Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SUNDAY, ::::::FEBRUARY 24, 1861.

Largest Circulation in the City

Reading Matter on Every Page.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

The special pleading of the Black-Republicans upon the matters involved in the present crisis, seems, at length, to have presented the issue: Shall the revenue be collected and the forts be held in the seceded States by the Federal Government? With much unanimity, the party headed by Mr. LINCOLN held to the affirmative of the proposition. The entire South, with the State rights wing of the northern Democracy, assert the negative. A few, very few, *federalists* and *tories* of the South, who hunger for the fleshpots owned by the incoming administration, faintly aver that unless the laws be enforced we cannot be said to have any government, and hint that a seizure of the Federal forts in those States is a commencement of hostilities by the Confederate States. We have no evidence as yet that there are any individuals in the South who are so utterly lost to honor and insensible to shame as to advocate the foreshadowed policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration. It is true, the abolitionists predict that, when their President is once firmly in the saddle, a party will spring up in the border slave States which will openly sustain his administration. They count largely upon the corruption and weakness of human nature, and will not believe that the citizens of the South are more exempt from corruption than the freedom communities which infest the Northern States. We rely more upon the integrity and virtue of the southern people. We turn our eyes from that festering sore in the heart of Missouri—abolitionized St. Louis—and, in behalf of our people, disclaim the force of the example, and reject the prophecy of northern seers. Tennessee has spoken boldly and manfully through her legislature against the now settled policy of the next administration, and her solemn resolves have been communicated to her sister slaveholding States, pledging herself to sink or swim, live or die by the principles therein contained. She has thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to New York and Massachusetts, and has sent a special cartel challenging those States to meet her on the field, which they first thrust upon her. She will never forfeit her honorable engagement with her allies, nor shrink from the hostile encounter with her enemies. No "craven and traitorous counsels" will ever lure her to such dishonor. She will maintain her firm position, though "the heavens fall."

The cause which Tennessee has thus earnestly espoused is historically sacred. The heroes of the American revolution gained immortality by their devotion and their sufferings in behalf of the same immutable and eternal principle—the right of a free people to alter or abolish a government which has become destructive of the ends for which it was established. The Confederate States have but exercised this inalienable right. They deemed the continued existence of their religious peers the Nort ern States in the Federal Union, fatal to their safety and prosperity. They have thrown off their allegiance. By their several declarations of independence, and new union, they have become a confederate nation, as free and independent as were the colonies by the act of July, 1776. Lord North and his sovereign, who resolved to *enforce the revenue laws of Great Britain, and retain possession of the harbors and fortresses* in the American colonies, occupy the same position and find an exact parallel in the incoming administration of Mr. Lincoln. The British minister, like Mr. Lincoln, disclaimed any intention of coercing the colonies, or conquering them by force of arms. The sagacious Chatham, though it exposed the sophistry and transient sham of the British cabinet, could not divert the infatuated monarch, and his false advisers, from their oppressive and disastrous policy.

The seven years' war in which the two countries were involved, will be surpassed in the number of its victims, the value of its sacrifices, and intense animosity, if not in duration, by the modern war, which Mr. Lincoln's "enforcement of the laws" will bring upon the country. The same disastrous destiny which crushed the soldiers of King George will overwhelm the myrmidons of Lincoln. A united South, armed in a righteous cause, will be invincible forever, and the North will surely reap the fruits of her folly, in satisfy the cravings of unhallowed hate, inflamed by fanaticism, they determine to enforce the laws upon a people who have proclaimed their independence, and in States where these laws no longer exist.

IS IT ABJECT SUBMISSION!

The Missouri *Democrat*, a Black-Republican journal published in the city of St. Louis, and second not even to GREELEY'S *Tribune* in its malignity towards the South, alludes to the Tennessee and Arkansas elections in the following language: "These are partially cotton States, with an infinitely larger slave interest than Missouri. YET THEY HAVE EACH VOTED DOWN THE CALL FOR A CONVENTION BY A LARGE MAJORITY. WE WILL BE TOLD, PERHAPS, THAT THEY, TOO, ARE BUT CONDITIONALLY FOR THE UNION. THE REJECTION OF THE CALL PROVES THE CONTRARY. THERE COULD BE NO MORE ACCURATE TEST OF POPULAR SENTIMENT THAN THIS POPULAR VOTE. WERE TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS RESOLVED TO ADHERE TO THE UNION ONLY ON CONDITIONS, THEY CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE RATIFIED THE CALL FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE CONVENTIONS." What will those who voted against the convention think of the attitude in which their Black-Republican friend of the *Democrat* has placed them?

