Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, : : : : : : JUNE 2, 1860.

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MASS MEETING

OF THE NATIONAL UNION DEMOCRATS OF THE SOUTHERN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

It will be seen by a call in another place, that the national Democracy of the northern district are determined to be faithfully represented in the Baltimore convention, and have taken steps to commit that representation to such delegates as will reflect the voice of the people, consolidate the Democratic masses and preserve the Union. Arkansas, we take it, is not prepared to see the Democratic party split to pieces merely for the accommodation and elevation of a few rummad political adventurers, who have produced the great difficulties which surround the party and the country.

A WORD OF ADMONITION TO DEMOCRATS.

Judge Douglas received, on repeated ballotings, a clear majority of all the electoral votes in the Charleston convention, and yet his friends are asked to withdraw his name for harmony's sake. Suppose that the "Little Giant" should, for the third time, withdraw his name in favor of PROTECTION as the PLATFORM, and YANCEY as the CANDIDATE for President, how much strength would the ticket have? It could not carry many of the southern States against BELL and EVERETT, while it would fail to secure us a single northern State against LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the Black-Republican nominees. This must be obvious to all, and yet the extremists are prating day after day that they do not wish to endanger the Democratic party, and have as thought of inaugurating a line of policy which will secure the election of an Abolition President. Does not sound discretion dictate a far different policy? Is it not better that we should reject all new, doubtful and distracting tests, and place the canvass of 1860 upon the same footing upon which a glorious victory was achieved four years ago? The Cincinnati platform was good enough then, why should it be less acceptable now? With the exercise of prudence another victory is within our grasp; and without it defeat is inevitable.

THE DISPUTED POINTS CLEARLY STATED.

The relative powers and duties of Congress and the Territories are clearly and succinctly stated in a brief article which we find in the Louisville *Democrat*. If reason, and not passion and prejudice, could be made to rule the hour, we should very soon see harmony restored in the ranks of the Democracy.

The internationists at Washington and elsewhere, since the Democrat seem to assume that the policy of non-intervention with slavery in the Territories by Congress was submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was the powers of a territorial legislature on the subject that was submitted. Facility of appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States was provided for in the bill, and in that it may refuse to pass the line needed to protect slavery, if a court shall decide that property in slaves is legal. We grant that these may be wrongs without remedies under the doctrine of non-intervention. But how shall we bolster this? In the present state of public opinion North and South, Congress will not furnish a remedy by intervention; and if Congress did act, it could not execute a law to protect slavery among a people determined not to have it. We gain nothing, then, by an abandonment of this doctrine of non-intervention, but a fruitless agitation, and an alienation of feeling between North and South. Is not this too dear a price to pay for a hunt after ineffective remedies for trifling wrongs? One border State suffers more wrongs in one year from negro thieves than all the Territories would suffer under non-intervention in a'l generations to come. There never was a government that could furnish an adequate remedy for every class of wrongs; and shall we hazard the best one that the world has ever seen for such a trifle? Assuming, then, that the Court has decided—as Davis claims—and that Congress has all the power he claims, it doesn't alter the position of the Democratic party, nor the soundness of its policy of non-intervention.

Mass Meeting of the National Union Democracy of the Northern Congressional District of Arkansas.

In view of the deplorable state of affairs in the Democratic party, brought about by the monstrous unfriendly action of a large number of the delegates to Charleston in seceding from the national Democratic convention, which course, if persisted in, must eventuate the only national party now in existence, and being upon it defeat, and perhaps produce a dissolution of the Union; and in view of the further fact that Arkansas will in practicality without representation in the Baltimore convention, she having but two delegates rightfully entitled to seats in said convention, and as the delegates appointed by the Douglas and Arkadelphia conventions, in filling the vacancies of those who withdrew at Charleston, besides their irregular appointment, are instructed to take the same stand with the seceders, and insist upon congressional interference with slavery in the territories as a sine qua non to their abiding the action of the convention. We, therefore, to preserve the unity of the party and the integrity of the Union, make this call upon all Democrats in the first congressional district, who are unwilling to sacrifice both party and country to an impracticable theory, and opposed to making congressional interference with slavery in the Territories a condition precedent to their abiding the action of the Baltimore convention, and who are content to stand upon the Cincinnati platform before, as it is, to be interpreted by the Federal courts, to meet at Madison, St. Francis county, Arkansas, on Wednesday, the 18th day of June next, to appoint delegates to the Baltimore convention, and take such other steps as may be deemed necessary.

