Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 11, 1860.

Largest Circulation in the City

Reading Matter on Every Page.

REMOVAL---NOTICE.

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 END OF OUR FEDERAL UNION.

The opinion is gaining ground that the days of our Federal Union are numbered. All the accounts which come down to us from the North, or up from the South, would seem to teach us the solemn lesson that there is an irrepressible conflict existing between the two sections, which it is impossible ever to reconcile. The fact is one most painful to contemplate, and yet we cannot fail to regard it as fixed as are the eternal decrees of Fate.

The Republicans, riding on the flood-tide of their recent victory, show no disposition to recede from any of their extreme and fanatical positions, while the cotton States will as surely go out as that weakness results from power. This will place the border slave States in the alternative of becoming the northern head of the southern confederacy, or the southern tail of a Black-Republican confederacy. This is the dread alternative in which it is the purpose of the southern tier of States to place the border States. Which of the two to choose will be the only question left them after the 4th of March next. A common interest, as well as a homogeneity of feeling, will naturally prompt them to fall into the southern confederacy—a confederacy which will be formed exclusively of slave States, and one whose Constitution will guarantee slavery as a perpetual institution to each of its members.

These are a few of the leading facts, as we view them at present, and they lead us to the solemn conviction that our Federal Government, as it has existed for eighty years, is gone. It is idle for any man to shut his eyes against the truth. Every day brings us an accumulation of evidences that the dire calamity is inevitable, and it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for it; and we should not lose sight of the fact that where all are alike to be affected by the construction or a southern confederacy, it is due to each State which it is expected, will make a part of it, to be consulted and its rights respected. This can be only done by a southern conference to which all the slave States shall be admitted, and let each and all stand pledged for weal or woe to abide by and in good faith carry out its decisions.

A LIBEL ON TENNESSEE.

We see it stated in the Nashville *Union and American*, that one N. G. TAYLOR, of East Tennessee, in a late speech delivered in that city, strenuously advocated the doctrine of coercing a seceding State, and went on to misrepresent the action of the country from their behalf, by announcing that, if necessary, fifty thousand men would leap from their mountains in the hands of East Tennessee to enforce and sanctify coercion in obedience to the call of the Federal Government.

While we feel very much disinclined to notice this palpable libel upon the valorous sons of Tennessee, as thus propagated by one who professes to speak by authority, we do so only to hold it up to the reprobation of all true southrons, and to expose its falsity to an already too credulous enemy, in order that the lesson may be accompanied with the antidote.

In philosophizing upon the causes which could possibly have induced Mr. TAYLOR to have heralded his sentiments with this unworthy sentiment, we can conceive of but one sufficiently satisfactory. During the late canvass Mr. TAYLOR was elevated to the position of elector for the State at large by the constitutional Union party, and ungratefully stumped Tennessee in due performance of the functions of his office. As will be remembered, he had a stereotyped sophomoric harangue, interspersed with proper dashes of Metaphors and sparkling epithets, which he has inflicted upon the citizens of Memphis, and unfold times upon others in various parts of the State, with all the fluency and accuracy that a precocious school boy would declaim one of the threadbare orations of PATRICK HENRY, or of the other revolutionary fathers. In that harangue were visibly pictured scenes "leaping from their scabbards" to uphold the Administration of an abolition President, and to "enforce and sanctify" his infamous behests. This tragic figure became so fully impressed upon the mind of the Union orator, and he himself so sensible of its rhetorical beauty, that he has since clung to it with a chronic affection which cannot be shaken even by the sound of the enemy thundering at our gates with threatenings of political subjugation. Though conscious of its untruth, he continues to give it periodical utterance, upon the same principle that the German poet related, when expatiating on the beauties of Sauerkraut, he remembered he had told of Sauerkraut, he could not but think of the beauty of his story."

