Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City

Reading Matter on Every Page.

REMOVAL.—SOTHE.

The APPEAL office has been moved to our new building, corner of Union street and Front Alley, where all persons having business with the office, are requested to call in future.

THE SOUTH MUST FACE THE ISSUE

We believe to-day that the majority of southern ultras themselves do not consider the bare election of LINCOLN to the presidency, constitutional and legitimate as it undoubtedly is, as a sufficient cause per se to justify a dissolution of the Federal Union. In fact, WILLIAM L. YANCEY, who is regarded as the generalissimo of the cotton State radicals, acknowledged as much in a speech delivered at Columbia, South Carolina, some two years ago, remarking at that time that "no more inferior issue could be presented to the South." The triumph of the Republican party, however, is looked upon in the light of a crisis—the happening of a great and portentous event, which comes upon the fateful South, who has slept and nodded in dreamy stupidity over so latent right, acting like the touch of the galvanic battery to arouse her from her lethargic indifference and sheerish apathy. It marks an epoch in the insidious aggressions of a fresh anti fanaticism, which, when calmly contemplated, is utterly alarming—another progressive step of the abolition giant in his tan-league boots. Under the benign influence of this crisis, the politicians, the press, and the people, have issued themselves for the coming contest, and turning short in their retreat, have rallied in thunder tones the edict, "Thus far and no farther!" Extremists and conservatives, Union men and anti-Union men, submissionists and rebels have agreed to disagree upon the ephemeral issues of party politics, and let Hamiltonbeile fade for a time, perhaps forever, into insignificance. Though many are rash and inconsiderate, desiring to act without cool or deliberation; and others, like PERRY, would wait for the aggressive act of the Black-Republicans to have "equality in the Union, or independence out of it."

Carrying out this constitutional principle, there is now a firm understanding all over the South that the slave States can no longer remain in the Confederacy, unless open, undeniable and unpardonable aggressions of the Cotton Nation under which we live, shall cease upon the part of the free States—that they must secede, or we will secede. Among other things, the South has demanded, through the press and upon the hustings, the repeal of the so-called "Personal Liberty bills," which case hint the statute books of legislation in nine of the Northern States. The South has been thus joined—a brave and chivalrous people have indeed its ire and its wisdom—its manly manfulness, or its sneaking abandonment, resistfulness or the disgrace of nine millions of honest freemen! It is needless, yea impossible, now to dodge it. It can't be skirted or shunned save in shrinking from a duty with the faithful performance of which the sacred honor of the South is fully identified. *We must face it*, however terrible and unsettling the ordeal to which we may be subjected—not by barren resolutions setting forth "glittering generalities and unmeaning platitudes," but in calm, deliberate and resolute action! Hi, who shirks it, is no coward and a slave.

We have intended for some time to remove, with unfeigned regret, in these columns, the intelligence regarding the action of the Vermont legislature upon a pending act to repeal the personal liberty bill now among the laws of that State. The Republican members of that body voted against it in the proportion of five to one, thus securing its defeat by an overwhelming majority. In this any thing attitude of defiance, they have manifested a stubborn indifference toward the threatened secession of the slave States; virtually announcing their intention to calmly view the shattered fragments of a once constitutional Union rather than exercise a mere idea, a transcendentalism, an idiosyncrasy, based upon a spurious philanthropy for an inferior, subordinate, and degraded race of humanity. It was in a spirit of melancholy and almost hopeless despair that we read the report of the action. We very much apprehend that it betrays a moral and political lethargy to carry out the brutal doctrine of SEWARD, as enunciated in his Rochester manifesto, even though it result in the calamity of governmental dissolution.

But how this may be we will not stop to speculate. Vaticination regarding the future, when nothing but clouds and darkness obscure the horizon, can be fraught with no good, but rather tend to drive us from the performance of a duty. We are living under a government which, upon its feet, professes to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." When these ends shall be defeated, and its sacred Constitution shall become a machine for the oppression rather than protection of the minority, its loyal subjects may wisely discard it as no longer worthy of their love and veneration.

To perpetuate this Government we freely believe that reform, radical and permanent in its nature, must be effected. The northern mind must be taught that the slaveholders, who devised the Constitution, did not accomplish their work for the purpose of self-oppression. They must recollect that their present aggressive system of policy—they must abandon the "one idea" upon which their mongrel faction has been foisted into power; they must learn to grapple with material interest and not theoretical dogmas—and, in fine, they must resign their commissions as enlisted soldiers in the crusade which has been set on foot for the eventual overthrow of African slavery.