All papers in this district and the Little Rock papers are requested to copy the above call

David C. Cross, W. A. Jones, P. Van Patten, R. I. Jones, J. R. Dobson, C. M. Allen, T. I. Manly, R. Harris, W. C. Malone, J. Davidson, J. Hiple, W. H. Gardner, J. H. Crow, J. Kirrell, T. J. Blackmore, E. H. Fletcher, E. M. Rowlett, J. Boone, A. S. Storey, C. Bowen, B. C. Brown, G. L. Brown, W. McK. Hooper.

DENVER CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

DENVER CITY, K. T., May 18, 1860.

EDITORS APPEAL: According to promise I shall this evening endeavor to give you some account of Pike's Peak and the region round about. I have just returned from Gregory & Russell's gulches, where I have been for several days prospecting. The precious dust, without doubt, is there, but not in such abundance as has been represented—still in sufficient quantities to remunerate the knight of the pick and shovel for his labor.

One of the Mr. Russells told me the average yield of the gulch in which he was mining is four dollars a day to the hand, which I consider a very good yield. One day last week he (Mr. R.) took out of one of his claims two hundred and seventy-seven pennyweights—eighty cents to the pan—with four hands. The principal mining in that locality is a short time will be confined by capitalists, as the whole country thereabout is one solid mass of gold-bearing quartz, and will require capital and machinery to disengage the gold from the quartz.

I have seen and conversed with several miners from the Blue, on the western slope, and those from the head waters of the Arkansas, and from all the information I can gather, I have concluded to try that section of the mines myself. Besides, it is impossible, under the existing mining law, to get a claim in any of the diggings near Denver, without buying. They are a greedy set of money hunters and often ask more for one claim than could be dug off as much more in other places. Some holding ten, some twenty, and others as many as fifty claims, all of which can be bought cheap, that is, from one hundred to fifty thousand dollars. I think they will not succeed so well in the sale of their claims as many of them think, for there is an extensive region on the western slope already discovered, and a still larger one yet unexplored, and while men have energy and means, they will prospect for, and find digging for, themselves. I think it will not be long before the miners of California, Carson Valley, and Arizona, will shake hands with those of the Rocky mountains. There is a mining region three hundred miles in extent, already discovered from Laramie's Peak to the head waters of the Arkansas, and, as soon as men congregate to sufficient quantities to render each other protection, they will form prospecting parties and go further south, now will the Indians, all combined, be able to keep back the tide of bold, daring mountaineers when gold is the object in view.

You have had, I doubt not, some account of Denver City, and a better one than I am capable of giving. Its growth and prosperity will depend altogether upon the success of the mines, for I think it is too cold here, too windy and too far from home, ever to be much of an agricultural country. The city of Denver must fall if the miners do. Garden vegetables, of rapid growth, may be cultivated here with success. Day before yesterday there was ice on the water a quarter of an inch thick, and every day while I was in the mountains snow fell.

I had almost forgotten to say anything about the Peak. It is seventy or eighty miles from Denver, and there are no diggings, I believe, near it. This important and great center of attraction was discovered by Lieutenant Z. M. Pike, who made an exploring expedition under the authority of the United States Government in 1807. Its perpendicular height, as shown by the barometer, is 18,581 feet above the level of the sea, and 10,981 feet above the prairie. It stands out with its summit covered with snow, watching the destiny of the smaller hills, and "type eternity," southward.