But apart from anything that savors of an apology for this gasconade, we can scarcely comprehend the degree of stupidity which the indulgement of so revolting a sentiment must presuppose. Though we might reasonably have anticipated its advocacy by GARRISON, GIDDINGS, PHILLIPS, or WENTWORTH, we had never yet done such violence to our feelings as to suppose that a son of the South could be found who, in the present crisis of the country, when abolitionism, flushed with victory, is every day growing more insolent and aggressive, would give encouragement by lending his voice to multiply it. But few of the Republican Portraits and the fiercest Paglemen of the North have yet found it in their hearts to go the extreme length of the doughty Hutchinson. EDWIN HORACE GRELLEY, the foster-father of the abolition party, whose pen has teemed with insults upon the fair name of the South, gives a just rebuke to this self-constituted and spurious organ of East Tennessee's chivalrous sons, when he disconstrues and denounces the doctrine which the latter so loudly advocates. We want it to go out in our friends in the South and our foes of the North, that this is a vile libel upon the honest yeomanry of our State, and if treated by the ballot box would be overwhelmingly condemned in the proportion of one thousand votes for one from civilizing adherence to this abhorrent proposition. We can safely say that *a hundred thousand* swords will "leap from their scabbards" in the hands of Tennessee to wreak annihilating vengeance upon the head of that recreant southron who dares obey the coercive proclamation of an abolition tyrant!

We would advise this chivalrous coercionist either to cease the utterance of this cut and dried campaign harangue, which has effectively fulfilled its mission during the past summer, or else to emancipate to some neighboring State, where his sentiments may better be in consonance with the opinions of the Black-Republican press.

☞ We publish an able article this morning upon the present crisis over the signature of "our native land." We must be allowed to dissent from the writer in regard to the propriety of the partisan allusion in which he indulges, as we can not do otherwise than think that party lines should for the present be utterly obliterated and the criminations of the past campaign be discarded in all argumentation and political discussion. Our people can never be united effectually, even in defence of southern rights, so long as the bleeding wounds of a virulent party animosity are continually lacerated by mutual intolerance.

☞ The grand jury of the Federal court met at Montgomery, Alabama, the other day, and duly empanelled under oath, presented the Federal Union as a nuisance. The prospects for a peaceful adjustment of difficulties is somewhat marred by this little "skrew."

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the growth and power of a purely sectional party, made manifest by the success of the recent presidential election—a party whose avowed principles are hostile to the institutions of the fifteen Southern States—have brought upon the country a crisis, unparalleled in the history of the Government, which in my opinion demands the grave consideration of the legislative department and people of Tennessee, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority in me invested by the Constitution, do hereby require the senators and representatives of the two houses of general assembly of said State, to convene at the capitol of said State, on Monday, the 7th day of January, Nineteen, at 12 o'clock M., to legislate upon such subjects as may then be submitted to them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the department at Nashville, on the 7th day of December, 1860.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor:
J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

THE LONE STAR.—The Tyler Sentinel, the Texas Pioneer, and the Big Cow and another journal published at Hallettsville, come out with the lone star nailed to their masthead.

CORRESPONDENCE.

M. W. CLUSKEY, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned, citizens of Memphis, are desirous that you should address them at Odd-fellows' hall, at an early day, to be named by yourself, on the great question now agitating the southern country. They are also anxious that you should refute the statement put forth by the Vicksburg Whig that your speech at Jackson was not in accordance with your views as expressed in the *Sealawah* of this city. They are well assured that you would fearlessly avow in Memphis whatever you said in the Jackson speech. Therefore they desire you to name an early day to meet them, that your fellow-citizens may be benefited by the exposition of your sentiments upon the "Irrepressible Conflict."

