Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, ... NOVEMBER 20, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City

Leading Matter on Every Page.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

PROPOSED CONVENING OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

We are pleased to notice that our neighbor of the *Avalanche* fully indorses our suggestion, made in Sunday's issue, regarding the proposed convening of the State legislature, with the view of taking some action touching the present crisis upon the country.

Our cotemporary has looked upon it, as it was designed, not as a party movement, inaugurated for party purposes, and under the control of party leaders, but as a mere awakening on the part of our State from a sluggish, non-active and lethargic indifference, which utterly unbecomes her in the present troubled state of political affairs. It must receive the advocacy of all men of every political organization who desire to present a bold and unbroken front to the Union against the future aggressions of Black-Republicanism.

The border States have so far preserved a masterly inactivity regarding the momentous issue before the country—being unwilling to commit themselves to "submission at all hazards," for fear they may be left in the lurch by the withdrawal of all the seaboard States from the Confederacy. Nor have they been willing, either, to give pledges to follow in the wake of the seceding States, lest the bare announcement of the fact might induce the latter to consummate their disunion programme too readily.

Tennessee, Union-loving, loyal and conservative as she is, can well assume the responsibility of taking the lead in this matter. She will adopt the golden mean between the Syllа of silent submission to future wrong, and the Charybdis of a too reckless and hasty action in the fearful present. Standing after all from the boiling condition of a fire-eating southern radicalism, and at the same time being retained by an odious contact with northern abolitionism, no other commonwealth is better prepared in the premises to act with the caution, conciliation and prudence that is due to state.

We design, at a future time, venturing a few suggestions as to the nature of preliminary measures of legislation, so soon as we can ascertain the spirit of the press regarding the expediency of the proposition we have already made. It is to be hoped that no one will be found who, possessed of influence, will so abuse it as to pervert and misrepresent the true object which the movement really has in view. Such a course may serve to divide and distract the people in a time when they should, above all others, be united and calm. No hasty action has been counselled, but rather deliberancy. We want a cool, level-headed course, thought, unbiased by the rancor of party spirit or the prejudices of passion.

The fact is serious, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that, while many of the States of the Federal Union have violated the constitutional compact in repeated instances by their unjust and nullifying codes of legislation, the General Government itself has been true to its plighted faith, and has committed no outrage upon Southern rights by way of unconstitutional enactments. The war is to be waged, therefore, in the Union, and under the Constitution, upon these aggressive States. There is a large conservative element in the North of per millions and a half of honest-minding men, who sympathize with the south, and will lend a willing hand to assist her in the hazardous enterprise she has made work. Tennessee should pledge her home to the extreme Southern States to maintain her rights and there within the pale of the Federal Union, by any constitutional system of legislation which they may propose, not inconsistent with her peculiar local interests, however rigorous and severe. The fact cannot be ignored, that her destiny is wrapped up in the fate of a majority of the slave States now under this Government. Let her people move in simultaneous concert to the great maintenance of the guarantees of the Constitution as made by our fathers—not lonely abandoning this Constitution of our safety and palladium of our common liberty to the unrelenting hands of the enemy, but standing beside it, to her rather protest it from the profane touch of the spoiler, vindicating the character of her promissory as that of

"Her ancestors, who scattered the Danes,
This day shall scatter the enemies of the Queen."

LETTER FROM GENERAL PILLOW.

We publish this morning a letter from General Gideon J. Pillow, taken from the Nashville *Patriot*, in which he discusses the political issues now agitating the country with his usual ability, calmness, and deliberation.

It is useless for us to remark that all of his remedial propositions do not meet our unqualified concurrence, though we approve of them in the main. His prominent and central idea of maintaining the honor of the South, and the integrity of her rights in the Union, by State legislation of a retaliatory nature, is what we have long contended for. Our sentiments have been upon the topic. The appointment of commissioners by our State legislature for the purpose of holding a general conference with similar commissioners from other Southern States is deserving of consideration. After consultation together, which must of course take place with caution, calmness, and mature deliberation, the action of the conference can be referred back to the various State legislatures for ratification or rejection, according as it may coincide with or run counter to the will of the people.

The high reputation of General Pillow will give weight to his conservative suggestions.

