Mr. Kellogg replied, but his words were not heard in the roar of voices calling him to order.

At last quiet was restored, and Mr. Sherman moved to censure both gentlemen, but finally, by request, withdrew it. Before further action on the subject, Mr. Houston moved a call of the House, which was denied.

Mr. Bingham, in accordance with the request of his Republican friends, was willing to postpone the consideration of the bill for two weeks, in order that it may be fully considered. Much excitement prevailed.

Mr. Taylor inquired whether it was Mr. Buchanan's intention to afford discussion.

Mr. Bingham said it was for the determination of the House.

The Democrats called for a vote and the main question was ordered.

Mr. John Cochrane protested against the precipitate action on a bill of such great importance.

Mr. Adrain insisted upon the reports being read.

Mr. Keitt said it was simply an enactment of the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Millson moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question.

Mr. Bingham said the Democratic side challenge us to take a vote without discussion.

Mr. Houston. We said we were ready, and challenged discussion—not a vote—but you have put a gag upon us, and we are willing to meet the issue.

Several Democratic voices called for a vote, and Mr. Millson's amendment rejected.

After further discussion, the bill passed—85 against 64.

The consideration of the bill was resumed.

Mr. Thayer moved a substitute, proposing to create the Jefferson land district, with suitable provisions.

Mr. Grow raised a point that the substitute was not germain, and the speaker sustained this view. An appeal from the speaker's decision was tabled by yeas and nays. Gorrell desired to offer an amendment to each of the territorial bills, five in number, prohibiting territorial legislatures from excluding slavery.

Adjournment prevented the vote being taken on the amendment.

The House then took up the Senate bill to provide a code of laws for the Territories, which was passed.

The