Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City

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A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

A correspondent, over the signature of "C," appeared in the columns of yesterday morning, for the avowed purpose of favoring the public with his views regarding the want of "common sense," as frequently exhibited by the APPEAL. The base fact that our neighbor "puffs the communication into respectability, by noticing it editorially, leads us to believe that, despite its intrinsic incompatibility with anything save the grossest ignorance, it may possibly have not emanated from a sheer professional scribbler, who writes solely to "see himself in print."

After delivering himself of some of his pent-up wrath, and a few rapid comments upon our having "wandered off into Douglasism," with a great flourish of trumpets, as if HE AND NO one else knew it all, this expounder of "common sense," in alluding to our call for a convocation of the State legislature, gives us the following paper-bullet from his worn-out and disordered blunderbuss—a rusty instrument, which seems destitute of "lock, stock, and barrels":

Probably it would readily occur to every other citizen in the county, except your cotemporary of the APPEAL, that the "taking into consideration the state of political affairs now prevailing upon the country," is a matter that belongs not to the legislature, but to a convention of the people of the State, in such form, by delegation or otherwise, as they may determine.

It is an irremediable pity that this modern Daniel did not come to judgment a little sooner, so that his suggestion could have arrested the call of the legislatures of Mississippi, Florida and Virginia—which, according to his dictum, must have been very inopportunely convened by their respective governors. "Common sense," with which he professes to abound so profusely, ought to have taught this half-fledged knight of the quill that no existing power can authoritatively call a convention of the people, or order the election of delegates, so as to give any degree of consideration to their action, except the State legislature. A body of men, convened in any other manner, would not represent effectually the sovereign voice of the people as a State. Whatever may be the result of the legislature's deliberations, their action will of course be committed to the people for ratification before being acted upon by them. Or they may possibly order an election of delegates, "fresh from the people," so as to represent the spirit of the times and the various opinions of their constituencies at the present crisis.

The matter, to carry with it any degree of authority, must originate with the call of the executive, and the subsequent action of the legislative department upon it, in the capacity of Tennessee as a sovereign State. Otherwise as we have before intimated, it will be utterly nugatory at home, and of no earthly consideration abroad.

GOVERNOR MOORE, OF ALABAMA, ON THE CRISIS.

The Hon. A. B. MOORE, of Alabama, at present the acting executive of that State, in a letter to several gentlemen in Montgomery, who desired to obtain his construction of the legislative resolutions for the call of a State convention, gives us an insight into his position touching the present political crisis, and the patriotic he proposes by way of remedy. Governor MOORE, it may be remarked, has never been regarded as even a sympathizer with the YANCEY faction in Alabama, but on the other hand, has ever preserved the reputation of being eminently conservative. His ultra position will therefore but give us an idea of the tendency of the times in the cotton States, and an earnest of what we may expect from the convention which is so soon to assemble.

He lays down the proposition that the only hope of future security for Alabama, and the other slaveholding States, is in secession from the Union, and thinks that they ought to exercise that right on the principle that "a wise man foresees the evil and turneth aside."

In regard to the question of separate state action, the governor uses the following language: "We should remember that Alabama must act and decide the great question of resistance or submission for herself. No other State has the right or the power to decide it for her. She may and should consult with other slaveholding States to secure concert of action, but still she must decide the question for herself, and co-operate afterward."

It is to be hoped that no such rash policy as a "co-operation" after secession will be for a moment encouraged by the leading spirits in the convention of the people, which is to meet and deliberate upon the destiny of that State. This plan of securing "concert of action" after the fatal step has been taken, is, to say the least, radical, speculative and discourteous. It too much resembles the Kilmarnock plan, so chalked up by RANDY, advising the pelting down the pillars of the temple and involving the other States in the "common ruin." Governor MOORE concludes his letter with the following language:

"What will the intelligent and patriotic people of Alabama do in the impending crisis? Judging of the future by the past, I believe they will prove themselves equal to the present, or any future emergency, and never will consent to affiliate with or submit to be governed by a party who entertain the most deadly hostility toward them and their institution of slavery. They are loyal and true to the Union, but never will consent to remain degraded and dishonored members of it."

The extreme ground assumed in this executive proclamation, by a man from whom we had expected moderation and forbearance, is but too sadly ominous of the deep-seated sentiment in the minds of our Southern people. The storm is raging fearfully, but its fury may yet be quelled by the adoption of appropriate steps upon the part of the more central and conservative of the slaveholding States.

THE APPLE OF POLITICAL DISCORD.