P. W. Harris,	S. C. Gaines,	P. H. McDonald,
W. C. Cavenaugh,	J. W. Brown,	T. W. Brown,
Wesley Wade,	J. M. Gaines,	C. W. Lewis,
S. C. Snyder,	S. F. Gibbs,	A. L. Millett,
H. M. Rankin,	W. Gardner,	W. H. Reid,
J. R. Grinnell,	J. W. Dewoh,	S. Pappe,
R. B. Brown,	S. T. Green,	J. Swenson,
J. W. Tomlin,	Simon Green,	E. T. Brown,
T. L. Jamison,	J. D. Lindsey,	W. T. Beauchamp,
R. H. Kent,	J. A. Simpson,	H. S. Park,
Wm. R. Hunt,	Jas. Dorty,	Geo. Stone,
C. L. Stone,	Jas. Robins,	J. M. Dunn,
J. S. Duffy,	T. J. Pearson,	J. R. Poster,
Anthony Street,	Jno. A. Boyd,	S. W. Blackburn,
Thos. A. Boland,	W. A. Graham,	W. E. Kinney,
D. R. Cook,	J. H. Pearson,	Isaac Rosser,
Geo. Robertson,	J. S. Pentleton,	J. S. Johnson,
J. H. Poston,	W. Fogg,	F. G. Brown,
J. M. Becker,	L. M. Crisp,	L. Trigg,
W. C. Jones,	Jos. H. Pulliam,	J. P. H. Mills,
D. M. Gillon,	J. M. Gibbs,	Jno. Hickman,
H. Rogers,	C. A. Richardson,	H. Rucker,
J. O. Norton,	C. A. Richardson,	F. S. Lee,
W. H. Wade,	Jas. Mayne,	J. S. S. Gilliland,
G. W. A. Gragdon,	W. C. Minnis,	John C. Rice,
F. W. Kay,	W. K. Ellis,	Norman C. Jones,
M. M. Doty.		

AVALANCHE OFFICE, MEMPHIS, }
December 10, 1860. }

GENTLEMEN: Your letter inviting me to address the people of Memphis on the issues involved in the present crisis has been received. I shall be pleased to comply with your request, and will, if suitable to you, speak on the evening of Wednesday, the 19th of December. Respectfully,

M. W. CLUSKEY.

To Dr. S. C. Snyder, and others.

AT ONCE, AND ALL TOGETHER.

MARSHALL CO., (MISS.) December 7.

EDITOR APPEAL: It is undeniably true that the men who broke up the Charleston convention, divided the Democratic party, defeated Douglas and thus elected Lincoln, are among the most clamorous dissolutists of the South. It is undeniably true that many of these men retained their connection with the Democratic party simply to distract its counsels, divide its forces, and give the victory to the abolitionists, so that they might then be furnished with a plausible pretext for precipitating the Southern States into revolution. It is undeniably true that James Buchanan, the official head of the party, lent himself openly and shamelessly to all these dishonest plots and schemes. The blood of the Democratic party is upon his and YATESY's hands, and, what may be worse, the *blood of the Union too!*

But, after all is said and done, we must stand up to the South—we must stand by our native land—and I believe a majority of the Southern States are as certain to secede as is South Carolina. Even the most conservative men in the South are for "resistance," (which don't mean anything but disunion,) unless certain demands are complied with by the North. These demands, it is now almost positively certain, will *not be conceded*. A powerful party flushed with victory, is not in the habit of making concessions, and the Black-Republicans are not very "apt," in the very moment of triumph, to give away to their opponents the very weapons with which they won the victory. The Republicans of Vermont to repeal her odious and unconstitutional personal liberty bill, and thus comply with one of the least of our demands, is proof clear as the noon day of the generous temper of the party dominant party of the nation. Add to this the tone of Senator Trumbull's speech at Chicago the other day, prompted as it was by Lincoln himself—the tone of Montgomery's speeches, speeches, and taunts of scurrilous posting forth daily from the chief organs of the exultant Black-Republicans all over the North—and he must be hopeful beyond all the men I have seen for a long time who does not begin to despair of the Republic.

Sir, the death-knell of the Union has sounded! It is useless, it is criminal, to shut our ears to it. We should rather hasten ourselves to set our house in order for the ordeal through which we will soon be called to pass. It should be the study of every patriot by day, the dream by night, and his labor all the time, to bring about a union of the South for the sake of *self-preservation*. I have been opposed to secession all my life. I am so no longer. But I believe, if we can get some all or nearly all the Southern States go out together, resolved to cling together forever, upon the basis of a common interest and a republican sentiment.

The verdict of five or six Southern States has been unmistakably made up. *They're going out*, and that right speedily. This will be abolitionized by the overwhelming majority in Congress. What southern man wants to be in the Union?