☞ The New York Times, like some other abolition sheets, appears terrified at the storm which its own party minions have evoked. It imagines that a sufficient pacificator for secession would be found in the Northern States "providing laws for paying slaveholders the value of their fugitive slaves, instead of restoring them." In other words, it proposes that the honest, law-abiding, conservative element of the North should assist in paying for negroes stolen by Black-Republicans. Such a suggestion would look very well coming from the South or from a conservative in the North, but not from a negro-worshiper.

The New York *World*, another Black-Republican paper, gives us the following exhibit of Lincoln's views on the fugitive slave bill in brief:

Mr. Lincoln holds, and has always held (as we showed by his own language yesterday), that the South is entitled to a fugitive slave law, not inferior in efficiency to the present one. The whole conservative portion of the Republican party agrees with him in this liberal faith; and the fact, that with his views on the subject on record, he was preferred as a candidate, may fairly be construed as evidence that the party in general, is ready to take the ground which implies an assent to the early repeal of the so-called personal liberty bill. The intention of these bills is plain contradiction of the wishes of the man they have elected to the presidency, as expressed in speeches which the party has taken pains to circulate as campaign documents.

It now remains for the Republican party, in the States that have enacted these justly offensive laws, to make their statute-books conform to these present views of constitutional obligation.

☞ The Nashville *Republican Banner* suggests that "*in case convention of the people of all parties*" be called at an early period to meet in that city, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the condition of the country, and to determine the course which the people of Tennessee shall pursue in the emergency." The *Banner* gives preference to this method of action, because the delegates (it asserts), who attend, will be "fresh from the people," and are more apt to represent the concentrated sentiment of the State at the present time. While, rather than adopt "the stand-still policy," we would agree to this convention of delegates elected by the people, we think it better compports with the spirit of the times for the hell to be put in motion by the State of Tennessee in her sovereign capacity. Their action most of course be submitted to the people eventually, and must abide their solemn edict at the ballot box. If the legislature should be biased in its deliberations by a thirst of that party spirit which our cotemporary so heartily deprecates, the veto of the people can nullify its action.

We believe that the assembling of the legislature will meet generally with the assent of the Tennessee press.

☞ The St. Louis *Herald* seems to advocate for Missouri the policy of a "wise and masterly inactivity." While on the one hand it discovers a blind devotion to the Union at all hazards, on the other it pledges the loyal freemen of Missouri to the strict and unswerving maintenance of their rights in the Union. Says the *Herald*: "There is some talk on our streets about calling a Union meeting, and we take occasion to enter our objection to it. We are not disunionists, but we are non-coercionists. Let us wait till it becomes necessary to act, and then act like white men who will either have equal rights in the Union, or else out of it. No negro equality for us, nor white-washing of negro candidates."

THE WAY IT WORKS.

However much we may deplore the present demonstrations toward secession in the cotton States, the financial panic, which it has produced throughout the North, seems to be gradually bringing back the mind of that fanatical people to a sense of returning reason. We give, as an instance of this truth, the following extract from the *Vermont Patriot*, of a late date, which that journal designates "a good move:"

"A good and timely move," says the *Patriot*, "was made in the house on Wednesday last toward the repeal of the personal liberty statute of this State. This statute, it will be remembered, was demanded by the abolitionists for two or three years before the old whigs weakly conceded the point. It is not what its name implies. Instead of being a statute assuring the personal liberty of citizens of this State, it is a statute of the State nullifying a clause in the Constitution. It is an act of revolution.

The move to repeal this infamous statute was made in the house by Stephen Thomas. He asked for a reference of the subject to a special committee, which was granted. Mr. Thomas is chairman. One Democrat, and one Republican are with him on the committee. The subject is thus in able hands, and we shall expect a lucid and unanswerable report, accompanied by a recommendation of repeal."

It remains yet to be seen whether the other second thought of even benighted Vermont, who, like her sister Massachusetts, has become a street-walker among the degraded prostitutes of abolitionism, will not induce her to repeal the unconstitutional enactments upon her statute books that are so obnoxious to, and subversive of the rights of, the Southern States. We have a hope that it may so eventuate.

☞ The New York *Herald* of the 16th instant, says: "Our people have been very much excited, and somewhat alarmed, at the late news from the South. The people of that section are bound to us by many ties besides those of business. We have exchanged hospitalities, received and returned courtesies with them. We are connected, some of us by blood and others by marriage, with southern families. All this makes us look upon the present state of things in the cotton States with deep regrets, and at the same time to hope for the best results from the conservatism of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee."

