Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY, : : : : FEBRUARY 5, 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 R. BATE, of Tipton.

[ELECTION ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.]

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

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

SUMMARY.

A resolution has been reported in the Louisiana State convention, and referred to the committee on resources yesterday, exempting from taxation for five years, all capital employed in manufactures. The mint and watchhouse at New Orleans were yesterday quietly taken possession of in the name of the State authorities of Louisiana.....It is reported that hostilities have commenced at Pensacola, occasioned by the escape of the Judah from the harbor, with land troops.....It is reported that the revenue cutter Lewis Cass has been surrendered to the authorities of Alabama.....A meeting convened on the city Commissioners during her recent passage from Liverpool to New Orleans, in which several rapids, first and second mate were severely wounded.....It is said to be a part of the programme for the "border State convention," which assembled in Washington yesterday, that the commissioners from Virginia will offer resolutions against the policy of coercion, which, if voted down, will be the signal for the northern commissioners to "smoke.".....Fresh arrival of troops in Washington are reported. The Provisional Congress of Montgomery, Ala., South Carolina and Mississippi are at the capital. Those that arrived yesterday are said to have brought all the munitions of war—artillery, arms, etc.....The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York yesterday with specie to the amount of $1,500,000, and has taken another bill on the Brighton Market Bank, Mass., are in circulation.....A train has been declared at Pensacola. The militia from Mississippi departed for Navy yesterday, and the Alabama military will remain.....It is said that the indictment of the Hon. Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, has been issued for the whole Court to return, but for the Mohegan, Sumter, and Mystic.....Of the Home Squadron, the Powhatan, Sabine and St. Louis have been ordered to Pensacola. Considerable disaffection is said to have been created among the Pensacola, on the announcement of the destination of that vessel. The first and second lieutenants and the purser are said to have offered their resignations. The commander of the squadron accepted their resignations, but prohibited the tendering of the resignations to the disagreeable duties tearing further disaffection.....It is reported that Fort Sumter has been reinforced, by boats from the Brooklyn, plying multiple days. It is said that 300 men were landed in this way. No disturbances have been reported from Charleston or Washington for three days. Col. Harbee, author of Harbee's Tactics, a standard work on military tactics, died, of considerable celebrity, and for many years commandant at West Point, has resigned. The dispatch from the Mobile Commercial Bank, of Mobile, states that the sympathies are with the South. Secretary Dix's dispatch to Memphis Jones, at New Orleans, to arrest Capt. Bradwood, was intercepted at the 20th ult. at Montgomery, by the governor of Alabama, and forwarded to the President of Louisiana.....The U. S. Hermosilla Supply has landed the wives and children of the officers at Pensacola, at New York.....It is said that a resolution will shortly be introduced in the House of Representatives, by N. S. Coleman, requesting the President to inform the House of the number of vessels in the Mississippi river.

THE CONVENTION ELECTION.

Before another issue of the weekly APPEAL shall great our readers, the destiny of Tennessee will have been decided at the ballot-box. The present week is pregnant with momentous issues, whose consequences will be marked and chronicled through long ages, revolving in the distant future. The current week gives birth to a new republic on the North American continent—a republic whose career bids fair to be the most prosperous of any nation now on the habitable globe. With all the elements of wealth which a bountiful providence could bestow, with a soil whose fertility is unsurpassed, with a genial climate, with abundant mineral resources, with the absolute and exclusive control of the great staple, the manufacturing and transportation of which have conferred wealth upon other communities, which now enters into the commerce and has become a necessity for the whole civilized world; with a population distinguished for its intelligence, chivalry and patriotism; with statesmen of tried intellect and courage; with domestic institutions admirably adapted to develope its peculiar and unrivaled resources, it will, before many generations shall have passed, by natural expansion and under the fostering protection of laws adapted to its peculiar condition and wants, become the most prosperous, wealthy and influential nation upon the globe.

The question now presented to us is, shall we become a constituent of this new confederacy, and participate in its future greatness? or, shall we discard all these bright prospects of the future and cling to the granite based, iron-bound confederacy of the Northern States? On the one hand we have a population identical in interest, in sympathies, in domestic institutions, in social habits, many of whom indeed were born and nurtured on the soil of Tennessee. Their people have ever been true to all constitutional obligations, loyal to their country, and have never swerved from their compacts. Their friendship to Tennessee is genuine and sincere. They have stood by our side in the political warfare which has been waged against us for thirty years, and in times of actual war the young men of Tennessee and the young men of the far South, have fought side by side, and exhibited naught but a generous rivalry in illustrating the renown of southern arms. They stand ready to greet Tennessee with cordial welcome, and enrol her in the sisterhood of free and independent States, united under the Constitution as it came fresh from the hands of our fathers.

