Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,824
CIRCULATION OF SEMI-WEEKLY.....2,200
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY.....928
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....3,840

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BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

All the intelligence we have received up to the time of writing this, Friday evening, does not in the least degree strengthen our confidence in the harmony of our party at Baltimore. Personal animosity and personal combats seem to be the order of the day, and it is a fact, now generally conceded, that the great National Democratic party has committed suicide. That proud party which has for so many years borne the destinies of the Union on to glory and to fame, unconquered and unconquerable by any other organization, has probably effectually defeated itself, and stands before the country presenting two hostile fragments, ready to be defeated by any foe.

South's state of facts must strike every true patriot with the deepest humility and solicitude. What is to grow out of it, nothing but the revelations of time can tell.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 22, P. M.—The New York delegation have resolved to sustain the majority report of the committee on credentials.

An exciting discussion took place yesterday between Messrs. Montgomery and Randall, of Pennsylvania. Much bitter feeling was exhibited and a street fight between Randolph and Montgomery was the result. A duel is anticipated.

A difficulty took place yesterday among the delegates from New York. Mr. W. H. Ludlow charged John Clancy with treachery to Douglas. Clancy has sent a challenge to Ludlow. If Ludlow refuses to fight a duel, it is supposed a personal collision will take place.

The convention assembled this morning at ten o'clock.

The consideration of the majority report of the committee on credentials was postponed for the present, after some discussion.

The minority report is now being considered. The result is not known.

BALTIMORE, June 22, P. M.—The minority report of the committee on credentials was rejected by a vote of 150 against 116½. A vote on the majority report was then taken, on the separate propositions. *First.* The original delegates from Mississippi were admitted. *Second.* The delegation from Louisiana headed by Soule was admitted. *Third.* Hindman and colleagues of Arkansas were admitted to fill two votes, and Hooper and colleagues (the contestants) to cast one vote; either set declaring the other casts the whole vote of the State. *Fourth.* The original Texas delegates were admitted. *Fifth.* Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley of Delaware were admitted. *Sixth.* R. D. Chidley was given the seat contested by Hallett, of Massachusetts. *Seventh.* O'Fallon, of Missouri, was admitted to the exclusion of Clancy. *Eighth.* The contesting delegates from California were admitted. The ninth and last proposition was rejected by a vote of 145 against 109½. This proposed to admit both the delegates from Georgia, dividing the vote of the state between them, providing if other refused seats, the other should cast the whole vote of the State.

The previous question was ordered and the Charleston delegates from Georgia were admitted. Mr. Cessna called for a consideration of the motion to reconsider the several propositions adopted, and to lay these resolutions on the table. Mr. Vandiver, of Mo., moved that when the convention adjourns it be *sine die*. This motion was declared out of order. The question was then put on reconsidering the vote by which the minority report of Gov. Stevens, of Oregon, was rejected. The convention refused to lay the motion for a reconsideration on the table by a vote of 138 against 133. The New York delegation voted in the negative.

The most intense excitement ensued, during which Mr. Cochrane moved a recess until seven o'clock *p. m.* This motion was carried amid the consternation of the north-western men and the reviving hopes of the South.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION—THE ARMISTICE.

There is much difficulty in ascertaining the real state of matters in Sicily. We had it formally stated that the Neapolitan army under Gen. LANZA had capitulated to GARIBALDI, or beaten him in English vessel; we had also tidings of step taken by LANZA and the Neapolitan government in anticipation of this capitulation. To our surprise, a telegram of the news by the last arrived European steamer, the *Asia*, says: "A late telegraphic dispatch from the seat of war, reports that a capitulation had been signed; this, however, lacks confirmation. The armistice between GARIBALDI and LANZA still continued." We have, however, the consoling hypothesis: "It is supposed that hostilities will not be resumed in Palermo." It is not supposed, but positively asserted, that GARIBALDI found nearly two million dollars in the Sicilian treasury. If this is true, the money will prove an excellent auxiliary to the Italian cause.

The conditions of the armistice, as stated by a telegram from Paris, are as follows:

The conditions of the armistice proposed by Lanza are: Firstly, the troops to return to their respective positions by both parties; second, to attend to the wounded, and remove them on board the fleet; third, permission to supply provisions to Palermo; fourth, the government to be left in the hands of the municipality, should address a petition to the royal commissioner for the concession of such reforms as were deemed necessary for the country; fifth, the Neapolitan troops to be conducted to by Garibaldi, but the fourth was rejected peremptorily, and the conference was broken off; nevertheless, hostilities did not recommence in Palermo, and the armistice is still under advisement.