☞ We direct attention to the resolutions printed upon the first page of this morning's paper, passed by a Union meeting, held at Lagrange, on Saturday last. They assume strong and reasonable grounds for the maintenance of Southern and States rights.

☞ The telegraph brings us the news, as brought by the pony express, to the effect of Senator Douglas' probable triumph in California in the late presidential election. Lincoln, as will be noticed, carried the city of San Francisco by 3,001 majority.

DELAWARE.—The following is the official vote of the State of Delaware: Breckinridge 7,337; Bell 3,884; Lincoln 3,815; Douglas 1,023. This State, which gives a large plurality for Breckinridge, elects a Republican member of Congress, Mr. Fisher.

A SUGGESTION.

EDITORS APPEAL: A planter, a southerner by birth, education, residence, and, yet, prejudice too, in the present fearful crisis of his country's history, ventures the following suggestion:

Let the people of each of the fifteen Southern States elect two or more representatives from the several congressional districts in the States, and let these delegates, fresh from the people, meet in convention, and after calm and dispassionate discussion of all the issues of the crisis, determine what course of policy shall be adopted. If a convention thus constituted, determine that the honor, safety and interests of the South require a secession of the Southern States from the Confederacy, then let them all withdraw and meet the consequences. Should this conservative determine otherwise, then let no Southern State secede. Let no portion of the Southern States, cotton or otherwise, "be precipitated into revolution" without the concurrence of a majority at least. Should the legislatures of the Southern States fail or refuse to pass acts for the election of delegates to a convention according to the foregoing project, or one submitting all the issues of the crisis to the people, in some fair and equitable manner, then let the sovereign people move in the matter, in every congressional district in every Southern State. P.

LAMAR, Miss., Nov. 16, 1860.

A TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION—PROPOSED MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

EDITORS APPEAL: The legislature of Tennessee should be convened, if what we hear across the South be correct, if not all the legislature plays the State in a condition which the dangers environing us demand, and, at the same time, call a State convention, which may take such action as future exigencies require.

The advice of the APPEAL, to this extent, is well-timed, and there are reasons for it which you have not yet suggested, though doubtless you design doing so.

If Tennessee should pursue the line of policy indicated, no other Southern State would adopt any decided course of action till it was known what Tennessee proposed doing. If we, however, stand listless and indifferent, the extreme South will proceed to act without reference to us. Suppose our State convention is called together on the 4th of March next; Lincoln will be inaugurated, his inaugural address will be delivered, the policy of his Administration will be distinctly foreshadowed, and we will know, and our convention can decide, whether his official acts will justify the proposed action of South Carolina.

Time, delay, is what we want, and there is no sure mode of gaining it than by convening the legislature of this State. We are advised that Governor Harris is opposed to immediate secession, caused simply and solely by Lincoln's election. If such be the case, why should he not issue his proclamation convening the legislature?

All my prejudices and sympathies would naturally lead me to cotter with South Carolina. I was born in the State which will be the first to follow her out of the Union. I am aware that all southern men are actuated by the same passions and impulses that would guide me, and that whether right or wrong, we are inclined to sympathize with that State in any movement she may inaugurate.

But this is not the time nor the hour for passion and impulse to sway us. We should be guided by the dictates of a sober, unbiased, cool, dispassionate judgment in solving the difficulties which now heart us. The interests involved are too weighty and too enduring to be otherwise disposed of. We witness the abolition of three sympathies, and passions, and hopes are everywhere on our streets, and all that we would ask is that the people may have time to think, and calmly reflect before the Southern States are "precipitated into revolution." Revolutions should not thus be brought about. Our fathers did not, in this manner, sever the ties which connected us with England, and none but wicked, designing, ambitious politicians would advise or encourage such a course of action as that now sought to be initiated in Charleston and Montgomery.)

There is another fact which might well be considered. Abraham Lincoln cannot now give expression to his views for the future. Should he declare publicly that he will enforce the fugitive slave law in all the States regardless of the personal liberty bills which have become statutes in nearly one-half or more Northern States, the electors from these States would refuse to vote for him, and doubtless cast their ballots for Seward. It must be recollected, as was said by Wendell Phillips a few days ago that "Lincoln is not an abolitionist, and that he is not even a half way Republican." Garrison, Phillips and Beecher all alike denounce Lincoln, but rejoice in his success as one step in a series of progressive triumphs. Should Lincoln, who was nominated by the conservative Republicans over Seward's impracticable followers in advance of the meeting of the electors of the several States, announce a policy of government like that of Fillmore, who is said to be as much a fresoiler as Lincoln, it is palpable that the ultra free soilers of the Union would support some other man for the presidency. I do not know that this reason induces the silence of the President elect.