It is with much regret we notice that some of the fiercest supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for the presidency are ingeniously attempting to take advantage of the present excitement in the minds of the southern people, and thus again foist the discussion of the territorial question upon the country. We have called attention to this indisposition, as manifested in the letters of Gov. MADDOXIN and Gen. PILLOW, recently issued to the public. The Richmond *Enquirer*, I seems, has taken up the wondrous suggestion that the exercise of congressional protection to slavery in the Territories shall constitute an alternative to the further continuance of the South in the Union. It is useless for us to speculate at any length upon the utter folly of this course. The discussion of this question during the late canvass developed the inexpediency of the abstraction it involved, as was amply attested by the course of its advocates in the Senate of the United States. The difference, too, between the bold and open demands for an unconditional slave-code by Mr. YANCEY and his coadjutors, when first going to Charleston, and their subsequently expressed satisfaction with the recognition upon a contingency which, according to their own testimony, can never happen, exhibited a degree of "crawfishing" that subjected them to the well-merited charge of incurcrity from their political opponents. A scarcely more ridiculous aspect was presented by the countryman who is represented as having made application to Gen. JACKSON for a first-class foreign appointment, and finally contented himself with obtaining of him a suit of old clothes. The issue has been completely played out before the country, having been condemned by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote. It is useless and impolitic for the South to recover it by a fruitless and excitable discussion, since its mission has been effectually accomplished in the disintegration of the grand mass Union and the consequent triumph of Black-Republicanism. It would be to remove the ashes from the smoldering embers of a buried foe—to lacerate a dangerous wound whose pores had almost ceased to bleed—and in fine divide and distract the southern people at a crisis when, above all others, they should be united and in concert. The present is no time for partisans to be pressing the planks in their respective platforms as so many ultimata of the continued affiliation of their own States with others in the Confederacy. Partyism must be relinquished in all of its protean subterfuges. No demand must be made of the North that will not, owing to its palpable justice, be sanctioned by a united South without engendering dissension and discord among ourselves. There is a world of wisdom in that quiet but discrete old aphorism of DAVY CROCKETT, "Be sure you're right then go ahead."

☞ Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, in a speech delivered at Vicksburg before the presidential election, said: "The moment that Lincoln is elected, I, for one, will throw out the southern banner, and write resistance in letters of living gold on its ample folds." The people, we think, will scarcely imitate the honorable Senator in his resistance feat.

☞ From the insulting epithets hurled against the South by some of the presses of Memphis, we are forced to conclude that that city is fast becoming abolitionized. A second St. Louis—a cankering, running sleer to the South. We predict that an out-and-out abolition press will be established there in less than six months. Wonder when F. P. Stanton will be invited to make their another speech?—*Oxford Mercury.*

The Memphis press have never hurled insulting epithets against "the South," but only against a few ambitious party leaders and politicians, who have the inordinate egotism and self-importance to imagine themselves the South. Because the city of Memphis has repudiated the ambition of politicians, is a reason amply sufficient to induce little fire-eating country newspapers to hurl their impotent epithets at her. You "want do," Mr. *Mercury.*

SPEECH OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

We have received a copy of the above gentleman's speech, recently delivered at Milledgeville, Georgia, in the hall of the house of representatives, upon the momentous issue of that State's secession. The conservative tenor of his positions, as boldly assumed and manfully maintained, contrasts so palpably with everything of the kind coming from the politicians of that State in the present crisis, that we have determined to lay it before our readers at the earliest possible period. There is no American statesman to whom the country could more readily look for sound advice, in the unhappy emergency now precipitated upon it, than to ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia. A patriot of the purest instincts, a statesman of the profoundest grasp of intellect, and a southern of the most scrupulous honor, he utters what the weal of a distracted country requires, and not the dire as ed of designing and unhallowed ambition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement—South Carolina Secession—Feeling in the Gulf States—The Governor of Tennessee—William H. Polk—Juice Davis' Secretary to Washington—Douglas an Excellent Health—His Opinion of Secession—Governor Houston, of Texas—Georgia Election Lost to Breckinridge—Other Southern States—Virginia—Gov. Bell—President's Message—Advanced Copies—Richmond Enquirer on the Southern Citizens.

[Special Dispatch to the Memphis Daily Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 10.—The excitement which existed here during the past week has subsided into the calmness of despair, for it is idle to deny that the secession movement is assuming formidable proportions. No one doubts that South Carolina is thoroughly in favor of it, and all she waits for is to ascertain whether she will be sustained by other Southern States.