Let us all go out of the Union together and unite on a Southern Congress the 4th of March—aye, before the 1st of February! The capital is on southern soil; let us take possession of it quietly. President Buchanan, I presume, from the tone of his message, will not attempt anything like coercion, no matter what happens. Let us make hay while the sun shines. Let us take immediate steps for preventing the Federal government from raising a dollar to use in it, on the instant, that his feet shall not pollute the sacred soil of the South.

After all, Messrs. Editors, there is not so much difference between the so-called unionists and disunionists of the South, as would at first appear. The difference amounts, at least, to only a question of time. The Union men are for waiting to see whether the demands of the South will be granted. That they will be granted, they themselves profess to have no doubt. They want the moral effect of the refusal. When that refusal comes, then they are for "resistance" (disunion.) The disunionists are for striking at once for independence. They believe this to be the most propitious time. They think we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by waiting until the whole power of the present Federal Government passes into the hands of our sworn enemies. *And I don't know but that they are right.*

All should, therefore, be united sooner or later, and it is now perfectly clear to my mind that the probable secession of the Southern States may be much more readily accomplished *before* than *after* the inauguration of Lincoln.

The whole question, then, presents itself thus:

The North will not let us alone, will not grant us our constitutional rights. The overwhelming majority of the southern people are in favor of "resistance," if some steps are not taken to secure to them the rights will assuredly result in disunion. The secession of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi (now positively certain), will of itself insure the ultimate secession of these at the mercy of the abolitionists in Congress.

Disunion is inevitable, sooner or later; that is to say, a complete separation of all the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States. If we all go together we can be sure to get a Southern Congress to meet on the 4th of March, and let each and all stand pledged for weal or woe to abide by and in good faith carry out its decisions.

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In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the department at Nashville, on the 7th day of December, 1860.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

By the Governor:
J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

THE LONE STAR.—The Tyler Sentinel, the Texas Pioneer, and the Big Cow and another journal published at Hallettsville, come out with the lone star nailed to their masthead.

WE will sell on the next ninety days, WAGONS, by getting in our line, at greatly reduced prices.

FLOUR FOR CASH—On hand to present purchasers.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON LINCOLN'S ELECTION.

A general rejoicing seems to have been manifested by the British press upon receiving the news of the late Republican triumph, as the following extracts, which we clip from their leaders, as copied in the New York papers, fully attest. The London *Times*, a fair representative of English sentiment, in its issue of the 21st ult., says:

We are glad to think that the march of slavery, and the dominoering tone which its advocates were beginning to assume over freedom, have been, at length, arrested and silenced. We rejoice that a vast community of our own race has at length given an authoritative expression to sentiments which are entertained by every one in this country. We trust to see the American Government employed in tasks more worthy of a state founded on the doctrines of liberty and equality than the invention of shifts and devices to perpetuate servitude; and we hail, in the great protest of American freedom, the tardy echo of those humane doctrines to which England has so long become a convert.

The London *Saturday Review* says:

But if the Southern States once succeeded in constituting a separate federation, it is surely clear that every question now pending between themselves and the North would become at once an international question. Every point now at issue in the domestic forum of Congress would come under the cognizance of the general society of nations. What sort of division of the territory now belonging to the United States would ever be agreed upon between the northern and southern federations nobody can predict with any accuracy; and this is the very difficulty which seems to show that the severance could never be effected without bloodshed. It is plain, however, that every attempt of the Southern States to extend beyond the territory absolutely secured to them would be resisted, not simply by their northern neighbors, but by the whole strength of European civilization.

The London *Daily News* says:

The present victory merely signifies that in the wide-spreading "territories" of the republic, not yet sufficiently peopled to be formed into States, slavery shall have no legal existence, and consequently that they shall not grow up into slave States. The South, Gov. Letcher and John M. Botts notwithstanding, will acquiesce in this decision. They dare not go out of the Union with their slaves, for they have nowhere to go to. They are a great deal safer in the friendship and alliance of the North, whose bayonets would be so readily forthcoming to suppress a servile insurrection as to prevent a dissolution of the Confederation. Long before next March, when Mr. Lincoln removes to the White house, we shall feel that all parties have adjusted themselves to their new relations, and are preparing for a harmless campaign with the old wordy weapons.