HON. WILLIAM L. YANCEY, OF ALABAMA.

Many express their surprise that this gentleman has not yet been honored with some responsible appointment under the administration of the Confederate States. The following extract from the Montgomery *Confederation* of the 20th inst., shows the probability of his appointment as minister to England.

"Those who profess to know, says the *Confederation*, are indulging the opinion that Mr. YANCEY will be sent as minister to England, and will not therefore accept any position in the cabinet which may be tendered to him. If we may not mistaken, it seems to be the general feeling in Congress that three ministers should be sent to England, France, and Belgium, for the purpose of securing a recognition of our Confederacy, and we think it not at all improbable, judging though simply from rumor, that Mr. YANCEY will be one of them.

"Such were the rumors afloat as we went to press late last night—rumors to which some evidence should be attached."

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

The Little Rock *True Democrat*, of the 12th inst., says that all advices received up to date, indicate that the State has "gone for convention overwhelmingly. So far as heard from" says the *Democrat*, the "secession ticket has been successful, and the vote for a convention very large. This county voted for a convention and elected Union delegates by a large majority. Conway county is also reported to have gone for a convention and elected a Union delegate."

"We are confident that the State will vote a convention, and that by the 4th of March, the day appointed for its assembling, even the Union delegates will be for secession. When we speak of Union delegates we do not mean *submissionists*. There will be but few submissionists elected in the State. The failure of the peace Congress at Washington will make many unionists wheel into the ranks of the immediate secessionists. We look upon the secession of Arkansas as a fixed fact for the 4th of March next."

Our telegraphic dispatch "from Des Arc gives confirmation to the above statements.

MILITARY MEETING, HOLIVAR, TENNESSEE.

At a meeting held a few days since in Bolivar, for the purpose of organizing a military company, L. M. Brown, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. G. Adams appointed secretary. Patriotic speeches, in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, were made by Messrs. R. P. Neely, James Fentress, E. C. Chase and R. G. Adams, in which they denounced coercion and pledged themselves to aid the South in case the Administration attempts to carry out such a policy.

On motion, Gen. Neely was elected commander of the company, Col. Chase and Capt. Smith, Esq., being placed in the second and third positions, respectively.

The secretary, forwarding the account of the meeting to us, remarks: "In a few days the 'Hardeman guards' expect to be able to muster two hundred active men in the service of the Confederate States of America, if needed; if not, then by untiring energy, we hope to help revolutionize the State, and place her along side of the seceding States."

We regret not having room for the unabridged report of the proceedings.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The news by the last steamers shows clearly that diplomacy in Europe has a serious work in hand just now. It is well, says the *Journal of Commerce*, that it is conducted by able men. What part England is taking does not yet appear, but will in due time. We may be sure that she is not idle. Her instincts lead her to have something to do with every serious movement on the Continent. In fact, ever since the days of WILLIAM the Conqueror, the nobility of England have never ceased to remember their Norman origin, and their proclivities are all in favor of the Continental nations, and lead them to take a deep interest in everything that concerns them. To be sure, they are not over in France, to fight over the battles of Cressy, Poictiers and Agincourt, nevertheless they still retain a lively—we may say *hereditary*—inclination to meddle with whatever is going on across the channel.

It is asserted that the French government has asked for explanations of the speech which the new King of Prussia made to his Generals and his Ministers of War, on the 15th ultimo, which had so warlike a tone. This is altogether probable, although it has been denied in certain circles at Berlin. We must believe that, notwithstanding said denial, the assertion is true. For nothing could be more reasonable. France, of all the nations of Europe, could not be indifferent to such a speech. The Emperor knows full well that the prospect of such an insignificant war as that with Denmark must be, could not give occasion for such an important speech—one that was almost menacing.