It were a useless task [illegible] to lure them back into the old Confederacy from which they have just emerged, indignant and justly exasperated at the faithlessness and insolence of many of those who were parties to the formation. No hollow truce or patched up compromise will ever induce these gallant States to place their necks under the yoke of a sectional tyranny.

The North has proved herself faithless; the South has exhausted her confidence. The North has been true only to her fanatical hatred; the South will stand firm in her defiance.

It is well that we should look this fact in the face, that the States which have entered into this new confederacy will never return to the old Union in which a Black-Republican party fill the executive, legislative and judicial departments. While wood grows or water runs, the New England and the cotton States will never again be associated in the same political family. The sundered ties can never be united in the old Union in, then, a fixed fact.

Shall Tennessee retain her present relations to a northern confederacy? Shall she stain her honor? Shall she fly from her duty? Shall she imperil her interests? If the fraternal feelings entertained for the South are insufficient to draw her to the southern, surely the intense hatred which the North entertains for her people and her institutions should repel her from the northern confederacy. If peace is desirable, let her go with the South. If civil war be the goal of her desires, then let her cast her lot with the North. By solemn resolves of her legislature and her people, Tennessee has committed herself against coercion. Unless she, in conjunction with one or more of the border slave States shall promptly array themselves against the threatening power of the North and thus make the resistance formidable, and the defeat of the North certain, they will surely attempt coercion, and thus involve us in all the evils which we could so easily avoid by decided action.

The treasonous speeches of EPHRAIM and JOHNSON, have well-nigh persuaded the Black-Republicans that we feel no sympathy for the wrongs of the common South; that we are no cause of alarm in the supremacy of abolitionism, and that we accept and heartily indorse LINCOLN, SEWARD, the Chicago platform, negro equality, and all the odious and despotic doctrines which they are incorporating into the Government. They really believe from the tone and assurances of some others of our representatives, that so far from raising an arm in the defense of our southern brethren, we would rather applaud their efforts to subdue and conquer the gallant seceders. It is our misfortune to be represented by men who so belie the sentiments of Tennessee, but the Republicans will never wake from their delusion, until the State asserts her sovereignty, and gives emphatic warning that the sleeping lion is aroused.

Already a force-bill has been introduced into the House and the Senate of the Black-Republican Rump Congress, which compels the President to call upon the militia of the country to be enrolled into the national army, for the purpose of enforcing the laws, unless the vindictive hatred which animates the northern States should prompt a sufficient number to volunteer, in that event, Tennessee will be called on for her quota of troops to invade the other States of the South. If she retains her allegiance to the North, she cannot consistently refuse. The remedy is by an inclosion of the ties which bind her to this despotic power.

What would be the fate of Tennessee, in a Union with the Northern States, if she could escape the evils of a war, whose end no man can foresee? A condition of vassalage to an arbitrary power. In a few years, the forced abolition of slavery. Already the proposition is mooted by the Black-Republicans, to purchase, on terms to be fixed by Congress, all the slaves which may be found in any State or States that may remain in their confederacy.

The plan is to issue the bonds of the Government to the owners of slaves, payable from one to ten years, and then to raise a sinking fund by special tax to be levied on all the States, to redeem these bonds. The liberated slaves are to remain in the several States where they may be found, and apprenticed to their former owners, the wages for their services to be placed in the sinking fund.

Some such scheme of emancipation as this would inevitably be forced upon those unfortunate slave States that would link their destinies to the fanatical North.

The heavy tariffs imposed to protect the manufacturing interest of the Eastern States would drain the resources of Tennessee, and be more burthensome than she could well bear. The vast diminution of the revenue, from the falling off of imports at New York city, caused by withdrawal of Southern trade, has excited serious apprehensions as to the ultimate condition of the treasury when the isolation of the South shall be complete. With the present tariff bill, and in profound peace, the Northern treasury would be bankrupt in one year.

We glance at these things merely to show the great injustice which has been inflicted upon the South, and will be continued as to the pecuniary interests of Tennessee if she continues in her present relations. They are matters which affect her political economy, and should be secondary to the consideration of her honor, and the liberties of her people.

