Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY, ::: JANUARY 30, 1861.

Largest Circulation in the City

Reading Matter on Every Page

SECESSION TICKET

FOR DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATE,

(For the Counties of Shelby and Fayette,)

MARCUS J. WRIGHT, of Shelby.

REPRESENTATIVE CANDIDATES,

(For the County of Shelby.)

SOLON BORLAND,
DAVID M. CURRIN.

FLOATER CANDIDATE,

(For the Counties of Shelby, Tipton and Fayette.)

HUMPHREY B. BATE, of Tipton.

[ELECTION ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.]

☞ GIVE ME ANYTHING IN PREFERENCE TO A UNION SUSTAINED ONLY BY POWER, BY CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL TIES, WITHOUT RECIPROCAL TRUST AND CONFIDENCE. *John Bell.*

☞ EACH STATE HAS A RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF OF INFRACTIONS, AS WELL AS TO THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS.—*Thomas Jefferson.*

SUMMARY.

We learn by telegraph that private and reliable letters have been received in Washington from Lincoln, urging his friends to be cautious and compromise and conciliate the border State members as the best for an amicable adjustment. He proposes to give a review of the present crisis soon after the electoral vote is counted, on the 12th proximo.....A fugitive slave law was introduced in the Kentucky legislature by Mr. Bigstaff, which is said to be considered through and off more, obviating objections to the present statute.....Secretary Dix has issued orders to the commanders of revenue cutters to defend themselves if attacked, and if a sufficient force appears in sight to run their guns on a column and blow them up. He has also written to the collector of the port of New Orleans, to apply to the governor of Louisiana to revoke the seizure of the Government ship pilot, and ordering twelve hundred and sixty pounds of powder removed. The matter has been amicably arranged.....It is said that so many military companies are arriving in Washington that it is impossible to find quarters for them.....A bill will be introduced in the Kentucky legislature to-day, authorizing the President to call out volunteer militia to suppress insurrection.....The South Carolina legislature yesterday decided to receive the commissioner from Virginia, asserting that their question was final and irrevocable.....Mr. Hayne, the commissioner from South Carolina to Washington, has as yet made no formal demand on the Government for the surrender of Fort Sumter.....Mr. Walton, the commissioner from South Carolina, is waiting for the action of the southern congress, which meets at Montgomery on the 4th prox.....It is no secret that the Brook's errand is mainly: Her troops are supposed to be destined for Fort Pickens, Pensacola.....The latest dispatches from Washington, dated in consequence of Fort Pickens and the gulf question, are said to be of the most pacific character.....The war legislature met on the 21st. Gov. Rousseau's message favored the calling of a sovereign convention. A resolution has passed both houses instructing the State officers to proceed to New Orleans and collect the debt of $250,000 due Texas by the General Government. The House yesterday resolution declaring the secession movement has no power to coerce a sovereign State after it has declared its separation. It is said that the legislature favors secession by a majority of three to one.....The Louisiana legislature yesterday went into a joint session to consider the question of calling a convention or summoning it in emergency. It is supposed that the disorganization of the Mississippi river and free trade will be the result of their deliberations.....Hon. J. M. Mason will publish his address to the people of Virginia in one or two days. It gives a broad release and commanding view of present troubles.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Hon. E. G. PEYTON will address the citizens of Memphis this evening, at Exchange building.

SPEAKING AT LAGRANGE.

We are requested to announce that the Hon. DANIEL S. WRIGHT, of Mississippi, will address the citizens of LaGrange, Tenn., on Saturday, the 2d proximo, in relation to the topics now agitating the country. The eminence of Mr. WRIGHT, as a public speaker, should guarantee for him a large and appreciative auditory.

THE BULLETIN ON MEMPHIS TRADE.

The organ of the Unionists at all hazards, a few days since, reprobated an article which appeared in our columns, under the heading, "Shall we be Prosperous?" It argued that the material interests of Tennessee would be promoted by a course of policy, which in the same article was shown to be alone consistent with her honor and her dignity. The *Bulletin* then was disposed to censure any argument which would appeal to self-interest; now, it thinks that the distinguished statesman, Col. TORY, whose views we shall take occasion to dissect at some future day—"has spiked that cannon," and makes this direct appeal:

> Hence we say to all lot owners, owners of business to rent, insurance offices, merchants, and all others—day-light is dawning upon you. You will soon see a degree of prosperity never half dreamed of—provided, you remain in the Union.
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> The basis upon which this appeal is predicated, is the resumed one, that the ports at New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston, will be opened, as exporting cities, and the cotton will
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> driven up the river to Memphis, and thence rail to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, for the reason that vessels cannot get full clearances in Southern ports. Is not the *Bulletin* aware that vessels are daily cleared at New Orleans and Savannah, by the collectors of customs in those ports? and that foreign vessels at Charleston are loaded with cotton, and leave the port under papers issued by the State authorities? If the *Bulletin* feels any apprehension as to the manner in which these acts of the State of South Carolina will be regarded by foreign governments, we refer him to an article appearing in our issue of yesterday, in which Lord Lyons is said to have instructed the British consul at Charleston to "load British vessels at that port with cotton, and let them sail." And further, the *Bulletin* is well advised of that which the whole country has known for many weeks, that the Administration will at once recognize the southern confederacy which will be formed on Monday next by the convention at Montgomery, as will withdraw every obstruction by the Federal Government, to the free commerce of the Southern States. One of the first acts of legislation by the southern Congress and executive will be the creation and appointment of custom houses, and officers to fill them, whose official acts will be recognized throughout the civilized world.

A recent number of the *N. Y. Tribune* (22d inst.) contains an editorial entitled "*Favorable and Novel Results of Secession*," which is in argument corresponds with the article in the *Bulletin*. GREELEY says that it will soon be a mere easy to blockade the ports of the seceding States. "As soon as this is done, the whole trade of those States will be thrown back upon the northern and north-western railroads; and the business now transacted at New Orleans and Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, will be transferred to Philadelphia, New York, Boston and to Baltimore, if the feeds do not succeed in getting a majority in Maryland for secession." "If Maryland keeps quiet, Baltimore will soon receive an impulse in her trade such as has not been known for years" Thus GREELEY holds out to Baltimore the same bait to induce her to betray the honor of Maryland, that the *Bulletin* does to the merchants of Memphis.

The *Tribune* continues at some length in a spirit of self-exultation over the supposed destruction of the commercial interest of the South, "from which the free States will reap a rich harvest" and says: "To see the South wither and shrink while the giant North flourishes and expands under the operation of the secession tactics, will be too much for the southern people to bear; but it will be a lesson to them which will be worth all, and more than all it will cost." "The Union will stand, but the slave power will be utterly humiliated and overthrown" is the practical result which GREELEY draws from this lesson.

While we denounce the *Bulletin* from the malignant motives which prompt and move the *Tribune*, yet we regret to see a southern sheet echoing arguments which have their origin not in legitimate deductions from facts, but in the ardent imaginations of those whose "wish is father to the thought," and the effect of which (if it have any) is to check our sympathy for those to whom we are bound by every tie that can knit brothers together, and to array a conflict of interests, where our sole endeavor should be to create harmony.

But the premise of the *Bulletin* is false; vessels will continue to clear as usual for foreign ports; and if the *Bulletin* and its coadjutors, and Col. TORY and his *aides-de-camp*, will cease their delusive arguments and false prophecies of the future, and unite with us to place Tennessee by the side of her friends, with solid front to the common foe, there would be no danger of the blockades and embargoes of which the *Tribune* gloats; but with Tennessee in the hostile ranks, with country, and Nebraska [illegible] which we cannot [illegible]

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVERY IN THE BORDER STATES.

Such has been the "*healing*" influence of the aid and comfort given to the Black-Republican party by the recent treachery of JOHNSON, EVERSON, and other semi-friendly members of the abolition Congress now in session at Washington, that the practicability of buying up the slaves in the border States and emancipating them, has become a topic of discussion, both in political circles at the Federal capital and in the columns of the Republican papers. The sluggish apathy of our people in vindicating their honor and asserting their rights, has left the impression upon the northern mind that we sympathize with the friends of "impartial freedom" rather than with those who, spurning a truckling submission to the incoming regency, have thrown off the shackles of a Government which is about being converted, under the auspices of a sectional party, into an engine of legislative oppression.

We well know that, under the influence of the present excitement which pervades the minds of the people in the border States, the mad and visionary project of emancipation, and its inevitable consequence of negro equality, cannot elicit a moment's consideration at the hands of the *tories* in our midst who are seeking to betray the South into the meshes of the LINCOLN dynasty. But should these States remain in the present friendly Confederacy, of which they are members, they will eventually be overrun by Black-Republican mail agents, postmasters, and other emissaries who have been pensioned for their treachery to the South; thus forming the nucleus of a freesoil faction, which will continue to grow, until emboldened by numbers and sustained by the *strong arm of a central Republican despotism*, it will spring forth in their midst an *organized party*, like Minerva from the head of Jove, armed *cap-a-pie* for the deadly conflict that must ensue. That "universal freedom of speech," an "earnest" of which the sagacious SEWARD professed to see so plainly in the election of his confederate LINCOLN, as proclaimed two months since at Albany, will then most assuredly be inaugurated—the project of emancipation will be discussed and a repetition of the insurrectionary scenes now transpiring be repeated by contending factions in the border slave States themselves.