We can readily believe that when HERR VON METTERNICH, the Austrian ambassador at Paris, announced to M. DE THOUVENEL, the very able French minister for foreign affairs, that the government of Austria would regard an invasion of any part of the dominions of FRANCIS JOSEPH by GARIBALDI and the Italians as a *casus belli* with Piedmont, he would receive for reply that, if Austria should employ any of the troops of the German diet in a war with the Italians, unless the latter attacked some part of the territory belonging to the diet, France would consider that act as *casus belli*. One thing is certain: if the Austrians cross the Po or the Mincio to invade the kingdom of Sardinia, the French will leap across the Rhine, if it should turn out that Prussia has formed an alliance with Austria, with a view to a war with Italy and France. It is very clear that there is a sharp triangular correspondence going on at this moment between the governments of France, Austria and Prussia.

It is certain that the government of Sardinia has sent Gen. LA MARMORA on a most important mission to the court of Prussia, as well as to one of the minor courts. The Baltimore correspondent of his accession to the throne. We may be sure that CAVOUR has given his envoy instructions worthy of the great object of the mission. He might well say to the Prussian Government that the possession of Venetia is a necessity for Italy, while it must be a perpetual source of danger for Austria. He might further say, to Herr VON SCHMERLING, that what constitutional Prussia is to Germany (its head and center of unity and protection) Sardinia now is to Italy, and call on the great German liberal to stand up for the unity and peace of Italy, as he (CAVOUR) is ever ready to do for the best interests of Germany. Alas, these great views, so worthy of the great Statesman in the world, are not likely to be appreciated by the reactionary school of Prussia, under a new king that happens to be an old man.

It is encouraging to the friends of peace that the elections have gone so strongly in favor of CAVOUR and his government in Northern Italy, and even in Naples and Sicily. It is an omen for good; a pledge that Italy will not go to war with Austria without the consent of the ministry of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and that consent is not likely to be given (if CAVOUR be at the helm) until all things are ready.

By this time Gaeta must have surrendered to the Sardinian army and navy. Whither Francis II will go when he quits its crumbling walls—if he should quit them alive—we know not, but suppose that he will make his way up to Rome, to receive condolence, if not consolation, from the pope. But how long will he and the pope be permitted to remain in Rome? Just so long, and no longer, as LOUIS NAPOLEON sees it to be necessary for him to have a French army in Italy. That necessity will probably continue until it becomes manifest that there is to be no war between France and Austria, on account of Venetia and the Italians, or for any other cause.

And yet it is very desirable that the Sardinians should have possession of Rome, whether the pope remains or not. It will not be possible for VICTOR EMMANUEL to govern well or with ease, Lower Italy and Sicily, while Turin continues to be his capital. That city is too far off. Rome is central and has the *prestige* that is needed. All the cities of Italy, Naples and Florence included, will renounce their claims in favor of Rome.

The news from Hungary shows a two-fold determination. On the one hand, the Hungarians are certainly in earnest in their schemes for the autonomy of their nation, and a final secession from Austria. On the other hand, the Austrian government is unquestionably working up to a vigorous, if not a desperate effort to hold on to Hungary. This contest cannot go on long without serious consequences being reached. A few weeks, or at most a few months, must present Austria and Hungary as engaged in a bloody war. The Hungarians, however, will hold back as long as they can, without doubt in the hope of having the co-operation of Italy. It is almost affecting to see what *concessions* Austria has been making, to recover the loyalty of the inhabitants of the "Palatinate," as Hungary is often called. She has granted an amnesty that includes KOSSUTH, we should think, if we may judge from its reported terms. She has conceded that Croatia and Slavonia, as well as Transylvania, shall be constituent parts of Hungary. But all has been in vain. *It is too late!*

THE AURORA MAGAZINE.

We have failed through inadvertence, to chronicle the reception of the February number of this excellent literary periodical until this morning. Upon a careful examination of its contents we find much interesting original matter, which will amply repay a careful perusal. An article upon "The South's Appreciation of Literature," by Madam V. WRIDEMINNE MCCORD, of our city, we must confess, most attracted our attention—not less owing to its intrinsic merits as a handsome vindication of the proposition it seeks to maintain, than to the prestige of the brilliant authoress from whose pen it emanates. Her name will at once be recognized as having itself adorned and illustrated the literature of the South.