There might be another; Lincoln is conscious that he has the same right to be President as any citizen of this country constitutionally elected—as much as Mr. Yancey, if he had received Lincoln's vote. He has done nothing wrong, and Mr. Buchanan, a man whom southern extremists, alone is still President. He cannot see that there is any more reason for dissolving the Union now, than prior to the meeting of the Charleston convention, and not more than when the disruption occurred at Baltimore, which was brought about by politicians in order that he might be elected and the Union dissolved. The Union should have been dissolved when Breckinridge was nominated, if it should be dissolved to-day, for we know then that the object to be attained was the very secession sentiment which now culminates in South Carolina. Perhaps, after all, there may be good and satisfactory reasons actuating Mr. Lincoln in his present state of taciturnity.

Again, if it be Mr. Lincoln's intention to make a constitutional and just President, he may be conscious of another fact that he alone of all the candidates could secure the fugitive slave law in the rebellious states of the North. Fillmore was so counted an abolitionist when he became President; his elevation to power was hailed with acclamations of joy throughout the North; yet Fillmore alone has dared to carry out the law affirm side of the bayonet in the streets of a thoroughly abolitionized northern city. Neither Pierce nor Buchanan have dared attempt it. These two men were especial southern favorites and wielded power derivable alone from southern sympathy and influence, they could no more march a federal army into a Northern State to enforce a federal law, than Lincoln can, when elected, lead a governmental force into a Southern State for any purpose. Our entire people would rise in arms against him. Jackson could have invaded a Southern State—a northern President could not have done it. Lincoln may enforce the fugitive slave law, but Breckinridge could not have accomplished such a purpose; and though Douglas would have tried it, I doubt whether he would have succeeded.

It seems that the only cause of quarrel between the North and South is the nullification of the fugitive slave law in several Northern States. There is no cause of complaint against the Federal Government, yet the secessionists are seceding from and at war with the Federal Government, while for aught we know as yet to the contrary, Lincoln may intend to enforce the law in all the States, and he is the only man who can do it. The secessionists have placed themselves in the awkward predicament of breaking down and destroying the government under the administration of Buchanan, who has sustained and supported them during the past six months. They are arraying themselves against their best friends, and at the same time warring not against the States of whose acts they complain, but against the Federal Government, of which they dare not complain while Buchanan reigns.

We, Tennesseans, will be the first and greatest sufferers in the coming struggle, if come it must. The dead body of Tennessee must be passed over before South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama are injured, and while it is due to us that our wishes should be consulted, we should show to the excited contestants on either side of us that we are ready to participate in the fight at the proper time and under proper circumstances; therefore let Gov. Harris convene the legislature, that we may hold the furiously excited antagonists apart, till all hands understand the grounds for the struggle, and till we, as well as they, are satisfied that we are on the side of right, and have prepared ourselves for the fierce encounter.

Let us not be "precipitated" into revolution; let us go into it deliberately, and, therefore, let us have a State convention in March next.

MEMPHIS MECHANIC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Connection of the Virginia Legislature—Excitement Allayed—What is Thought in Washington of Secession—The Demands of Southern Merchants—Repeal of Northern Nullifying Statutes—Other Remedies—Letter from Amos Kendall—It is Denied Insertion in the Washington Constitution—His Argument Against Secession—The New York Tribune for Allowing the South to go Peacably out of the Union—Resignation of Clerks in the Land Office.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The notice of the convocation of the Virginia legislature by Governor Letcher, has served to allay the excitement here instead of increasing it, as some would suppose. It is believed that South Carolina, although her convention will assemble some weeks yet long, will await the action of the Virginia legislature. It also does that there is yet hope for the Union, as the example of the Governor of Virginia will no doubt be followed by the governors of the other Southern States, and, perhaps, by some of the Northern. A calm, dispassionate expression of opinion will then be had, and a movement to meet the demands of the South, started at the North, and all excitement allayed. That the North must repeal the anti-fugitive-slave laws and personal liberty bills is a fixed determination of conservatives here, and they say that if they do not heed the call, the cause of the Union will lose its most staunch supporters in Virginia and Maryland, and other border States. I hear it proposed, as one mode of conciliation from the present difficulty, that a convention of Southern States shall be called to consider the crisis and its remedies. South Carolina will be, of course, expected to attend and abide by their decision. Such a convention would vote down any project for immediate dissolution, and if South Carolina refused her consent, she would be left without the sympathy or co-operation of those upon whom her present reliance is placed.