Such are to LINCOLN, and so soon of Tennessee will ever again be exalted to the station once adorned by JACKSON and POLK. Their votes will have no potency in the councils of the nation, because they are not attuned to sing the glories of the *Higher Law.*

Chain Tennessee to the car of Black-Republicanism, and every spirited citizen who is not blinded by prejudice, or insensible to degradation, will hang his head in shame and despair.

We do not believe that such a fate awaits the VOLUNTEER STATE.

A GOOD SUGGESTION—HOLD BACK THE COTTON.

In view of the fact that the Republican party are now threatening to blockade the ports of the seceding southern States, the Charleston *Mercury* suggests that the patriotic planters keep back their cotton. In March, it says, Europe will need supplies. If our ports are blockaded, Europe will find a way to open them. We have the cotton and Europe—for we only send a surplus crop to market. The cotton States have only need to agree, in confederation, and, as an independent power, demand the recognition of Europe. Texas, alone, was gladly acknowledged as such, and Great Britain, through her diplomates, tried her best to keep her from entering the United States Confederacy. With all the cotton States united, we can bind the world to pledges of recognition, and even alliance. We can declare our ports free to the trade of all the world, New England excepted; discriminate between southern and northern bottoms; issue letters of marque and reprisal, and play such a game with our blockading gentry as will cure them very soon of their warlike passions. Only be firm; trust to the business patriotism, and let the Cotton King and the cannon be ready.

The suggestion is a sound and practical one; and it might further be added that the southern planters would consult the interest of their section by, for one or two seasons at least, dividing and diversifying their crops—planting less cotton and more grain, and raising more stock. By such a policy they would render themselves entirely independent of the North for their food supplies, while they would give a sore lesson to the abolitionists of the North and of Europe, and teach them the suicidal folly of making war on that institution by whose labor the cotton which both feeds and clothes them is produced. The world must and will have cotton, and the southern States is the only section of the world where it can be raised in such quantities as to render it a cheaper article than linen, wool or flax. We make the suggestion. Will our planters give it a trial?

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

A very large number of the people of the border States, now acting with the straightout submissionists, assert that they will accept of nothing less than the CRITTENDEN amendments as a basis of adjustment. To show all such how utterly futile it is to expect that we will be permitted to remain in the Union by consenting to that concession of southern rights, we make the following extract from a lengthy editorial from Thursday's Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The Crittenden compromise is an impossibility, and those who insist upon it as the only escape from disunion, are annihilating the best hope of saving the Union. The Republican party can not, and will not, accept the separate motion party. The necessity that it should take an affirmative and conciliatory position is recognized by all its statesmanlike leaders and reasoning masses. The nearly two million votes cast for its candidate for the presidency, meant precisely this: *That the General Government should no longer be the implement of the slavery propagandists, and employed to increase their political power.* This is simply what the election of Mr. Lincoln means. Those who voted for Mr. Lincoln cannot consent that his election shall be made a pretext for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to defeat the very purpose they had in voting for him.

MISSISSIPPI ADOPTS THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

On the 26th ult., the Mississippi secession convention adopted, by ordinance, with a few verbal alterations, the Federal Constitution, thus indicating clearly that she is satisfied with it as her own organic law and would have been contented with it in the Union, had it been cheerfully acquiesced in, by the free States and faithfully administered by the Federal Government. She has withdrawn from the compact, not to avoid its binding force, but as the only means of enjoying its provisions and safeguards.

GOV. HICKS, OF MARYLAND.

It will be seen from a letter of the president of the senate and speaker of the house, that the exalted "position" of the governor, who has received such high commendation from the Black-Republican party, is shrewdly conjectured to have a desire on his part, to secure himself from an investigation by the legislature into the disposition made of the appropriation to purchase arms for the State. The letter, which will be found in another column, is a feeble exposition of the necessity for action by southern States.

To our friends abroad and in the country, we say, *be of good cheer!* STAND SIRS! STAND BY THE UNION!—*Bulletin*, (of Saturday.)

Our venerable neighbor does not assuredly intend to include among his "friends abroad" such men as SEWARD and GEELY who are now joining with him in the chorus of Union, and threatening the downtrodden South with the sword of the Government.

And in the same article the *Bulletin* says, "we will beat them (the State Rights men) out of their boots in Memphis." It should not and will not defeat the Southern cause. But suppose it should, what shall be thought of that man by birth southern, who glories in conquering his own neighbors and friends as throwing them upon the tender mercies of an abolition administration of the Government? If his patriotism be large enough to include the North, should it not be genuine enough to embrace his immediate friends, family and freeholds?

BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND MOBILE BAY.—The New Orleans Picayune has received the following information, by private letter, which gives form and substance to late rumors:

It is said that Mr. Pickett, United States Counsel, recently arrived on the Tennessee, has brought orders for Commodore Pendergrast to blockade the mouths of the Mississippi and Mobile Bay, and protect Pensacola. It is certain that the St. Louis and Powhatan and the Sabine are about to leave for your port. A meeting of the leading secession leaders has in your absence been held, at which there was much excitement. Many of the officers, southern born, have since resigned, saying they are sons of the South and cannot draw the sword against them. The feeling at Vera Cruz is entirely with the South.

The Picayune says the United States war vessels Powhatan, St. Louis and Sabine may be daily expected off Pensacola, where the Macedonian is said to be already.

DIRECT TRADE.—JOSEPH BARBIERE.

Direct trade with Europe has been a favorite theme with the South for many years, yet she has done little in a practical way to consummate the purpose. Now that her patriotism and determination of self-reliance, as against the North, are fully and thoroughly aroused, would it not be both wise and prudent in the people to give some substantial evidence of their desire to encourage this noble scheme.

It is known that Mr. JOSEPH BARBIERE, of this city, was last year appointed commissioner of Tennessee, by our legislature, for the purpose of visiting Europe and facilitating, as far as he could, direct trade with the South. He visited France and Belgum, and his heart is filled with the enterprise. He has no doubt of its ultimate triumphant success. As much has already been accomplished, as probably could be by one visit. One or two more are only thought necessary to insure the fruition of his cherished hopes.

On his first visit, Mr. BARBIERE was at a pretty heavy outlay from his own private purse, and in view of the great benefit to result to the entire southern country, we think it nothing but reasonable and right, that he should at least be supplied with the necessary means by the voluntary and liberal contribution of our public spirited citizens, but not from the already deeply embarrassed city treasury, as suggested by some, to defray his expenses on the repetition of his visit this year.

The following is a brief summary of Mr. BARBIERE's report to the board of mayor and aldermen of this city on his return from Europe:

Mr. Barbiere showed that Russia consumes $20,000,000 worth of cotton—equal to say $10,000,000 here, or two hundred thousand bales. This can be diverted to the South, whereas, at present, it goes through English and German hands, in English and German bottoms. Belgium consumes sixty thousand bales of cotton, twenty-eight thousand of which she obtains from England. This can also be diverted to our own doors.

It costs thirty-six to thirty-eight dollars per ton freight from New York to Memphis, whereas it only costs from five to six dollars per ton from the Eastern seaboard to our southern seaboard; thence some five or six to Memphis; showing two for one in favor of Memphis, or a saving of twenty-four dollars at least on every ton of light freight by "direct trade."

It costs (at the minimum figures) twenty cents per hundred from New Orleans to Memphis—about twenty-four hundred dollars for every five hundred tuns of freight. The same on a return cargo would be an equivalent amount, aggregating forty-eight hundred dollars. A steam propeller, oscillating engine, of 500 tuns burthern, only drawing eleven feet water, can land the same freight at Memphis, and deliver return cargo, for one half, at least six months in the year; showing a very handsome profit of twent-four hundred dollars on the transit of one thousand tuns of freight, against twenty-four hundred and one cheatres incident to all goods in transitu when re-shipped, not counted in.

The fair to be held at Memphis is not "direct trade" in fact, but it is merely to attract attention to prices and qualities, form commercial acquaintances, and establish a system of credits.

Exclusive of the principle of "direct trade" and the virtue of a theory that brings the producer and consumer together, realizing the first or greatest price to the one, and the last or least price to the other, by which intermediums are driven out and originals profited and enriched. Memphis can be benefited as follows: The city of Macon had some 20,000 strangers at their fair; Memphis at the same time last year. But suppose only the same number are drawn here, and they only spend the small amount of ten dollars each, that is $200,000, upon which a profit of 50 per cent. would be realized—$40,000 would be distributed among all classes of our population. So it is plain that, looking at it in a pecuniary sense, upon the principle of large returns for small and immediate outlays, our city ought to take hold of the thing at once, and let us have a demonstration next fall worthy of us.

Mr. B. said he had done his part—had spared neither time, means or risk—asked for no indemnification—but merely wished to be met half way, to enable him to carry the question out of perfect risk, and assure that to be do so much for Memphis. The trade of our city is sixty millions. Suppose a benefit of only five per cent is realized, (which is but an item) from the benefits of the Union, have three millions of dollars per annum to our people. It is magnificent beyond commercial conception.