She correctly observes that "the literature of a country embraces both its religion and politics, interpreting the passions and highest sentiments, by the actions of mankind. It is the superstructure upon which the social system is built, and the bulwark of national dignity." It is further maintained with great plausibility that the true merit of literature may be measured by its capacity to revolutionize popular sentiment and upset peculiar local or national prejudices, and that our republic has as yet produced no one whose genius fully comes up to this standard of measurement. The defect is attributed to the democratic spirit, which "the steam power press," as evidenced in the peculiar character of the works of fiction that constitute the staple of American literature. The whole article is a concise and at the same time comprehensive view of the subject discussed.

The proprietors of the *Aurora* may consider themselves fortunate, in having such an accomplished and brilliant authoress among its contributors.

☞ Hon. J. W. CLAPP, of Holly Springs, Miss., who was announced to speak at Oddfellows' Hall last night, was in the city according to appointment, but owing to a conflict of engagements, the Hall was occupied by a German theatrical company. We regret that our citizens were deprived of the opportunity of hearing this distinguished and eloquent champion of secession.

☞ If there could be some plan discovered by which the salaries of the Congressmen would be withheld so long as the present strife continues, we should soon see a unanimous and extremely patriotic vote.—*Bulletin of yesterday.*

An act of justice, wrung from northern cupidity, may be hailed by the *Bulletin* as patriotic, but we regard it as a base counterfeit presentment of the genuine coin.

☞ We have waited in vain to see some retraction by the *Bulletin*, of its erroneous and injurious statements touching the political, social and commercial condition of New Orleans. We would fain hope that it is the result of inadvertence, and that the fierce frenzy of its Unionism has not destroyed its sense of justice.

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☞ A boy got his grandmother's gun and loaded it, but was afraid to fire—he, however, liked the fun of loading, and so put in another charge, but still was afraid to fire. He kept on charging, but without firing, until he had put six charges in the old piece. His grandmother, learning his temerity, smartly reproved him, and pressing the old continental, discharged it. The recoil was tremendous, throwing the old lady on her back. She promptly struggled to regain her feet, but the boy cried out, "Lay still, granny, there are five more charges to go off yet."

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☞ [illegible]

SUMMARY.

Col. S. S. English has been appointed surveyor of customs at Louisville, Kentucky.

A large amount of interesting matter will be found this morning on the first and fourth pages of the APPEAL.

The tariff bill yesterday passed the lower House of the United States Congress by a vote of 83 against 26.

At an "old soldiers' convention" at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 22d instant, resolutions were passed deprecating any attempt to maintain the Union by war.

A fraction over ninety cents on the dollar has been offered for the eight million loan advertised by the Government. There are said to be about one hundred and sixty bidders.

Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, (Republican) of New York, was assaulted on the street in Washington night before last, by three assassins. He shot one of his assailants and was much injured himself.

The schooner Dew Drop yesterday arrived at New Orleans from Honduras, with advices to the 10th inst. A new revolution is impending over Honduras, originating in the reactionary party. Guardiola, and other government officers, have been excommunicated. There were indications of the speedy surrender of Roatan to Honduras.

Messrs. Helper, author of the "Impending Crisis," and Lincoln, author of the "irrepressible conflict," are lecturing at the North. The former was at Dayton, Ohio, on the 19th, and the latter at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 23d. Mr. Lincoln seems to "take" the better of the two, but acknowledges that "it is not through any merit of his own."

Mr. Chase, of Ohio, yesterday offered a resolution in the "peace conference, to the effect that it is inexpedient to consider the grave matters involved in the Virginia propositions until all the States participate, and that the convention adjourn until the 4th of April." A sharp debate ensued, but there is a fair prospect of the resolutions being adopted. So ends the farce.

The "peace conference" did not reach a vote on any of the various propositions before it on the 23d, as was expected. If "delays are dangerous," then are the Congress of the United States and the "peace congress" worse than the Jacobin club that ruled the mobs of Paris when France quaked with terror. In fact, the *States Generale*, called by the imbecile though well-meaning Bourbon, was much such an assemblage as our present "peace congress," and the parallel may not stop here.