Messrs. Holt and Floyd are decidedly against all these revolutionary schemes. The former expresses his opinions manfully, while holding as much and perhaps more loyalty to the South as those who are so officious for disunion. He regards the proposed remedy as worse than the disease.

Amos Kendall is out in another Union letter. It is published in the *Star* of this evening. He says that he has at first sent it to the editor of the *Constitution*, requesting its publication in that paper, but it was returned to the author, with the information that the Constitution was an advocate of secession, and could not publish it.

The letter published to-day is the first of a series against disunion which this distinguished statesman proposes to write. If there lives a man that is entitled to be heard on such a subject by the Democratic party, that man is Amos Kendall, the right hand man of Andrew Jackson, in times as trying to the party and to the country as those now upon us. In the article which appears to-day he says that in 1776 the British colonies, constituting the original members of our Federal Union, entered into a formal compact which was styled articles of confederation and perpetual union between the States. A part of the fifteenth article of this instrument reads as follows: "And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual." Tilman Clockston, one of the original States became a party by the signatures of their representatives elected by their legislatures. Now, if the legislatures could bind them to perpetual union, under sovereignty notwithstanding, surely the people of the States, the original sovereigns, could do the same thing that they have done, and have provided in the Constitution itself. The means of perpetuating the Union of the States, and powers to show in his future papers.

The *New York Tribune* of to-day says: "Let us then have no reciprocal taunts, reproaches nor menaces; no bitterness, no passion. If the South really prefers to go it alone, we urge that the North should not, and we believe she will not, undertake to pass judgment upon the validity or sufficiency of the reasons alleged for such alienation. If the Union be really oppressive or unjust to the South, say, if the South really believes it so, we insist that a decent self-respect should impel the North to say: 'We think you entirely mistaken, but you have a right to judge for yourselves; so go if you will.' Nothing so tends to confirm the South in her mistaken notion that the North is entitled at her option to the Union, as the so-did, necessary grounds on which the Union is too commonly glorified at the North as the source and seal of our national prosperity and progress. This is as false as it is mean. Our commercial dealings with the cotton region are no more advantageous to one side than to the other, and they are not at all dependent on the Union. If the South were to set up for herself, she would still have cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar to sell, and would want in exchange corn, bacon, hardware, groceries and dry goods. She would trade with us just as she does now, provided she could do better here than elsewhere; and as she could not then expect us to catch her runaway slaves, nor to pretend to violate her domestic institutions, she would probably have fewer grievances to irritate her, fewer fancied wrongs to redress than now."

The Times is out in a leader defending its proposition of paying for the fugitive slaves the escape from the Southern States.

Fifteen or more clerks in the land office signed a paper pledging their resignations on the fourth of March. CLEVELAND.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Financial Affairs Better—Action of the Virginia Legislature.—South Carolina to Secede—North Carolina Conservative—German Military Company.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BALTIMORE, November 16, P. M.—Financial affairs are something better to-day, an improvement on yesterday, which was better than the day previous. There is a better feeling among all parties, inspired by the calling together of the Virginia legislature. Stocks are better, but rates for money still rightfully high.

The Governor of Maryland will peremptorily refuse to call an extra session of the legislature to consider the southern question, unless the movement shall become general.

A Baltimore merchant, just returned from a southern tour, says that South Carolina will undoubtedly secede, but the general sentiment of North Carolina is decidedly in favor of the Union. The Breckinridge politicians are the chief disunionists.

Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, is now in Baltimore *en route* for the North. He says Kentucky spurns secession and disunion.

A dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, says that northern drummers and agents soliciting custom in the South are cleared with great scrutiny, and many of them register themselves at hotels as hailing from Baltimore.

A German military company is to be formed here, for the purpose of offering its services to South Carolina. B.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Constitution of the United States gives, and was intended by its founders to give, to the owners of slaves, a complete right to their property, into whatever State of the Union it might escape. The explicit language is:

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

It is the clear duty of the Republican party to prevent all attempts, whether by State legislation or otherwise, to thwart and defeat this provision of the Constitution. If the party thinks that the South has given provocations which justify this mode of retaliation, it may be correct as to the reality of the provocations, but it certainly errs as to their affording a justification for the violation of any part of the constitutional compact.—*N. Y. World, Republican.*

THE "IMPENDING CRISIS."