While within of Denver, I had forgotten to tell you that gambling is in its highest state of cultivation. All kinds of games, from the pharaoh down to three card monte, are going on, and all of the professionals seem to be flush. There are not less than a half dozen saloons in full blast. * * * * * *

No one should come to this place unless he is willing and able to work, or has capital. Wages in the mines are one dollar and a half with board, and two and a half without board.

TENNESSEEAN.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILWAY.

EDITORS APPEAL: My attention has been drawn to several articles that have recently appeared in the city papers, advocating the claims of the Mississippi river railway, and the arguments offered demonstrate, as I conceive, the importance of this work, not only in a local but in a general point of view. The railroad system of Memphis, in its present incomplete and unfinished condition, has exercised an influence upon the prosperity and growth of our city that has scarcely been equaled at any other point on the continent. The Memphis and Charleston road has brought to our city the immense trade of North Alabama, and much of Middle Tennessee that had before sought other outlets. The Mississippi and Tennessee road, in its unfinished state, has secured a large accession of trade from the finest portion of North Mississippi, and when completed will bring still larger accessions; while the Memphis and Ohio road has brought into our market the trade of West Tennessee countless wagon loads of produce never seen before upon our streets. The Memphis and Little Rock road has also contributed its full share in giving an increased trade; and these lines, when finished, will, with their through connections, extend the business of the city to a degree that cannot be anticipated at present by the most sanguine calculation. But with these lines completed the system will still be uncompleted.

The city of Memphis can control, and should control the entire trade of West Tennessee, and we have failed to do so will be from neither own negligence. The counties bordering on the Mississippi river some 8 within their limits the finest and most productive portion of Tennessee. The State geologist, in one of his reports to the legislature, in speaking of the lands in the counties of Obion and Dyer, says that they are the best in Tennessee. Yet these counties, with Lauderdale and a portion of Tipton, on account of their peculiar location, are entirely cut off from Memphis by any convenient land route. Their produce, of necessity, seeks the Mississippi river, and when shipped takes the direction of New-Orleans, St. Louis, and other trading towns. The business men of Memphis will bear witness to the truth of these statements. Here it may be asked, why cannot the Memphis and Ohio and Mobile roads control the trade of this section? The answer is easily furnished. During the business season it is almost impossible to reach these thoroughfares on account of the distance and the impassable condition of the roads. It may safely be assumed that the railroads referred to, never can control the trade of Dyer, Obion and Lauderdale counties to any great extent, and while this is the case, that trade will continue to go, as it has done heretofore, anywhere else than to this market.

But I propose to consider briefly the local trade that would be thrown upon the Mississippi River railway when built, and then leave it to your readers to form their own conclusions. In the first place, the area of country that would be made directly accessible to Memphis by this road, within the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, embraces about 3500 square miles, or 2,240,000 acres, exclusive of the overflowed lands of the Mississippi river. There is in this district not one acre in a hundred but what is susceptible of profitable cultivation. So portion of the West possesses finer agricultural capacity than the one under consideration. Within this area there is a population of 140,000 souls. The productions are various—from Memphis to the middle of Dyer county, a distance of about 70 miles, the principal staples are cotton, corn and wheat—from that point to the Ohio river the principal products are tobacco, corn, and wheat and hay. Stock raising in this section is extensively engaged in, and is largely on the increase—hogs, horses and cattle, large items at present in the exports of this region.

Should the people be blessed with the facilities of this railroad, they would be able to furnish an unlimited supply of the finest kind of lumber—they being no section where can be found a finer or more abundant growth of oaks, poplars, etc., than this. It would not be extravagant to assert that the counties of Obion and Dyer have timber enough to furnish the building material that will be needed in Memphis for the next twenty-five years.