The South must, from these exponents of opinion, beware lest in trusting to our ancient foe for sympathy and support to consummate her undertaking, she may be leaning on a broken reed.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF MCNAIRY COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of McNairy county, on the 3d, at the county seat, the following resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote; the committee who drafted them consisting of J. F. McKinney, Esq., Gen. John H. Meeks, S. L. Warren, Esq., F. Hurst, Esq., and Col. John W. Wright.

WHEREAS, in the recent election for President and Vice-president, a sectional party founded on hostility to the South and her institution have succeeded by a large majority of votes of the Northern States, in electing the candidates representing their views; and, whereas, by the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, the institutions and society of the Southern States are threatened with overthrow, and believing that the doctrine and principles of the Black-Republican party to be at war with the Constitution of the United States, and violative of the rights and interests of the southern people, and believing that the only way in which the union of the States can be preserved, is by a faithful and just Administration of the Federal Government, giving to all the States, and to every citizen thereof, equal rights and equal justice. Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we, the people of McNairy county, in convention assembled, irrespective of former political differences, do hereby declare that while we regard it as a great national calamity that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, the candidates of the sectional Black-Republican party should have been elected to rule over us, that we do not regard their simple election sufficient cause for Tennessee to secede from the Union.

2. That while we love and cherish the Union as it was made by our fathers, and are ready to make many sacrifices to maintain it, that we will never submit to have our constitutional rights taken from us by any man, be he President, King or Emperor.

3. That every citizen of the United States has an equal right to remove to the Territories which were purchased by the common treasure and blood of the people of all the States, and that all citizens are entitled to equal protection to their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. That the institutions of the Southern States are under the control of the Southern States, and any interference on the part of the Northern States, or of the Federal Government, look to their destruction is a violation of the Constitution, which positively will not be submitted to.

5. That the Constitution having given to the people of the South the right to the return of fugitives from service, the Northern States which have passed laws for the purpose of impeding and preventing it have violated the Constitution.

6. That while Tennessee is decidedly attached to the Union, her devotion to the Constitution is still greater, and that she will stand by the Constitution, and by those who stand by the Constitution.

7. That we believe it to be the duty of our brethren of the North, in view of the threatening aspect around us, to repeal all obnoxious and odious laws which nullify the execution of the fugitive slave law, and in the future to aid us in the recovery of fugitives from slavery, and in all things to do justice according to the Constitution, and, should this be done, express the hope that excitement may be allayed and the Government preserved.

8. In the language of our bill of rights, that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness, for the advancement of those ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to abolish, reform or alter the government in such a manner as they may think proper.

9. That in the opinions of this meeting it is the duty of the governor of Tennessee forthwith to call a special session of the legislature, for the purpose of devising means to meet the present exigencies of the country.

10. That the foregoing resolutions be published in the McNairy *Whig Banner*, Nashville *Union and American*, Paducah and Rosser, Memphis *Appeal*, *Avalanche*, *Enquirer*, and the Knoxville *Whig*, and that all papers irrespective of party in the State, be requested to publish the same.

The 7th resolution was added by the committee, and the last clause of the first was added also by the committee to Mr. Wright's original resolutions.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

D. M. WISDOM, Ch'm.

RICHARD CROSS, } Sec'ys.
A. A. SANDERS. }

THE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the national Democracy of Haywood county, held in the court house in Brownsville, on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1860, John Louis Read, Esq., was called to the chair, and James Whitelaw, Esq., was appointed secretary.

W. P. Bond, Esq., was called on by the chairman to explain the object of the meeting, which he did briefly, reciting the call made by the State central committee at Nashville for county meetings of the Democracy to send delegates to the State convention, to be held at Nashville, on the 8th of January next, to nominate a candidate for governor. He brought the Douglas men to stand by their champion and their principles. Though defeated in the recent election, their cause was not the less just and dear to them; and assured them that the 1,300,000 non-intervention, Union men, who voted for Douglas, challenged the confidence of the nation, and four years hence they might hope for a glorious victory.

