Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City.

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,926
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.....2,800
CIRCULATION OF SEMI-WEEKLY.....520
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....2,600

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

HON. DANIEL H. WRIGHT, OF MISSISSIPPI.

We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from this distinguished citizen and especial favorite of our sister State of Mississippi; and the greater gratification to learn from him that, as in time past, he intends to stand by the Democratic organization, determined to abide its usages and support its standard bearer, whom they shall be presented by the Baltimore convention. If Judge DOUGLAS should be the nominee of the Baltimore convention, he will yield him a ready and cordial support. He had the honor to represent the first congressional district as long as it suited his pleasure and taste, and it is not to be credited that he "is solitary and alone" in the sound views and conservative policy which will control his own conduct.

THE 'OLD GENTLEMAN'S PARTY.'

Up to the present time the opposition press have maintained a dignified silence relative to the late Baltimore nominations. Little, if anything, has been said in approval of the action of the convention, either as regards the candidates chosen, or the platform adopted. The venerable gentlemen have not been received with the devotal plaudits and ever ovations peculiar to the great and growing party of 1855 and 1856. Time, perhaps, has worn off the follies and vanities of youth, and maturity brings with it more dignity and more wisdom.

They have repudiated the idea of a restrictive platform, and wisely too, for Messrs BELL and EVERETT have stood upon platform after platform, until they have fell them crumbling away one after another, and leave them where they now stand upon the broad and charitable planks of the "Constitution and the union." We say charitable, because the time was when the gentlemen thought the old constitutional platform unsafe so long as the 'religious liberty' plank was allowed to stay in it, but now they slide over it, religious plank and all, with "not one to molest or make them afraid."

THE NOMINATION AT CHICAGO.

The telegraph informs us that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated yesterday by the Black-Republicans at Chicago. The nomination, after the strong demonstration in favor of Mr. SEWARD, has no doubt taken the friends of the latter gentleman by surprise. As for ourselves, we have no regrets to express at the result. If our party are wise they will now place on the track the man who, above all others, is the most certain of driving Mr. LINCOLN to the wall. Under present circumstances, Mr. DOUGLAS is evidently the man for the times. He it was who whipped LINCOLN out of his boots in 1858, in Illinois, and he it is who can achieve a second triumph over him, if the nomination at Baltimore shall be accorded to him.

The telegraph also informs us that HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, has received the nomination for Vice-President. Mr. HAMLIN once represented his State in the Senate of the United States, but did not, as we are aware, during that period "make unto himself a great name" as a statesman or man of profound genius.

The Opposition tickets are now complete, and it remains for the Democracy, who alone have the power, surveying the whole field, and appreciating their high mission and the dangers which threaten the Republic, to so shape their course as to rescue the Government from the hands of the common enemy of our common country.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

It has been the just pride of the Democratic party, that it was NATIONAL, organized and having its members in every State, county, township, civil district and neighborhood, in the whole country—indeed, it is believed that there is not a precinct in the whole Union in which Democratic votes are not polled.

The action of the Black-Republican party has been that it is sectional, without organization or members in one-half of the States of the Union.

Hitherto in the South, there has been no sectional party. Restless and reckless, or misguided men have, from time to time, endeavored to organize such a party. But the patriotism and good sense of the southern people have always rebuked and crushed the men who have been active in these odious schemes.

The plot now is, to create and organize such sectional party in the South. It is to throw into the coming presidential canvass a party with candidates purely southern and sectional, alike hostile to the great Democratic party of the whole Union, and particularly and expressly hostile to the North, and to both parties at the North, as well the Democratic as the Black-Republican party.

This is the FACT. Of course its leaders put on the guise of patriotic motives and purposes. Otherwise they would find few persons weak enough to be drawn into the trap. It is quite possible, too, that some of the secondary leaders, as do most of the followers, think that their motives and objects are patriotic. All of them will claim to be actuated by such motives. But especially those who are most reckless, whose designs are most nefarious, will be loudest in vaunting their patriotism and purity.

YANCEY, of Alabama, is the head of this plot, and this by universal assent. In the confidence of private correspondence, he declares his purposes—to remain connected with the Democratic party, and for the purpose of swelling himself of his influence in the party "TO PRECIPITATE THE COTTON STATES INTO A REVOLUTION." This he avows in his letter of June 15, 1858, to JAMES S. SLAUGHTER, which, by some accident, was made public. But for this letter which discloses his real tactics and plans, we might be misled by his recent declarations of being not an enemy to the Union. The letter, coupled with his acts, leave no room for a doubt, that the plan is to avail himself of his position in the Democratic party, to produce a rupture in the party and to destroy it. Out of the party, he is powerless—in it, he is a fire-brand.