By the *Asia* news we learn that the town of Gergenti, the ancient Agrigentum, had been taken by the revolutionists. Gergenti has some 20,000 population, and a seaport which will facilitate the entrance of supplies and ammunition into the country. As we anticipated in our article yesterday, the troops of the Neapolitans that may have to leave Palermo, or that are stationed in various parts of the island, are ordered to concentrate at Messina. In this stronghold of Naples the last struggle has to be made. There the terrible bombardment of the mighty fort—amply provided for every exigency, bristling with cannon, fortified with all that science envenged, and having free communication with the sea—has to be endured. In 1848 the Sicilians—although they held the city—never took the fort, and that was the main cause of the ultimate triumph of the despot, and the re-destruction of their liberties.

We think, however, we perceive signs that GARIBALDI and his friends understand the danger from this source, and are providing for it. For a new ill-provided army, as that of Sicily necessarily must be, and wanting the support of a fleet, the formal siege of a fortress like that of Messina is an appalling work. Even LOUIS NAPOLEON, with his splendid troops fully provided with the material of war and flush with the excitement of victory, shrunk from such an undertaking when he reached the famous quadrilateral, and concluded peace at Villafranca. GARIBALDI's policy, it strikes us, is to carry the fortress at Messina by a bold coup d' "carrying the war into Africa." He is raising revolt in Calabria, which is the southern part of Naples and separated from Sicily only by the narrow straits of Messina. He is infusing the spirit of rebellion into the walls of Naples itself, making the very throne of FERDINAND tremble with the determined cry for liberty. There is where the Bourbon weakness lies. ROME has his impregnable fortress of Messina, but GARIBALDI has the hearts of Rome's subjects, and to such good effect does he use his power that we learn from the latest dispatches that families are flying from Naples to Rome, and that the French government has sent ships to Naples to take on board all French subjects. The policy of GARIBALDI is plain—if the European powers will only allow him "a clear stage and no fa-vor," the tyrant of Naples will soon be a fugitive, repeating too late his defiance of popular sentiment, and probably—like the rest of the Bourbons—to his exile learning nothing and forgetting nothing.

THE CURRENT OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The following article, which we copy from the Shelbyville (TENN.) *True Union*, indicates very clearly the course popular sentiment is taking since the burst up at Charleston. The doctrine of non-intervention, with SENATOR A. DOUGLAS as its champion, is too firmly rooted in the confidence of the people to be easily eradicated at the bidding of a few discontented spirits, who have heretofore exhibited a desire for a dissolution of the Union. The article speaks for itself, and we have no doubt expresses the sentiments of a large portion of the Middle Tennessee Democracy:

DO YOU TAKE A POSITION.

Recent development of political unfaithfulness, and an attempt made to inaugurate a party feeling, the ultimate tendency of which is the disruption of the Democratic party, and ultimately of the Union of the States by a set who profess Democratic fidelity, making it incumbent upon every individual, at all identified with the success of our country, to take definite positions upon the present question of difference in the Democratic party.

Feeling ourselves called upon by the interest and welfare of the party in this section, without exercising a control privilege pertained to us, and sanctioned by a long series of duly, we freely assert our preference as an humble member of the party that is the only ligament which holds the Union together, and the only party in which a hope of its safety and perpetuation is anchored.

The question of difference in the Democratic party has been tearing in the Senate of the United States for some time, and was potently developed at Charleston during the convention of the national Democracy at that place. The alternatives before us are plain and unmistakable: Shall we repudiate the once cherished principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, and demand of Congress protection for slave property in the Territories? or, in other words, are we for congressional non-intervention? To adopt the former is to adopt a policy, if practically carried out, that will rend the Union into fragments, with the other promises equality, peace and harmony.

There is no principle engrafted into the Democratic creed to which all portions and sections are more tenaciously and sacrilegiously maintain than Congressional non-intervention.

Years of profitless and exhausting agitation preceded the adoption of this doctrine of slavery in the Territories, and if we will only look back and read the speeches of the most prominent and leading Congressmen, the most renowned and uncompromising champions of southern interests and southern rights, if we will look back to the active career of the gifted, gallant and patriotic Calhoun, and we will find that non-intervention has been recognized and recommended to the South by her own wisest and profoundest statesmen.

