THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL—FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1861.

Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : MARCH 15, 1861.

Largest Circulation in the City

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....2,000
CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITION.....3,600

Reading Matter on Every Page.

THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY.—ITS PAST AND ITS FUTURE.

The history of the Republican party is but the history of fanaticism. Receiving its vitality from the anti-slavery notions of the old British school of politicians, it may really be regarded as an anti-American political exotic. It was planted upon our soil by foreign hands and nourished through the influence of foreign means. So long as its "one idea" of hostility to the institution of African slavery was in antagonism to the interests of the Massachusetts and New York slaveholders of a half century ago, there was but little apprehension of its seizing vitally upon the popular mind. Confined to its chrysalis state, so to speak, into a durable, living and permanent principle, around which a political organization might cluster as a central nucleus. But so soon as the inadaptation of northern climate to slave labor became fully apparent, and the march of empire southward, with the rapid opening of a vast area of uncultivated lands, furnished a fair opportunity for their profitable sale, New England avarice was not tardy in reaping the golden harvest to be found in such an investment. The Puritan propagators of anti-slaveryism first obeyed the behests of cupidity in selling their slaves, and afterward of conscience, in maligning and traducing their purchasers. The "peculiar institution," being thus outlawed from northern territory by the inexorable mandates of climate and necessity, left a fair field behind it for the gradual growth and development of the seeds sown by the hands of British interventionists. The wild recklessness of demagogueism, and the blind fatuity of partizanship, soon found an arena for action. Ambition for power, followed in its unholy wake by misrepresentation and perversion, and a spirit of aggression, engendered by malice and uncharitableness, constituted the incentives to their nefarious scheme. Such were the causes giving origin to this sectional party. It was manifestly predicated upon hostility to slavery, and only needed an occasion for the embodiment of its principles.

That occasion was soon offered, in the year 1850, upon the application of the Territory of Missouri into the Federal Union as a State. The soldiers in "the great battle between freedom and slavery," as Mr. Sawan has designated it, gathered their hosts in the national councils for the great conflict. The Constitution of Missouri tolerated slavery, and their opposition to the institution was at once enabled to assume a definite and tangible form in direct antagonism to its further extension. They fought this, their first battle, at the most unequal odds, and yet came off victorious in the contest. They foisted upon the South an unjust and iniquitous compromise, and at the same instant took the first step toward the development of a settled policy. This procedure brought temporary quiet to the agitation thus initiated, and served only to postpone the period of its still more violent outbreak.

Again, in 1845, when the right of slavery extension came up as a question in the annexation of Texas, a plank was added to the platform of this latent and, as then, not fully developed party, in the form of the Wilmot proviso, which, taking its name from its originator, Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, was designed to clothe Congress with full authority to exclude slavery from every foot of the territory then owned, or to be afterward acquired by the United States. As one of the multifarious embodiments of the Protean "idea" of anti-slaveryism, it had its numerous adherents.

In 1850, the reopening of the slavery agitation upon the admission of California, and the exciting debates over the celebrated compromise measures of that year, only served to inflame the public mind, and give new life and vigor to the freesoil element. The presidential election of 1852, with its heated campaign, added fuel to the flame of sectionalism. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act in 1854, followed by its repeal of the Missouri compromise line, furnished a pretext for complaint, which, being seized upon with avidity and magnified without scruple, gave an impetus to the cause, whose influence came well nigh swallowing up one whole wing of the whig party into the abyss of abolitionism. It was then but two years, when, in the presidential election of 1856, "at one fearful bound, the Republican faction leaped into a full-grown and powerful political organization, marching thirteen great and populous States beneath its black and traitorous ensign. In their defeat they saw and read the certain omens of their future triumph. The meeting of the Chicago convention in the spring of '60—the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as their standard-bearer—his overwhelming success in sweeping every Northern State, save one—his inauguration as President of these seventeen States, and the installment of his followers in federal power, give the brief but instructive finale to the woful history of the administration party—a party which, within the short space of twelve years, has increased from five thousand in numbers to the startling sum of more than a million and a half, the jubilant notes of whose triumph, at the time they commemorated their own success, sounded the funeral knell of the American Union!