It is a deep scheme. The Methodist and Baptist churches, North and South, are sundered. So, too, is one branch of the Presbyterian church. One link after another which holds the Union together is broken. But the great bond which clasps the whole country together is the great Democratic party—organized and having its members in every State, and county, and town, and hamlet, all animated with one spirit, all moving together with common sympathies and common aims—the glory and welfare of the whole country, and every part, and every citizen North and South, East and West. It is plain to YANCEY, as it must be to every man who gives the matter thought, that so long as this great party remains whole and unbroken, the Federal Union will remain whole and unbroken.

With those, therefore, whom aim it is "to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution," and to dissolve the Union, their first work is to dissolve and sectionalize the Democratic party. This is the key which opens to us the purpose of those who have caused the secession of the delegates of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas from the convention at Charleston—six States out of thirty-three.

These words are said, for caution to the Democracy, that none be misled by these plotters of ruin. Certainly the plot will fail. Who yet has stood in the way of the great Democratic party and not been crushed in its progress? Who yet has played traitor to the Federal Union and not met the traitor's fate—the contempt and scorn of all good men?

The question for good men to ponder is this: The country has been, for most of the time, from the beginning, in the hands of the Democratic party. It has grown, in seventy-five years, from three millions of people to thirty millions, from poverty to wealth, from weakness to strength; it is now, at this time, under, and by means of the present government and the Federal Union, administered by the Democratic party, prosperous and happy beyond the lot of any other people who have lived on the earth since the creation of man. *Is it wise to destroy this party, overthrow this Government, dissolve this Union, put at hazard this prosperity and glory?* To the plain, calm and good men of the Democratic party, aye, and of the Opposition party too, we put this question for them to ponder.

It is not DOUGLAS that is the controversy. Nobly as he has behaved, he is not slow in many a fierce field, the grand old banner of his party and country. But he sinks to nothing in comparison with the real matter of the controversy. Against any other man who could hold the party and the Union together, the same attempt at secession would have been made, and if the paltry humbug of squatter sovereignty had been out of the way, some other equally hollow and contemptible pretext would have been hunted up as the basis on which to build and justify the plot.

Good men, ponder these things.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Nothing has tended much to increase our respect for the gallant northern Democracy, than the manner in which they have treated the late disorganizing movement at Charleston. Every conservative northern paper which comes to us, seems to regard the action of our erring brothers "more in sorrow than in anger." We have seen no bitter denunciatory articles from the northern press, and nothing whatever calculated to irritate or widen the breach between us. This magnanimity on the part of men, who have, year after year, made concessions and granted every reasonable demand of the South, is altogether beyond our expectations. Knowing, as we do, that Mr. YANCEY and his friends have forfeited every claim to fellowship and association with the national Democracy, it is more than we can do to restrain ourselves from that honest indignation which we feel, and it is altogether unexpected to find our northern brethren treating the matter with such dignified composure.

Even since the convention of 1848, the South has had granted her every measure which she demanded, or asked at the hands of the northern Democracy. The principle of non-intervention, as laid down in 1820 to 1848, by Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and other Southern States, was cheerfully adopted by the northern Democrats, and has ever since been in full force and effect as a principle of the national Democratic party. Now, the followers of Mr. YANCEY come forward and demanded a revocation of this doctrine, and an absolute indorsement of intervention resolutions.

But this intervention, or protection clap-trap was not the primary object of Mr. YANCEY and his secession friends. The real and only design of their organization was to defeat the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS. The protection doctrine was only *dernier resort*—a trick with which they could threaten to fire the national tabernacle, and under the hideous guise of revolution frighten the conservative men into a relinquishment of Mr. DOUGLAS. The idea of protection was never dreamed of by the southern delegates until they found that Mr. DOUGLAS had so many supporters in the convention, and they saw no way of preventing his nomination, save by the adoption of a platform upon which they knew the stern integrity of the man would not permit him to stand.

We say again that the northern Democracy has acted throughout this matter with a degree of forbearance and kindness worthy the high character which they have ever held as national conservative men. And we tell them now as we have told them on a former occasion, that these revolutionists and seceders are not the South. They are separate, distinct and alone in all their disorganizing conduct, and there are few persons at the South who have the welfare and substantial interest of their section at heart, who sympathize with them.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The citizens of Memphis will no doubt be much gratified to learn that the old "Ætna" will continue their business in this State, and continue in compliance with the State laws, made the deposit of twenty thousand dollars in Tennessee six per cent. Bonds, and paid the State tax, seven hundred and fifty dollars, as shown by the following receipts:

COPY OF RECEIPT.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., May 8, '60.