Mr. B. alluded to propositions from merchants of Marseilles and associations in Belgium. On the whole, the presentation was one of facts, in which Memphis is plainly proven a beneficiary if she will take heed.

☞ GET YOUR TICKETS, AND REMEMBER THAT THOSE WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF CONVENTION MUST HAVE "CONVENTION" WRITTEN OR PRINTED ON THEIR TICKETS.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The *Avalanche*, of yesterday, publishes the following private dispatch:

HELENA, Ark., February 3, 1861.

Messrs. Gallaher & Conway:

The Yell Rifles and the Phillips Guards, sixty-five in number, left on the Notrete to take the arsenal at Little Rock. C. P. KING.

TEXAS TO BE WHIPPED IN.—For the benefit of our Texas readers we re-publish what the *Bulletin* says of the Lone Star:

"Much of our future prosperity"—remarks the *Courier*, in commenting upon the passage of the bill—"of course will depend on the peaceful termination of present disturbances. Upon this we rest our hopes. The prospect of the early establishment of a southern confederacy, and its peaceable recognition by our late confederates, will again restore harmony and a common and mutual interest of the whole country, and we may look for a revival of trade such as the most sanguine could scarcely have anticipated."

MUNCHASEN REDIVIVUS.—An Illinois paper—the Lake county *Democrat*—has a South Carolina correspondent, who furnishes it, among other things with the following:

They have recently invented some refined cruelties for testing loyalty to secession, which may be introduced with abolitionism. It is true that they barrel up men and throw them into the streams, but this is only done after they are proved to be abolitionists; prior to this they undergo the following formula of tests, in which I have been an eye witness: They take the unfortunate and tie him by the feet to a tall tree, and let the tree fall over and bend away; they then fasten him down to the sidewalk, pin back his eyelids, and compel the passers-by (men and women) to spit tobacco juice in his eyes; they then stand him up, bore holes into him with small augurs, fill the holes with Chinese crackers and touch them off; finally, they take off the top of his head, scoop out his brains, and fill the cavity with Republican ideas and principles. If he survives these tests, they conclude he is "sound on the goose," and, after unjointing his legs, allow him to travel!

☞ We trust earnestly that the cotton culture of this country is not destined to pass away, like the commerce of Venice, by the discovery of some new Cape of Storms. But it is at all times hazardous to play with the industry or production of a country; and with the efforts to compel us to subsist on foreign countries, the fomenting of disturbances at the South is not only impolitic:—it is suicidal.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The speeches of those Republican papers that does not allow its hate to run away with its judgment, and hence does not indorse the *Tribune, Post* and *Times* in their desire to see the country drenched in this country destroyed, merely because of hate to the South. It is hazardous to play with the industry and production of a country, and this is just why the Republican party are so dangerous. It proposes to cripple southern society—to prevent its growth, and thus ultimately overthrow it. Why cannot reasonable men see that the doctrines of the Republican party are just as injurious to the North as the South?—*N. Y. Day Book.*

NO ARMS FOR TENNESSEE.—We understand that our legislature yesterday finally and decisively refused to appropriate a dollar for the State. The party of Tennessee are not so deeply regret that while the Northern States are putting themselves on a war footing, while the Black-Republicans in both Houses of Congress are introducing bills to authorize the President to call for volunteers to assist him "in enforcing the laws"—in other words, to subjugate the South under such circumstances, the people of Tennessee can not but regret that their legislators should have refused to give them arms. Now let New York come on, and we will meet her on the line for a fair fight.—*Nashville Union.*

Major Anderson is considered one of the best artillerists in the army. He is the author of the standard book on that arm of the service, used at West Point and in the army.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

REDUCTION TEPP and D. M. CURRIN, candidates to represent Shelby county in the State convention, will address the citizens of the county at the following times and places:

At Shelby depot, Tuesday, February 5th.
At Fosterville, Wednesday, February 6th.
At All Fellows' hall, Friday night, February 8th.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. J. K. Chinn, and others, will speak at Grand Junction on Saturday, February 2d, in favor of the rights of the South. Also, Col. Robert H. Wood, (candidate for delegate,) L. M. Brown, Esq., Col. S. H. Hancock, Dr. W. B. Morrow and James R. Fentress, Esq., will address their fellow-citizens of Hardeman county in favor of the immediate secession of Tennessee, at the following times and places:

Sweet Gum Springs, Tuesday, Feb. 5th.
Van Buren, Tuesday, February 5th.
Pocahontas, Wednesday, February 6th.
Middleton, Thursday, February 7th.
Rose Shop, Friday, February 8th.