On motion, the chairman appointed fifteen delegates to attend the Nashville convention, viz: G. W. Kelsey, N. S. Morton, F. W. Chaney, James Walker, J. W. Rawls, H. W. Cotter, W. P. Bond, W. H. Owen, J. L. Read, A. J. Haliburton, J. G. Haywood, S. Oldham, W. Allen, John Burns, and Dr. J. Burns.

On motion, it was resolved to suggest to the Nashville convention the names of Col. W. H. Polk, W. T. Brown, G. W. Jones, H. S. Foote and John L. Hopkins, as especially qualified for the office of governor; but we pledge ourselves to sustain any good Democrat who accepts the doctrine of Non-intervention as the proper solution of the slavery question.

On motion, the Memphis APPEAL, Somerville *Democrat*, and Nashville *Democrat*, were requested to publish these proceedings.

JOHN L. READ, Chairman.

J. WHITELAW, Secretary.

Letter from Senator Clay, of Alabama.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 15.

MY DEAR SIR: I think the cup of our wrongs and injuries now overflows. Since the election of a man to the presidency pledged to a war of extermination of slavery, the North can offer us no greater insult, or stronger proof of hatred and vengeance. When the South bowed down to the Georgia Union platform in 1851, and pledged herself to dissolution if Congress materially impaired the force and effect of the fugitive slave law, abolished slavery in the Territories, etc., I regarded them as the idle menace of a conquered and retreating army, which would not be acted out when the time came.

I was for secession of the South, or of any southern State, for sufficient cause, then. How can I be otherwise now? for if a mere majority of Congress should perpetrate any one of the wrongs recounted in the Georgia platform, it might be truly said they do not express the sentiments of the northern people—their leaders will rebuke them unfaithful servants by turning them out—let us await the verdict of the grand inquest of the northern people at the ballot-box before we sever our Union with them, for they are, or may be, friends, misrepresented as slaves. Georgia should not have waited the judgment of the North upon these or either of these acts of Congress, when passed by her Representatives and Senators, but might in fairness have waited a year. Now, the people have spoken at the ballot box in favor of each and every act of aggression, either of which every Southern State has, time and again, declared just ground of secession or disunion, if adopted by a base majority of Congress. Yes, more; the northern people, by an immense majority, have proclaimed a war of extermination upon slavery, and an "irrepressible conflict" with its supporters, by selecting to rule over us the very author of that dogma which so shocked us when he first announced it; and to heap insult upon injury, and prove their triumph scorn and loathing, as well as hatred of the slave-holding States, they tell us that we are on the same degraded and low level with polygamists; in other words that our wives, and sisters, mothers and daughters, are no better than the harlots of Brigham Young, in Utah, and that the men of the South are as unchristian, heathenish and bestial as that human monster. Such is their real judgment, deliberately formed in convention at Chicago, proclaimed in their platform of principles and sentiments that are adopted, and reaffirmed, after years of discussion, at the ballot box on the sixth of this month.

Of course we cannot live under the same government with these people, unless we could control it. They are the most bitter, relentless and vindictive enemies we have on earth; and will not only subjugate, but utterly destroy us—driving us, if they can, like the Jews, as an accursed nation, from the land of our love and birth.

I am for separating from them immediately, and making them a foreign people, with whom we will treat or fight, as they elect. Let South Carolina act alone and at once—the sooner the better. I think Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi will soon join her, and ultimately all the slaveholding States, unless Missouri or Delaware prefer union with the North to negro slavery, as they may do.

Be assured that any attempt of Lincoln or his abolitionists to subdue South Carolina by a rally 100,000 men of the South to her defense in less than one month. They will be forced to fly to her relief by the instinct of self-preservation; for, when the fight begins, they will realize the fact that the majority of the northern people are the implacable and insolent enemies of slavery and slaveholders of the South, and meets to do what they have so solemnly promised to do—destroy both. Then the issue, already tendered to us by the North, will be understood and accepted—Union without our rights or dissolution with slavery—we cannot remain with you half slave and half free States.