From the most reliable data that can now be obtained, it may be safely estimated that the surplus products of this district which could be controlled by this road to a great extent, and must if brought to this market, will be about as follows: the annual value of which would be for 50,000 bales of cotton, $2,500,000; 17,000 hhds. of tobacco, $2,000,000; 100,000 tons of hay, $2,000,000; 500,000 bushels of corn, $350,000; 200,000 bushels of wheat, $200,000; hogs, cattle, etc., $500,000—making an aggregate of $8,050,000.

In the above estimate it will be perceived that I have not included the immense quantity of lumber that would be thrown upon this road, nor the large amount of other products that would be transported upon it; nather do I assume that my estimates are in such items entirely correct, but I am quite certain that when this magnificent region becomes fully settled up and its productive capabilities fairly tested, they will greatly exceed the above calculations. But this showing only presents one feature of the trade that will be brought to Memphis. When that is secured our merchants will furnish supplies to the people, in the way of groceries, dry goods, etc. A population of one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five thousand people, brought here by this road, will in a few years have to be supplied by our market, giving an increase of trade that will not fall short of, perhaps, four or five million dollars a year.

I beg to draw the attention of your readers to the important fact that I speak of a section of country whose trade does not come to Memphis at this time—certainly not one-twentieth part of it. Its locality is such that over the present lines of roads it never can be able to bring its trade to this point, only to a very limited extent, for the reason already given. In all cases it will be to the interest of the Mobile and Ohio road to ship to Kentucky City or to southern markets, instead of to Humboldt, and the expense of transhipment will give strength to the argument, while it may also be added that the freight taken by the Memphis and Ohio from this section will be confined to a small portion bordering immediately upon it.

The Mississippi River railway would not injure to any noticeable extent the business of the other roads. It would have its own local business, through one of the finest agricultural regions of the West, and which in time would bring their west contributions to the trade of Memphis than almost any other road belonging to our system. These contributions would be the more valued, because, at present, they are diverted to other places. Surely in a scope of country offering such powerful inducements to our trade, the people of this city should feel at once a deep interest, and exert themselves to bring it within the reach of its trade and commerce. This section should, legitimately, trade with our city, and such too is the desire of its people if they can obtain the necessary facilities for that purpose. Not only so, but they are willing to give liberal subscriptions toward building this important work. It is to be hoped that our people will come forward and encourage the enterprise as its merits demand, and if they do, they will open up another avenue of trade that will tell in all coming time upon the prosperity of this place.

I propose in my next to say something of the road as to its importance as a through line, and the interests to be promoted by it in that point of view.

Respectfully, R. G. T.

MEMPHIS, June 1, 1860.

THE SENATE CAUCUS RESOLUTIONS.

In the following congressional proceedings will be found the "Senate Caucus Resolutions," as they are styled, together with the vote on each resolution, as it was adopted:

From the Washington States and Union.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Senate.—The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis relative to State rights, the abolition of slavery in the States; the rights of citizens of the several States in the Territories of the United States, and the duty of the Federal Government to protect those rights; the powers of the territorial legislatures over the subject of slavery, and the duty of the several States to observe and respect the fugitive slave law, etc.

Mr. Bingham addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. Bigler followed.

Mr. Clay expressed regret that the state of his health prevented him from vindicating his State and the South from the aspersions which he considered to have been uttered upon them, but would avail himself of the earliest opportunity to do so.

A general discussion then took place, in which Senators Green, Pugh, Powell, Fessenden, Doolittle, Collamer, Kennedy and Lane participated, when the Senate proceeded to vote on the resolution, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against foreign, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political moral or religious, with a view to their disturbance or subversion, is a violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquillity—objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

The vote on this resolution was—

Yeas—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Reagan, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, Yulee—26.

Nays—None.

2. *Resolved*, That slaves, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, comprises an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an integral element in the population of the free states among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union, in relation to this institution, can, justly or rightfully be assumed as a ground of open attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in violation of the spirit of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively on entering into the Constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are in manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

Mr. Harlan moved to add at the end of this resolution the following:

"But the free discussion of the morality and expediency of slavery shall never be interfered with by the laws of any State of the United States, and the freedom of speech and of the press as it is and other subjects of domestic and national policy should be maintained inviolate in all the States."