Mr. Lincoln, it seems, is putting on the airs of "majesty" by traveling through his dominions in cog. At Harrisburg yesterday it was announced that Mr. Lincoln had departed for Washington City in special train. The Baltimore committee had arrived at Harrisburg, but they were "not allowed an audience." The report had been circulated at Harrisburg that a plot existed to assassinate his majesty, while passing through Baltimore, hence the ruse. A large crowd greeted the arrival of the train at Baltimore, but it was announced from the rear car that Mr. Lincoln was not on the train, and he was allowed to proceeded in peace. Our Washington advices announce his arrival in that city, and his "carbuncle" at Willard's hotel. He was received at the depot by a large number of "distinguished gentlemen," and at 10 o'clock, in company with Mr. Seward, he paid his respects to President Buchanan. His arrival is said to have created quite a sensation in Washington.

ARKANSAS CERTAINLY FOR SECESSION.

We last night received the following special telegraphic dispatch from Des Arc, Arkansas, furnishing the gratifying assurance that the State has gone for Secession by a large majority. If true, the billows of Black-Republicanism will be rolled back, and southern disaffection crushed in the bud.

DES ARC, February 23, 1861.

EDITORS APPEAL: Arkansas has undoubtedly gone for secession by a large majority. W. DAVIS.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

The St. Louis *Republican*, that able and reliable organ of the Missouri Democracy, claims that eighty-one of the ninety delegates elected to the State convention, will stand upon the anti-coercion constitutional platform—in opposition to submissionism and Black-Republicanism. "They are," remarks the *Republican*, "for the Union as the Union, but at the same time they are for asserting the rights of the slave States, and for demanding a full and fair adjustment of all the matters at issue between them and the slave States, now, when it is proposed by Virginia and Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland to settle their quarrel. They are firmly and unalterably opposed to the use of military force to *coerce* Mississippi, or Louisiana, or any of the seceding States back into the Union. We hazard little in saying that the convention will not be in session forty-eight hours before it declares itself opposed to any attempt to bring back the seceding States by military force, and on this point they will "stand firm," even though Congress should clothe Mr. LINCOLN with full power to coerce the revolting States with troops. Missouri is not going to do anything hastily, but she will do her duty at all hazards, and without consulting her sisters. Of this all parties, at home and abroad, may be assured."

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All the principle business men of Memphis fought hard and valiant for the southern cause; therefore we think that we should not throw her off until she has had ample time to redeem her fallen condition, but still continue to petition Heaven, and give her notice to gather herself, and we will wager our ears that she will be all right in a short period. Yes, we fancy we see the prodigal gal returning to the land of her nativity—the sunny South—live on corn dodgers, a pumpkin and churn," and roast the "fatted pig." And invite the Memphis press, who have fought so hard and valiant in the noble cause, and who still hold the Confederate flag above the dust, to come and partake of the festival with us.

☞ In the debate in the House of Representatives, on the 19th instant, on Stanton's force bill, Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, said:

He did not think the gentlemen ought to ask them to vote on this bill so soon at any rate. They were expected to declare war against the South. And, as the Duke of Argyle said to the king, "If you intend to turn the country into a hunting ground, I will go home and get ready for the change;" so the southern men would, if the Republicans intended to convert the South into a hunting ground. They, the representatives, were discharged from active service against it, and let their people know of it, that they might prepare for the change.

☞ The Charleston *Bulletin* has received the following dispatch from Senator Clingman:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1861.

EDITOR BULLETIN: There is no chance whatever for Crittenden's proposition. North Carolina must secede, or aid Lincoln in making war on the South. T. L. CLINGMAN.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. R. W. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, and Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, for late favors.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.—Several gentlemen who arrived from Richmond, report that quite an excitement exists in that city in relation to the Stanton militia bill. They assert that the State will secede if the bill is passed. The secessionists are anxious that the bill should pass.—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞ [illegible]

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, February 20th, 1861.—The preparation of a letter for the press, on the floor of the House of Representatives, would never be attempted by any one who wished to establish a reputation as a writer. There are rules called rules of order; there is a great book of them which begot tolerable disorder, and the "special order" is especial license for hard swearing, letter writing and universal conversation, and the "committee of the whole on the state of the Union" is a well devised scheme to promote "disunion."