But in the face of the past, with its wisdom and its warnings, there are among us those who believe that this faction, appalled at the consequence of its success, will desert the standard upon which so lately have perched its eagles of victory. The sanguine expectation will find a damper in the doom of disappointment. The IDEA of freesoilism is onward and aggressive in its nature. Party leaders may be guilty of injudicious blunders in their manner of the development. It may overleap itself in the violent ardor of its designs, or meet with temporary defeat from the rapidity of its progress, but it will gather increased wisdom from the one and renewed strength from the other. Its dangerous dogmas, repudiated today at the ballot-box in the form of *Greeleyism*, will be indorsed to-morrow in the not less odious type of *Sumderism*. Its deluded victims might possibly spare its naked heresies in the Chicago platform, and yet embrace them under the cover of glittering generalities. We do not believe that the vital principle of a party whose development has consumed a half century, can expire in a single day or year. It must prove with them what it has been with the disciples of WILKESBORO' and BRECKINRIDGE—eternal, permanent, imperishable.

It is but safe to say that we have in the past of the Republican party an earnest of its future. As it grows stronger in numbers, and its principles become deeper instilled into the popular mind, it will become bolder in the enunciation of its designs, and less scrupulous in the use of means to consummate them. Now favoring the confinement of slavery to its present area, and advocating the equality of the negro with the white man, it will in due course of time dare to propose emancipation by force of Federal legislation, and carry out in actual practice its disgraceful and abhorrent theory. In its plenaries of patronage and power it will find a stability which cannot be shaken. The Pen, the Post, the Pulpit and the Press will furnish the ready and facile instruments for the dissemination of its poisonous principles. The devotion of its minions to the aims and ends which they seek to accomplish, even at the risk of carnage and bloodshed, is too amply attested by the popular verdicts in the late northern elections. The virus of anti-slaveryism has been spread through every fiber of the mental and moral systems of the people. Already every surrounding indication points to the certainty of perpetual agitation, and eternal war until we shall witness the crowning, tyrannical and untoward triumph of the "irrepressible conflict." The temple of the Constitution is now crumbling, and we be to those among us who shall tarry among its tottering ruins.

INJUDICIOUS ORDINANCE.

Our attention has been recently called to a very objectionable statute among our city ordinances, to which we propose directing the notice of our municipal legislators with the view of suggesting the propriety of its repeal or modification.

Upon page 261 of the latest Digest of the municipal laws (art. 1st., sec. 1,) we observe an unjust and onerous discrimination against slave labor, in the form of a statute imposing a specific tax of twenty dollars upon every slave "employed or hired within the corporate limits of the city," unless such slave be regularly assessed, and pay corporate taxes, according to the municipal tariff of charges upon personal property, which is so construed as to in-

SUMMARY.

Joshua R. Giddings has been nominated as consul-general at Montreal.

Cassius M. Clay was yesterday confirmed by the United States Senate as Minister to Spain.

General Scott is reported to have said that the garrison would be out of fort Sumter on Monday next.

It is said that Cassius M. Clay and Tom Corwin have concluded to accept the appointments tendered them by the present administration.

Hon. John Tyler's speech before the Virginia convention yesterday, was strongly for southern rights. He demanded that Virginia issue an ultimatum.

An ordinance to submit the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States to the people of the State for ratification or rejection, was before the Louisiana State Convention yesterday.

It is said that Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, having received assurances of pacific intentions of the administration, will not make any official demands pending the movements in regard to fort Sumter.

Mr. Clark's resolution that the seats of Messrs. Brown, Davis, Clay, Mallory, Toombs and Benjamin, in the U. S. Senate, having become vacant, their names be omitted from the roll, was passed in that body yesterday.

The *New York World's* southern correspondent, in dispatches furnished that paper on the 13th, says: "A special messenger passed through Raleigh on Wednesday, with dispatches for Major Anderson from the government.

The commissionership of patents has been tendered to Mr. Holloway, formerly member of Congress from Indiana. Mr. Dale took the commissionership of Indian affairs on Wednesday. D. K. Carter, of Ohio, has been appointed governor of Nebraska territory.

It is rumored in Washington that information from Montgomery has reached that city that it is the purpose of President Davis to march 50,000 men upon Washington in the event the administration attempts to collect the revenue outside of the ports of seceded States.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in favor of Mrs. Gaines, vesting the title in her to all the property of Daniel Clark, deceased. In the celebrated case of Kentucky vs. Ohio, the court held that Congress could not impose a duty on a fugitive officer, but the governor of a State should surrender a fugitive on proper proof being produced.

We learn by telegraph that the evacuation of Fort Brown, Texas, was quietly agreed upon between the State Commissioners and Capt. Hill on the 6th inst. By the agreement the federal troops are allowed to take two light batteries of artillery with them, and to depart as soon as facilities for their transportation can be procured. The State troops at Brazos are fortifying the island so as to render it almost impregnable.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Austin correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing under date of the 4th inst., says:

The convention met this morning at 9 o'clock, and a quorum being present, the vote from eighty-six counties on the ordinance of secession was counted, and resulted as follows:

For secession, 34,794; against secession, 11,235. Majority for secession, 23,559.