This may be a startling thought to contemplate, but, we are free to confess, it is no novel one. It has been foreseen by our most astute statesmen, who, as faithful sentinels, have sounded the tocsin of alarm, with the hope that we may be inspired with a full sense of the danger which *they* so reasonably apprehend. If, in the present state of southern exasperation, we hear the bare *whisper* of slavery emancipation among the leading negrophilists of the North, what must we expect when, stupefied by inhaling the *chloroform of freesoilism*, as insidiously applied by the unseen hand of the political physician, we shall be the impotent and demoralized appendages to an abolition confederacy?

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON SECESSION.

No one at all acquainted with the comprehensive statesmanship and the political sagacity of Senator DOUGLAS, can be surprised at the position which he has recently assumed regarding the policy of the secession of the border States. GEO. N. SANDERS, of New York, long his warm friend and ardent supporter, in a late speech gives Mr. DOUGLAS' private views as favoring the *immediate* withdrawal of the remaining slave States from the northern confederacy, as a peaceable means to avert the horrors of civil war, and with the view of reconstruction upon a constitutional basis. Like others who have devoted studious attention to the matter, he sees that unless the South is united—*and such union can now only be experienced by secession*—the Republican party will be encouraged to carry out their bloody and diabolical project of coercing the South into submission, and thus inaugurate an interminable civil war which may result in mutual extermination, but NEVER *submission!* He further sees, with the eye of a true statesman, that no concessions will be made by the Republican party to the South until the secession of all the slave States is an accomplished fact—for they now denounce southern patriots as "rebels and traitors."

We once thought differently, but recent events have amply demonstrated that we must *first* leave the Union, and then demand our rights. DELAY IS WAR—PROMPT ACTION PEACE. The advice of the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, a firm and unflinching lover of the Union, recently given to the Georgia convention at Milledgeville, contains a world of wisdom in its bearing upon Tennessee—"If," said he, "you intend to leave the Union, *the sooner you do it the better!*"

THE SECESSION NOMINATIONS AT BROWNSVILLE.

Through the courtesy of our friend W. K. BENNETT, we received on last night the following telegraphic dispatch:

"BROWNSVILLE, Jan. 29, 1861.

"EDITORS APPEAL: The Southern Rights convention, which met here to-day, nominated by acclamation, the Hon. Milton Brown, of Madison, as delegate from the senatorial district to the State convention, and Henry L. Douglass as representative delegate for the county of Haywood. We had a glorious time.

"W. K. BENNETT."

The high reputation of these gentlemen gives us an earnest of the pre-eminent success which no doubt will crown the cause of which they have become the tireless and faithful advocates.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE SECESSION CANDIDATES.

SOLON BORLAND and DAVID M. CURRIN, candidates to represent Shelby county in the State convention, to assemble at the city of Nashville on the 25th of February next, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

At Exchange building, Memphis, on Friday night, February 1st.

At Odd-Fellows' hall, Memphis, on Saturday night, February 2d.

At Raleigh, Monday, February 4th.

At Enright's, (south Memphis,) Tuesday, February 5th.

At Germantown, Tuesday, February 5th.

At Collierville, Wednesday, February 6th.

At Cuba, Friday, February 8th.

All other candidates for the same office are respectfully invited to be present and to participate in the discussion.

A CARD.

At the request of many friends, I was to have published the address which I delivered, on Saturday evening last, at Odd-Fellows Hall. In compliance with this request, I wrote out about one-third part of the address, and inserted it in the *Enquirer* of yesterday. But, upon attempting to write out the rest of it, I find myself wholly unable to proceed, on account of the recurrence of an attack of acute inflammation of my eyes, from which I had but recently recovered, and which again renders reading difficult and writing impossible, for me, except for a few minutes at a time. I have no doubt that my friends, requesting a copy of my speech for publication, over-estimated its value; yet it gives me much concern to disappoint their expectations, after having assented, and actually furnished a portion of it for the press. Those interested may be assured that if it was painful to my eyes to write, it was not less so to my sense of propriety to find myself unable fully to redeem my promise. However, the principal points and arguments of the speech will appear in successive articles of the *Enquirer*, and in what, I may say as a candidate for a seat in our State convention. SOLON BORLAND.