Let everybody attend.

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 Engine-house, No. 7, (south Memphis,) Monday night, February 4th.
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.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 31, 1861.—The senate met as usual at 10 o'clock A. M.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Mr. Newman moved to take up house bill No. 29, To reduce the rate of interest from 12 to 6 per cent on appeal cases.

The bill was taken up, read, and then

Mr. Newman proposed to amend by inserting a section repealing the act entitled the "stop law," passed January 26, 1861; which amendment was discussed and lost by a tie vote—ayes 12, noes 12.

Mr. Bradford entered a motion to reconsider the foregoing vote, and the senate refused to take up the motion by ayes 11, noes 12.

HOUSE BILL.

No. 1, to amend usury laws, and to regulate the conventional interest act, was taken up, and

Mr. Wood offered a bill in lieu, which was adopted by ayes 12, noes 10.

On motion of Mr. Bradford, the 4th section of the bill in lieu, as adopted, was stricken out, and then it passed its third reading by ayes 13, noes 11, and ordered to be transmitted to the house.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

How a bill providing for defraying the expenses of the general assembly was taken up, and passed on its third reading, amended so as to pay our delegates to the southern convention $8 a day and their traveling expenses.

The senate resumed business at 3 P. M., taking up a memorial from citizens of Memphis, praying the immediate repeal of the "stop law," and touching upon other points, which was tabled.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

No. 13, to repeal the act abolishing military duty, which was so amended as to authorize the governor to raise three regiments of artillery whenever, in his judgment, it may become necessary, and then the bill as amended, passed its third reading by ayes 12, nays 9.

Mr. Newman moved to reconsider, which was lost by the same vote.

No. 20, to suppress insurrection in Memphis and for other purposes. Passed.

No. 28, to enable certain sheriffs to appoint additional deputies. Passed first reading.

No. 44, to construe the bill for the relief of the people. Passed first reading.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST.

House bill No 1, with the bill passed by the senate in lieu were returned to senate, concurring in bill in lieu, and thereupon the senate receded from the amendment, and took a vote on the original bill which was introduced to repeal the whole conventional interest law, which resulted ayes 12, nays 10, thus:

Ayes—Messrs. Boyd, Hildreth, Horn, Lane, Nickley, Minnis, McClellan, Nash, Stokely, Stokes, Thompson, and Speaker Newman—12.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bumpass, Hunter, Johnson, McNeilly, Peters, Richardson, Sloan, Trimble and Wood—10.

So the bill has passed both houses repealing an act passed February 21, 1860, to amend the usury laws, and the act of 1858 established a conventional rate of interest, and this act repealing takes effect from and after the date of its passage.

The motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. Newman's amendment to the bill to reduce the rate of interest appeal cases, was taken up, reconsidered, and the amendment adopted by a tie vote—ayes 12, noes 12, the bill as amended passed its second reading by the same vote.

The senate then adjourned to 10 A. M., tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The speaker called the house to order at nine o'clock.

Rev. Johnson asked and obtained leave to record his vote against the passage of the bill calling a State convention.

Mr. Trewhitt asked and obtained leave to change his vote on the passage of the bill calling a State convention from the affirmative to the negative.

Senate message non-concurring in two of the senate amendments to the bill to give the banks further time to resume specie payment, was taken up and the house receded from its amendments.

Mr. Farrelly presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, deprecating the passage of the stay law, and censuring such of the representatives of that county who voted for the stay law.

Mr. Martin called for the reading of a memorial from sundry citizens of Winston county praying for the passage of a law repealing the stay law passed at the present session.

Mr. Hebb called for the reading of the proceedings of a public meeting at Fayetteville, expressing the sentiments of the people of that county, praying the passage of a law repealing the stay law passed the present session.

Mr. Doak's motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the senate bill to authorize the sheriff's of Hawkins, Shelby, Davidson and Dyer counties, to appoint additional deputies, was taken up, the vote reconsidered, and the bill passed at this third reading.

Senate bill No. 7, to incorporate the Memphis Light Dragoons company, was taken up and passed on its third reading.

SENATE BILLS SECOND READING.

No. 12, for the relief of justices of the peace.

Mr. Grant offered an amendment to repeal the law allowing the prosecution against collecting officers for non-return or fraudulent return of execution, to apply only to parties availing themselves of the stay-law passed the present session, which was adopted.

The bill was then passed on its second reading.

Senate bill No 9, to enable the State to repel invasion and suppress insurrection, was taken up.