For the purpose of consummating her purpose, the South should proceed to demand an unconditional acknowledgment of her rights and the redress of her grievances, in calmness and moderation, resolutenesse and determination. When the argument shall have been exhausted, she can then stand by her arms!

A DISGRACEFUL IMPOSITION.

We have long since come to the conclusion that the present system of telegraphing, as now carried on by the associated press, is a most ungentlemanly and disgraceful imposition. Evidence of this fact are brought to view every day of our lives. Yesterday morning's paper, by way of example, contained the telegraphic intelligence of the burning of the lunatic asylum at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. In the course of the ensuing day we published a full account of the same, as dropped from our exchanges. A disgraceful area also published under date of the 1st inst. (five days old) from Augusta, Georgia, where we had received August papers of the same date, before coming to press.

If the Memphis press continues to pay for the telegrams they receive, they have a right to expect them at least a few hours in advance of the mail.

☞ Now it seems that there is an apprehension, says the *Enquirer*, that should the South go into a general convention, to decide the present issue, the wishes of the more southern tier of States would be thwarted by those on the border, and secession would thus be quenched in blood. It is ridiculous to suppose that Kentucky, Tennessee, or Virginia, would make a settlement unacceptable to Alabama or South Carolina. For they will take nothing short of a full guarantee of the security of southern rights, and if we can have these, and in addition to them, the advantages of the General Government, there is surely no objection to that. Indeed, the most effectual way for Mississippi to carry Tennessee with her into secession, is to refer into the general convention, make common cause with her for our peculiar rights, and if the council cannot obtain them in all our and satisfactory form, why, then a magnificent and harmonious southern confederacy will spring at once into existence, as united, as determined, as energetic, that we shall hardly be molested in the circumstance and hardships commonly attending radical changes in government. We shall be too strong to be shipped, or even to be threatened. We shall have our Congress, our treaties, our diplomatic corps, our postal system, and, in short, the whole catalogue of essentials, all in full blast before a single year rolls round, after we begin. Our navy will require more time, but that, too, is in our power without great delay, for when ships are in demand, ship builders are always to be found; and, moreover, fifteen States might well enough stand a chance of supplying for a part of the navy already on hand, though for States alone would not speak of it, but would be satisfied with better let alone. We, therefore, look for an efficient agreement, for a general consultation of the South in some form, by special delegates, or by our Congressmen now in office.

☞ GREELEY, of the *New York Tribune*, gives his idea of the matter in the following terms: "We repeat, that only the chem of northern bayonets can bind the South wholly to the evils of secession; but that may do it. Let us be patient, neither speaking daggers nor using them, standing to our principles, but not to our arms, and all will yet be well."

☞ The full returns from Mississippi have been officially received: Breckinridge's majority over Bell is 25,787. His majority over Douglas and Bell together is something over 12,000. Bell's vote was 25,040, Breckinridge's was 40,797, and Douglas' 3,283.

☞ Intelligence from Milledgeville (Ga.) under date of the 30th ult., informs us that the legislature chose presidential electors that day, with the following result: Breckinridge ticket 173, Bell 54, Douglas 8. About seventy members did not vote.

☞ The Clayton (Ala) *Banner* says that on Sunday last the Rev. Alexander McLeanon, of the Methodist persuasion, preached in the Methodist church that town with the tricolor rosette conspicuous in his vest.

☞ Ex-Governor Winston, of Alabama, a strong supporter of Douglas, has declared in favor of secession. He is a candidate for the convention in Mobile county.

BOLIVAR RESOLUTIONS.

BOLIVAR, TENN., Dec. 3, 1860.

Pursuant to a call issued by a number of the citizens of Hardeman county, a large number of the people of the county, irrespective of party, assembled at the court house, and was organized by the choice of Peter Miller as chairman, and Dr. D. J. Newborn and David Thorn, Esq., as secretaries. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be for consultation in regard to the present threatening aspect of our political affairs; when, on motion, a committee on resolutions, of one from each civil district in the county, was appointed as follows:

G. W. Harris, A. H. Rose, David McKinney, Jas. B. Harris, Wm. Norment, John H. Bills, Leon. Gay, Esq., John Drake, Wm. S. Dougherty, Jno. Clark, W. C. Adams, Wm. H. Craddock, Jas. R. Brint, Wm. C. Bradford, James Toone, Thos. Blair, Z. Bailey, who were to draft resolutions.