This amendment was defeated by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—17.

Nays—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—28.

The question was then taken on the second resolution, and it was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—18.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a territorial legislature, whether by direct legislation of an indirect and unthinkable character, possesses power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same, while the territorial condition remains.

This was also agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—28.

Nays—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Colamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, and Wilson—21.

Mr. Clingman moved to insert the following, as a fifth resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

Mr Brown moved to strike out the word "not," and on this motion quite an animated discussion arose, in which Senators Brown, Clingman, Bigler, Davis, Hunter, Iverson, Wade, Wilson, Fessenden, Pugh, Crittenden and others took part; but without taking any further question, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mr. Hunter, from committee on finance, reported the post office appropriation bill with sundry amendments, striking out among other things the clause directing the Postmaster-General to restore the Isabel mail service at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a year from Charleston to Savannah, via Key West, until June 30, 1861, and inserting a substitute authorizing and requiring the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals and contract with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the transportation of the United States mail in steamships from Charleston, S. C., by Savannah and Key West to Havana, in Cuba, and back twice a month or oftener, from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1864, inclusive, at a sum not exceed fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Fessenden reported a joint resolution explanatory of the 5th section of the act of Congress, approved February 26, 1859; which was read three times and passed.

On motion, by Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House, inviting proposals for carrying the entire mail between the Atlantic and Pacific States on one line. Mr. G., made some remarks explanatory of the bill, and urging the necessity of speedy action on this important measure.

At twelve o'clock the private calendar came up as the special order; but it was postponed—yeas 25, nays 7—and the next special order was called up, being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Hale moved to postpone all prior orders, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the overland mail bill; but the motion was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 37—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Gwin, Harlan, Hale, Johnson of Tennessee, Latham, Lane, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade and Wilson—12.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Benjamin, Bigler, Bingham, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Collamer, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hamlin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Arkansas, Kennedy, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—37.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the following resolution, which was offered yesterday by Mr. Clingman:

Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Brown to strike out the word "not."

Mr. Crittenden defined his position in reference to the powers of a territorial government. He believed they were all conferred by Congress, and were liable to be amended or changed by Congress, at its pleasure. It was at all times subordinate to Congress, and possessed no sovereignty whatever. All sovereignty resides in the people of the States. The grievance now complained of is, that slave property in the Territories may be left not only without adequate protection, but may be destroyed by positive enactment. But slavery can only go where the laws of nature permit, and where it will be profitable. He thought there was no evil at present, and no prospect of it. Why should we quarrel about remedies for evils that do not exist, and probably never will exist? Moderation was demanded on all hands, and we should avoid controversy as much as possible.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Brown, it was not agreed to—yeas 9, nays 42—Messrs. Brown, Clay, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, and Yulee, voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Collamer moved to amend the resolution so that it would read "does not, and, in our opinion, never will, require the intervention of Congress," etc., which was not agreed to—yeas 16, nays 33, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Wigfall, and Yulee—23.

The fifth of the series of resolutions proposed by Mr. Crittenden, was read as follows:

5. *Resolved*, That if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority does not possess means to insure adequate protection of rights incident to a Territory, and if the territorial government should fail or refuse to provide remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply the deficiency.

Mr. Clingman moved to amend the resolution by adding the following: "*Provided*, that it is not intended by this resolution to assert that it is the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenance of slavery."

Mr. Pugh moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words, "at the time," which was not agreed to.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend by adding after the words "at any time" the following, "or until after the ensuing presidential election," which was not agreed to.

Mr. Collamer moved to modify his amendment by adding at the end, "or any other species of property," but objection was made.