Hancock is up, on the force bill; he has, to a greater extent, the attention of the members, than any man who has occupied the floor for the past two weeks. His argument against Stanton's bill is based upon the idea that the Constitution does not give the President the right to call out the militia, except upon the request of State authorities, and the facts that the bill directly defines the secession of the Southern States as "insurrection" against Federal and State authority, and that a military dictatorship is to be established, and coercion become the policy of the General Government on such subjects of disapproval and denunciation. The speech of Mr. Bocock drew into the House many of the Senators. Douglas and Breckinridge listen to the distinguished Virginian with profound attention, and the speech has seemingly produced a strong impression upon the House.

Vallandigham is now upon the floor. He speaks with great fluency and ease. He declares that the whole southern people have determined to have "peaceable disunion or a peaceable adjustment now and forever of the slavery question." That's my platform and has been for months past. I cannot hear the gentleman distinctly, only catching enough to ascertain that he is thoroughly conservative. He is very unlike Mr. Bocock, who has a great broad face, strongly marked features, a prominent aquiline nose, and broad, high forehead. Vallandigham is below the medium height, with small face and features, but with an eye of unsurpassed brilliancy. Corwin and the Republicans listen to the Ohio Democrat with marked attention.

The morning hour has expired, and Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, has the floor on the other branch of the proposition of the Republicans to arm the Government against the South, which contemplates the building of seven war steamers. He proposes an amendment which prohibits the use of such steamers against States claiming to be without the Union. The amendment will evoke the intentions of the Republicans, unless the bill is forced through under the call for the previous question, without debate.

The Stanton force bill provides for its blockade of southern ports, the Stanton bill provides for the arming of the militia and volunteers, and for the suspension of the habeas corpus, and here we have the navy to be increased, and upon the top of all this comes Lincoln's declaration of war to Mr. Hutchinson, that he will veto the Virginia bill. Stanton and Thaddus Stevens have each interrupted Garnett, the former, for coercion, as a *denier* resort, the latter for a statement of Washington City and Baltimore facts that certainly. There is but a difference of time in the difference of the opinions of the two men.

John Young Brown has come out and, and such a burst of eloquence, finished eloquence, and declamation has not greeted the thronged galleries for many a year. He declared that Kentucky would be another star in the galaxy of the Southern Confederacy at the very moment that the first gun was fired in pursuance of the declared policy of the Republican party to coerce the South. He concluded with a question said that Virginia should at this very moment dissolve her connection with this Government. Despotism and war were now upon the land, and the prospect of life in the coming administration, and the sooner Virginia and the middle States prepare for it the better.

Facts mean anything, if the out-givings of the President elect and of his adherents signify anything, war is inevitable and Tennessee must fight either for the North or the South.

There is but one hope of preventing the immediate culmination of all the evils and horrors of civil war, and that is found in the fact that Lincoln may fall into the hands of Seward and of other advisers who may induce him to adopt a policy not contemplated in the legislation of the Chicago platform.

This has been a day of unusual excitement in the capital. The galleries have been crowded throughout the day and speeches of the most inflammatory character have been made on both sides of the House. There are no new developments from the peace conference, but whatever may emanate from this body, it will amount to nothing. The irrepressible conflict be persisted in, war is inevitable. MERCURIUS.

Second Letter.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE BLACK-REPUBLICANS.

The peace conference is now in the same condition with the House of Representatives. A majority will consist of Black-Republicans as soon as Michigan takes a seat. A majority may then concocct a recommendation to the States of amendments to the Constitution, but the slave States will vote with the minority, and hence it is probable that the deliberations of the commissioners will, in any event, amount to nothing, they having become, under the influence of Lincoln's harangues, as thoroughly sectional as the House of Representatives. It is stated that all the peculiar propositions of Virginia have been voted down! 1st the right of transit through the North with slaves; 2d. the Constitutional recognition of the right of property in slaves; and, 3d. the protection of slavery in the territories hereafter to be acquired. Virginia will vote for the committee report, the slave States, together with Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois, while the remaining ten States will vote against it. If the commissioners get through a plan of adjustment it must be done before the advent of Michigan. Even now since the discussion of the report has commenced, grave apprehensions of danger seem to prevail. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Sedden, of Virginia, made extreme speeches yesterday. Boutwell avowed sentiments worthy of the lunatic branch of peace, but the seeds of disunion have been sown and are not to be eradicated. So much for the peace conference.