The North and the South—Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia.

We devote a considerable portion of our available space this morning to the extraordinary message of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, to the legislature of that State, on the subject of her exis ing Federal relations. This document, it will be observed, presents, not the remedy of disunion for southern grievances against the North, but the policy of repeals and legislative measures of retaliation against any and every State of the North whose existing laws disregard and violate the constitutional rights of Georgia on the subject of slave prop rty.

Gov. Brown, as a flagrant example of the northern nullifying States complained of, takes up Massachusetts and her stringent criminal legislation against the fugitive slave law of Congress. Against this legislation of said State he proposes, should any citizen of Georgia hereafter suffer from it the loss of a slave or slaves, that reprials be made by the State of Georgia upon the property of citizens of Massachusetts, wherever it can be seized, to the full value of said slave or slaves, and for the indemnification of the owner thereof.

In addition to Massachusetts, the Northern States guilty of nullifying the fugitive slave law, specially enumerated by Governor Brown, are Vermont, Maine, Michigan, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Wisconsin. Against these, but particularly against Massachusetts, he not only proposes the remedy of repriasls, but a discriminating State tax upon their manufactures of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, which tax shall continue during, and be further recommends the repeal of the penal laws of Georgia, so far as the citizens of the offending States may be concerned, whereby their property and their lives in Georgia will be left without any legal protection. The governor, next suggesting a general convention of the Southern States on the disunion question, concludes by calling for the appropriation of a million of dollars for defensive purposes.

Such are the salient points of this remarkable message. It is not a secession document, *per se*, but it is brimfull of revolutionary consbuilding. In connection with the direct disunion programme of South Carolina, and with the sympathetic movements initiated in Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, it would be folly to attempt to disguise the gloomy and threatening clouds which cover our whole Southern horizon. In South Carolina what we have to dread is not disunion meetings, manifestoes, speeches and resolutions, nor is it the declaration by her approaching State convention that South Carolina is an independent republic; but it is some violent collision between the State and Federal authorities, as the result of secession. This revolutionary collision between the State and the United States, we hope will be avoided by the utmost forbearance on the part of the Union; for, if the Union may not only be saved, but it may be restored to something like its original harmony in all its parts.

But assuming that in the way indicated we shall escape the practical first blow of disunion, we cannot hope to escape through this impending ordeal without a serious shock to the financial, commercial and general business relations of the whole country, from New York, the great business center, to the remotest boundaries of the Union. Already the business relations of the people of the Southern States with the North have fallen into a very unsettled condition from the prevailing disunion excitement, which radiates from South Carolina to Virginia, Mississippi and Florida. Before this condition of things can be improved, it must become more or less engrossing, and, until we shall have passed the crisis of disunion.

Assuming that, through the pacifying agencies of forbearance and conciliation, the Union will pass the crisis unbroken, we may next look, for its future security, to the spontaneous formation of a powerful Union party, North and South, and to a great and decisive national rebuke of this party in 1864. Let us weather this storm, and we shall hear no more of disunion in the South, and no more of the "irrepressible conflict" in the North, as the policy of the General Government; for a great Union party will come to the rescue, and, standing faithfully to all the compromises and compacts of the Constitution, will restore a sense of security to the South such as she enjoyed before the two sections which we have not enjoyed for half a century.

Meantime we rely upon the discretion of the Administration at Washington in reference to the threatened secession of South Carolina. Her people are wild with the idea of an independent government. Let them be treated with the indulgence which the crisis demands, and within the month or more intervening to the action of their secession convention, the "sober second thought" may begin to work among them. But should the convention declare South Carolina an independent State, having no further connection with the Government at Washington, still let forbearance and prudence be displayed on the part of the Administration. We doubt not that this will be the policy disclosed in Mr. Buchanan's annual message to Congress, and it is to be hoped that Congress, and the Republican party in Congress, acting in the same spirit, will seek rather to reconcile South Carolina to the Union than to push her people to open rebellion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Strange Eventful History."