While the committee were absent, the meeting was ably addressed by J. R. Robertson, Esq., I. M. Brown, Esq., and Col. Thos. H. Hayneal.

After the conclusion of these remarks, the committee reported a series of resolutions.

After various motions, I. M. Brown, Esq., moved that the resolutions adopted at Memphis, on the 20th November, be adopted in lieu of the report of the committee. Which motion being put to the house was voted down.

Thereupon the report of the committee was, on motion of Montezuma Jones, amended and passed as follows, after a few remarks by Thos. R. Smith, Esq., and Montezuma Jones, in support of the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union of the States is in imminent danger, resulting from the silent course being pursued by certain States concerning the election by a strictly sectional party of a President for the Federal Union, who are known to be inimical to the rights of slavery as it exists in the Southern States; and feeling that we, as citizens of Tennessee, have an interest in the matter and have a right to be heard. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Tennessee, occupying a central position among the Southern States, should be consulted before any State or States withdraw from the Union, and that in our opinion no Southern State or Southern States should be held before action is taken by any State.

And, whereas, the disposition now manifested by a portion of the Northern States in the passage of laws intended to defeat and hinder the rendition of fugitive slaves, is the denial by Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, of the just demands of Kentucky; in that instance backed up by many in their midst to make the General Government a means of depriving the interests of the South and the final extinguishment of the institution of slavery in the whole people serious consideration and determined action, it under that the evil may be averted, and the Constitution and fraternal compact of the States be preserved, we recommend the calling of a convention of one or more delegates from each congressional district in the slave States, to meet in general convention, to devise some measure for the protection of the Constitution they may be made safe. That we desire our legislature to be immediately convened. That each Northern State be called upon to give some assurance of their ability and disposition to do our rights, as contained in the Constitution and illustrated by the Supreme Court, and that that State that will not adhere to the Federal compact be treated as an alien to that Government whose Constitution it violates and whose just laws and judgment it spurns. That the benefits of our Government are so great and so long tried, that we plead of the feeling of other nations who are strangers to our laws.

Resolved, That we disapprove of separate State secession, or the secession of the South, or any abandonment of rights, privileges or property to which a just adherence to our Government entitles us, and that secession be our last resort.

Resolved, That the South, suffering a common injury, none should acquiesce separately and abandon its sister States, but act in unity and concert.

Resolved, That the South is a unit in interest and feeling, and differs only as to the best means of obtaining a common end.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow people are suitably prepared with arms to meet any crisis; but that we disapprove the formation of armed bodies of men to be placed in opposition to our State authorities.

Resolved, That we will not give up, by any act or forbearance from the United States, the heritage of our fathers, with its high destinies, to be a mere fragment of a great republic.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

PETER MILLER, Chairman.

D. J. NEWBORN, } Secretaries.
DAVID THORN, }

A PROPOSED CONVENTION OF THE SLAVE STATES.

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EDITOR APPEAL: I see in the last APPEAL, under the above caption, a proposition for a general convention of all the slave States. I fully concur in the proposition and cordially indorse the views therein advanced, and am fully satisfied that to insure anything like union of sentiment, union of action, and a cordial sympathy between all the Southern States, that such a convention is not only desirable—the present crisis, but absolutely necessary to a united South. As you justly say, "The voice of the South is as one man, that there must be a final settlement of this vexed question upon some definite and determinate basis;" but we of the South have been real slaves upon some definite and determinate basis;" but we of the South have been real slaves by political rostrum and demagogues, and our views in relation to our grievances and the proper remedies and course to be pursued are variance as to the best, the feasible, proper plan, and the only way in which the South can obtain a respectful hearing from the North and secure our rights in the Union, in my humble opinion, is to be addressed by such a united southern convention, and if we fail thus to obtain our just demands in the Union, the South will stand out in the reasonableness and justice of our demand, and an opposing world will sympathize with us in the justness of the cause compelling us to do so.

On the other hand, should any one State, or any two, or four, secede, without such conference, convention, or interchange of thought with their sister States, it would be an justly resented, the a breach of faith, and exhibit a want of courtesy" which would be unjustifiable, if not disastrous and insulting, and such a step would be attended with difficulty, if not danger, to the seceding State, and would be, in the opinion of many, a sufficient cause for the other Southern States to unite in indorsement of their own peculiar views and to withdraw from the Union, and all in accordance with the views of other States, who possess equal rights in expressing their grievances; and such a course precludes the possibility of our Northern brethren ever obtaining the justice we require at the hands of the North, and an equitable adjustment of all our grievances as an alliance to our constituents in the South, and to the world, we must have such a convention of delegates from each slave State, and let them be men of known integrity and ability, and free from political partiality. We want no hasty, precipitate, nor unconditional submissionists, nor unconditional disunionists, but men of wisdom and liberal and enlarged views, such as are possessed by all good men, I hope and believe.