The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, this day deposited with me as Controller, in compliance with the act of 24th March, 1860, twenty bonds of the State of Tennessee, for $1000 each, drawing six per cent. interest, payable in New York, free to such company, and numbered as follows, to-wit:—Nos. 11066, 11097, 11098, 11099, 11100, 11105, 11049, 11050, 11063, 11064, 11065, 11026, 11027, 11056, 11057, 11058, 11059, 11060, 11061.

T. J. DUNLAP, Controller.

COPY.

$750. No. 1240.

NASHVILLE, May 10, 1860.

Received of Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, seven hundred and fifty dollars, audited by Controller's warrant, No. 1240, and "in lieu of tax" for the year 1860, and "not on account of bonds" deposited in State from said company for the privilege of doing an insurance business in this State from 1st May, 1860, to May 1st, 1861.

[Signed, duplicate] W. K. MCGANNON, Treasurer of Tennessee.

The citizens of the State of Tennessee have received from the Ætna within the last six years, over one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for losses sustained under policies issued by its agents in the State. Of this amount the citizens of Memphis have received upward of one hundred thousand dollars. The losses paid in the United States by the Ætna since its organization in 1819, exceeds thirty-seven million dollars, showing which no other similar institution of the kind can make. With a thorough system of agencies in all important towns in this State, and in the Union, it gives profitable employment to a large number of competent and honorable business men.

While affording the public reliable indemnity against disasters by fire or the perils of inland navigation, by its prompt and liberal adjustment of losses in every section of this country, the "Ætna" has deservedly gained a reputation unequaled by any of its competitors; and we can with full confidence recommend it to the public as every way worthy their support and patronage. As further evidence of the ability and promptness in settling all claims we copy the receipt of THOMAS KIRKMAN, a large purchaser and shipper of cotton from this section for eastern account. Messrs. CHADWICK & WELLS are agents for the Ætna Insurance Company in this city and county; office in bank building, Main street.

I hereby certify that the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, has this day paid me Twenty-five hundred and sixty-seven and forty-four cents—three-fifth dollars ($16,067.44), in full satisfaction of my claim on said company for the loss of two hundred and ninety-five bales of cotton burned and lost on board steamer Kate May, at Caseyville, Indiana, March 31st, 1860; insured by the Ætna Insurance Company, through their agency at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Such liability and promptness in meeting losses cannot be too highly esteemed and commended.

THOS. KIRKMAN.

MEMPHIS, May 17th, 1860.

Resignation of Judge Williams—Meeting of the Bar.

At a meeting of the Troy bar, Monday, the 14th of May, for the purpose of expressing their regret at hearing of the resignation of the Hon. ISAAC R. WILLIAMS as chancellor, and recommending to the voters of the sixth chancery division of the State Major Solomon W. Cochrane, as being eminently qualified to fill that office, the bar was organized by calling J. W. Buford to the chair and appointing R. Howard secretary. Mr. Buford explained the object of the meeting. A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions. Retiring for a few moments, they returned with the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our intercourse with the Hon. Isaac R. Williams, we entertain no ordinary degree of respect and esteem for him as a learned and upright judge and courteous gentleman, and we regret his resignation.

Resolved, That, knowing the man, we would recommend to the favorable consideration of the voters of the sixth chancery district of Western Tennessee, the Hon. W. W. Cochrane, whose experience and learning as a lawyer, courtesy and integrity as a man, warrant us in saying that he would make a worthy successor to the Hon. I. R. Williams.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Memphis APPEAL, Memphis Enquirer, and Western Advertiser, with request to publish, and that the papers of the sixth chancery district be requested to copy.

JOHN W. BUFORD, Pres't.

STEVE. M. HOWARD, Sec'y.

ALABAMA OR SECESSION.

The subjoined extract is taken from an article in the Cahaba (Ala.) Gazette, touching the present political complexion of affairs:

For what do the secesh propose? Secession, revolution, the raising of armies, the building of fleets, or any other preparation for defending or enforcing the principle upon which they separated from their brethren? Nothing especially rather all violent practical remedies—were exceedingly indignant when division was ever whispered. The only desire to divide the Democratic party, or that will be the effect of their measures.

What good, in the name of heaven, can a division of the Democratic party do at this time? No good, but all harm. Divide it, and a Black-Republican is elected President as sure as the sun gives light and heat.

We have declared, again and again, for a year past, that we would not, no matter what the incentive or pretext might be, indirectly assist in the election of a Black-Republican President, by supporting a third candidate, or by refusing to support a conservative candidate. This has been our platform—it is now, and it is a good southern platform, and no southern man can do the South any harm by getting on it.

We implore those of our friends who have heretofore insisted upon protection, to pause before they commit themselves to the support of the seceders in their effort to organize a Democratic party outside of the regular Democratic organization. We do not regard this matter, nor should they, as a question of patriotism, but we regard it a question of party only, and the South can only be injured by the organization of two Democratic parties within her limits. Let us have but one, and let us all unite, or we will have a Black-Republican ruler at the fourth of next March, and at a time, when we will be hardly unprepared either to resist the insult that would be put upon us, or resist any attempt to injure us.

