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For the Memphis Appeal.]

TENNESSEE, "ACT WELL YOUR PART."

Arise, ye sons of Tennessee!
Awake! and from the fetters be free
That bind you to the Yankee band,
Who would make this happy land,
At treasure, bow your states humiliate,
Though "Union" rent and burst in twain.
We are not free, the chain is broken,
Tow'ring the banner—the falling yoke.
Hail the proud clime of Tennessee,
Pioneer, from that yoke to free).
Roll back the tide, ere 'tis too late,
And free yourselves, from those, who hate
Our rights, and curse our laws;
Press onward in this noble cause,
Proclaim, that you will ever be
Free to act, and will be free,
The knell is tolled, the sound is heard,
"THE UNION" now is but a word.
Our rights, we know, and know 'tis right!
Grid on your arms, press on with might;
Demand your rights, and dare maintain.
As patriots, now your rights regain.
Our broad lexamie's, and now white bells—
A harvest, rich to northern sickle!
A pampered set, on southern soil,
But still they seek another spoil!
They would by servile wars invade
Our homes, by hardy reason made;
Protect our children, wives and sires,
And on the watch tower, light your fires.
Come forward in your State convention,
And make known your good intention;
That any State we'll ever be
True, independent Tennessee.

MAHISON.

GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

[Special Correspondence of the Constitutionalist.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, January 29.—The convention met this morning at ten o'clock, and after prayer, proceed to business.

Mr. Tidwell moved a re-consideration of the ordinance adopted yesterday in relation to assuming jurisdiction over the customs and custom houses in this State. A long debate resulted, and the convention refused to reconsider the ordinance, by a vote of, ayes 113 to nays 141.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution giving the governor, under certain contingencies, power to make reprisals, issue letters of marque and reprisal, suspend collection of judgments of northern plaintiffs, etc. The resolution was laid on the table for the present.

Judge Nisbet, of Bibb, presented a report setting forth the reasons why the ordinance of secession by this State was adopted. Judge Nisbet stated that the report was written by the Hon. Robert Toombs, and he requested that gentleman to read it. Mr. Toombs complied, and the following is

THE ADDRESS.

The people of Georgia having dissolved their political connection with the Government of the United States of America, present to her confederates, and the world, the causes which have led to the separation. For the last ten years, we have had numerous and serious causes of complaint against many of our non-slaveholding confederate States in reference to the subject of African slavery. They have endeavored to weaken our security—to disturb our domestic peace and tranquility—and finally they refused to comply with their express constitutional obligations to us in reference to that property, and by the use of their power in the Federal Government, have striven to deprive us of our equal enjoyment of the common Territories of the Republic. This hostile policy of our confederates has been pursued with every circumstance of aggravation which could arouse the passions and excite the hatred of our people, and has placed the two sections of the Union, for many years past, in the condition of virtual civil war. Our people, still attached to the Union from habit, and national traditions, and averse to change, hoped that time, reason, and argument would bring, if not redress, at least protection from further insults, injuries, and dangers. Recent events have fully dissipated all such hopes, and demonstrated the necessity of separation—that our northern confederacy, after a full and calm hearing of all the facts; after fair warning of our final purpose not to submit to the rule of the authors of all their wrongs and injuries, have, by a large majority, constituted the Government of the United States into their hands. The people of Georgia, after an equally full, fair and calm deliberate hearing of the case, have decided, with equal firmness, that they shall not rule over them. A brief history of the rise, progress, and policy of anti-slavery, and the political organization into sectional hostility of the Administration of the General Government has been committed, will fully justify the proclamation of the sovereign people of Georgia. The party of Mr. Lincoln, called the Republican party, under its present name and organization, is of recent origin. It is admitted to be an anti-slavery party, while it strikes at the root of, by its creed, the scattered advocates of exploded political heresies; of condemned theories in political economy; the advocates of commercial restrictions, of protections, of special privileges, of waste and corruption in the administration of government—anti-slavery in its creed. The Democratic party, anti-slavery it is made a power in the State. The question of slavery was the greatest difficulty in the way of the formation of this Constitution. While the subordination, and the political and social inequality of the African race, were fully conceded by all, it was plainly apparent that slavery would soon disappear from the non-slaveholding States of the original thirteen. The opposition to slavery was then, so now, general in those States, and the Constitution was made with direct reference to that fact.

But a distinct abolition party was not formed in the United States for more than half a century after the Government went into operation. The main reason was, that the North, even if united, could not control both branches of the legislature during any portion of that time. Therefore, such an organization must have resulted, either in utter failure, or the total overthrow of the Government. The material prosperity of the North was greatly dependent on the Federal Government; that of the South not at all. In the first years of the Republic, the navigation, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the North, began to seek profit and aggrandizement at the expense of the agricultural interest. From the owners of fishing smacks sought and obtained bounties for pursuing their own business, which yet continue, and ever half a million of dollars are now paid them annually out of the Treasury. The navigating interests begged for protections against foreign ship builders, and against competition in the coasting trade. Commercial and manufacturing interests of all kinds asked for high duties to pay the debt incurred in our war for independence. These reasons prevailed, and they received, for many years, enormous bounties by the general acquiescence of the whole country. But when these reasons ceased, they were no less clamorous for Government protection, but their claims were heedless heard. The country then put the principle of protection upon trial, and condemned it. After having enjoyed protection to the extent of from fifteen to two hundred per cent. upon their entire business for about thirty years, the act of 1816 was passed. It avoided sudden change, but the principle was settled, and free trade, low duties, and economy in public expenditures was the verdict of the American public. The South and Northwestern States sustained this policy. There was but a small hope of its reversal—upon the direct issue none at all; all these classes saw this, and felt it, and cast about for new allies. The anti-slavery sentiment of the North offered the best chance for success. An anti-slavery party must necessarily look to the North alone for support, but a united North may now strong enough to control the government in all of its departments, and a sectional party may therefore determined upon. Time, and issues upon slavery were necessary to the completion and final triumph. The feeling of anti-slavery, which is now so well known, was very general among the people of the North, but been long dormant or passive. It needed only a question to arouse it into aggressive activity. This question has come before us. We had acquired a large territory by successful war with Mexico. Congress had to govern it. How, in relation to slavery, was the question to be settled. This state of facts gave form and shape to the anti-slavery sentiment throughout the North, and the conflict began. Northern anti-slavery men, of all parties, asserted the right to exclude slavery from this territory by Congressional legislation, and demanded the prompt and efficient exercise of the power to that end. This fundamental and unconstitutional demand was met with great moderation and firmness by the South. We had shed our blood and paid our money for its acquisition—we demanded a division of it, on the line of the Missouri restriction, or an equal participation in the whole of it.

These propositions were refused. The agitation became general, and the public danger great. The cause of the South was imperiled. The price of the acquisition was the sacrifice of a treasure of both equal cost and value. The South stood upon the principle of equality and justice. The Constitution gave no power to Congress to exclude property from the territories. There it stood, and while the North was enjoying the fruits of the common conquest, the South was being despoiled of all equal rights in the common property. Northern shipping, commerce and manufactures were protected at the expense of the South. The compromise measures of 1850 were a chapter of outrage and mockery, yet they were broken and disregarded. The fugitive slave act was resisted in the North, and a portion of the States enacted laws to nullify it. Mr. Buchanan came into office, and he found the country in this condition, and he carried out the principles of his party, and vetoed the Homestead bill, and other measures of a similar character, because they were in violation of the principles of the Constitution, and would be ruinous to the South. Mr. Buchanan was succeeded by Mr. Lincoln, and he and his party have pursued the same course, and have carried out the principles of their party, and have