J. R. BLAKE.

THE KENTUCKY Excitement.

A correspondent, writing from Fort Leavenworth under date of the 29th inst., says:

General Harney, after prompt and efficient preparations, left Fort Leavenworth with his staff for Fort Scott, in pursuit of Montgomery and his abolition band. He has in command of two batteries, consisting of company D, first artillery, and company A, second artillery, armed and mounted as cavalry. On arriving at Kansas City he dispatched messengers to Fort Riley, ordering two companies of infantry and the dragoons, who will, by force marches, proceed at once to Mound City, K. T., the scene of Montgomery's last outrages. No doubt is felt here that General Harney will, with his accustomed vigor and boldness, overtake these marauders, and promptly chastise them, and if possible, recover some of those who had enticed Montgomery and his men, that they will fight. If they make any stand against General Harney, it is confidently anticipated that a bloody and determined, well armed and commanded, will immediately join them. At all events the affair promises to be of long duration. Montgomery enjoys the sympathy and confidence of the Black-Republicans throughout the Territory, who will aid, shit and back him with men, money, arms and advice.

NORTH SENTIMENT.—Daniel Webster pun nest the following sentiment:

If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass time will efface it; if we write upon the waves they will crumble into the dust; but if we work on mortal hearts, if we write them with principles, with the just fear of God and their fellow-men, we engrave on those tablets something that will brighten all eternity.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHICAGO.—A fire originated in the drug establishment of O. F. Fuller and Co., on Franklin street, Chicago, on Thursday morning, which destroyed property to the amount of $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Fuller & Co. alone, was about $60,000. They were insured for $45,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Arrival of Members of Congress—How Members talk—Mr. Breckinridge; Mr. Crittenden's Moderation—Sentiments of the Republicans in Congress—New Compromise of the Slavery Question Proposed—Secretary Cobb—Thompson, Cobb and Floyd; Their Policy—Hypothesis of the Union Cause—The Border Slave State; Their Policy—Charleston Mercury; Its Suggestions—Arming the State—New York Tribune on Coercion—National Intelligencer

WASHINGTON, December 1.—A large number of members have arrived to-day, and considerable excitement is seen on the streets. Although the news from the South does not seem to allay the feeling, yet the members talk hopefully, and a confidence that something will be done by Congress to ward off the impending dangers and finally dispel them is daily gaining strength.

Mr. Breckinridge arrived yesterday, and his rooms have since been crowded with visitors, anxious to hear his views upon the present crisis. He talks hopefully, and counsels moderation, forbearance and compromise.

The opinion appears to be pretty generally received that early in the session, before the assembling of the South Carolina convention, the leading Republicans in Congress will bring forward some measure calculated to assure the South, which, if it will not prevent the secession of South Carolina, will at least prevent any other State from following her. Indeed, I hear it asserted that a compromise measure is actually in the course of preparation which will cover the entire sectional issue, and leave no S ate the shadow of an excuse for wishing to leave the Union.

The report that Secretary Cobb will resign to-day that Mr. Cobb will not resign his position in the Cabinet until after the assembling of Congress. On the delivery of his annual message, it is expected that Messrs. Cobb, Floyd and Thompson will then issue a manifesto disclaiming the sentiments of that document; and this will lead to a rupture with the President and other members of the Cabinet.

The general impression seems to be that the next session will not be adjourned, and if the former sessions have been, by scenes of tumultuous uproar and disgraceful personal conflict on the part of members from the two great sections of the Union. If there were any doubts upon the mind in this regard, it would be removed by noticing the quick, deliberate, impressive way in which members from the several States discuss the existing condition of the country.

Many of the southern members have brought their families with them, indicating they expect to remain all winter. This looks well for the Union.

There is an effort being put forth to-night by members from the border States to procure a caucus of southern members, at which the subject of secession, in all its bearings, will be discussed, and some will advise the line of policy to be marked on the board. A determination to force a vote to a settlement at an early day is quite evident.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Thursday, received here to-night, contains suggestions relative to arming the sovereignty of the State and arming the people. In relation to the ex-legislature it suggests that bills redeemable be issued, which would be used by the citizens in paying all taxes due the State. In this way the State issues its own credit at no cost instead of the credit of banks at a cost of at least six per cent.