All that I have, or can command, shall be at the service of my own, or any Southern State, that has the self-respect, patriotism and courage to refuse to bow her neck to the yoke her northern enemies have prepared to fasten on her, or submit to the master they have appointed for her. If there is such a State—and I trust and believe South Carolina is—let her act at once, and prepare for the last argument of nations, if it is forced upon her. If my life is spared, when she is sick or well, I will stand or fall in her defense.

In the hope of our early deliverance from the yoke of northern tyranny, and wishing you God speed in your noble efforts, I am, in the best bonds, your friend and servant,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.

A HARD WINTER APPROACHING.

[From the New York Herald.]

We cannot advert to the great number of the recent presidential election without a feeling of extreme sadness. Still it is necessary that we should look at such things squarely, and be prepared for their consequences. And therefore we are compelled to repeat the advice of Randolph, of Roanoke, who once found a lady hard at work making clothes for the suffering Greeks, while there were four or five half starved mechanics loitering near her house. "Madam," exclaim' Randolph, "the Greeks are at your doors." And now we find that while Hyatt and other Black-Republican philosophers are collecting subscriptions for Kansas, an unhappy locality where the people are always bleeding or starving to death, we have a prospect, indeed, we may say the actuality, of distress among our own working classes. Truly the Greeks are at our doors.

It is now only a month since the Presidential election, and we find that its evil effects have begun to tell severely upon the poor in all the cities. The fact is that the increase in the price of provisions and in house rent has been much greater than the rise in the wages of mechanics and laborers, so that in several instances they have had to work, and make both ends meet. Very few of them lay by anything, and those who have a small balance in bank are forced to withdraw it when their employment ceases. Thus, in these times come, as many as fifty thousand men, women and children are thrown upon public or private charity for support. We fear that this winter will be even worse for the poor than those of 1854 and 1857. The prospect is a most gloomy one. The business of the country has come to a stand still. The cotton States have taken an attitude from which they cannot at present withdraw. Mr. Seward's irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor has commenced, and free labor is so far the sufferer. Our southern cotton-spinners have ceased to supply northern cities for their winter's work, and have thus bridged over the dull times. Now, however, they are sent back, and find themselves without work, or at very considerable reduced pay. It is estimated that there are in this city as many as ten or twelve thousand men walking about the streets seeking employment. Now, these men have an owner's interest in the expenditures of their labors. So we reap, as the first fruits of Lincoln's election, an army of fifty thousand paupers. Before the 1st of March this number will be doubled. And we may look for the same state of things in all the large cities—Philadelphia, Boston, Newark, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, etc., etc. The panic is more deeply felt and widely spread than any that the country has ever before suffered, and the winter will be made mournfully memorable by the most terrible suffering that has ever been felt in this city. The merchants, manufacturers and master mechanics are reducing their expenditures to the lowest possible point, and, to make matters still worse, the Federal treasury is empty, and the government creditors, even down to the wife of poor Jack, who depends upon her pittance of five or six dollars per month, are compelled to wait for their money until Congress sees fit to relieve them.

We wish that some one could show that this picture has been too highly colored. The truth is, however, that it has been toned down. The free labor party of the North who voted for Lincoln are now being punished for the acts of their blind leaders, who are exulting over the gullibility of their dupes, who have been made to play the part of the monkey and to draw the chestnuts from the fire for the spoilsmen. And whatever may be the result of the movements now going on at the South, there is no doubt about one thing, and that is that the triumph of the Republican party has given northern interests a blow from the effects of which they will not recover in many years.

Abolition of Southern Feelings.

Our city is getting to be a rather hot place for those who are prone to side with the North as against the South. It has been but a very short time since a man was tarred and feathered here, on account of his expressing too much confidence in Abe Lincoln. On yesterday, an anxious watch was kept by certain members of the Vigilance committee, for the captain of the steamer City of Memphis, who was expected to arrive at our landing yesterday morning, and who had boasted in New Orleans that he voted for Lincoln for President. The boat passed our city at a time when no person was expecting it, and consequently our vigilance committee were deprived of the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with his captain, which was good for him. The same committee have their eyes upon Capt. Sam. Montgomery of the *Louisville* packet James Montgomery, who is known to have been notified to leave New Orleans by the vigilance committee of that city on account of his Lincoln proclivities.