After some discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 12, nays 32—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Clark, Clingman, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Latham, Pugh, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, and Wilson—12.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—32.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting a substitute that experience has already demonstrated the wisdom of the ancient and common law, unaided by statutory enactments do not afford sufficient protection to slave property, some of the territories have refused to pass such enactments, and has made such a provision necessary to enable the people of the Territories to enjoy the protection which is given to other kinds of property.

This amendment was debated at same length and rejected—yeas 3, nays 42.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, the fifth resolution was amended by adding at the end the words, "within the limits of its constitutional power."

Mr. Trumbull moved to insert after the word "Territory" the following: "But to take or hold a slave there is a violation of the law of right;" which was not agreed to—yeas 17, nays 21—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlin, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—17.

Nays—Messrs. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wigfall—21.

The fifth resolution as amended was adopted—yeas 25, nays 9.

The sixth and seventh resolutions were also agreed to, as follows:

6. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, decide the question of slavery for themselves.

7. *Resolved*, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, contained in the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed," and that the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which being similar, have the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest political authority, should be honestly and faithfully observed and maintained by all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that all acts of individuals or of State legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

The seven resolutions in order were those which were proposed by Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy remarked, he offered them as an expression of his views; but of the series which had been adopted by the Senate covered the main points these were designed to embrace, he would withdraw them for the purpose of saving time.

On motion by Mr. Wilson, the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Clingman was adopted was reconsidered, and the resolution was rejected.

On motion by Mr. Hunter, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up, when

The Senate adjourned.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—*House.*—The House passed the bill for the removal of the arsenal at St. Louis to Jefferson City.

Mr. Vallandigham introduced a bill providing that all invalid pensions shall commence from the date of disability; the object being to place all army and navy pensioners on an equality, and remove the discrimination between the applications continually made for back pay. He said this measure would require about a million and a half of dollars annually.

Several efforts were made to defeat the bill, which finally passed—98 to 96.

Mr. Hawkins's resolution that hereafter no person shall be elected printer to Congress who is not a practical printer, and of a fair reputation as to skill and ability, and the printer to either House shall give bonds in twenty-five thousand dollars, and reducing the present prices forty per cent., was debated.

The minority report was read, concluding that Mr. Ford's contract with Mortimal per English was in violation of the act of Congress, and declaring the office of printer to the House vacant.

Mr. Gurly advocated the bill for a Government printing house, and Mr. Clopton opposed it.

Senate.—Mr. Seward appeared in his seat, and was warmly greeted by many Senators of both parties.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Col. Thomas L. Harris was passed.

Mr. Wigfall called attention to the speech of Mr. Bingham, in which an extract was made from one of his (Wigfall's) speeches, in which language was attributed to him that he never used. He pronounced the quotation as utterly false.

The chairman said he had quoted the language from a newspaper, and said he had no intention of misrepresenting the Senator from Texas.

Mr. Slidell reported back the bill for the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. Slidell presented a report from the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption against the printer of the Senate, accompanied by resolutions which he moved to be printed.

Mr. King rose to make an explanation, which was cut short by a motion to take up the Overland mail bills, which prevailed.

Mr. Bigler followed.

Mr. Hale to withdraw his substitute for the present, in order to perfect the original bill.

The chair called up the special order, it being the Homestead Land bill.

Mr. Gwin moved a postponement in order to continue the consideration of the California railroad bill.

Mr. Fessenden objected.

Mr. Toombs hoped the motion would not prevail; if matters were thus left over, and the Senate jumped from one subject to another, they would never be able to get through with the business.

The motion to postpone was carried.

Mr. Wade offered a resolution, that during the remainder of the present session no Senator should speak more than fifteen minutes nor more than once on the same subject. Objected to.

Mr. Hale withdrew his substitute for the Overland Mail bill.

Mr. Latham offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the contractors on the routes between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Great Salt Lake, and between Salt Lake and Placerville, for a semi-weekly mail. The distance to be done in twenty days, and at not more than $402,000 per annum. Also to contract for the transportation of printed matter and franked documents by steamships, at not over $400,000 per year. Also, to contract for a daily mail by coaches from April 1 to December 1, and tri-weekly for the balance of the year, from Sacramento to Portland, Oregon, at not over $100,000 per annum. Also, to contract for a weekly mail from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the Falls of Oregon, at not over $50,000 per annum.