As to the state of public sentiment in Georgia, the most important of these States, it is not easy to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. On one side it is argued that a vote of unanimous for secession, while on the other we certain to vote against it. There is, however, a very strong party in that State, as also in Alabama and Mississippi, in favor, but the friends of Douglas and Bell are uniting in solid columns. Some will, of course, go with the secessionists in the cotton States, but for every leader thus lost they will gain ten from the Breckinridge party.

Col. William H. Polk, of Tennessee, will be presented by the Bell and Douglas interests for governor of that State, and the constitutional candidate for President in the late election will, if he chooses, be elected under the same influences to the Senate, in place of Andrew Johnson, who the presidential contest went against his old friends and allies of the Democratic party.

The private secretary of Judge Douglas arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, where he left the Judge on Monday last in excellent health, slightly increased in weight since he left here, and a little same from the effects of his late attack of acute Bronchitis. He was on his way to his children's plantation, and will return home by way of Memphis before the opening of Congress. I learn that distinguished Senator, in his speech at Kingston, Georgia, distinctly stated that the Constitution of the United States conferred no right upon any State to secede from the Union, and that if any State did secede, the Executive should resist it.

Sam Houston, the Union governor of Texas, will checkmate Wigfall and his set in that State, by calling the people in special session the legislature to deliberate upon the necessity of carrying the Lone Star out of the Confederacy. Huzza for Sam Jacinto!

The Republicans, while ridicule the secessionists, may be checkmated in all his plans by the resolution of his own State. Mr. Breckinridge has not carried Georgia, and the legislature, which will be called upon to elect the presidential electors. The law of Congress provides for the choice of presidential electors on the same day, and as Georgia did not do it at the proper time, it is probable that the vote of the State of the Secretary of the Treasury may be lost to Mr. Breckinridge.

It is a subject of much comment in influential circles, that Georgia and Alabama will not follow South Carolina in her insane movement to prevent a general convention of Southern States, but will accede if only South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, for such convention. Leaving South Carolina alone by such convention, the more conservative Southern States would be much delayed in their feeling, even in South Carolina.

The change of Mayor Anderson to Ft. Moultrie, which has just been made, in place of Gardner, has not caused any political feeling. The letter appears to be satisfactory.

The Secretary of War does not hesitate to say, whatever may be the completion of affairs in South Carolina, he is determined to hold the forts and arsenals of the United States there intact to his successor, on the 4th of March. Any attempt to seize them, as suggested by Mr. Rhett, would lead to serious consequences.

The only southern Senators who have resigned their seats are Hammond and Chesnut. Mr. Toombs has not sent in his resignation the Governor, also of Georgia. He is now promulging proceedings at Milledgeville, intended to embarrass the counting of the votes of the electoral colleges in February, with a view of being there and raising a row. Upon inquiry, Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, is in the city, and ready to take his seat. So is his colleague, Mr. Hemphill.

Virginia has certainly gone for John Bell.

Mr. Buchanan has nearly completed his message, in which he reviews in detail the action of the Northern and Southern States on the subject of secession, and concludes that additional power be vested in the Executive to enforce the laws of the United States.

The President has under consideration the propriety of sending advance copies of his message to the principal cities, to be given to the newspapers for immediate publication upon the receipt of telegraphic advice that it has been read. It is thought desirable to have it circulated at the South prior to the assembling of the State secession convention.

R. A. French is hard at work to secure the appointment of United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, a place worth at least twenty thousand dollars per annum, besides advancing a student into the position as chamberlain at the Capitol.

Richard Wallack, who was Marshal under Fillmore, is the principal competitor, and has the support of many southern whigs, his brother, who is the celebrated actor, and who is landlord at Brown's hotel. The New York *Times*, which shows a disposition to believe that there is something in the southern secession movement, in its issue of Friday, says: "If Southern States desire change in their relations to the Union, let them seek those changes in the way provided, namely, through a constitutional convention; let them, if they chose, submit an alternative proposition, and demand either such additional guarantees as they require, or, if refused, pronounce to withdraw from the Union." There can be no difficulty in devising such a scheme. If the several State conventions see fit to pronounce in favor of it, they can easily assemble a general convention of the States, which provides for its submission to Congress and individual States. It may involve delay, but certainly no grave a matter should not be decided hastily. Its assistant decision is final, but if it failed it would leave the South no worse off than it found them; on the contrary, it would promote their union and strengthen their claims upon Northern justice and support, for it is the only way in which a peaceful separation can be effected. Any other mode is in direct violation of the Constitution, and can only be accomplished by revolution.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to day, in an article under the caption of "What Most the North Do," says:

Let each Southern State, through her legislature or in convention assembled, promptly repeal all nullifying laws passed for injury to the constitutional rights of the South. Pass laws to secure early and prompt execution of the fugitive slave law. Pass other laws imposing adequate penalties on all malefactors who shall hereafter aid or encourage the escape of fugitive slaves. Pass other laws declaring and protecting the right of slaveholders to travel and sojourn in Northern States accompanied by their slaves. Instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of slaves in the District of Columbia, and pass laws sufficient for full protection to slave property in all territories of the Union, and let those Senators and Representatives promptly obey such instructions. This will secure the constitutional rights of Southern States from aggression actual or imminent. This will do no more than merely fulfill constitutional obligations of Northern States. This, and nothing short of this, will suffice to prevent revolution.

CLEVELAND.

GRAND MASS UNION MEETING IN VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.—A grand mass Union meeting will be held at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 29th inst. Hon John Bell has been specially invited to attend. Other distinguished gentlemen of this vicinage are also invited.

We have seen a letter addressed by a distinguished friend of the Union there to Gov. H. S. Foote, in which he says: "Speak of the name of Mr. Bell: "He will be heard with respect, and his words will sink deep into the hearts of the people." The writer, R. Burwell, Esq., a gentleman alike distinguished for his ability and patriotism, adds: "I regard John Bell as a patriot and statesman, the common property of all good Union men."

Mr. Burwell, speaking of the "moral effect of such a meeting, if addressed by him," adds: "It may perhaps stay a tumult, frame a policy, commencing in revolution and ending in civil war. We have reason to believe that Mr Bell will go. We have some hope of a reaction in Mississippi yet.—*Nashville Democrat.*

GEORGIA.—The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 15th, has official returns from all the counties in Georgia except Taliaferro, which foot up as follows: Breckinridge 51,818; Bell 42,848; Douglas 11,608. Majority against Mr. Breckinridge, 2,539. The vote in Taliaferro county may make the majority against Mr. Breckinridge from 60 to 100 less.

PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

Yesterday morning the city was thrown into the greatest excitement by a rumor of the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch, stating that the steamer Pacific was destroyed at Dunnstown, on Sunday evening, and that her commander, and a old citizen of Louisville, Captain William Lamb, was lost. The Pacific left this port on Saturday evening, with a large and valuable cargo, for New Orleans, her first trip of the season. The passenger list was only fair, fortunately, or more disastrous consequences might have ensued.

The cargo of the Pacific was valued at $100,000, consisting among other heavy shipments the following: Eighty-four hhds. tobacco, shipped by Messrs. Long & Wagoner; fifty hhds. tobacco, by Mr. Nash; five hundred tbls. tobacco, by Mr. Dorsey; forty-two beef cattle, by Mr. F. Weisman; forty-two beef cattle, by Mr. Thomas, of Shelby county; forty-three mules, by R. Mc. Dunn; eight horses, by a gentleman from Indiana; three hundred bbls. pork, by Mitchell and Armstrong; one hundred and ninety bbls. flour, by Mm. Scott; about 15 tons pork, bacon and lard, by Guthrie, White & Co., and about twenty tons bacon, pork and flour, by A. L. Shotwell & Son; a large lot of horses and cattle, consigned a part of the live freight.

The Pacific was built in New Albany in the fall of 1858, and had just been thoroughly renovated for the winter trade. Her cost about $60,000, was fully worth $55,000, was insured for $40,000. She was insured in the city offices for $25,000, and with New Albany agencies for $15,000. The Pacific was owned by Capt. J. Brogdon, of New Albany, Sherly, Bell & Co. of Louisville, and W. P. Halliday, of Cairo. The officers and crew were nearly all residents of Louisville, and great anxiety was felt throughout the city for news of the sad affair. Among others from this city on board the ill-fated steamer, were Rev. Francis Whittall, who had a party of friends in board, consisting of Miss Fairfax, a Miss Stockton, and two married ladies of that name. A dispatch was received from them announcing their safety. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., with his wife, four children, and a sister, were on board, and they too are known to have escaped without injury.

But the lamentable destruction of property pales beside the sacrifice of so gallant a life as Capt. Lamb. He was so generous, courteous and brave that all loved and admired him, and a more popular commander was not upon our inland waters. He leaves a wife and four children, who reside on Walnut street, in this city. We can only imagine their terrible grief to have lost a husband and a father; but it will be a drop of sweet in their cup of bitterness to remember how brave and good he was, and how his life at the last was devoted to the preservation of other lives, and property, entrusted to his charge.