The North and South accepted, in State and national conventions, the principle of congressional non-intervention and pledged themselves to maintain it as the most equitable settlement of the constitutional relations which exist between the General Government and the Territories, and as the most complete establishment of the rights and privileges of the members of the Confederacy, as defined and guaranteed by the Constitution. Now the people of the South cannot repudiate non-intervention without a violation of their pledges; without an abandonment of a great principle that yielded her institutions of slavery from the polecomic vivities hurled at the South by the infuriated fanatics of the North.

The compromise principle, introduced into the Democratic calendar by Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, at the late convention at Charleston, renders a free and independent expression from the people imperative at this time.

The principle of congressional interference as advocated by the Yanceyites, would be, in our opinion, a most fatal measure for the South. For if Congress can, at its discretion, pass special laws for property in the Territories when any man should require it, the work would be endless, besides rendering Congress a nuisance of unrelenting vigilance, and an arena where so bitter and burning ambition would reign, almost incessantly. One class of men might deem the law for the punishment of murder too severe, others might think sufficient protection for their lives, and light apply to Congress for more severe laws. Another set might think the law prohibiting arson too lenient; another might deem the law for the protection of horses and cattle too inadequate, and they might repeatedly apply to Congress to intervene and protect them; and just as with the institution of slavery in the Territories, where shall we, with such a policy, where is intervention to stop when permitted to begin? The Democratic party, irrespective of sections or factions, the Democracy of the entire Union are pledged in the most earnest manner to resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color it should, or may be made. Such is the language of the Cincinnati platform, adopted by the Democracy of the Union in 1856, and upon which they achieved a triumphant victory.

From these and other considerations, we place ourselves upon the principle of non-intervention, and submit our lot, like an Indian, declaring ourself for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, for next President.

LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., April 6, 1860.

EDITORS APPEAL: I wrote you from this point a few days after the close of the seven years of war, or hostilities, which had raged between this State, our province, and the other thirteen States, or provinces, of the Argentine Confederation, of which Buenos Ayres professes to be one, but has never actually joined the confederation since the overthrow of the tyrant, but has kept up a sort of a quasi independent government since that time, when Buenos Ayres, by agreement, which was only the will of Rosas, transacted the whole affairs of government for the other thirteen States of the confederation; and they actually had no voice in public matters. Gen. Urquiza, who was the first president elected under the present constitution of the confederation, which is a copy of our own, and was adopted in 1853, pledged himself in his inaugural address to the people to make Buenos Ayres join the confederation, either peaceably or by force, before he left the national chair. His term having expired on the 5th of March last, consequently, in April last, he declared war against Buenos Ayres, and commenced to enroll a large army to march to the city of Buenos Ayres and subdue it. But he was met at the border of the State of Buenos Ayres by its forces, at a point called Ceped, where a battle was fought in October last. Urquiza put to flight the forces of Buenos Ayres with great—running; and he then put his army in line of march for the city of Buenos Ayres, which is very rich in natural and artificial wealth, and when he had brought his army of more than twenty thousand men within two miles of the city, and was preparing to attack its fortifications, a commissioner was sent to treat with him whom he refused to see, he said he did not desire to attack the city if he could avoid it. The State of Buenos Ayres then agreed, through its commissioner in waiting, to come into the Union under the Federal Constitution if time was given that State to examine the constitution—and this was agreed to by Gen. Urquiza, who disbanded his army. Buenos Ayres has examined the constitution, but has not joined the Union, and will not, it is believed. The cloud of this country is war.

Three of the most terrible, blood-thirsty tyrants ruled the beautiful valley of the La Plata and its tributaries, up to a few years past, that ever swayed the rod of empire over mankind; yet they were all elected by the people, and called their dominions republics or confederations. Their names are: Francia of Paraguay, Ocillo of Uruguay, and Rosas of Buenos Ayres. Both the two former are dead, and the latter is now a refugee in England. For some time forty years, Francia ruled Paraguay with a rod of iron—a country, I am informed, more illiterate by nature's richest bounties than any other on the American continent. This tyrant permitted no foreigners to come into his dominions for any purpose, under the penalty of death or imprisonment for life. Such a thing as commerce was unknown at that time to Paraguay, as its tyrannical ruler had no communication with the balance of the world. His people were all most abject slaves to his will, to go or come at his nod, and the penalty of death, inflicted in the most cruel manner of the old Spanish Inquisition. For the most trivial causes human beings were by him put to death; and such was the awe in which his people stood of the tyrant, that they dared not speak his name, lest some one of his executioners might be pre-out and manufacture a charge of some kind against them, which alone was sufficient to cause their death. This man died in 1845, and his successor elected has now instituted in that country a little more liberal policy; the prisons being thrown open after the tyrant's death, many foreigners were there found whose friends knew not where they were, some of whom had been incarcerated for more than twenty years, for no crime except that of coming into the country. It is said that even now the Paraguayan speak in whispers and turn in a whisper, at the same time looking behind to see if his ghost is not near.