We need not say that the same committee have their eyes upon a boat recently built by a Black-Republican, of St. Louis, and in honor of Lincoln's election named it "Abe Lincoln." It said boat stops here at our landings, of course nothing will be done with it, if we do not succeed in inducing the captain to leave our city. The particular name that it bears was given to it, more for the purpose of still further exasperating the feelings of the South, than for any other possible purpose, and we would pardon much to the spirit of southern resentment, if it should happen to be treated not exactly in accordance with the usage of good fellowship upon the day of its arrival at our wharf.

Our people are aroused upon the subject of abolition aggression, and they will tolerate no longer any sympathizer with the abominable, detestable principles of Black-Republicanism. A word to the wise is sufficient. We are in favor of southern men dealing harshly by their enemies, when it becomes necessary, and we are for them dealt harshly by when they visit the North to recover their property. Fight the devil with fire, is a good motto, in certain contingencies, and this is one of them.—*Vicksburg Sun, 8th inst.*

Financial and Commercial Project in New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says,

We understand that a project is on foot to facilitate the movement of our cotton by a system of advances on the part of the banks of this city, which, if carried into effect, cannot fail to impart great relief to our community, and will at the same time prevent any undue sacrifice of our planting interest.

The details of the plan we understand to be, that the banks which come into the arrangement will issue certificates or script for such advances as may be agreed on, in sums of $1000 and upward, and these certificates to be received in payment for any debts due the banks, or other parties who may receive them; these certificates to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent., and to be redeemable out of the cotton when sold.

By some arrangement of this kind the cotton crop may again be put in motion, the cotton sent forward and realized only as the wants of the trade in Europe may require, instead of being forced off at panic prices, to meet bills drawn against such shipments during a state of stagnation or other adverse circumstances.

This plan of substituting bank credit in forwarding the crops to market, seems the only practical course to pursue in this emergency, and we shall be glad to see something of the kind attempted, or any plan that will produce the effect of strengthening the market by withdrawing the cotton from immediate sale in the foreign markets, and so keep from sample the planters and factors to use the certificate in discharging *pro tanto* their liabilities.

It seems to us that this scheme is entirely feasible, and would produce beneficial results. If it will not accomplish all that is desired it must in a measure furnish relief, and stop the ruinous fall in prices of the great staple of the country. It will moreover enable the foreign and, of, at least less dependent on New York, which in these times of antagonism is of no small consideration.

Steerage Passengers--Abolition in a Fury.

We clip the following from a late number of the Savannah *Republican*:

Some of our freesoil cotemporaries in New York seem to consider themselves aggrieved by the policy adopted at the ports of Charleston and Savannah, of refusing to receive steerage passengers by the northern steamers. They have come to the conclusion that it is an aggression upon the rights of the North, and are exceedingly indignant at the existence of the embargo.

Perhaps the wrath of these hotspurs will be cooled down when we explain the true nature and object of the exclusion, at least so far as this port is concerned. Owing to the financial crisis and the consequent stagnation of business of every kind, a large portion of the laboring population already here were unemployed and idling about the streets.

The impolicy, if not danger, of adding to this class of our population was manifest; whereupon our city mayor, in pursuance of an ordinance of council, issued his proclamation prohibiting the landing "of any steerage passenger, or other person, likely as a pauper to become a charge on the city."

This is all; we were unable to give employment to the laborers already here, and it is clear that justice to ourselves, as well as these steerage passengers, recommends and sanctions the measures adopted. Is there anything wrong, or even unfriendly, in it?

If the North has starved out her laboring population, let her keep them to herself, and not saddle them on our back.

VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

Several errors occurred in the following table as primed last week. We therefore republish it as officially corrected:

COUNTIES.	1859. BELL.	1859. NEWMAN.	1860. BELL.	1860. NEWMAN.	1860. DOUGLAS.
	EAST TENNESSEE.				
Anderson	351	128	614	339	90
Bledsoe	344	298	561	177	36
Blount	1,367	1,041	1,581	806	47
Bradley	1,096	749	710	139	201
Campbell	1,102	361	1,064	151	92
Carter	781	560	558	205	15