Let us send a delegate to Baltimore and restore harmony to the party, and to the country.

FLOYD FOR DOUGLAS.—We see by the Philadelphia Inquirer that the Hon. J. E. Floyd, Secretary of War under the present Administration, has come out for DOUGLAS. Here is the dispatch that was sent to the Inquirer:

Secretary Floyd is out for Douglas. He said in conversation to-day, that he could not see why Douglas should not be nominated.

ALABAMA DEMOCRACY IN MOTION.

It will be seen by the following address from some of the leading patriotic Democrats of Alabama which we copy from the Montgomery Confederation, that they are determined to be represented at Baltimore, and will not consent to be thrust out without any sort of notice or ceremony from the great national Democratic organization:

AN APPEAL TO THE NATIONAL AND STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRACY FOR ALABAMA.—The Charleston Democratic convention has failed to make a nomination, and adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th June. The Alabama delegation withdrew from the convention before its adjournment, and thus leave Alabama unrepresented in that convention.

A portion of the delegates from other southern States withdrew with the Alabama delegation, and formed themselves into a separate organization, and adjourned to meet at Richmond, Virginia, on the 22 Monday in June next. This leaves the State of Alabama without a representation in the national Democratic convention, and we are thus far severed from that party which has so long preserved the constitution, maintained the honor and promoted the welfare of our common country. Another chord is loosed, and another tie is broken, which bound us to our free institutions and to the Government under which we live. The example, the teachings, the warnings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and a host of its illustrious dead, and founders of our Government and the fathers of Democracy, have been disregarded, and ostracism again is organized form, raises itself in our midst, and threatens the destruction of our party, and the ruin of our country. The Southern States are to be precipitated into revolution, in the name and under the mask of the Democratic party. From unexampled prosperity we are to be plunged into the abyss of disorder, confusion and anarchy.

The guarantee which the wisdom of our fathers provided for our liberties, by them so nobly fought for, and so gloriously won, are to be taken from us, and we are to launch forth upon the heaving billows of the future without knowing where we shall rest, or what shall be our destiny. These contingencies are present the close upon us: we cannot expect that those who intend to destroy this Government should announce their purpose more unequivocally than they have done. We certainly could not expect them to advance more rapidly toward its consummation than they are doing. Are the Democracy of Alabama willing to separate themselves from the national Democratic party? Are they prepared to yield without an effort to preserve it, the priceless heritage of constitutional liberty to the hands of the spoiler? If not, we must act, and act promptly, decidedly, zealously. We must reunite the Alabama Democracy with the national Democracy. For this purpose we propose that the national State Rights Democracy hold a convention in the city of Montgomery on the first Monday in June next, to appoint delegates to represent them in the national Democratic convention at Baltimore, and to support an electoral ticket to represent the Democratic national nomination.

And we earnestly appeal to the true Democracy of the several counties of the State to take such steps as may be necessary to secure a representation of Montgomery, on the first Monday in June, and let such counties where meetings cannot be held in time, we also appeal to all true Democrats to attend at Montgomery, and let us as a people capable of self-government, make one more vigorous effort to maintain the integrity of our party, the honor of our name, the true interests of our section, and the welfare and glory of our country.

R. A. Baker, J. Jackson, J. A. Mims, Sam. R. Webb, Alfred E. Shaw, J. S. Moore, L. W. Hawley, J. S. Stephens, J. Brown, F. M. Hopkins, J. W. Weaver, Hardie Brown, T. W. Barker, L. B. Davis, G. W. Moores, C. N. Bruce, T. M. Jackson, R. Moore, Silas Johnson, J. T. Reese, H. Backus, J. W. Cater, J. W. Stevens, J. Sanford, R. Cook, J. R. McGhee, D. A. Boyd, Ward White, F. M. Weaver, Geo. O. Baker, J. H. Henry, J. Hardy, R. Strickland, John Hardy, C. Gunaway, J. F. Comlier, W. Dobbs, W. W. Hudson, Jos. O. Smith, F. J. Kinney, T. W. Hudson, M. J. L. Tayel, R. C. Willingham, C. B. Hill, Geo. T. Ross, W. Waddell, C. Weaver, J. Ross, R. R. Hardy, Wm. Parker, J. N. Tosh, A. G. McCraw, H. B. Clay, J. W. Lapsley, C. R. Thames, E. J. W. Russell.

The Charleston Convention.