We expected to receive the particulars last evening, either by the Fairchild or through railway passengers from the vicinity of the catastrophe; but neither steamer nor train had arrived up to the hour we went to press.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Tom Sayers in Trouble.

[From the Bloomington Post, October 31.]

The renowned pugilistic champion is at present on a visit to Walsall, in connection with Messrs. Howes & Cushing's circus. Though the first exhibition of the champion, on Tuesday, passed off pleasantly enough, the second was attended by proceedings of a decidedly anti-pacific character, which could have been conducted to the success of the undertaking. During the afternoon, and after the first "show," Sayers associated with his friends, palticking with them—moderately, of course—at the "jovial glass," and when the time came for him to repair to the circus he was accompanied not only by his immediate friends but by a vast crowd of followers. In the meantime the rush at the doors had been great, and the large space beneath the canvass was crowded to excess. It was in vain that the money-takers refused money; in vain that people outside were told that there was no room inside. They threatened to force their way in without paying, if their money was not taken in the usual way. The natural result of this state of things was dangerous confusion, in which jostling, shouts, threats and all the rest of the noncommittant manifestations of displeasure were displayed. The ring where the horses were to be run was broken into and almost filled up; many persons who could left the place, and their money was immediately returned; the performance could not go on, and chaos seemed to have come again. At length the time came for the great treat of the evening—the boxing. But let the champion and his companion could not get into the ring on foot, and Sayers was mounted on a steed, before which a crowd, to a small extent, gave way, and there was just room enough left for a bit of "play." This was of course receive, by those who could see with expressions of satisfaction, while those who were less favorably situated were heard to murmur discontentedly, as they naturally would. The boxing over, an attempt was made to proceed with the other part of the programme, but when it came to the "comic mules," it was found impossible to go on. This appeared to furnish an excuse to the vast outside mass for the exercises of strength they might, and accordingly some boys commenced throwing sawdust about. This was followed by other material of a more positive nature being hurled to and fro, and in the process of ripping up the tent, the glasses round the chandelier were smashed, and the fittings were otherwise injured. In the meantime Sergeant Wood, who, in the absence of Mr. Superintendent Cocker, was in charge of the police, was communicated with, and he at once went to the scene with a number of constables under him. The few day of these functionaries were forced to his hotel the gallant Tom—for the crowd so pressed upon him, and there were such strange insinuations used that but for the police he would scarcely have been able to extricate them. While walking along the bridge towards the George, a brick or stone struck him on the back of the neck, but fortunately without hurting. He was afterwards chiefly followed by some one in the crowd to give up some others which it was alleged he had unlawfully kept. This charge he repudiated, saying that he would scorn to detain any one's colors unlawfully. When he was safely within doors the police returned to the circus, and there the crowd were making violent demonstrations, and intimating an intention to destroy the establishment. The police, however, about fourteen in number, managed to a great extent to restrain them; but during the evening, and while the participants in exhibitions were being pulled down and packed up for travel, eight of the constables were assaulted and bemuddled, and but for their good temper and forbearance, serious consequences would probably have ensued. Eventually every vestige of the huge tent and its appurtenances disappeared, Sayers was comfortable enjoying himself with his friends, the crowd dispersed and order was restored. Upon inquiry, it turns out that a coterie of the sing in this town believe they have some cause of grudge against Sayers, and that on the afternoon of Tuesday it was talked of in a somewhat vindictive tone. It was, indeed, said that but for the police he would have had chances of a "jacketing" before he left the town. As far as we can understand, no blame can be attached to Messrs. Howes and Cushing or their servants. They did what they could to prevent the place being over crowded, and willingly returned the money to those who came out because unable to enter.

☞ SPEECH OF HON. B. H. HILL, OF GEORGIA.—There was another large audience at the State house last night to hear the speech of this distinguished orator on the political distractions of the day. I have not room to give any synopsis of his speech, which occupied over two hours. His position was that the policy of the South is resistance—that it would let the powers of the Federal Government in the Union first. He would add a clause to the Georgia platform, demanding that the laws be executed; and if the federal laws be not executed he would have the powers of the Federal Government brought to bear upon the nullifying States. If the Federal Government failed to do it, he would aid his State to do it. The result of his policy must inevitably be collision between the Federal and State governments. Mr. Hill spoke with great eloquence and power, but his views are not regarded, by many, as practical or equal to the emergency. They only promise peace at the point of Federal bayonets, or in the submission of a fanatical majority. His speech will be published, and let I do myself and the speaker injustice, I forbear further comment.—*Augusta Evening Dispatch.*