Mr. Dudley offered a bill in lieu, providing that the taxes on privileges and polls be collected, and a tax of three cents on the hundred dollars worth of property in the State be levied and collected the present year; and the same appropriated, so much thereof as may be necessary to purchase three batteries of light artillery of eight guns each, and ten thousand stand of arms of most approved pattern, with the necessary musketoons, accoutrements, etc., to be distributed to organized volunteers.

Mr. Hebb moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill in lieu, and insert an amendment providing for levying a tax of three cents on the one hundred dollars worth of real and personal property subject to taxation, for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase arms for the State.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the bill and amendments were indefinitely postponed, ayes 35, noes 31, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Bicknell, Brazzellton, Butler, Caldwell, Cheatham, Davis, East, Ewing, Fleming, Fulton, Gillespie, Gorman, Gray, Harrison, Johnson, Kasner, Kincaid of Anderson, Mayfield, McCabe, Morris, Murphreis, Norman, Richardson, Russell, Senter, Shannon, Stewart, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Knox, Williamson, Wisener and Woodard—32.

Nays—Barksdale, Bayless, Bennett, Cowden, Critz, Doak, Dudley, Farley, Ford, Frazier, Gantt, Harris, Hebb, Hurt, Ingram, Lea, Lockhart, Martin, Nall, Pickett, Porter, Roberts, Sheid, Smith, Sewell, Trevitt, Vaughn, Whitmore, Williams of Hickman, Woods and Speaker Whithorne—31.

Mr. Ewing moved to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the bill, and to lay that motion upon the table. The latter motion failed, ayes 31, noes 31.

The motion to reconsider then failed, ayes 36, noes 33.

SENATE.

February 1, 1861.—The senate was called to order by the speaker at 10 o'clock A. M.

The speaker presented and read a communication from Hon. George W. Jones, delegate elect to the southern convention, declining said position, and giving his reasons therefor; whereupon Mr. Newman introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Hon. George W. Jones, of the county of Lincoln, who has by the unanimous vote of the people of the State been elected a delegate to the southern convention to assemble on the 4th day of February, 1861, be most respectfully and earnestly requested to accept the position, and immediately repair to Washington to participate in the action of the same; and that the governor telegraph him of this action of the legislature.

Mr. Newman proceeded to give his reasons for now supporting Mr. Jones, after having voted against him in the convention. He then did not know how Mr. Jones stood on the question exciting our country; but since seeing his letter, he was with him. He spoke of his character as a man and a patriot in the highest terms.

Mr. Lane was opposed to Mr. Jones, and he wanted his people to know it, and also to know where he stands. He had no confidence in him. The people of Tennessee are not prepared for the position of secession, and he deeply regret that while the Northern States are putting themselves on a war footing, while the Black-Republicans in both Houses of Congress are introducing bills to authorize the President to call for volunteers to assist him "in enforcing the laws"—in other words, to subjugate the South under such circumstances, the people of Tennessee can not but regret that their legislators should have refused to give them arms. Now let New York come on, and we will meet her on the line for a fair fight.—*Nashville Union.*

Major Anderson is considered one of the best artillerists in the army. He is the author of the standard book on that arm of the service, used at West Point and in the army.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

REDUCTION TEPP and D. M. CURRIN, candidates to represent Shelby county in the State convention, will address the citizens of the county at the following times and places:

At Shelby depot, Tuesday, February 5th.
At Fosterville, Wednesday, February 6th.
At All Fellows' hall, Friday night, February 8th.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. J. K. Chinn, and others, will speak at Grand Junction on Saturday, February 2d, in favor of the rights of the South. Also, Col. Robert H. Wood, (candidate for delegate,) L. M. Brown, Esq., Col. S. H. Hancock, Dr. W. B. Morrow and James R. Fentress, Esq., will address their fellow-citizens of Hardeman county in favor of the immediate secession of Tennessee, at the following times and places:

Sweet Gum Springs, Tuesday, Feb. 5th.
Van Buren, Tuesday, February 5th.
Pocahontas, Wednesday, February 6th.
Middleton, Thursday, February 7th.
Rose Shop, Friday, February 8th.

Let everybody attend.

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 Engine-house, No. 7, (south Memphis,) Monday night, February 4th.
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 vote was then had upon the resolution, resulting ayes 17, noes 6.

Mr. Newman hoped the senate would reconsider the vote just taken, as a majority of the senators from Mr. Jones' district had now, as before, voted against him; and he knew Mr. Jones would, under the circumstances, never consent to accept the position.