The State taxes annually due by the people to the State are $600,000. In arming the State it suggests the purchase of arms from the Northern States, and proposes to charter a vessel and appoint six commissioners to accompany her on a voyage to Europe, where the commissioners would select and purchase such weapons as they judged to be the best.

The last thing papers that have come to hand to-day are very dull. The Tribune again advises that, if any of the Southern States desire to leave the Confederacy, they should be allowed to go. H. Glending fears the smell of gunpowder.

The *Herald* has an article on the production, in its usual style, proposing nothing.

The *Times* wishes to see the trouble between the South and the North settled by concessions on both sides.

The *National Intelligencer*, to settle our troubles, suggests that immediately on organization of Congress, let them declare by joint resolution, for the guidance of the Government in the approaching crisis, that the call may be treated, as the Constitution and from the distinct authority of the States, and especially to urge South Carolina to pause, to forbear the present execution of her rash purpose to abandon the Union, that they do not want to hear of any more delegates from each congressional district in the slave States, to meet in general convention, to devise some measure for the protection of the Constitution they may be made safe. That we desire our legislature to be immediately convened. That each Northern State be called upon to give some assurance of their ability and disposition to do our rights, as contained in the Constitution and illustrated by the Supreme Court, and that that State that will not adhere to the Federal compact be treated as an alien to that Government whose Constitution it violates and whose just laws and judgment it spurns. That the benefits of our Government are so great and so long tried, that we plead of the feeling of other nations who are strangers to our laws.

Resolved, That we disapprove of separate State secession, or the secession of the South, or any abandonment of rights, privileges or property to which a just adherence to our Government entitles us, and that secession be our last resort.

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J. R. BLAKE.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

The following is a private dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Northern and southern members greet cordially, excepting those from South Carolina, who preserve the sullenness of "grand mortality." Almost all of both houses have arrived. Douglas came last evening, and was serenaded at his residence. He made a Union speech, and proposed to modify the fugitive slave law. While fugitive slave law, repealing personal liberty bills, etc., etc. Congress meets to-morrow. Banks has been replaced in the House, and matters have settled down. The President's message, which went on the calendar last winter, will be immediately called. Business will be pushed. The message will be read Tuesday. No advance copies will be sent away. The argument against secession, upon which Buchanan fattened himself he was strong, has been emasculated to that degree it cannot affect Cobb, Thompson & Co. The force of history satisfies Republicans that the President will use more bank effusive language to the North than heretofore. Secession is still absorbing theme. The impression is unanimous, that the cotton States will withdraw. No definite preventive policy is mooted. *Tribune*, of New York, and other American papers, in view the House, propose the re-establishment of the Missouri compromise, extending the line to California. Crittenden, in the Senate, will go between the North and South, arraigned, ready for secession. Conservative Republicans suggest a national constitutional convention, to quiet home, expecting discussion will modify asperities. This is said to be advised by Seward, who is to assume the role of pacificator, and make a great speech early in the session. Harlow Weed's article in the Albany *Evening Journal*, receding from the "repeal issue," is said to have been sanctioned by Seward, who was at Albany about the time it was written. Western Republicans are displeased with it.

Republicans begin to look to Ben Wade as their champion, and when he speaks he will be the lion of the hour. It is hoped that the "tempest" is a prelude for serene, and the desire for aristocratic government South the cause.

It is expected that Nelson and Etheridge, of Tennessee, Davis, of Maryland, Anderson and Adams of Kentucky, and other border men will meet the extremists on Union grounds.

Republicans in the House will generally keep their mouths shut and their ears open. Some can't do this, however. Banks have generally stiffened since the majority from the North have arrived.

Hammond and Chestnut have resumed their seats, notwithstanding their resignation, which Gov. Gist did not yet accept.

Lieut. Horton, of the engineer corps, has been appointed chief engineer of the Washington aqueduct, vice Capt. Benham.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be flattering to the Government.

INJURY TO THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—The main facts, as stated by us, in regard to the damage to the Jackson railroad, by the storm of the 26th and 27th, and the accident which occurred near the Somerville station, prove to be correct.

Mr. Wadleigh, formerly superintendent on the road, has kindly furnished us with other facts which, from personal observation, he has acquired.