JUDGE DOUGLAS AT VICKSBURG.—The *Whig* of Saturday says: "Hon. Stephen A. Douglas passed up the river yesterday morning, on the steamer James Battle, en route for his plantation in Washington county. A large crowd assembled on the wharf-boat while the Battle was at the landing, and called for the distinguished gentleman. He came forward and spoke for about twenty minutes. He declared that he was in favor of the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution, and said the administration of Lincoln was powerless, as both houses of Congress were opposed to his policy, and if the South kept her members in their seats, he would be unable to carry out a single measure of Republicanism. He was repeatedly cheered by the crowd, and the Senator remarked that he considered it a good omen, that at the most important point in Mississippi, Union sentiments were still appreciated. Judge Douglas was in fine health. He will remain on his plantation for a few days, when he will be joined by his family and proceed homeward.

A NEGRO MURDERS HIS MASTER.—On last Saturday morning Mr. Fred. Williams, a wealthy planter residing near Grenada, was murdered by one of his negro men. There was no provocation to the fiendish deed. Mr. Williams had gone into the field, where some of the negroes were at work chopping wheat, without cause and without warning, the negro man struck him upon the back of the head with an ax. Mr. Williams expired immediately. The negro was arrested and carried to Grenada; and when our informant left, about noon on Saturday, it was thought that the citizens would hang him on that day.—*Oxford Intelligencer.*

☞ The Black-Republican papers sound their time in reporting the movements of Lincoln—when he lies down, sits or stands, what he thinks of the movement in the cotton States, and how he is off for soap. Choice apocryphal anecdotes of his early youth, from time to time, to the present day, are duly circulated and published. The party make as much fuss over him as a young married couple do over their first baby, and will physic him to death yet.—*Louisville Democrat.*

☞ Jno. the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

The aspect of public affairs, bad as it is, is made worse by the irritating tone assumed by the Republican organs since the election. Deep disgust is felt by the conservative majority of New York at the course of the Lincoln men since they achieved their victory. This is said to be the cause of the increasing financial pressure in New York.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SECESSION.—We heard one of our largest and most intelligent planters say, a few days ago, that if the State determined to secede from the Union, he would leave it. He would not live in any State that would repudiate her honest debts and then secede from the Union without a cause. A few demagogues in this State are doing more to injure the State, pecuniarily, than all the abolitionists in the Union.—*Brandon (Miss.) Republican.*

Official Dispatch from China.

The state department is in possession of advices from Mr. Ward, minister to China, of the 5th of July. Subjoined is a summary of the intelligence:

Mr. Ward states that the Japanese steamer Candinarrah had arrived at Jeddo from San Francisco, and, on the return voyage, was navigated by the Japanese alone. This, he says, is the first instance in which a vessel constructed solely by the Asiatics has successfully crossed the great North Pacific ocean, and strikingly proves the Japanese to be capable of improvement, and that they might soon place themselves at the head of Oriental enterprise, if allowed freely to cultivate the great powers they possess.

The commander of the steamer, with two governors of foreign affairs, had called on Mr. Harris, saying they came by the command of their sovereign, and were directed to express to him his majesty's sincere thanks for the friendly and cordial manner in which the commander and officers of his steamer were received by the authorities and people of San Francisco. They were directed to thank him particularly for the complete repairs of the steamer of Mare Island navy yard, and express the deep sense his majesty entertained of the kindness and courtesy of Capt. Cunningham, commander of the navy yard.

The reports of the officers of the Candinarrah, and letters received from the embassy, with full accounts of the recep ion of San Francisco, and the kindness shown them by all classes of Mare Island, have produced a lively sensation, especially among the nobles heretofore opposed to the treaty of Jeddo. One of the officials naively remarked to Mr. Harris, "We did not believe you when you told us of the friendly feeling in your country for us, but we now see that all you said was true."

Mr. Harris is of the opinion that, when the embassadors return to Japan and relate of their reception by the President, of their large experience in the States, and when they state what they have seen of the greatness and prosperity of our country, it will have an important effect, and lead to a better state of feeling on their part toward us, and toward the intercourse of foreign nations.

Survive or Perish—The Sciences of Life and Death!

