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Daily Appeal.

To the Co-Operation Delegates of the Third Congressional District.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Having been elected by a considerable constituency to represent them in the approaching convention that ever memorable in our State, I trust you will not consider it amiss in me, the Representative of the same constituency, to advise with you upon the present condition of national affairs. For years past, the rights of our people have been assailed by a party who have labored to secure the control of our General Government. Their efforts have been crowned with success. I need not describe the intense excitement that pervaded the South at the unfortunate result. The institutions of the Southern States were threatened with overthrow and demolition; for the prevention of this, parties were ignored and party lines obliterated, and new issues were presented for our consideration. Some, already satisfied that the South could no longer remain in the Union, were prepared for immediate action; others, believing that by consultation and conference among the Southern States, some adjustment could be effected and our rights secured without disencumbering the Union, urged co-operation and delay. All, I believe, were actuated by the same motives—the maintenance of southern interests and southern honor. Knowing this were some intimate from a desire to do simple justice to those sister States who are identified with our peculiar institutions, and that you would relief aggressions upon your rights, come whence they might, I am prepared to believe that you will be as prompt to act as the foremost of those who make loftier professions. That you believe your rights have been assailed no one will doubt—that you were ready to maintain those rights I do not for a moment question, but you believed they could be preserved under the Constitution and in the Union. Such was, I own, animated me. I could not believe that American citizens, descended from a common ancestry, bound together by the ties of revolutionary memories, were so lost to every sense of justice, as to deny us equality in a common heritage. I knew that, for purely political purposes, they had adopted principles which I supposed they would hesitate to carry into execution, and that, crowned with success, they would then hesitate. Not having I hesitated to commit myself to any policy, before one more effort could be made to secure our equality in the Government. That effort has been beautifully, fully made. A minister was appointed, in both branches of our Federal legislature, to devise some mode of settlement, some measure of redress. Committees met, but every proposition that favored southern equality was rejected. The Senate committee were soon discharged. Most of the southern members of the House committee have abandoned it, despairing of a satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties.

That it might have been otherwise had the South, to a man, been in their ranks, I do not doubt; but emboldened by the divisions in some States and the seeming indifference of others, they have peremptorily refused every demand, every guarantee. In view of the facts, I decided, in my own mind, Georgia should not submit, and immediately telegraphed my convictions to the people of my own State, urging co-operation with those States who were preparing to be "equals in the Union or independent out of it."

The action of the cotton States and the danger that threatened the Union, amused the Representatives, of all parties, of the border States. They met in conference. Hope revived. The tow of promise was indistinctly seen through the surrounding gloom. They agreed upon the Crittenden compromise, which had been previously rejected—which was satisfactory to the South, for the sake of harmony and Union, many favored it. Yesterday, the result of their conclusions was presented to the House, when the Republicans, so far from entertaining it, refused the South the poor boon of receiving and printing the resolutions. Their action is as accurate with a resolution to pass in caucus to oppose all compromises. They plant themselves upon the Chicago platform, nor will they abandon it.

Recent developments (relating to executive measures), have made them more bold and resolute. All hope is gone! The most credulous now despair. We cannot be safe in the Union. Shall we become safe and secure? I know you will answer never! never! for we have no "portion in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse." What course then, does duty dictate? To your tents, O Israel! Co-operate with those States who have determined, with independence, upon some adjustment shall be effected between now and the day of your action. We shall have the co-operation desired. Eight States will soon be in a southern confederacy. Others will soon follow. Georgia has been true to the Union—she is also true to her southern sisters, because she is identified with them in feeling and interest. Let Georgia, then, be a unit in her convention. Already the Republican plead, in extenuation of their course, that a respectable minority in our State (few and as others) are opposed to action and force coincident. I do not believe it. I believe if my countrymen knew the state of affairs here—the determined opposition to their rights—their institutions, they would unhesitate to stake for independence. By so doing we may avert civil war; for if one of the States only act, the General Government, pressing upon their weakness, may attempt to coerce them into subjection by force of arms. Could Georgia be neutral to such a conflict? Common sympathy, common interest, common destiny, all force a negative response. The first gun fired at a citizen of a sister State would resound our ears from every quarter whence they might, I am prepared to believe that you will be as prompt to act as the foremost of those who make bolder professions. That you believe your rights have been assailed no one will doubt—that you were ready to maintain those rights I do not for a moment question, but you believed they could be preserved under the Constitution and in the Union. Such was, I own, animated me. I could not believe that American citizens, descended from a common ancestry, bound together by the ties of revolutionary memories, were so lost to every sense of justice, as to deny us equality in a common heritage. I knew that, for purely political purposes, they had adopted principles which I supposed they would hesitate to carry into execution, and that, crowned with success, they would then hesitate. Not having I hesitated to commit myself to any policy, before one more effort could be made to secure our equality in the Government. That effort has been beautifully, fully made. A minister was appointed, in both branches of our Federal legislature, to devise some mode of settlement, some measure of redress. Committees met, but every proposition that favored southern equality was rejected. The Senate committee were soon discharged. Most of the southern members of the House committee have abandoned it, despairing of a satisfactory adjustment of existing difficulties.

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Let us be almost certain that our legislature, in union with the patriotic impulses of the great southern heart, will prove a true representative of the sovereign people of Tennessee, to determine what action we will take in reference to the relations of this State to other sovereign States; are we to be a co-ordinate sovereign State, or are we to be a province that highest power of earth, to be governed by laws to which we have not assented, or to be governed by laws to which we have not assented, or to be governed by laws to which we have not assented, or