The president immediately announced the result and declared from the stand that Texas was a free and independent State. There immediately ensued a tremendous burst of cheering and enthusiastic applause.

The Lone Star flag, presented to the convention by the ladies of Austin city, was placed upon the dome of the capitol, and a salute of seven guns, for the seceding States, was fired.

An ordinance, offered by Col. M. D. Graham, of Rusk county, providing that the vessels sent by the Federal Government for the removal of the troops now in Texas shall not be seized, was passed.

Another ordinance, instructing our delegates in the southern Congress to apply for the admission of this State into the Southern Confederacy, and to aid and co-operate in forming a Constitution which will not be obligatory until approved by our people, was discussed without any final result.

A letter of the 22d, from Gen. Portis to H. C. McIntyre, from Austin, has the following:

Ben. McCulloch has just arrived from San Antonio. Reinforcements are required immediately at that point. Start your company immediately, and increase it as you go to one hundred men. The convention will meet at 2 o'clock, and immediately authorize him to receive you. It is apprehended that Col. Waite, who succeeds Gen. Twiggs, is concentrating the federal army of Texas at San Antonio, for the purpose of taking the public property at that point. Move with all dispatch to San Antonio.

On this the Galveston *News* remarks:

We have some doubts as to the necessity for sending more troops to San Antonio. We had, yesterday, a letter of the evening of the 2d inst., from Austin, from Judge Campbell, in which he announces the arrival of Col. McCulloch at Austin, and that he has seen him, but not a word of the above important information is mentioned. We have seen a gentleman who left San Antonio on Friday, and he apprehends no serious attack on the Alamo. He states that the spirit of the sons of the South is unconquerable, and every mountain pass and plain in Tennessee will become a Thermopylæ and a Marathon, where they will cut off another earth to drink their blood, or hurl them back into their own Constitution-violating section. The people of Tennessee are a unit for resistance! resistance! at all hazards and to the last extremity, if he attempts to force an unwilling people to bow to his dictation. "The Star-spangled banner shall triumph!" Their dead bodies would be to the living members of the Union like the dead body of Hector dragged in brutal triumph by the chariot of Achilles around the walls of Troy. Believe that the last spark of their ashes were trodden out and their names forever lost to history and tradition, than that they should live to swell the triumph of the Abolitionists. Not a life of all will have received a mortal thrust, their government but a name, their forms of liberty but a mockery, and their only privilege that of surviving until the iron heel of one of many despots shall rise to crush out the last vestige of American freedom.

As we said before, while we deplore the action of the Gulf States, we condemn the madness and stubborn course of the Republicans, having disapproved the course of both, fought for the preservation and good of the whole country, now find we must either go for our southern friends, if they succeed in attempting to secure them for our northern enemies. While we have been opposed to a Southern Confederacy it is finitely preferable to a thirty years war, which is inevitable if an attempt is made to coerce any State now out of the Union.

The Defense of Hon. John H. Floyd.

The telegraph on Saturday furnished the main points of the defense of the Hon. John B. Floyd, ex-Secretary of War, in reply to the charges of the congressional investigation committee. In reference to the issues of acceptances, he says:

"I am charged with issuing acceptances in December to the extent amount of $870,000, that were put by Mr. Russell into the hands of Bailey. For reasons already stated, I gave to Mr. Russell, during the money stringency of last fall, conditional acceptances to the amount of $645,000. At his request I afterwards gave him another acceptance for $135,000. This amount made but $780,000. It was with old acceptances, given as far back as September and October, which he had not yet negotiated, that he made up the amount of $870,000 put into the hands of Bailey.

He adds:

"The sensation press has teemed with stories of my immense wealth in plunder, and magnificent deposits in the banks. How easily could all this have been established, if true, by this secret committee of detectives, vested with all the powers of Congress, and endowed with tastes and capacities enough for the unknown researches. Those who know anything about my affairs know that it is grossly and cruelly false—know that I go out of office a poor man, as could readily be proved by any scandal-monger in Congress and scavenger of the press who delights in such iniquities; and this fact is the conclusive and honorable voucher I hold against all these brutal charges."

The following is his final protest:

"I regards nothing which I say that a greater amount of service was never rendered before to the United States for the same sum of money. The Army has, during my whole term of office, been on a war footing, not that of peace, and yet, when carrying on active campaigns from Texas, in the South, to the British possessions in the North, while the transportation required and performed has been beyond all precedent greater than at any former period.