We observe that a machine for casting bullets, capable of turning out one hundred and sixty rifle balls per minute, has been started at Washington. Twice as much attention is paid to the science of killing as to that of curing. More than five hundred instruments of wholesale destruction have been patented within the last twenty years, and only two great curatives, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, have been introduced within that time. It would seem, however, that these medicines pretty fairly balance the account between the healing art and the science of destruction. The probability is, that they save a much greater number of lives than patent rifles, pistols and cannon destroy; and as their consumption is increasing in almost geometrical ratio in this country, the odds in their favor are augmenting every year. The late California papers represent these remedies as accomplishing the most extraordinary cures in that State, and especially in the placers, wet and dry. That most tenacious of internal diseases, dysentery, is said to have lost all its terrors in the eyes of the miners, since the introduction of the Pills; and the virulent eruptions and ulcerous disorders, common effects of working in excavations half filled with water, under a hot sun, are so rapidly reduced by the application of the Ointment, that the diggers are less careful than they ought to be to avoid exposure. Bilious remittents, and intermittent fevers, have heretofore been terrible scourges in the valley of the Sacramento, and in the neighborhood of all the water-courses where the presence of gold has attracted a population; but now, the papers say that these disorders appear to be dying out under the renovating and purifying operation of the Holloway preparation. This is better news than the intelligence of new gold discoveries.—*Pottsville Mining Register.*

Special Session of the Legislature.

The Memphis APPEAL proposes that the press throughout the State, irrespective of partisan proclivity, shall call upon Gov. Harris to convene the legislature of Tennessee within a reasonable time, for the purpose of taking into consideration the State of political affairs now precipitated upon the country." And "let that body," it continues, "by its wise deliberations, give an expression to the people of the extreme Southern States, that should they arrest themselves in their rash and mad career, we will unite with them in any reasonable and constitutional method of enforcing our rights in this Government."

In regard to the position of Gov. Harris, the APPEAL says:

We understood in private political circles that her worthy executive, the Hon Isham G. Harris, does not regard the mere triumph of the Black-Republican party in the past presidential contest as a sufficient reason for their to justify the secession of any S ate. In carrying out the suggestion we propose, therefore, this fact will robt any imputation of collusion or unpatriotic partisanship upon party leaders in the cotton States, which the more timid and ignorant might possibly prefer."

We have already expressed ourselves in favor of a special session of the legislature, as proposed by the APPEAL. There appears to be some contrariety of opinion as to the expediency of the movement, some preferring a spontaneous convention of the people. It, however, it is designed that the State shall speak potentially, it appears to us that a convention called by the legislature, and clothed with the authority of law, would be more preferable.—*Nashville Patriot.*

Resources of the South.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, in reviewing the late election in that State, says:

Conservative Pennsylvania seems disposed to join herself to that northern abolition party which, if true to its professions, must dissolve the Union.

When it breaks the chief bonds of the Union as formed by the Constitution, the South will have nothing left to it but to declare, to protect herself, the North has actually done. When the North commits that high-handed act, then the South will declare free trade and make treaties with European powers, giving them priority and preference, and excluding Northern products, manufactures and ships. The North will thus be left to support itself, and to compete with Europe.

The South may then invite the idle artisans and manufacturers of the North to come to them, where they will have employment. Now, of every six dollars earned by the South, four of them are paid to the North. The South can exchange with Europe her cotton and her tobacco for whatever she wants; the North will have nothing comparatively to exchange. There is nothing whatever which the South now receives from the North which it cannot get cheaper elsewhere. The North can nowhere else get what it now gets from the South. In these two sentences there are volumes of suggestions.

☞ FOR FASHIONS.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following in regard to the for fashions:

The once despised "mink" taking rank only one step higher than the muskrat, has got into such high favor from its close resemblance to the Hudson bay sable, that importations of the genuine article have been displaced to a large extent, and now the American sable takes the precedence in comparison with almost any of the rival furs. Stone marten, fitch, squirrel, etc., are less inquired for. The mink is winning popular favor, results in this case much as it often does in the bither walks of animal life, and whole communities of the mink creation have been brought to answer, from the effects of excessive adulation. In other words, the demand for mink has tended to surfeit the market, so that prices are about twenty per cent. lower than last year.

In styles, there is no essential change, except that the half cape is a, owing to the use of the moderaize! Arabian hood in cloak making, which does not permit of covering. The stock of furs on hand is about as usual in quantity, but it will be speedily reduced after the winter fairly sets in.

☞ *Jeff. Davis* is reported as having used the following language in a recent speech:

If Mississippi, in her sovereign capacity, decides to submit to the rule of an arrogant and sectional North, then I will not be one as one upon whose brow the brand of degradation and infamy has been written, and bear my portion of the bitter trial. But if, on the other hand, Mississippi decides to resist the hands that would tarnish the bright star which represents her on the national flag, then I will come at your bidding, whether by day or by night, and pluck that star from the galaxy and place it upon a banner of its own. I will plant it upon the crest of battle, and gathering around me the nucleus of Mississippi's best and bravest, will welcome the invader to the harvest of death; and future generations will point to a small hillock upon our border, which will tell the reception which the invader met upon our soil.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.—The successive steps in the election of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States to be taken after the November election, are as follows:

First—By the act of 1792 these electors are to meet on the first Wednesday in December after, in their respective States, to cast their votes.