The Somerset (Pa.) Democrat says:

The intellectual ballots for a candidate for the presidency will be found in another column. That Hon. S. A. Douglas was entitled to the nomination—after receiving 1321 votes, a majority of the whole convention—no candid and fair-minded person will deny. Mr. Douglas is undoubtedly the choice of nine-tenths of the Democratic party North and South, and all attempts to oppose their will must prove unavailing in the end.

As to the seceders, we have but to say a word. We are right glad that they left, for they were, for the most part, tricksters and demagogues, and if no possible use to any party. Their seats will be filled by sound Union Democrats, and they will find themselves rebuked by their own constituents.

The Luzerne (Pa.) Union remarks:

Can it be possible that our southern friends are willing to release the conservative sentiment of the North from all obligations to longer breast the tide of fanaticism that is so persistently sweeping down upon every right of the slaveholder in this government? Are they willing and ready to see this barrier swept away from between them and the wild and wicked desires of northern Abolitionism? More than this, are they ready to assist the enemies of the Constitution to overthrow the loyal Democracy of the North—that party that through sunshine and storm has upheld a national sentiment here—that has thus far been mighty for the preservation of constitutional integrity to the South? Now, upon a mere whim, a caprice, an abstraction, by the act of those whose persons and property have been so long protected from massacre—by the aid of those in behalf of whose rights the Democracy of the North have in many States gone into hopeless minorities—these men now turn and sever the party in twain, and would rush madly on and over the precipice of sectionalism and dissolution. God "forgive them, for they know not what they do." They are recklessly throwing the government into the hands of the Abolitionists. If they suppose they will fare better than in the hands of northern Democrats, let them go and when they have gone, let them stay.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation.]

GLORIOUS VICTORY IN OLD ATTAUGA—YANCEYITES BEATEN AND TRUTH TRIUMPHANT.—Pendrick has been elected over Walfield Smith by a large majority, reckoning, it is thought, two hundred and fifty.

Smith publicly and privately announced himself as an anti Fitzpatrick, secession Yanceyite, and Pendrick declared himself an out-and-out Fitzpatrick man. The result was that Smith was beaten badly.

The conservative candidate, in Coosa, has been in his fire-eating opponent by a large majority.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation.]

OPINION OF ANOTHER SECESSER.—"The Rome (Ga.) Courier, in a brief report of some remarks made in that city by Mr. Thomas B. Cooper, of Alabama, (one of the seceding delegates from the Charleston Democratic convention) says Mr. Cooper "expressed a fear that the action of the seceders might precipitate the country into a dissolution of the Union."

We should like to be informed if there is any man of reflection and reader in this State who does not agree with Mr. Cooper.

If the seceders carry out the plans that they have already inaugurated, we might as well prepare ourselves for the election of a Black-Republican President. There is only one hope left, and that is for the people of the seceding States to send delegates to the Baltimore convention, and nominate a man around whom all we should rally.

THE JAPANESE.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Japanese visitors are still the objects of eager curiosity wherever they go. They are having a very comfortable time in the magnificent quarters. At noon to-day the Prince Embassador paid their respects to the Secretary of State at the State Department, and the adjacent walks and streets were thronged with a multitude anxious to catch a glimpse of them as they passed along in carriages. They were only accompanied by members of the attendant American Naval Commission, and some of their own attendants; and the scene presented an appearance as interesting as curious, and really imposing.

Yesterday the rush to Willard's to obtain a sight of the distinguished visitors was so great that the proprietors of the hotel were obliged to protect them against annoyance by placing sentinels at the door, to prevent the crowd from ruining up to their rooms. The embassy kept their rooms during the day and enjoyed the luxury of comparative quiet. The princes were visited yesterday by members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives, and received them in their magnificent parlors. The interviews were brief but very pleasant to enthusiastic on the part of their guests.

The House was entirely filled last night, and not a room was left for the accommodation of any one after nine o'clock.

The Japanese were out at the promenade concert at the President's this afternoon. They to-day declined receiving the New York merchants sent to tender them the hospitalities of that city until after the Baltimore convention in this city. Willard's Hotel is besieged to-day by citizens and strangers, anxious to get a sight of the distinguished visitors of our nation. Among the applicants for admission to the embassy this morning, the wags say, were several shoe dealers of the metropolis, anxious to supply the Princes with a Japanese sandal with their more modern American foot gear. Whether the proposed innovations will be appreciated by the embassy they do not yet know. The President will give an audience to the Japanese embassadors on to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. At the Executive mansion could not contain all citizens who may desire to be present on the occasion, the doors will not be open to the public, but Congress being a co-ordinate branch of the Government, any member of the Senate and House of Representatives who may choose to attend will be cordially received. Both Houses will probably adjourn for an hour to take part. House committees appointed to wait on the Japanese embassy, and extend an invitation to them to be present at the sessions of that body consist of Messrs. Sherman, H. Winter Davis, Elbridge Morris, John Cochrane of New York, and Branch of North Carolina.