☞ Those who advocate the policy of Tennessee's remaining in the northern confederacy are doing everything in their power to produce an unfounded and unnatural prejudice in the minds of our people against the cotton States. They first attempted to impose upon the ignorant by the "constitutional monarchy" humbug, asserting that the freemen of the South would abolish the republican and adopt, in lieu of it, a monarchical form of government. Then they represented the Cotton States and other Southern States, however, in presenting the constitution of JEFFERSON, WASHINGTON and HAMILTON, over which our Union friends have been whining and blubbering with such puerile weakness, as *the battle of the southern confederacy*, has taken them completely aback. Their *scarecrow* argument has played out, leaving them nothing to fall back on. They feel that the issue has been narrowed down to one between the Black-Republican party of the *North* and the friends of the *South*, and are every day growing weaker by the desertion of their good and true men. The advocates of secession need have no apprehension of monarchy, oligarchy, aristocracy or anarchy in the new government that is to be initiated by the South. The Constitution of our fathers is to be rended from the hands of the Goths and Vandals, who are *trampling upon and destroying* it, and upon our—with its southern construction—will be reared a southern confederacy, for the protection of southern men and southern interests. Such is the programme already adopted in the cotton States.

☞ The Virginia Senators and Representatives in Congress, as will be noticed in our issue of this morning, have published an address to the people of their State, in which they say there is nothing to be hoped for from Congress, and that the only means of averting an impending civil war, and preserving the hope of reconstructing a Union slowly disrupted, is in the prompt and decided action, of the people of Virginia, in convention.

POPULAR FEELING IN SOUTH INDIANA.

The following is an extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this city, dated:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., January 24, 1861.

"Since you left this region of the country a very manifest change has come over affairs here, and I may say that it is very general, which is, that if Kentucky accedes, the Ohio and Mississippi railroad must be the boundary line, commencing at Lawrenceburgh and terminating on the Mississippi. This feeling is growing extraordinary fast, and as the mass of our business and interest lies with the South, and we must look to them for support for our manufactures, so we must somehow or other go with them. A leading man said to me the other day, when the time for voting on the boundary line arrives, people will vote irrespective of politics and as their interest dictates. I have heard from above here, between here and Cannelton, away north of here and west all the way between here and the Mississippi, and between the Ohio and Memphis railroad and the Ohio river, and all accounts agree in the fact that the feeling is intensely southern. In my office the other day there were six men, and five out of six were for joining the South, and one of them was a Lincolnite, and the largest manufacturer in the city, who said he would vote for that.

"I seems to me that there wants to be three different ways for the end to be obtained; first, to belong to Kentucky; second, to be a separate slave State, and third, to be a separate State without slavery or a sort of neutral ground. Upon the first and second, the question would be that there would be the same trouble at the Ohio and Mississippi railroad as there would be in the Ohio, did we continue as a foreign country to Kentucky, and I must say, therefore, that I believe the third plan to be the best to be adopted—with the addition that after a specific line, say six or twelve months, no negro should be allowed to exist on our territory, and that any one who was found so, whether free or slave, should be sent over to Kentucky and sold into slavery. It would be necessary to give some little time to enable those now living here to sell their property and leave—no slave could then run away from Kentucky and cross through these parts. It seems to me that this would be a most advantageous mode of securing to Kentucky her slaves, and gaining for the South the finest corn and wheat districts in the West. Whereas we would be furnished with a market for our produce and a very large country wherein to place our manufactures.

"Business has improved somewhat during the last week, mainly owing to the Wabash river being open and in navigable condition, but business men here are literally doing nothing, and every thing they will do, depends on what is accomplished at Washington."

COERCING THE SOUTH.

It is refreshing, at a time like this, when almost the entire North seems to have been "given over to believe a lie," to find some show of reason in a northern journal. Still more pleasant to find one that evidently understands the true position of things, and dares to speak its mind. Such a one is the *New York Express*, as the following from its issue of last Friday will show:

> The sudden change and fatuidity of the Republican press are now re-displayed in their fresh cry for "coercion," "fight," "drums," "gunpowder," "bombs," "shells," etc. Now, all this would have sense, if any of it were practicable. But the stability of the Republican press consists in the idiocy, that the North, even the united North (and it is very far from being united,) could bombard or shell the South in subjection. There is not only no probability, but no possibility in the thing. Ten millions of Anglo-Saxons anywhere, are as invincible as the everlasting hills. English blood is rebel blood, incapable of subjection. We may fight ten years and not subdue a single county. Treaties, somewhat or a kin to Crittenden's proposition at last, with stronger guarantees for our part, to surrender fugitive slaves, and not to rob southern masters of their servants, when they travel among us, or to carry these servants off on the underground railroads—with other restrictions upon the circulation of the northern press in the Southern States. Such treaties as these will come after ten years fighting, 250,000 lives lost, and billions of property destroyed.
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> The next blunder of the Republican press is, imagining the South cannot feed itself—because, just now, cotton is paying better than corn, corn has been neglected to raise cotton. The nor ern counties of the Southern States, Louisiana excepted, are among the best grain growing counties in the world. South, in the advance of the southern spring over ours, that though there is just now a temporary deficit of food, yet in February even, certainly in March, the people can begin to get something to eat from the product of the hot spring sun. The South will almost supply itself with food, before New England begins to plant, or ice is let loose upon our northern lakes.
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> The next blunder of the same press is, in the belief that Easter ball abolition "sentiment" is going to over-rule the Manchester cotton spindles and London Threadneedle street, in the matter of our northern blockade of southern ports from the capes of Delaware to the Rio Grande. Why—if England is not false to the green sod of her history for 200 years her long, strong finger will be upon us, in ninety days after we attempt that blockade, and we shall have her on our hands, as well as the fifteen Southern States. Nevertheless, even such journals as the *Times* now chime in with the *Courier* for "force," "force," "force" in the South from Illinois, O. Cr. Trumbull, in talking of "force"—and he no doubt echoes the unanimous sentiment—as if "force," however beautiful in theory, were possible in practice, as if it were statesmanlike to ignore big, present facts, and to run after theories. In due time, however, the Republican press will learn sense, as upon other matter, the *Express* has been pro-educating them in, now six years—but, wo! wo! for all of us, as they learn only when it is too late.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Gov. Morgan's (N. Y.) reconsideration to appoint commissioners to meet Maryland and Virginia here on February 4th, excites great hopes among Union men. Also, Rhode Island's repeal of her personal liberty bill, is hailed as a good omen.

Saturday's proceedings in the House were not very important; but there was a significant Union speech from Gilmer, of North Carolina, highly fair and conciliatory. The disposition to do something, is spreading among Republicans. The New Mexico proposition may pass. If it gets through the House, it is said that Crittenden, who despairs of his resolutions, will support it in the Senate.

We have six inches of snow here, and it is still falling.

The Postmaster General has sent an agent to take possession of Milwaukee post office.

The Post Office Department has sent letters to leading postmasters in seceding States, asking whether they will hold themselves responsible to this Government for the postage collected. Those who answer in the negative will have their offices discontinued.

Last night a private conference of about forty of the most prominent conservative men from all parts of the country took place at the Columbian hotel. A free interchange of opinion was had, and concert of action determined upon, which may materially improve the aspect of political affairs. Lots on Capitol hill have been rented by Scott for erecting quarters and stabling for cavalry from West Point.

Crittenden, Douglas, Seward and Dixon, were consulting last night.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn, with two artillery companies from Fort Monroe on board, sailed on Thursday afternoon with sealed orders, probably for Pensacola. A portion of the home squadron at Vera Cruz has also been ordered home, probably for the same place.

Breckinridge has constituted the special Senate committee on Morrill's tariff bill, so as to give one majority to the protectionists, thus assuring a repeal in favor of the bill. It will be reported to-morrow.

It is still confidently asserted by those claiming to know, that Lincoln will issue some manifesto, intended to give peace to the country after the counting of the electoral votes. The Boston Union committee called on Seward, who expressed himself hopeful of a settlement which will allay sectional animosities. Six men will be represented in the southern secession convention at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4th. It will probably adjourn to Atlanta, February 20th, so as to give time to Virginia and other States to join in the movement. This is a good sign, as every delay helps kill secession. The continued firm and patriotic course of Gov. Hicks, who stands as a breakwater between Maryland and disunion, excites the warmest admiration of all lovers of the country, and draws down upon him the fierce wrath of the secessionists.

Acting Postmaster-General King writes to John C. Noble, postmaster of Paducah, Kentucky, that the reason of his removal was he had announced himself openly in favor of disunion, and it is not considered prudent to retain in service of the Government, men openly seeking its overthrow. Noble was one of Holt's appointments and removed by him some weeks since. The same rule is to be applied elsewhere. Kentucky disunionists, Breckinridge, Powell, Stevenson, Burnett, etc., are taken aback by the reluctant disposition of the legislature.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—The disunion cats are working hard. Holt is scared, and is making all preparations to protect the Capitol. New Orleans is to be declared a free port. The European governments are expected to recognize its independence. The United States never can consent.