Ocillo, during the same time, but not so long, ruled in Uruguay, in which is Montevideo, and for many years he had been Rosas' chief general, under whose training in cruelty he was raised, but when Urquiza became a separate republic, Ocillo became its elected ruler. He was greatly skilled in cruel punishments, which he made his study. Among his favorite modes was that called in Spanish "chopped de cette," and means a jacket of skin. He had the unfortunates who offended him, or displeased his ardent, sewed up in a new hide just taken from the animal, and then placed in the warm sun to die by the contraction of the skin by degrees. Another favorite mode of punishment inflicted by him, was the "Search cole," which means quartering a human being by hitching a horse to each leg and arm of the sufferer and causing the horses to pull different ways. After so many cruelties the people of Uruguay, or rather Montevideo city, which constituted the largest part of the little republic, rose and dethroned him, driving him from the city, but he retired to the country and raised an army, marching to Montevideo to conquer it. He was resisted by the inhabitants. He then laid siege to the city, which he kept up for nine years, calling off all communication by land with the city, it becoming in the mean time almost a barren waste, only one great military encampment. Montevideo defended itself with great bravery and determination, even the women taking part in the defence, declaring they had rather be crucified than live under the government or rule of Ocillo. In February, 1852, Garibaldi, the great Italian patriot (now fighting in Europe) marched with an army of his countrymen to the relief of the city of Montevideo, and about the same time, Gen. Urquiza, of the Argentine Confederation, led an army to their relief, to assail Ocillo in the rear, but before hostilities commenced Ocillo, seeing his danger, agreed to raise the siege if himself and army were permitted to depart without molestation, which was done, and the tyrant immediately left for Europe, where he remained some time. Two or three years ago he was permitted to return to Montevideo, where he died amid general execrations, and that city has not yet recovered from the effects of the siege, and may as well not, for it and the State of Uruguay are under the protectorate of Brazil, by reason of which they have no real independence.

I have heretofore given you some account of the tyrant Rosas, who is now at Southampton, in England, and it is said that for several years he has had a very elegant chair, decorated with ribbons, etc., sitting in his parlor which he would permit no one to occupy, saying that he had prepared it for Urquiza, when he was compelled to leave the country; but President Urquiza has disappointed him in retiring from office in obedience to the constitution, and cordially assisting in the installation of his successor (Don Santiago Derqui) on the 5th of March last. It was Rosas who liberated the negroes in this confederation, upon condition that they should, all who were able, join the army; and since that time the larger portion of the standing army have been negroes. You now see, wherever you go, negroes standing about in uniforms, with their swords and muskets, instead of the ax and hoe, the only instruments made for them to serve their country with; and in that way, if they had good masters, they might do much in developing the resources of this naturally rich country, where there is not industry sufficient to produce the ordinary necessities of life.

Every product of our own southern climate will grow in rich profusion here. Two crops of corn can be gathered a year if planted, and cotton grows remarkably well, of which there are two distinct kinds. The one, a tree ten or twenty feet high, that lives as long as an ordinary tree, and the other, a stalk or bush, like our plant, that lasts for seven years or more after first planting; but none in ten years the bush or stalk must be cut off near the ground, from which it grows. A few days ago I saw some of this cotton, and I think the staple is as fine as I ever saw, much resembling Sea Island cotton. It is strange that its growth has not, that I have heard of, been tried in our country. I will attempt to introduce it.

A few days ago I visited a neglected Protestant burying ground in this city. There I saw, with a plain marble slab over it, the tomb of Cæsar A. Rodney, one of the signers of the Declaration of our Independence, who was the first Minister our country ever sent to the Argentine Confederation, and who died here in 1824. It is, I think, rather a reproach upon our country that the bones of one of that sacred band should rest on foreign soil. I will write you again if I have time.

VIATOR.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Committee on Credentials—The Reports to be Modes—The Seceder Disentitled—Ruffianism and its Ulcers working for Seymour—Large Caucus of Southern Delegates.

(Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.—The theatre was crowded to excess this morning, in anticipation of a report from the committee on credentials; but the committee not being ready, adjournment ensued until 5 p. m. The majority report will be, as I told you last night, to admit nearly all contestants. The minority will report in favor of the seceders; cases to be taken up seriatim, and I remember the first contested. Great struggle expected, and even personal violence threatened. Everything depends on New York. If she sustains the majority report, as she has promised, all will be well. In that case, Loring of Massachusetts, Randall and Gilmore of Pennsylvania, and some other satisfactory northern men, threaten to join the southern men in a bolt. Let them go! In this connection I heard that last night Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, went to the rooms of the Georgia seceders, as he supposed, and commenced exploding to them that Union was a humbug, that if southern men admitted, the northern men of his stripe would organize a bolt. After he had gone on for some time, he was quietly informed that he was addressing the Douglas delegations, and that he had got into the one he called bogus. The man he slid was not slow. The Florida delegates have positively refused to enter the convention at present. They might have waited till they were asked.

The feeling is getting more excited, and besides the new bonfires Hindmen and Hooper, last night, Whitley of Delaware, and Toucey, ex-secretary, had a fight, in which the latter was badly knocked. Whitley was taken to the station house, but released to-day, and again attacked Toucey, and when the latter whipped him severely, remarking as he left him, "Somebody take care of that man; I am done with him." CLEVELAND.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.—The committee on credentials are ready to report. They will propose to admit Mississippi seceders, reject Florida and Texas, admit contestants from Louisiana and Alabama, and, if required, admit contestant, half a fight, in which the latter was badly knocked. Whitley was taken to the station house, but released to-day, and again attacked Toucey, and when the latter whipped him severely, remarking as he left him, "Somebody take care of that man; I am done with him." CLEVELAND.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.—The committee on credentials are ready to report. They will propose to admit Mississippi seceders, reject Florida and Texas, admit contestants from Louisiana and Alabama, half of each delegation from Georgia and Arkansas, Hallett, of Massachusetts, will be unseated, having given Chaffee power of attorney, which is still valid. This report is very distasteful to the seceders and administration men, who are organizing the bogus kind of a bolt, embracing portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts delegations, etc. Reconciliation seems now impossible. New York will firmly support the majority report. CLEVELAND.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.—The committee on credentials will report to-morrow. The majority report will be as I telegraphed to-day. One or two minority reports will be made. Great excitement is expected. New York will sustain the majority report; it will be adopted. A big bolt will then take place, comprising southern men and many from the free States, including Bradley of State. Butler and his clique in Massachusetts, are working hard for Seymour. Great excitement held in Monument square. Douglas speakers received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Richmond seceders will remain here and nominate, if they can be driven off. His bolt may be expected tomorrow. New York shows no signs of desertion and will remain firm. CLEVELAND.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 20.—Large caucus of southern Douglas men at Douglas headquarters to-night. Eleven speeches by Soule, Hope of Virginia, Parsons and others. Bayard and Whitley, seceders, will be admitted from Delaware. CLEVELAND.

REGULAR DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The theatre was densely packed this morning, the boxes being filled with ladies, and the upper tiers crowded. The convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock.

Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Ludlow asked if there was any information in the possession of the committee as to the probable time before the committee on credentials would be prepared.

The President. Not at present.

Mr. Ludlow moved to dispense with the reading of the journal. Agreed to.

Mr. King, of Missouri, rose to a question of privilege; in a newspaper he held in his hand the resources of another gentleman was attributed to him. Mr. Hunter, of Mississippi, on a former day, had boasted that he had voted to turn Col. Benton out of the Senate; this remark was in the paper he held in his hand attributed to him. Mr. King desired to wear no such laurels.

If they were then on his track, he would turn them off of it or trample them under his foot. He desired this explanation to be made in justice to him. Into the attacks that had been made upon him, he desired to say that he never voted for any President or Congressman who was not a Democrat, and all local quarrels in the South have long since been laid at rest, but he did not recognize this as a fitting place for these allusions.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said the remarks attributed to Mr. King had been made by his venerable friend, Col. Hunter. He proceeded, in justice to the latter, to attack the course of Col. Benton, who he denounced as perverted to the Democratic party and its principles.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, rose to a point of order. No question was before the convention, and this discussion was out of order.

The President. The gentleman from Missouri can only proceed by unanimous consent. [Cries of "go on," and loud cries of "no," during which Mr. King said he could make remarks to Mr. Clark, to which Mr. Clark replied in an excited manner, "I am not to be deterred by your threats."]