Second—These votes, when cast, are to be certified by the electors, and sealed up and sent to the President of the Senate.

Third—On the second Wednesday in February after the sealed certificates of the electors are to be broken open, and the votes counted and the result declared in the presence of Congress.

SIGNS IN THE HEAVENS.—A singular phenomenon was witnessed by some of our citizens on Saturday evening last, just about sunset. An object about the size of a half-moon (or piece of chalk) and very much of the appearance of a balloon, was seen moving with great rapidity in a southwesterly direction; and notwithstanding the light of day was still strong and clear, the illumination of the object was brilliant and distinct as a balloon at night. We heard, while gazing at this wonder, that two similar ones had passed previously. The one we saw, after moving southwesterly, at an angle with the path of the sun, took a course directly West, and straight from us; fading gradually and very rapidly until lost from view. There is no doubt probability, a parhelion, or mock sun, which is the original and highest species of the genus "it ady," inasmuch as it is generally visible in the wake of, and trains with, the sun, and like the god of day.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.*

AID FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—A letter from Columbia, South Carolina, to the Baltimore *Sun*, says:

The governor yesterday received an offer from a company in Allentown, Pa., the members of which offer to pay their own way to South Carolina. The captain, in making his offer of aid, says he has served in the Mexican war, and followed the fortunes of the ill-fated Walker in Nicaragua, and knows what kind of a business he is about to engage in, yet he and his command is ready to march to the relief of South Carolina at an hour's notice.

VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES	1859. Bell	1859. Douglas	1859. Brown	1860. Bell	1860. Douglas	1860. Breckinridge
Anderson	362	722	614	320		85
Bledsoe	143	298	205	142		40
Blount	704	1227	1361	806		87
Bradley	1006	1242	710	1256		97
Campbell	275	362	248	271		95
Carter	581	992	....	....		....
Cocke	788	884	614	715		10
Carroll	384	949	932	473		14
Claiborne	791	1241	1647	687		17
Grainger	1103	1622	1046	1055		85
Greene	1236	1937	1767	1158		46
Hamblen	1056	1191	1074	840		140
Hamilton	1518	441	959	492		13
Hancock	853	1031	1183	414		5
Hawkins	1300	1337	1307	1158		46
Jefferson	1108	840	1088	148		4
Johnson	1018	1021	1071	802		12
Knox	1120	1691	990	970		141
Leon	443	134	130	351		10
Marion	1000	1000	490	884		42
Monroe	1107	911	910	1080		84
Morgan	338	378	165	318		46
Polk	700	308	396	618		61
Rhea	801	1000	1000	1000		50
Roane	801	1031	1.03	829		43
Sevier	968	1045	1035	138		7
Sullivan	1172	1000	....	....		....
Sullivan	1172	906	698	1017		69
Washington	1358	801	....	....		....
	31,496	28,106	....	....		....
MIDDLE TENNESSEE.						
Bedford	1246	1836	1464	1389		35
Cannon	1020	420	445	975		20
Cheatham*	....	....	....	....		....
Clay	596	166	261	1161		4
Cumberland†	....	....	251	236		4
Davidson	5115	3441	3981	2411		80
DeKalb	845	745	477	992		15
Dickson	1000	1000	1000	1000		50
Fentress	558	140	120	496		6
Franklin	1449	815	808	1019		26
Giles	1472	1000	1000	1000		50
Grundy	407	56	74	431		40
Hardin	1000	800	671	1100		50
Hickman	1071	180	213	1087		16
Humphreys	963	275	300	694		14
Jackson	1135	1300	1100	1010		32
Lawrence	794	449	470	670		26
Lewis	358	19	40	256		8
Lincoln	2078	477	517	2441		269
Macon	1918	1300	1471	1704		66
Montgomery	1043	1364	1438	1080		38
Marshall	1209	640	663	1026		42
Maury	1800	1000	1000	1000		50
Overton	1459	347	374	1417		40
Robertson	1071	1374	1310	638		11
Rutherford	1135	1304	1545	1030		21
Smith	991	1398	....	....		....
Stewart	1027	211	219	798		44
Sumner	1736	778	861	1677		153
Van Buren*	197	131	116	187		12
Warren	1323	492	379	1170		14
Wayne	982	679