"During all this time, amid all the difficulties arising from a distributed and hostile course of legislation, not one dollar has been expended beyond the appropriations of Congress, not one dollar lost to the Government from fraud, peculation or theft. There stand the accounts, plain, clear, distinct, inviting investigation and defying honest scrutiny."

Resignation of Gen. Ramsey.

The Knoxville *Register* has been furnished with the following letter, which is a copy of one addressed by Gen. Ramsey to Mr. Lincoln, in regard to the office now held by him:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 1, 1861.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Washington, D. C.

SIR: My term of office as United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, will expire in a few days. I have, since your election, determined not to be an applicant for reappointment under any circumstances whatever; and, if I would have regarded had my term of office extended any length of time under your administration). The sectional platform of principles that you were elected upon being opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and your inaugural address breathing the same spirit, are reasons satisfactory to myself and my friends, not from desiring the appointment under you. Being a native of the South, identified with her interest, in principle, and in everything dear to her prosperity and happiness, in all respects, I, of course, cannot hold office under one whose policy is to deprive my section of the country of its constitutional rights, and violate the equality of the States.

I presume, however, that you will have no difficulty in filling the office, for I regret to say that there are, those who are applying who

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Although the impression gains strength every hour that the troops will be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, yet nothing authoritative has transpired to-day. I am satisfied that, unless ultra outside Republican pressure proves more powerful than a numerical majority in the Cabinet, added to General Scott's sagacity, the order to evacuate Fort Sumter will be issued within three days, at farthest.

Some assert that the order has already been drawn up and signed by General Scott, who only awaits the official sanction of his superior; but it should be distinctly understood that should this occur it is from actual necessity, not from motives of consideration or justice, and, therefore, is no precedent for similar action in relation to Fort Pickens. I believe that the dallying policy now pursued is for the purpose of learning the strength of such a movement at the North before announcing a positive decision; but as the leading conservative Republican journals favor it, and the *Tribune* no; opposing it, the decision will, no doubt, be made within the time named. Some well-informed parties say that it is the policy of Republican leaders to postpone any coercive measures at present, charging the present difficulties of the country on the past administration, and allowing this dodge to do its work among the masses till the next session, when they hope to be sustained in any measure in regard to fort Sumter.

In the meanwhile every effort will be exerted to produce disaffection in the cotton States. The Senate adjourned, yesterday, immediately after the adjournment held a caucus, and remained in session for upward of two hours. It is understood that the question of evacuating Sumter was one of the questions under consideration. There are a large majority of Senators opposed to that policy. They say that it would be regarded as a back-down from their position. Others said they had better back down a thousand times than plunge the country into civil war.

It is said that the Cabinet is nearly equally balanced upon the policy. Mr. Chase and the extremes oppose the measure; Seward and Cameron favor it. If the troops are withdrawn, there will be little probability of an extra session.

I regret to announce that within the last few months the health of Justice McLean, of Ohio, has sensibly declined. He has latterly become very feeble, so much so, indeed, as frequently to be unable to take part in important consultations with his colleagues of the Supreme Court. I hear also that ex-President Buchanan is quite indisposed, but more by distress of mind than of body. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—All speculation as regards Senator Crittenden's nomination for the Supreme Judgship is ended, a formal vote of the Cabinet deciding that he will not be nominated for the position. John M. Read, of Pennsylvania, seems to head the list of candidates for the office, but it is believed no basis will be manifested in making a nomination.

Fort Sumter.

Dispatches to the Charleston press confirm the dispatch published by us yesterday, in reference to the evacuation of Fort Sumter.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a dispatch from Washington, which states that the reason assigned for not giving up Fort Sumter is that "Buchanan left it in such a condition that it cannot be reinforced without a great sacrifice of life." But the Administration has no idea, yet, of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States. It will come to that gradually.

The editor of the *Courier* says that Governor Pickens has received a dispatch saying that orders have been issued by General Scott to Major Anderson, for the withdrawal of his command from Fort Sumter.

We have not been advised that Major Anderson has taken any steps to remove from Fort Sumter, and therefore it may be premature to indulge congratulations. We may at least express gratification at the possible prospect of this. There is a good prospect that a bloody struggle at Fort Sumter may be avoided, and room for hope that diplomacy may settle the remaining questions at issue, without appealing to the sword as a final arbiter.—*Augusta (Ga.) Dispatch.*

Georgia State Convention.

SAVANNAH, March 11.—The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Geo. H. Clarke, of St. Johns' (Episcopal) church.