The convention refused, and he then took his seat.

The president presented a letter from the Florida delegation, correcting what appeared to be an erroneous impression on the part of the convention.

The letter stated that the proceedings of the Florida convention had been officially communicated to the president, as the Florida delegates were not accredited to this convention, but large discretion was left with the delegates, and they had come here anxious to return to the convention, if they saw any chance of doing so with honor, as they desired to resume the Democratic on a basis of the principles laid down by the majority platform at Charleston. They had as yet seen nothing to warrant their return to the convention.

The president explained that he had not intended, in making this statement, to be understood as saying that any official communication had been made to him by the Florida delegation.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, said he had received official information from the committee on credentials, that they would not be ready to report till five o'clock, and moved that the convention take a recess till five o'clock.

The convention then adjourned till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 5 P. M., and immediately adjourned until to-morrow, the committee on credentials not being ready to report.

Messrs. Avery of North Carolina, Salsbury of Delaware, and other southern delegates, waited on Mr. Lean Richmond, chairman of the New York delegation to-day, with a proposition to admit all the seceding delegates, with the understanding that no candidate so nominated who was voted for at Charleston. This would exclude Messrs. Douglas, Butler, Lane, Dickinson and Guthrie. It was also probable the proposition would be accepted.

A Congressional Outrage.

As our readers have been appraised, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives, and its leaders have decided the contested seat in the fourth district of Kentucky in favor of Mr. Anderson, American. This is one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon the elective franchise by a partisan body, and it perilously evil to the permanence of our institutions. The facts in the case are briefly these: At one of the precincts of Mr. Anderson's district, the inspectors of election, in footing up the columns of votes received by Anderson and Chrisman, made a mistake of ten votes, adding against Mr. Chrisman, Mr. Anderson's majority in the district, with little trouble uncorrected, whereupon the inspectors, as soon as they discovered the error, made a supplemental return; but the board of commissioners at Frankfort, being of Mr. Anderson's school of politics, refused to allow the mistake to be corrected, and gave the certificate of election to him. Mr. Chrisman appeared to the House of Representatives at Washington, but it, influenced by a mean partisan spirit of injustice, pursued the same policy, and retained Anderson in a seat which he had got in the way we have stated.

It seems, when we have Republican Houses of Representatives, any Republican can get a Democrat unseated, and any Democrat can be ousted by a Republican House, but neither Democratic nor Republican House will have unseated, by simply applying for it.

Anderson represents a majority of his district, made by election inspectors, through a mistake, after correction. Chrisman is the choice of the people, but the election inspector's mistake was sanctioned, and he was voted out. This is a very fallacious up of the unseating of Barrel, Democrat, of St. Louis, who, although behind four or five hundred majority, a Republican House, in the teeth of the majority, gave the seat to the sitting member. The fact that Barrel and Chrisman had the most votes did not weigh at all with the Republicans in the House.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Disunion Avowed.

The Mobile *Mercury*, one of the organs of the Alabama southern rights party, says:

The times are now ripe for the organization of a political movement in the slaveholding States, and there are peculiar reasons why such a movement should be undertaken now and here. Indeed, we are credibly informed that conferences have already been held by leading patriots and men in this city, of all parties, and the plans of a southern organization have been set on foot and almost matured, preparatory to action. We earnestly hope that the work may go on, and speedily. The country, we repeat, is ripe for the movement, and if politically inaugurated it will sweep over the land with a force that no opposition will be able to stay. We, therefore, caution our friends in the country everywhere, to be prepared for it, and keep themselves free from all entangling alliances which may hinder them from taking an untrammelled position.

This is plain and unmistakable language. Do the State rights men of Alabama and of southern States mean it? Take care, gentlemen, or you may get into trouble. "The times are not ripe" for treason and a southern confederacy. The peoples are not with you. Take care, gentlemen, or the Republicans will be your friends, "entangling alliances" with Kentucky *Greeleyite Scores.*

Senator Chestnut on Sumner's Speech.

Several erroneous and imperfect reports of Senator Chestnut's remarks on Mr. Sumner's recent abolition harrangue have been published. We publish below the report of the Congressional Globe:

Mr. Chestnut. Mr. President, after the expression of the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts, it is proper that I should say that I entertain the same opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts that I have entertained for years, that he is a fanatic, and a fanatic of the most dangerous character. I do not think that he is responsible for his fanaticism, and I do not think that he is responsible for his fanaticism, and I do not think that he is responsible for his fanaticism, and