The committee waited on the embassy last evening, at 9 o'clock, but they declined at present to fix any time for visiting the Capitol. They desire to be formally introduced to the President before appearing in public.

THE NEW YORK DEFALCATION.

John A. Dix and Butterworth are spoken of as successors to Fowler. The President is greatly annoyed at the prospect of an inclusive termination of his administration, and swears that he believes everybody to be rascals.

THE GERMAN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.—At the assembled Germans of the German Republicans, at Chicago, on 16th inst., resolutions were almost unanimously adopted to support only true Republican candidates, and to leave the party, if it is in the minority. Know-Nothing should be nominated.

The Missouri delegation will to defend their positions in opposition of Mr. Blair, but not with an encouragement whatever.

Among the most earnest opponents of Mr. Blair are Dr. A. Davis, of Boston, and Carl Schurtz, of Wisconsin.

The resolutions of the convention were ordered to be printed and distributed among the delegates to the national convention.

XXXVI. CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—*Senate*—On motion of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster-General to communicate to the House, as early a date as possible, all the facts and circumstances relative to the defalcation of Mr. Fowler, postmaster at New York.

The overland mail bill was taken up.

The proceedings of the day were unimportant. Adjourned.

Senate—Mr. Green, from the committee on Territories, reported the House bill for the admission of Kansas without recommendation.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution, calling on the Postmaster-General for all the facts relative to the defalcation of postmaster Fowler.

Mr. Davis' bill was taken up.

Mr. Douglas resumed his speech.

Mr. Douglas concluded his speech. Yesterday's abstract gives a fair idea of the most of his remarks.

The Charleston convention decided he was its choice as a candidate for the presidency. He had no desire for that office; he preferred a seat in the Senate, and his name never would have been presented at Charleston but for an attempt to proscribe him. He was forced to allow his name to be used in self-defense. He had no such lust for office as would induce him to accept the nomination when he found himself not the choice of the convention.

He would scorn to accept the nomination under any such circumstances. He was glad the Democratic party had determined to preserve its organization. It was the only conservative party of the country, and numerous enough to save the Union. He was proud to be among its upholders against those who sing to destroy it because it would not change its platform.

The attempt to destroy the party was entrusted to worthy hands. Yancey had cause to be proud of his achievements there. In 1848 he proclaimed the same doctrine, and could not get his State to secede with him.

Mr. Douglas then denounced dissolution in eloquent terms, and again urged to favor non-intervention, under which the South had got slave territory up to latitude 36, when in 1849-50 they only claimed up to 36 degrees 30 minutes.

It was the only platform on which he could stand. It was not susceptible of two constructions; the only difference was as to a judicial question, which would be settled by the courts.

The Tennessee platform was liable to two constructions.

He wanted no double dealing, but wanted them to stand on the Cincinnati platform, as all had understood it. If the doctrine of intervention prevails, the "irreparable conflict" will continue until one section is subdued by the other, or they be obliged to separate in order to live quietly. Non-intervention was the banner under which all conservative men could unite.

Mr. Davis replied at some length, denying Mr. Douglas' statement that the Charleston seceders contemplated disunion. The Senator from Illinois was like the witness on the stand, who had commenced at the debtor and gone over a vast extent of ground, but had not come to the point yet. The Supreme Court had made all the decision it could make in a political question, and it was now necessary that the public men should declare their sentiments.

Without concluding the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

Six Hundred Mormons on their Travels.

From the Albany Statesman, May 7.]

An army of about six hundred Mormons arrived in New York yesterday morning, by the ship Underwriter, from Liverpool. They came up the Hudson River, and landed in this city this morning and left for the far West at noon. About two-thirds of them are English and the remainder Germans. They are under the leadership of brother Rees, an English Mormon, about thirty-five or forty years of age, who has visited this country before, and made the trip to Salt Lake. There seemed to be a greater proportion of women than men, and some few of the women were quite attractive and intelligent in appearance. Most of them, however, were ugly, repulsive and ignorant creatures. The age of the party varying from the nursing infant to the second childhood of infirm and tottering old age. The most extraordinary feature about them is their strange and unshaking faith in the religious delusion under which the Mormon doctrines have brought them. They seem to regard their journey as an imperative duty, and perform it with the greatest alacrity. They appear unmastering its difficulties and obstacles with a patience and devotion worthy of the crusaders of old.

The speaking of the perils of the route across the plains they appeared to treat the matter lightly beneath up and sustained as they are by their belief in Divine guardianship and protection. It is evident that they do not fully appreciate its hardships, but that they will meet them face to face, with firmness and self-denial, there is no doubt.