Mr. Latham explained the provisions of his amendment. He spoke at length in favor of the Butterfield overland route, thinking Congress powerless to interfere materially the contract, except by exercising despotic power.

Mr. Chandler rose to a question of privilege. He found in the *Globe* of yesterday a language attributed to the Senator from Indiana, (Fitch,) in which he characterized him (Chandler) as grossly ignorant. He had not heard the language, but if it was used, it showed the Senator incapable of appreciating the position which he held on this floor.

Mr. Fitch avowed the language, and still thought it was appropriate.

Mr. Chandler said when the postoffice bill came up, he would discuss it, and the question of ignorance would then be determined.

The overland bill was then postponed till Saturday.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas came up.

Mr. Collamer advocated it, and it was postponed till Monday.

The Oregon war debt bill was taken up, and Mr. Lane defended it as proper.

Others spoke on the subject, and Mr. Hunter moved an amendment authorizing a loan for the payment of the amount. Lost.

An amendment that all money paid under the act, be to persons who actually did service and not to assignees, was agreed to, and the bill was passed—31 to 17. It appropriates $3,000,000.

Adjourned.

PRESENTATION ADDRESS AND REPLY.

By request we publish this morning the address of J. CALVIN JONES, Esq., on the occasion of the presentation of the flag to the Memphis Southern Guards, at the new theater Thursday afternoon, together with the reply of Capt. Richardson, of the Guards:

ADDRESS OF MR. JONES.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON—SIR: I have been requested by the young ladies of the city of Memphis, to present to this volunteer company of which you are the chief, this flag, made by their own hands, assisted by some distinguished artists of Memphis. It is presented as a token of their regard for the members of this company, and of their sympathy and encouragement in the noble object of your organization. They do not design to encourage those passions which are too often stimulated by witnessing the array of warlike pageantry, and which are too often exhibited on the field of deadly conflict, but rather to soften the aspirations of feeling engendered on such occasions. They would rather desire to prompt you and your comrades to arms, should it ever be your fortune to lead them on to deadly conflict, when the enemy may lay prostrate at your feet, and victory may perch on your standard, then to look at this flag, and recollect the hands from whence it came, and to let that recollection prompt you to soothe the pains of the wounded and dying enemy; for he, too, may have warm hearts at home, who bade him kindly adieu, and who sympathize with him in his misfortunes.

Woman cannot follow you to the field, but her influence and her kindest sympathies go with you. Here is a sphere of gentleness and peace—man's a sphere of action, and frequently of necessity, of blood.

For ornamentation, and value formed,
For without the, and sweet attractive grace,
Wherever you may be, let this gentle influence have its happy and ennobling effects upon you.

Need I say anything to you and your comrades of the effect of beauty in woman combined with this lovely emblem? Need I say, in classic history that a war was produced between Greece and Troy, which lasted twenty years, and ended in the destruction of the beautiful city of Troy; and that the cause was the beauty of one woman, Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, took by force the beautiful Helen from her home and carried her to his own land. The chiefs and people of Greece organized for war, and the result was as stated. Should any son of a foreign king take by force your lovely sisters, wives and mothers, shall your noble corps and your comrades in arms around you would each become chiefs, and would there be present such a host of the injured and the lost restored to the home of her kindred.

You, and your comrades of the regiment which has received you this day, are sons of the volunteer State, either by birth or adoption; for, upon looking around, I see those who are from distant nations, who have abandoned their country and the home of their birth, and have made their homes with us, where they can find liberty. They are now our brethren, and come to aid us in the darling and volunteer State and to that glorious country, the common inheritance of all of us, over whose extended borders the star-spangled banner has long waved, and may it ever wave as the emblem of liberty.