A clerk in the Land Office, named Houston, of Ohio, resigned some time ago. Five one hundred and sixty acre land warrants, in his charge, are missing. Three other warrants in charge of another clerk, discharged yesterday, are also missing. Floyd's case is terrible. The amount of his acceptances is enormous. Some are now due in New England banks, belonging to manufacturing people. Mountcashe's proposition to Congress to resign commands no polling.

Cassius Clay's speech to the Republican Association, Saturday night, did not amount to much, but Green Adams, of Kentucky, followed him in a strong Union speech.

SIGMA.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 26.—The legislature has agreed on the sovereign flag of South Carolina. It is a blue ground with a white oval center piece, and a golden palmetto tree thereon. The senate adopted a resolution to-day authorizing the governor to accept volunteers for the assistance of Florida, if needed in case of threatened invasion. The number of men is unlimited.

The steamer Columbia went ashore on Sullivan's Island beach, yesterday morning, while going out.

The weather has been tempestuous for a week past.

TO AN HEIR.—Alfred, a slave, indicted, tried, and convicted by the circuit court of Lincoln county, for the murder of Mr. Wm. Stephens, appealed to the supreme court of Tennessee, and the verdict of the jury was confirmed, and he was brought here to Fayetteville last Saturday. The sentence is that he shall be hung on Friday, March 1st, within one mile of this town.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE SECESSION NEWS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Great Excitement and Rejoicings—Bell-Ringing and Cannon-Firing—The Pelican Flag Floating Everywhere—Processions, Illuminations at Night, etc.

At about 1 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the news of the passage of the secession ordinance by the State convention at Baton Rouge reached this city by telegraph. The fact was soon proclaimed to the town by the firing of cannon and the ringing of the bells. By arrangement previously, the Washington artillery fired a salute of one hundred guns on the levee, while the church bells and fire bells, by telegraphic impulse, pealed forth the joyous tidings in all quarters of our seven-mile city.

The news had the greatest effect upon the population. Pelican flags, long before the bells had ceased ringing, were flung out to the breeze from steamboats and ships at the levee, and from the hotels, theatres and public buildings throughout the city. Business was to a large extent suspended, and the streets were crowded with people, surging to and fro, exchanging congratulations and conversing upon the great event, and the new sensation of feeling themselves "out of the Union." The weather being bright and pleasant, the flags flying and the multitudes out, the town had a gala-day appearance.

At night the rejoicings over the great event were conspicuous everywhere. The independence of Louisiana was the one universal topic upon all tongues. Many jubilant citizens illuminated their residences; the sir notice of some of the military companies were splendidly lit up; the hotels were gay and brilliant; the theatres were thronged; and to a late hour at night could be heard ringing through the streets the jubilant "hurrah for independent Louisiana."

The Pelican Guards, Capt. Sevey, (the gallant military band formed out of Pelican hook and ladder company No. 4) had their flag out, with the rest; and in the evening, at their truck-house, in their military costume, before the Jackson Square, they celebrated the independence of the Pelican State over whole fountains of punch bowl, with many patriotic and telling speech and toast. The house was brilliantly illuminated all this time.

Capt. Todd and his fine company, the Louisiana Guards, turned out and paraded the streets at night; presenting the usual elegant appearance, and contributing not a little to the enthusiasm of the night. Their armory was handsomely illuminated.

Among the flags flung forth in the afternoon was the southern confederacy flag, from the Crescent building. (this office) on Camp street—a large flag of stars and stripes, similar to the old national flag, but with only fifteen stars in the Union—the flag of course being decorated with the name and symbol of the *Crescent office*. We need not say how proud we are of this flag, or how long we shall keep it waving as the symbol of the free and southern-hearted Union.

At the academy of music, when the news was received, a beautiful Pelican flag was also stretched out, and cast its beautiful undulating shadow over the house.

It would require more room than we have to spare this one thing to enumerate all the Pelican flags that were flung to the breeze, or all the pleasant and spontaneous, and jubilantly ratified the important act of the secession of Louisiana.—*N. O. Crescent, 26th.*

THE STAY LAW.