The storm which produced such a flood as has scarcely ever been known in Mississippi, has been felt along the whole distance of the railroads from Frenier station, on the Jackson road, to Cairo. Little damage, however, is reported, except between Oryka and Magnolia. Report Magnolia and the vicinity of Sumner, the levels have been made in the embankments, the water carrying them away entirely. Wherever the road has been injured the damage is from the breaking of the embankments, not, as we were informed, by miles of earth in the cuts. Slight damages have been experienced on the road between Tallapalto and Oryka.

A freight train coming down from Summit to Magnolia, Tuesday, ran into one of the washes and the boiler of the engine ex loded, killing three men—the engineer, the conductor and the wood-passer—and breaking the arm of the fireman.

The injuries to the road will consume some days in the work of repairs, when the trains will make regular trips.—*N. O. Picayune, 1st.*

SEVERE GALE AT PENSACOLA.—The *Gazette* of the 24th has the following: "Between 12 and 1 O'clock on the night of the 22d our city was visited by a terrific squall, which, had it lasted ten minutes, must have done great damage. Fortunately, however, its force was spent in less than two minutes. One of the Alabama and Florida railroad sheds was blown down, doing some slight damage to one of the locomotives. A frame house in course of erection was blown down; several small sheds were scattered and driven ashore. Ship Fanny Gibbons, discharging railroad iron at the new wharf, parted her mooring and swung round, but sustained no damage. Brig Robin cleared into bank E. Ward, and carried away her jib-boom. The brig sustained no damage."

☞ The Georgia girls are approaching in numerous. At the recent Macon fair, the most attractive feature was the appearance on the grounds of a party of thirty-seven ladies, teachers and pupils of "Spring Hill school," attired in a white uniform check homespun dress, made fashionably, in long flowing. Thirty-seven blooming, bright-eyed, southern beauties, in cloth of southern manufacture, of which the single yard was peculiar to their home, was, says a local paper, a sight worth seeing on a southern fair ground.

TAMPERING WITH SLAVES.—The *Sugar Planter* (West Baton Rouge) of the 24th says: "Quite an excitement was raised on Grosse Tête a day or two since, by the apprehension of a negro who had been detected in tampering with negroes. One of the individuals put clear of summary punishment from some little extenuating circumstance in his favor; but the other, said to be an Irishman, was tied up, soundly flogged, branded on both cheeks, and ordered to leave—quick."

LETTER FROM R. W. BARNWELL.

BEAUFORT, November 19, 1860.

To the Hon. R. W. Barnwell:

DEAR SIR: Many of your fellow-citizens who are in favor of the secession of South Carolina "under all circumstances and at all hazards," desire still to have the benefit of your experience and counsel in the State convention to be assembled in December next. They desire an explicit declaration of your willingness, under present circumstances, to vote for the secession of South Carolina.

The action of our State has had such a happy influence on the public opinion of the South, that, so far from producing any alienation, we have every encouragement to go on, believing that decisive action will strengthen the cause in the other States. Please answer me explicitly, and allow me to use your answer. Yours, truly,

H. M. STUART.

NOVEMBER 19, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I yield much to your judgment and more to your friendship, and yet great constraint upon my own feelings, and some violence upon my judgment also, in writing this answer to your note.

I really do not wish to go to the con ention. To one of my age and disposition, place and the honor it brings have no temptation. I would not, however, decline if duty will cause the feeling Republicans in Congress will bring forward some measure calculated to assure the South, which, if it will not prevent the secession of South Carolina, will at least prevent any other State from following her. Indeed, I hear it asserted that a compromise measure is actually in the course of preparation which will cover the entire sectional issue, and leave no S ate the shadow of an excuse for wishing to leave the Union.

The recent referrence to Secretary Cobb: I tell to-day that Mr. Cobb will not resign his position in the Cabinet until after the assembling of Congress. On the delivery of his annual message, it is expected that Messrs. Cobb, Floyd and Thompson will then issue a manifesto disclaiming the sentiments of that document; and this will lead to a rupture with the President and other members of the Cabinet.

The general impression seems to be that the next session will not be adjourned, and if the former sessions have been, by scenes of tumultuous uproar and disgraceful personal conflict on the part of members from the two great sections of the Union. If there were any doubts upon the mind in this regard, it would be removed by noticing the quick, deliberate, impressive way in which members from the several States discuss the existing condition of the country.

Many of the southern members have brought their families with them, indicating they expect to remain all winter. This looks well for the Union.