Such is the spontaneous tribute paid to the soldier, who fights the battles of his country. Yet, man, in general, are nothing of the machinery of the camp—the drill—the discipline, necessary to secure unity and concert of action. It is but the prowess and the daring which receive the plaudits of the multitude. There may be a few born soldiers, but the tactics and discipline necessary to secure the efficient development of what may be termed military genius, requires an amount of labor which, when rightly performed, evinces more the true soldier than the mere fiery ardor which recklessly pounces into the fury of battle.

Such is the professional soldier—he who is apart and separate from the civilian. But the genius of our system of government has given to the volunteer establishment a position in the national economy—never known or trusted by any other Government. It is a matter of surprise to many that the individual freedom enjoyed by the American citizen, can ever be unified into the requisite subordination. Carrying the independence of citizenship into the almost absolutism of military rule, the subordination which characterizes our volunteers, is purely the result of that individual freedom which distinguish the citizen of our Government beyond all others. Conscious of his own dignity, self-respect he not unknown by voluntarily placing himself in a position where the stern patriotism teaches is the only one by which strength and concert of action can be secured.

Notwithstanding all these facts, however favorable to certain efficiency, the knowledge of the means towards a disciplinement does not spring intuitively. Could the community look upon the drill room, and witness the labor, the tedious repetition essential to secure anything like perfection, the too prevalent idea that volunteer companies are composed of men who, for the want of something better to do, associate themselves for purposes of amusement and idle display, would not exist for a moment. The parade in all the "pride and pomp and circumstance of glorious war"—the soul-stirring drum, and ear-piercing fife—the blast of the bugle—the flash of the sword—the gleam of the bayonet—the waving of the plume—all seem to the mere citizen but a display of holiday vanity. But when the time of trial comes—when lawless violence rises unchecked by the authority of law—when insurrection and treason dyes the soil with the blood of unoffending and unarmed citizens, and the torch lights up, in lurid flames, the abodes of peace and happiness—when the dignity of American citizenship is assulted—when our rights as a people are trampled upon and endangered by an aggressive foe—when red battle stamps his heel, and war, in all its horror, breaks its alarums upon the land—then comes to the rescue our army of volunteers, the battle charge, the bristling bayonet, the whistling bullet, the thunder of artillery, rank a wall of fire to protect and defend a common country, a common honor, and a common glory.

We are told by writers of the present day that the age of chivalry is gone—that the practical matter of fact spirit of the times has dwarfed, if not annihilated, that romantic inspiration to daring heroism which in other times described the ardent knight in pursuit of the laurel which awaited the victor's brow. It is readily granted that what is termed peculiarly the spirit of chivalry, of individual prowess, under the sentiment of love and honor, sublimated those noblest of faculties into divinities—but the advance of intelligence, and a cultivated zone of honor, connected with duty—the merging individual prowess into systemized bodies, while to a great extent the individual is lost sight of—yet the loss is more than compensated by the fact that the great ideas, intellectual force, the elevation of the people, have all tended to refine and dignify government. The individual force, the great idea of the middle ages, has thus given way to the march of ideas, and the establishment of great principles.

While, then, armed with buckler and shield may be dubbed the special defender of love and honor, we present the more elevating and formidable fact that entire communities and nationalities are guided by an intelligent appreciation of rights—a more delicate sense of honor and a more exquisite sense of true gallantry. Allow me to say to you, then, and through you to the fair donors of this flag, that while the admiration of, and devotion to, the sex which characterized the cavalier of the middle ages, may not at the present day be so intensely manifested through what may be termed the fanaticism of prowess and glory—yet the devotion of manly hearts to loveliness and virtue—the sentiment of honor and of justice, which by the true man is more esteemed than life or worldly success—the appreciation of those more refined sensibilities which lend such an inexpressible charm to loveliness and beauty—all shall be manifested, not by one alone, but by the entire corps, in defending this flag