The Senate on Saturday, by a vote of twelve to eight, passed the house bill prescribing a remedy for the collection of debts, and staying executions for one year. We reproduce the law this morning, as amended, for the information of our readers:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That from and after the passage of this act, that all judgments rendered by justices of the peace in any of the courts of record in this State, or which shall be rendered by justices of the peace of this State for money, shall be stayed by such courts and justices for the period of twelve months from the rendition of such decree or judgment: Provided, That the defendants in said judgments or decrees shall appear before said courts of record, during the term of such court, or within two days after the rendition of the judgment before justices of the peace, and give such ample security for the stay of execution, to be approved by said courts and justices, which stay shall operate as a judgment against the security in manner and form as hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 2. That the affidavit of the plaintiff in the judgment, his agent or attorney, made before the court or justice of the peace, or before any clerk of the court, or justice, stating that the security for the stay of executions is not good and sufficient; the defendant, upon five days' notice being given, shall justify the security already given, or give other security to be approved of by the justices of the peace, or by the court if in session, and if in vacation, the clerk of said court, and upon the failure to justify or give other security, execution shall issue immediately. If the additional security shall be taken by a justice of the peace, it shall be sufficient to bind the security, if he write his name as additional security or stayer upon the justices' docket, or shall authorize the same to be done by the justice, either verbally or in writing. It said additional security shall be taken by the court, the same shall be entered as matter of record on the minutes of said court. If said additional security shall be taken by the clerk in vacation, it shall be sufficient in order to bind the security that he acknowledge himself additional security or stayer, as the execution docket in said clerk's office.

SEC. 3. That in all cases where judgments or decrees have been rendered by any of the courts or justices of the peace in this State, upon which executions have not been issued, or upon which executions have been issued and not levied, the defendant or defendants in said judgments or decrees may appeal before the justice of the peace, or court, if in session, or before the clerk of said court in vacation, and upon giving good and ample security to said justice, court or clerk, as the case may be, in the manner provided in the second section of this act for giving additional security, said execution shall be stayed for the period of six months from the time said security shall be given, when execution may issue against the parties to the original judgment and the security for the stay of execution. And that in all cases where any execution or order of sale may be levied on personal property, that the debtor in the process s'all have the option to avail himself of the provisions of section 6 of this act, or it shall be lawful for him to give bond in double the value of the property, and good security to the officer for the forbearing of said property for sale at the court house door in the county, or such other place as the parties may agree upon in which the levy is made, on the first Monday in December, 1861. And if, in the interval, the surety or sureties become insufficient, the levying officer may notify the defendant, and he shall give sufficient additional security for the delivery of said property at said time and places. In order to constitute the levy on real estate valid as to proceedings before a justice of the peace, the execution shall be returned to the Register's office of the county where the land lies.

SEC. 4. That in case additional security shall be required as provided in the second section of this act, the first security given according shall be released from liability, but execution shall issue against the original parties to the judgment, and against the first as well as the additional security.

SEC. 5. That this act shall not be construed so as to authorize the stay of executions upon judgments and decrees rendered in cases where they were not subject to stay before the passage of this act. Nor shall executions upon judgments rendered in court against officers and their securities for official default, nor judgments in favor of the State against collectors, sheriffs, stayer, or co-security, who has been compelled to pay money for his principal or co-security, be stayed under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That all laws and parts of laws coming within the purview and meaning of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That this act shall expire by its own limitation on the last day of July, 1862.

SEC. 8. That this act shall not apply to actions or ejectments against executors, administrators, or other persons acting in a judiciary capacity, for money due by them to distributees, legatees, or others, and which has been actually collected by them.

SEC. 9. That if any party, upon being notified to give additional security, and shall fail to do so, then the officer shall proceed and sell the property levied upon as though no delivery bond had been given.

SEC. 10. That upon application of the stayer or security for the delivery of property, as provided for by this act, by affidavit in writing, to be filed with the clerk of the court, or justice, and has good reasons that if execution is further stayed he will be compelled to pay the judgment, an execution shall be issued against the debtor and stayer as a judgment, or if the security for the delivery of the property shall make such affidavit, the principal in said delivery bond, upon ten days notice, shall deliver the property sued for, or the value of the same, at place designated therein, and the officer shall proceed to expose the same to public sale to satisfy said judgment: Provided, the parties to the original judgment may give new good and sufficient security, as now provided by law.

SEC. 11. That delivery bonds given under the provisions of this act shall have the same effect and be governed in all respects by the laws now in force in reference to delivery bonds, except so far as the same may conflict with this act.

Passed January 26, 1861.

Seizure of Another Fort in North Carolina.