Among the party were two interesting and lady-like English girls. In conversation, they informed us that they were from Manchester, where they had left their parents, and started on their weary pilgrimage to the land of promise. We informed them that their journey would be a long and toilsome one, and that we feared that they would regret having left a comfortable home before they arrived at their destination. One of them cheerfully replied: "Oh, no, sir; we have made our calculations, and counted the cost. We never should have entered upon our task had we not felt satisfied that we could finish it." They informed us that there were upward of eighty from their own neighborhood, and that the remainder of the English were from London, Liverpool and adjacent places.

The delusion of these infatuated beings must be strong and deep-seated indeed, when it leads the old and young, of both sexes and all conditions, to encounter the trials and dangers incident to such an undertaking as they have entered upon. Some of them, even now, are sick and feeble, and these, with the little children and aged, are destined to lay down their lives in a foreign land, for it is impossible for them to endure the fatigues of such a journey as the overland trip to the Mormon regions.

Execution of Gen. Ortega.

The *Diario*, of Barcelona, publishes the following particulars of the execution of Gen. Ortega, which took place, as already stated, at Tortosa, on the 15th:

On the previous day, the General was put in a chapel, according to the Spanish custom. He immediately proceeded with the utmost composure, to make his will, and settled all his family affairs, even to the smallest details. Soon after, a sergeant came, for the purpose of searching his person. This proceeding affected him deeply, and he exclaimed, "This was wanting to complete my humiliation!—a sergeant search a general! Am I, then capable of committing suicide, as they apprehend? Certainly not; I shall die like a Christian!" He then took a medal of the Holy Virgin, which he wore suspended from his neck by a cold chain, and charged his cousin, Don Ramon Blanser, to deliver it to his mother. His confessor, the Canon Don Benito Sanz, afterward came, and had a long conversation with him.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 18th he took the sacrament, and some time after had a cup of chocolate, and received successively a missionary and a friend of his, a physician, both of whom were accoutred as his self-possession and firmness. Having been informed about 10 o'clock that his execution would take place at three in the afternoon, he merely remarked, "that is very late." Then he asked for a basin of soup, and ate it with a good appetite. At a quarter to three he was informed that the time had come. He immediately rose, saying, "I am at your orders, gentlemen," drew his loose coat round him, and took his place in the center of the guard. As he passed the windows of the room he took off his coat, and requested that it might be given to his aid-de-camp, Moreno.

On hearing the roll of the drums he exclaimed, "My God! you who were innocent also suffered these humiliating preparations; it is just that I, who am guilty, should undergo them too." His voice was unfaltering, and he took up firm, and unhesitating steps to the square formed by the troops, he noticed the people crowding round, and said, "The Lord has allowed the people to be present at his execution." He knelt under the flag to hear his sentence read. On being conducted to the fatal spot he inquired, "How must I place myself?" "Facing them," was the reply; at the same instant a handkerchief was put over his eyes, and he knelt down. An explosion was heard, and the general was no more.

Emigration and the West.

The emigrant statistics of the past year thus far show a large increase over the corresponding period of 1859, and recent arrivals indicate an important movement during the year. There is no doubt, been stimulating to some extent by the deficiency in the crops of Ireland, which has been large enough to cause a great deal of suffering among the poorer classes. According to the government returns, the deficiency in the principal crops of Ireland for the year 1859 was as follows: 278,000 quarters of wheat, 783,000 quarters of oats, 108,000 quarters of barley, 350,000 tons of potatoes, 903,000 tons of turnips, and 380,000 tons of hay. Reducing wheat, oats and barley to bushels, and potatoes to three cross alone a deficit of 9,352,000 bushels, a necessarily consequence of this enormous decrease in the products of the soil of Ireland is the exodus of its population, which proceeds at a quite lively rate this year. A successful harvest at the West this autumn will give us a cereal crop of unequaled abundance, and the surplus for export will be sufficient to place the balance of the country in a more independent position. The agricultural interest will then take its turn in prosperity. Both from the crop movement and from the effects of the revival of general business, may we look for a more cheerful and prosperous period in western affairs. The wonderful fertile plains of the West are miles of wealth yet to be fully appreciated.

Mud in Mississippi.

Charles Ellett, jr., the well known engineer, who built the Wheeling bridge, and proposed a plan for storing up in reservoirs the extra water which fell among the mountains at the source of the Ohio, and make navigation freshets, to be kept as a feeder for that river at low water, letting it out as needed, has published in the New Orleans Delta a letter showing that the coast survey authorities have at last conceded his theory, that there is an underflow in the Mississippi river, sending a strong current of salt water up stream under the ordinary fresh water current on the top. This under current, he insists, (plausibly enough if the fact be conceded) makes all efforts to clear out the bars at the mouth of the river useless, so long as they are conducted in the ordinary way, that is on the supposition that the current carries the deposits outward. It is certainly a plain case that the construction of works with a view to causing the current of a river to wash its bars downward, will be impeded if not defeated, in a river that washes its deposits upward. But we do not clearly see that Mr. Ellett is right. If there is a constant undertow in the river setting in from the gulf, all the deposits carried down the muddy current must pass into that undertow before they can reach the bottom, and must consequently be carried up instead of down stream. How the river holds over land into the gulf is, therefore, a mystery to us, unless the under current only prevails at certain seasons, and in but a part of the many mouths of the river.