We was today heard of a little incident which occurred in this city last fall, of a very interesting character. On Morgan street, just above Fourth, over a score of mean appearance, lives a woman by the name of Ellen Toombs, who once moved in the most fashionable circles. She is now old and decrepid, but the evidences of her former life and character still remain stamped upon her features. She is the daughter of a gentleman who once served in the English army. Her father, owing to great pecunier embarrassments, sought a home in the United States. He succeeded in obtaining a situation in a large commission house in New York city. This was nearly forty years ago. He sent for his daughter, whom he had left behind him, and in a few weeks he congratulated himself upon the safe arrival of his child. Business seemed to prosper with him, and in a short time he purchased an interest in the establishment in which he had been employed. The daughter's circumstances were changed, and she was introduced into the best society. Well bred and engaging in manners, she soon made her way in great fashionable circles. Time flew on, she married, and moved to the city of Buffalo, then a mere village. There he commenced business, and met with a most complete success. As the village grew to a city, and his wealth increased, he found himself a man of wealth and of some political standing. Although a merchant, he was offered many offices of distinction, all of which he was elected, and filled with great credit. But the sunshine of prosperity was soon to become obscured by the clouds of adversity. In 1837, owing to an extraordinary pressure in commercial affairs, he became involved and lost his fortune. In the son's failure the father was ruined. Being an old man, of nervous temperament, he lived but a short time. The two children left, fled from the scene of their misfortune, and sought refuge in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained a few years, and, meeting with no success in business, took up his residence in this city. Here his bad fortune still attended him, and in a short time he died of disappointment and a broken heart. The wife was left penniless, and is now the object of charity, depending upon the assistance she receives from those who know her history. Variedly the ups and downs of this life make "truth stranger than fiction."—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

The Maelstrom—Coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway.

Extract from a letter to a resident in Boston:

The Tar-Friend Maelstrom is found between two of the southern islands of the Lofoden group; and from one of these islands it is named the "Mosken stream," or, in Norwegian, "Mosken stroemen." Its violence greatly depends on the direction and strength of the wind, as well as on the tides and the moon's influence thereupon. It is said to be most violent with gales of westerly winds, and on the full and change of the moon. Sometimes a small boat can pass right across it without danger; at other times it would be dangerous for even a large steamer to approach it.—not that she would be absolutely whirled and sucked down to the mermaids, but that she would probably be turned round, lose her steering, and be dashed against the surrounding rocks. * * * Our young and handsome King was crowned with great pomp, in Stockholm, as King of Sweden, on his birthday, the third of May; and in the evening of Thursday, he was crowned, in the same spirit, will seek rather to reconcile South Carolina to the Union than to push her people to open rebellion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Strange Eventful History."

We was today heard of a little incident which occurred in this city last fall, of a very interesting character. On Morgan street, just above Fourth, over a score of mean appearance, lives a woman by the name of Ellen Toombs, who once moved in the most fashionable circles. She is now old and decrepid, but the evidences of her former life and character still remain stamped upon her features. She is the daughter of a gentleman who once served in the English army. Her father, owing to great pecunier embarrassments, sought a home in the United States. He succeeded in obtaining a situation in a large commission house in New York city. This was nearly forty years ago. He sent for his daughter, whom he had left behind him, and in a few weeks he congratulated himself upon the safe arrival of his child. Business seemed to prosper with him, and in a short time he purchased an interest in the establishment in which he had been employed. The daughter's circumstances were changed, and she was introduced into the best society. Well bred and engaging in manners, she soon made her way in great fashionable circles. Time flew on, she married, and moved to the city of Buffalo, then a mere village. There he commenced business, and met with a most complete success. As the village grew to a city, and his wealth increased, he found himself a man of wealth and of some political standing. Although a merchant, he was offered many offices of distinction, all of which he was elected, and filled with great credit. But the sunshine of prosperity was soon to become obscured by the clouds of adversity. In 1837, owing to an extraordinary pressure in commercial affairs, he became involved and lost his fortune. In the son's failure the father was ruined. Being an old man, of nervous temperament, he lived but a short time. The two children left, fled from the scene of their misfortune, and sought refuge in Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained a few years, and, meeting with no success in business, took up his residence in this city. Here his bad fortune still attended him, and in a short time he died of disappointment and a broken heart. The wife was left penniless, and is now the object of charity, depending upon the assistance she receives from those who know her history. Variedly the ups and downs of this life make "truth stranger than fiction."—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

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Course of Senators Toombs and Chestnut.