It has already been stated that Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, had directed forts Caswell and Macon, in that State, to be seized by citizens of that State, to be returned into the custody of the Federal Government. This fact does not seem to have sended the seizures. A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing from Washington, N. C., on the 21st, says:

> The citizens of our town were much aroused yesterday morning on hearing of the seizure of Fort Nell, near our place. On Saturday night, a number of our enterprising young men left the place to seize Fort Nell, which they did, and hoisted the Palmetto flag over it. Fort Nell is a small, but strong little fort, lying on Pamlico river, between this place and Pamlico Sound, and is the finest great excitement exists in Washington.

Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, January 27.—The Kentucky legislature yesterday almost unanimously adopted the Virginia resolutions, so construed as to require the Federal Government to protect slavery in all the Territories now held, or hereafter to be acquired, south of 36 deg. 30 min., and to guarantee the right of transit of slaves through free States.

ABUNDANCE OF PROVISIONS AT CHARLESTON.

A merchant of Charleston, writing to a friend in Philadelphia, says:

> I am inclined to believe that there are at least 300 cows within one mile of this city, and we have more provisions than can be consumed. The commissary general last week requested the planters not to send any more provisions, as they could be of no use to us, for our markets there is an abundance of edibles. Beef is selling from 10 to 12 cents per pound. In fact, I think provisions are cheaper now than last year. You may judge whether provisions are high or not. To-day I bought a lot of chickens, for which we paid $1 per dozen; they were Pennsylvania coal on hand, and I am glad of it. We have English coal, which is selling at $10 per ton.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—*House*—Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the select committee of five, appointed on the 7th inst., be instructed to inquire whether any central organization hostile to the Government of the United States exists in the District of Columbia; if so, whether any officers or employees of the city of Washington, or officers or employees of the Federal Government, in the Executive or Judicial departments, are members thereof.

Mr. Burnett. I desire to know, and it is certainly due to the House to know, whether any reason or fact exists for putting on foot any such investigation. It is a reflection upon the city of Washington and the Federal Government, and not to be entertained unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania states on his responsibility that there is such a conspiracy. As for myself, I don't believe in any such conspiracy, and don't believe that any purpose contemplated by the citizens of this District or the adjoining State, of making any foray or raid upon this city, or interfering with the inauguration of the President of the gentleman's choice. It does not seem to me right and proper that such a statement should be made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania before we inaugurate proceedings directly reflecting on the patriotism and faithfulness of the people of the District to the Federal Government. A most miserable, contemptible mode of engendering bad feeling, and making the excitement worse than it is now, could not be adopted.

Mr. Grow. I would not have offered the resolution unless I had supposed there was something to base it on.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio. Is debate in order?

The Speaker. I did not understand the gentleman from Kentucky as objecting to the resolution. If he did, than debate is not in order.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina. I will object to the resolution until I see the chairman of the select committee (Mr. Howard, of Michigan) in his seat.

Mr. Grow. I spoke to the chairman yesterday regarding this resolution, and it met with his sanction. I have reason to believe that there was such a design entertained by some in the employ of the Government; to what extent it has gone I don't know, and for that reason I offered the resolution. If the gentleman on the other side don't want to investigate the subject, they can object, and that would afford better evidence that there is something in it.

Mr. Burnett. I have not objected to the resolution. If the member says there is reason for the investigation, he shall have it, as thoroughly as he desires. Therefore there was no necessity for the remark that its being objected to would afford evidence of the existence of such a conspiracy.

Mr. Grow. I demand the previous question.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee. I claim the right to say a word personal to myself.

Mr. Grow. I ought to have said that the gentleman from Tennessee (Maynard) yesterday objected to the resolution, because of the frowns of members that were present.

The previous question being now on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Kunkle, of Maryland, objected to the resolution. [Cries on the Republican side, "Too late."] I ought to have said that the object long since the gentleman from Pennsylvania indulged the same remarks, reflecting on the State of Maryland and its desired some one to take the responsibility of objecting to this miserable imposition, which is a reflection on the people of Maryland. I will tell him that there is no treason here to object, and I am he.

Mr. Grow called the previous question.

Mr. Branch. I would object until the chairman of the committee came in, but I have since been informed that the resolution was agreeable to him.

Mr. Kunkle. I have my rights on this floor, and they can not be taken away from me by any man. I have the right to object to the resolution, under the rules, as soon as I could by such courtesy and justice for the period of twelve months from the rendition of such decree or judgment: Provided, That the defendants or defendants in said judgments or decrees shall appear before said courts of record, during the term of such court, or within two days after the rendition of the judgment before justices of the peace, and give such ample security for the stay of execution, to be approved by said courts and justices, which stay shall operate as a judgment against the security in manner and form as hereinafter set forth.

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