The Swedish government send out a Polar expedition this month.

PIKE'S PEAK INTELLIGENCE.

During the last week in April, we learn from the correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Denver City, May 3, considerable snow fell, stopping the diggings in many places.

Mr. M. J. Dougherty, the well-known gambler, formerly of St. Louis and Cincinnati, is at present doing remarkably well in this region. He is making every day, with the help of four hands, from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars. In one single day last week they washed out $108, and the same day on the Spanish bar three hands washed out $80, as one day's work.

In the bend of Clear creek, quartz rock is still being quarried out and preparing for the steam crushers to come along here. Any man or company who are coming out to get rich by mining, and have the necessary capital and credit to bring along a good, strong, heavy, latest improved patented Pike's Peak steam quartz mill, will, most certainly and positively, make an exceedingly great and good thing out of it here, as soon as they can be introduced—by the hundreds, yes, thousands.

Several new leads of great value have been discovered by prospectors.

During last fall a party of prospectors explored the Middle Park in search for gold and other valuable minerals—Dr. Hoskin, the efficient postmaster of Mountain City, being among the number prospecting. They found the Middle Park to be a very beautiful and very romantic section of country, and abounding in gold in paying quantities in several places where they prospected. Some think the Middle Park can furnish gold diggings to quite an extensive population, and should such prove to be the case, it will also furnish also some desirable farming and stock-growing lands. Large streams of pure, cool water abound there in the finest mountain scenery in the country, and the grass, which the cattle and horses feed on, is said to be thick, with buffalo, elk, deer and antelope, and wild fruits of all kinds and species in abundance almost the season round. In this park the aforesaid company discovered white sulphur springs, and laid out a town in prospective, here known as Saratoga West. The springs are of nearly boiling temperature, and said to be of valuable medicinal qualities.

The South Peak is some thirty or forty miles wide, generally speaking, and extends over two degrees of latitude, and bordered on the western curve, at present, by the snow-clad mountain ranges. The south fork of the Platte rises there, and in the expressive language of the excellent editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, after his late visit there, "Its tributaries drain its entire surface, spreading out like the ribs of a fan, taking the Platte for the handle." Wide valleys, hilly ridges, forests of spruce, pine and pinon timber, groves of aspen on the moist and springy slopes are found in abundance—beautiful prospects, fairy lawns, lakes and trees and hills and vales, rocks and rivulets, fish and antelope, bear and beaver, marmots and mountain fruits—combine together to make this Park one of the most intensely beautiful and romantic regions in North America.

It was rumored that the Kiowa Indians had massacred twelve or thirteen emigrants on the Smoky Hill trail.

Emigrants were arriving at the rate of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty a day.

Two or three religious services are held in Denver every Sunday, and good schools are in successful operation.

Typographical Meeting in Diamond Cave.

At a meeting of the undersigned delegates to the National Typographical Union, held in Cascade chamber of the Diamond Cave, in Barren county, Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Mr. John M. Farquhar was called to the chair, and Mr. Henry and Watts appointed Secretaries. Messrs. Smith of Philadelphia, Stewart of St. Louis, and Madigan of Boston, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. The committee, having retired, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the invitation to visit the newly discovered Diamond Cave, from Mr. Geo. M. Proctor, was most gratefully received by the delegates to the National Typographical Union.

Resolved, That the general hospitality extended to us by Mr. George M. Proctor will be held in grateful remembrance when we return to our respective homes, and we recognize in him the true Kentucky gentleman and one on whom Nature has lavished a bountiful supply of goodness of heart, which will best responsive to the sufferings of his fellow men, and one who is ever ready to sacrifice his own ease and comfort for their gratification.

Resolved, That the grandeur, beauty, and solitude of the Diamond Cave, far surpass anything dreamed of in our philosophy, and the wonderful workings of the Infinite here, in the bosom of mother earth, while they command our highest admiration and wonder, instill a lesson of patient industry and perseverance, cheering to all who toil in the pathway of life.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Mr. H. M. Dudley, the guide, for kindly attention in pointing out and explaining the many curious and divertible objects of interest.

We informed them that their journey would be a long and toilsome one, and that we feared that they would regret having left a comfortable home before they arrived at their dest