The senate reconsidered the vote, and Mr. Newman had leave to withdraw the resolution; after which, he moved that his letter tendering his resignation be received, spread upon the journal, and transmitted to the house, which, after speeches from Messrs. Stokes, Newman and Lane, was adopted by a majority of the senate.

Mr. Bumpass introduced the following:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Tennessee, That the resolution passed at the present session, saying to New York, if she attempted to assist the General Government in coercing a seceding State, we, the people of Tennessee, would also interfere—and for fear our threat might be misconstrued into a warlike menace, we do hereby declare that we only meant to defend the seceding States from the aggressions of northern fanaticism by an old fashioned game of Tennessee foticuffs—that pistols, bowie knives, muskets, or Sharpe's rifles, never entered into our minds, and we are much mortified to find our northern brethren, from our resolutions, have come to such conclusion.

The foregoing resolution was tabled by ayes 14, nays 8.

Mr. Newman introduced the following, which were read and ordered to lie over under the rule:

WHEREAS, Differences of opinion have arisen between the northern and southern States of this Union that threaten a permanent disruption of the same, and several of the southern States have already adopted ordinances of secession, withdrawing from the Union, and propose to hold a convention at Montgomery, Alabama, the 4th of February, 1861, for the purpose of forming a confederation for a southern confederacy; it being the most sincere desire of Tennessee to preserve the Union on terms honorable, just and equitable to all sections; and to effect this purpose, if possible, have appointed delegates to confer with delegates of all other southern States, at Washington City, which delegates, it is understood, will meet in convention at Washington City, on the 4th day of February, 1861, for the purpose of agreeing on such terms of settlement as will be deemed fair, honorable and just, and recommend such terms to all the States.

WHEREAS, In our opinion, if these terms are not accepted, it will be alike the interest, the duty and desire of all the seceding States to act in harmony in forming a new confederacy, adopting the old Constitution, with such additional guarantees for their rights as the exigences require, to perpetuate free institutions; be it therefore

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Tennessee, That the governor appoint three commissioners to attend said convention at Montgomery, Alabama, that they make known to said convention the views and wishes of Tennessee and respectfully and earnestly request that they take no steps to bring about a collision with the General Government, nor to make a permanent constitution for a new confederacy until Tennessee can be represented in the States, who have not seceded, have held their convention with such slave States as see proper to send delegates to said convention and the report of the same be laid before them.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this legislature, if the Southern and Northern States must separate, it should be in *peace*, after reconciliation has failed.

Resolved, That said commissioners shall be paid the same amount and in the same way the delegates to Washington City are paid.

Resolved, That the commissioners appointed under these resolutions shall report to the convention to assemble on the 24th of February, everything connected with their mission to Montgomery.

After the transaction of some minor items, the senate adjourned till to-morrow, 10 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker called the house to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Morphis offered a resolution providing that the legislature adjourn *sine die* on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, M., which lies over.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

No. 13, to amend the act to encourage the use of private capital. Rejected.

No 20, to authorize the Bank of Tennessee to issue to its branches $100,000 to be loaned to the people. Rejected by ayes 10, noes 14, on motion of Mr. Hurt, the vote was reconsidered.

Pending the further consideration of which,

On motion of Mr. Trewhitt the house took recess until 3 o'clock, at which time the Speaker called the house to order.

Mr. Speaker Whithorne (Mr. Lockhart in the chair) offered a bill entitled, providing that the Union and Planters' Bank of Bank of Tennessee may, at any time before the 1st day of October next, issue notes of their respective corporations, in denominations not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, payable after date for periods not more than two years, and which said notes shall be received in payment of state bonds, taxes, and county; provided, that the Union and Planters' Bank do not issue more than $1000000 each, and the Bank of Tennessee $1,500,000 in such notes.

The bill was adopted in lieu—ayes 33, nays 22.

Mr. Bickney made an ineffectual motion—ayes 22, noes 32—to lay the bill upon the table.

The bill was then passed on its second reading, ayes 29, noes 26.

RELIEF OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Senate bill, No. 12, for the relief of justices of the peace, was taken up and passed on its third reading ayes, 43, noes 10.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS.

House resolution (Mr. Pickett's) authorizing the governor to appoint delegates to the Northern States to repeal their laws nullifying the fugitive slave law, to endeavor to secure the repeal of such laws, was taken up, and

Pending its consideration,

The house adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CAUSES OF SECESSION.

Previous to the adjournment of the State convention, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the address herewith setting forth the declaration of the immediate causes