We cannot see how any true southern man can condemn the precipitate action of these gentlemen in retiring from office, and dissolving, so far as their individual influence can effect the result, the connection of their position with the Government, for such alienation. If the South is really oppressive or unjust to the South, say, if the South really believes it so, we insist that a decent self-respect should impel the North to say: 'We think you entirely mistaken, but you have a right to judge for yourselves; so go if you will.' Nothing so tends to confirm the South in her mistaken notion that the North is entitled at her option to the Union, as the so-did, necessary grounds on which the Union is too commonly glorified at the North as the source and seal of our national prosperity and progress. This is as false as it is mean. Our commercial dealings with the cotton region are no more advantageous to one side than to the other, and they are not at all dependent on the Union. If the South were to set up for herself, she would still have cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar to sell, and would want in exchange corn, bacon, hardware, groceries and dry goods. She would trade with us just as she does now, provided she could do better here than elsewhere; and as she could not then expect us to catch her runaway slaves, nor to pretend to violate her domestic institutions, she would probably have fewer grievances to irritate her, fewer fancied wrongs to redress than now."

The Times is out in a leader defending its proposition of paying for the fugitive slaves the escape from the Southern States.

Fifteen or more clerks in the land office signed a paper pledging their resignations on the fourth of March. CLEVELAND.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Financial Affairs Better—Action of the Virginia Legislature.—South Carolina to Secede—North Carolina Conservative—German Military Company.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

BALTIMORE, November 16, P. M.—Financial affairs are something better to-day, an improvement on yesterday, which was better than the day previous. There is a better feeling among all parties, inspired by the calling together of the Virginia legislature. Stocks are better, but rates for money still rightfully high.

The Governor of Maryland will peremptorily refuse to call an extra session of the legislature to consider the southern question, unless the movement shall become general.

A Baltimore merchant, just returned from a southern tour, says that South Carolina will undoubtedly secede, but the general sentiment of North Carolina is decidedly in favor of the Union. The Breckinridge politicians are the chief disunionists.

Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, is now in Baltimore *en route* for the North. He says Kentucky spurns secession and disunion.

A dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, says that northern drummers and agents soliciting custom in the South are cleared with great scrutiny, and many of them register themselves at hotels as hailing from Baltimore.

A German military company is to be formed here, for the purpose of offering its services to South Carolina. B.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Constitution of the United States gives, and was intended by its founders to give, to the owners of slaves, a complete right to their property, into whatever State of the Union it might escape. The explicit language is:

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

It is the clear duty of the Republican party to prevent all attempts, whether by State legislation or otherwise, to thwart and defeat this provision of the Constitution. If the party thinks that the South has given provocations which justify this mode of retaliation, it may be correct as to the reality of the provocations, but it certainly errs as to their affording a justification for the violation of any part of the constitutional compact.—*N. Y. World, Republican.*

VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Counties	1859. Bell	1859. Brown	1859. Totals	1860. Bell	1860. Brown	1860. Totals
Anderson	302	739	914	239	30	
Bledsoe	343	496	308	182	49	
Blount	1,000	1,200	.....	.....	.....	
Bradley	1,096	749	.....	.....	307	
Campbell	270	892	.....	.....	.....	
Carter	291	890	.....	.....	.....	
Claiborne	350	604	614	115	52	
Cocke	861	965	812	419	14	
Grainger	781	1041	.....	.....	.....	
Greene	2,192	1,672	1,945	3,024	35	
Hawkins	1,290	1,267	.....	.....	.....	
Hamilton	2,366	2,133	1,974	819	165	
Hancock	652	440	.....	.....	.....	
Jefferson	641	1,611	1,182	614	35	
Johnson	270	862	.....	.....	.....	
Knox	998	2,661	2,471	869	175	
McMinn	1,300	1,000	.....	.....	.....	
Meigs	442	194	150	319	95	
Monroe	814	466	420	218	16	
Morgan	1,167	811	.....	.....	.....	
Morgan	325	215	.....	.....	.....	
Polk	1,000	800	896	225	63	
Rhea	446	439	236	263	78	
Roane	1,351	1,162	1,16	864	43	
Sevier	968	1,040	.....	.....	.....	
Scott	254	275	.....	.....	.....	
Smith	1,715	844	2,300	1,617	40	
Washington	1,255	992	.....	.....	.....	
	21,494	23,102	.....	.....	.....	
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.						
Bedford	1,436	1365	15,6	1,269	36	
Cannon	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	
Cheat