There is an effort being put forth to-night by members from the border States to procure a caucus of southern members, at which the subject of secession, in all its bearings, will be discussed, and some will advise the line of policy to be marked on the board. A determination to force a vote to a settlement at an early day is quite evident.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Thursday, received here to-night, contains suggestions relative to arming the sovereignty of the State and arming the people. In relation to the ex-legislature it suggests that bills redeemable be issued, which would be used by the citizens in paying all taxes due the State. In this way the State issues its own credit at no cost instead of the credit of banks at a cost of at least six per cent.

The State taxes annually due by the people to the State are $600,000. In arming the State it suggests the purchase of arms from the Northern States, and proposes to charter a vessel and appoint six commissioners to accompany her on a voyage to Europe, where the commissioners would select and purchase such weapons as they judged to be the best.

The last thing papers that have come to hand to-day are very dull. The Tribune again advises that, if any of the Southern States desire to leave the Confederacy, they should be allowed to go. H. Glending fears the smell of gunpowder.

The *Herald* has an article on the production, in its usual style, proposing nothing.

The *Times* wishes to see the trouble between the South and the North settled by concessions on both sides.

The *National Intelligencer*, to settle our troubles, suggests that immediately on organization of Congress, let them declare by joint resolution, for the guidance of the Government in the approaching crisis, that the call may be treated, as the Constitution and from the distinct authority of the States, and especially to urge South Carolina to pause, to forbear the present execution of her rash purpose to abandon the Union, that they do not want to hear of any more delegates from each congressional district in the slave States, to meet in general convention, to devise some measure for the protection of the Constitution they may be made safe. That we desire our legislature to be immediately convened. That each Northern State be called upon to give some assurance of their ability and disposition to do our rights, as contained in the Constitution and illustrated by the Supreme Court, and that that State that will not adhere to the Federal compact be treated as an alien to that Government whose Constitution it violates and whose just laws and judgment it spurns. That the benefits of our Government are so great and so long tried, that we plead of the feeling of other nations who are strangers to our laws.

Resolved, That we disapprove of separate State secession, or the secession of the South, or any abandonment of rights, privileges or property to which a just adherence to our Government entitles us, and that secession be our last resort.

Resolved, That the South, suffering a common injury, none should acquiesce separately and abandon its sister States, but act in unity and concert.

Resolved, That the South is a unit in interest and feeling, and differs only as to the best means of obtaining a common end.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow people are suitably prepared with arms to meet any crisis; but that we disapprove the formation of armed bodies of men to be placed in opposition to our State authorities.

Resolved, That we will not give up, by any act or forbearance from the United States, the heritage of our fathers, with its high destinies, to be a mere fragment of a great republic.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this State.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

PETER MILLER, Chairman.

D. J. NEWBORN, } Secretaries.
DAVID THORN, }

A PROPOSED CONVENTION OF THE SLAVE STATES.

BOLIVAR, TENN., Miss., November 30, 1860.

EDITOR APPEAL: I see in the last APPEAL, under the above caption, a proposition for a general convention of all the slave States. I fully concur in the proposition and cordially indorse the views therein advanced, and am fully satisfied that to insure anything like union of sentiment, union of action, and a cordial sympathy between all the Southern States, that such a convention is not only desirable—the present crisis, but absolutely necessary to a united South. As you justly say, "The voice of the South is as one man, that there must be a final settlement of this vexed question upon some definite and determinate basis;" but we of the South have been real slaves by political rostrum and demagogues, and our views in relation to our grievances and the proper remedies and course to be pursued are variance as to the best, the feasible, proper plan, and the only way in which the South can obtain a respectful hearing from the North and secure our rights in the Union, in my humble opinion, is to be addressed by such a united southern convention, and if we fail thus to obtain our just demands in the Union, the South will stand out in the reasonableness and justice of our demand, and an opposing world will sympathize with us in the justness of the cause compelling us to do so.

On the other hand, should any one State, or any two, or four, secede, without such conference, convention, or interchange of thought with their sister States, it would be an justly resented, the a breach of faith, and exhibit a want of courtesy" which would be unjustifiable, if not disastrous and insulting, and such a step would be attended with difficulty, if not danger, to the seceding State, and would be, in the opinion of many, a sufficient cause for the other Southern States to unite in indorsement of their own peculiar views and to withdraw from the Union, and all in accordance with the views of other States, who possess equal rights in expressing their grievances; and such a course precludes the possibility of our Northern brethren ever obtaining the justice we require at the hands of the North, and an equitable adjustment of all our grievances as an alliance to our constituents in the South, and to the world, we must have such a convention of delegates from each slave State, and let them be men of known integrity and ability, and free from political partiality. We want no hasty, precipitate, nor unconditional submissionists, nor unconditional disunionists, but men of wisdom and liberal and enlarged views, such as are possessed by all good men, I hope and believe.