BLACK-REPUBLICANISM RAMPANT—WAR DECLARED.

There is infinitely a greater degree of excitement in the House this morning than I have ever before witnessed. The proceedings of Pennsylvania have produced intense joy that mere empty and meaningless anxiety to get the floor and to catch the speaker's eye, which often brings half the members to their feet at the same moment, is a mockery. Ignorance of your social and political system, you can never receive. I need not recount in detail the happy effects of the inauguration of state sovereignty in the border States; they are witnessed every day in the growth, wealth, enterprise, peace, prosperity, and happiness of every free State in the Union. You have the alternative before you, to adopt this plan or do worse. Compromising may stave it off for a brief period, and it may not. If it does, it will be like building a dam across a river, raising the water to the top only to fall with all the more noise and force, devastating the country, when your compromise dam shall break away."

It occurs to me that any Tennessean who watches the progress of things in and out of Congress, must be forced to the conclusion that peace is a thing impossible, and the question must be settled, *Shall Tennessee go with the South or the North?* The answer is demanded even now. MERCURIUS.

Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20.—A large number of resolutions on federal relations were offered in the convention to-day. They generally express attachment to the Union, and desire an equitable adjustment, but denounce coercion, and declare a purpose to resist.

O tees declare the union of the South is the safety of the South, and each State should speedily resume the powers delegated to the government.

A resolution for raising a committee of inquiry, whether any movement of arms or men has been made by the General Government to any fort or arsenal bordering on Virginia, indicating preparations for an attack or coercion, was tabled.

A resolution for a convention of the border States at Wilmington, on the last Thursday of March, was referred.

A resolution calling on the commissioners to the peace conference for information whether any settlement acceptable to Virginia is likely, was tabled.

Mr. Clemens denied the statement that he had forwarded incendiary matter to free negroes and others in Virginia, and pronounced the frank forgeries.

The committee reported that all but sixteen counties were represented. The majority for reference to the people is 52,537.

Mr. Crittenden will soon be invited to address the people here on national questions by a large number of prominent men.

A resolution was offered in the convention that any attempt at coercion of the seceded States would be resisted by Virginia. Referred.

A similar resolution was offered in the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

The Michigan resolutions were sent back without comment.

THE METHODISTS OF ALABAMA.—Several months ago a paper called the *Methodist* was issued in New York, setting up very nearly in the same style with the New York *Observer*. It has been edited by Drs. Cook and McClintock—established, I believe, by a Rev. Mr. Bangs (not the venerable Nathan Bangs). It has been sent to nearly all the itinerant Methodist ministers, I believe, in Alabama, and to the white members were sent, with inducements offered for them to act as agents. It professed to hold conservative ground on the exciting issues of the day, and at first disguised its sectional character. Recently it has lately held forth to the doctrine that the "Union must be maintained at all hazards," favoring the coercion of seceding Southern States. It is, therefore, annoyed by the common spirit that would fain crush us, and this article is to call upon my brethren to suppress the rising sun far as they can, and scorn in anywise to aid it.

JOSEPH B. COTTRELL.

☞ Hon. J. W. CLAPP, of Holly Springs, Miss., who was announced to speak at Oddfellows' Hall last night, was in the city according to appointment, but owing to a conflict of engagements, the Hall was occupied by a German theatrical company. We regret that our citizens were deprived of the opportunity of hearing this distinguished and eloquent champion of secession.

☞ If there could be some plan discovered by which the salaries of the Congressmen would be withheld so long as the present strife continues, we should soon see a unanimous and extremely patriotic vote.—*Bulletin of yesterday.*

An act of justice, wrung from northern cupidity, may be hailed by the *Bulletin* as patriotic, but we regard it as a base counterfeit presentment of the genuine coin.

☞ We have waited in vain to see some retraction by the *Bulletin*, of its erroneous and injurious statements touching the political, social and commercial condition of New Orleans. We would fain hope that it is the result of inadvertence, and that the fierce frenzy of its Unionism has not