J. R. BLAKE.

WILL THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS BE REPEALED?

It is with the greatest reluctance that we are constrained to answer this question in the negative. The action of the legislature of Vermont may be taken as an indication of what it is probable all the other Northern States, with the exception of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, are likely to do in the premises. A bill to repeal the personal liberty law in Vermont was introduced into the legislature of that State, and was rejected, though twenty-five of the more moderate Republicans voted for it. There is no reason to suppose that the result will be different in any other North ern States, excepting Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode Island, whose commercial connection with New York city and the South will probably render an appeal to the sober second thought of the people effective to the extent of removing from the statute books the obnoxious nullification of a law of Congress and the compact of the Constitution.

It is evident from the tone and temper of the Republican journalists and orators of the Northern States, that they do not want to heal the breach between the North and South, but to keep the wound open till the final separation takes place. The violent sermon of Beecher on Sunday last is an evidence of this. There is one grand motive which operates the Republican politicians and demagogues—they calculate that in a Northern confederacy they would have a monopoly of the spoils and of power for the term of their natural lives; whereas that would not only be impossible, if the Union continued, but their lease of the spoils would be very much curtailed, and their party would become more demoralized and disorganized than even the Democratic party.

These prospects may seem very fine for the Republican office-seekers, but the rank and file of the Republican party, who have followed their leaders as sheep follow bell-wethers, may find out that it is too late the value of the Union, which their folly has lost forever to them and to their posterity. It seems as if the old proverb, "what those lose the gods would destroy they first infatuate," was destined to receive another verification in the history of the Republican party. But the most melancholy reflection is not that they commit political suicide, but that at the same time they cut the throats of their own children and innocent neighbors, who have been ever opposed to their revolutionary and destructive measures.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

If you undertake to flatter, don't overdo the thing. If you offer too much incense to a sensible man, he will be incensed.

We most not undervalue physicians. Perhaps the fabric of society would fall without them—they are so numerous.

The most intense way of expressing contempt is Milwaukee, is to exclaim: "Go, I have no more to say! I scorn you as I do a glass of water!"

A Sailor paper, describing a late duel, says that one of the combatants was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh bone.

The two gentlemen who stood upon a point of honor, the other day, for about ten minutes, performed a very delicate feat.

A curious relic has been discovered at Moorincourt, England; a neck ornament of pure gold, supposed to be of the time of the ancient Britons.

"William, I am fascinated with Miss Milton!" "With her personal charms?" "Yes, pure as! all charms."

A Scotchman visiting a churchyard with a friend, pointing to a shady, quiet nook, said, "This is the spot where I intend lying laid, if I'm spared."

There is a lady in this city so ignorant of all domestic work that she cannot even kail her broxes.

A Turkish journal, edited by Turks, has just made its appearance at Constantinople, under the designation of *The Translator of Events*. The editors are said to be men of progress, and imbued with European ideas.

The universe, similar to that mentioned in Scripture and the ancient writings, is said to have been found in Thibet, India. It is about the size of a horse, and extremely wild. They have a horn projecting from the forehead, and go in herds.

Boys should be very careful how they steer their life-barks, if they would arrive without shipwreck at the Isle of Man.

"I believe, miss, that you think I am as old as old Time in his hayday!" "Yes, sir, older; you haven't even a forelock."

A fellow stole Lord Chatham's gouty shoes; his servant, not finding them, began to curse the thief. "Never mind," said his lordship, "all the harm I wish the rogue is, that the shoes may fit him."

An elderly maiden lady, who objects to inquiries into female ages, declares the census is invention of the evil one, and quotes, in proof—"Satan desireth you all!"

MINNIE, THE FAMOUS RIFLE-MAKER, devotes his whole life to the improvement of firearms. He is always experimenting, and may be expected to produce still greater results. In France he is the great authority on fire arms, and when the new Imperial guard was to be armed, the emperor adopted his plans.

You can easily keep yourself throughout the winter from freezing by getting continually into hot water with your neighbors.

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the mainmast of a ship? Because it is a little forward of the main hatch.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.—An interes