Mr. Nisbet, of Bibb, informed the convention a communication from the president of the provisional Congress, announcing the adoption of a permanent Constitution, and that it would be forwarded to the convention early this week.

The discussion relative to the reduction of the legislature was renewed and debated at considerable length, with eloquence and power.

The ayes and nayes upon Mr. Hansell's motion of Saturday, to postpone the subject until the 25th of January, were ordered for and recorded. The vote stood: ayes 54, nays 205. Messrs. Garvin and Phinizy, from this county, voted nay. The motion was lost. After granting leave of absence to several delegates, the convention adjourned.

Hon. A. H. Kenan, of Baldwin, was in his seat to-day.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The steamer Empire City is ashore at Quarantine.

The steamer Star of the West sailed for Brazos this P. M.

The schooner M. P. Hudson sailed at seven o'clock for Fort Johnson, with a cargo of cannon, provisions, etc. Another schooner is loading for Fort Jefferson, at Governor's Island.

Special Washington dispatches state that it is rumored that a messenger has been dispatched to Major Anderson, with orders to withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin has rendered a decision in regard to Lacrosse land grant bonds, which seriously affects the validity of the claim. Issued as the subject numbers. All numbers from 1 to 2,500 of the first issue have the preference over all the later issues, the upper numbers being only good for the amount of what the company realized from the sale, while the first issue is held to be valid, or the par value."

A Resolution in Relation to Patents.

Resolved, by the Confederate States of America, That all persons, being citizens of the Confederate States, who may wish to procure patents or file caveats for inventions and useful discoveries and improvements, may file in the office of the Attorney-General a specification of such invention, discovery, improvement, together with such descriptive drawings as may be necessary; and such specifications, when so filed, shall operate as a caveat to protect the interest of such persons, until regular application can be made according to law; and this resolution shall apply to all patents heretofore granted by the United States to citizens of this Confederacy, and to caveats heretofore filed by such citizens in the Patent Office of the United States, on such patents and copies of such caveats being deposited, as aforesaid, in the office of the Attorney-General—*Provided*, That such applicants shall pay such fees as may hereafter be required by law, establishing a Patent Office, on application for patents and filing of caveats.

Approved, March 4, 1861.

DIRECT TRADE.

The Montgomery correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 13th, writes as follows:

I have no acquaintance with Mr. Mann, but I learn, from a reliable source, that he has recently received flattering proposals from English capitalists with a view to the immediate importation of direct trade between England and the Confederate States. He is now in Montgomery, and it is understood he will, at an early day, proceed to England to carry out the cherished idea, which has occupied much of time, ability and exertions for the past ten years. We may reasonably anticipate that within three or four months a first-class line of ocean steamers will be employed in a direct trade between European and the ports of the Confederate States.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate took up Mr. Foster's resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Wigfall, when, on motion of Mr. Simmons, it, together with Mr. Clingman's resolution, was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, to which was referred Mr. Mason's resolution about Carlton and Sanborn, reported back the resolution with the recommendation that it be postponed till the third Monday in December. The report was agreed to. The committee deem it premature to order payment at this time.

The Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, March 12.—No king of intercst occurred during the public session of Congress to-day. A recess is daily expected; and will certainly take place during the week.

President Davis has sent to the several State conventions certified copies of the permanent Constitution.

The Alabama convention received the permanent Constitution with much joy, and it is expected it will be ratified to-morrow.

Vice-President Stephens has gone to Crawfordville.

Municipal Election.

BANGOR, Me., March 12.—At the municipal election, yesterday, Isaiah Stetson, (Rep.,) was re-elected mayor by 750 majority.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The Mobile *Register*, edited by JOHN FORSYTH, who is one of the commissioners to Washington, under date of the 10th inst., says:

To-day is the day fixed on by our commissioners to present their credentials, and their reception or non-reception will be generally regarded by the people of both countries as the decision between peace and war. It is under the grievous wrongs of the United States as an intimated wish of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, though the commissioners, on their part, were no doubt quite willing to allow the administration of the Northern Confederacy ample time for reflection, and in the meantime to bring to bear the whole influence of the northwestern Democracy, the money interest which controls the East, and the conservative strength of the country at large. That all these influences were used we have every reason to believe, and if they have proved unavailing we had better be prepared for the worst.

☞ The New York *Day Book* of the 9th instant says:

The present business and financial position of New York city, has all in it a subject of profound apprehension, if not of alarm. For a period of four months, we have had a paralysis in business affairs. The debts due our merchants have not been paid, and while they have been forced to fail, it may be said that a majority, with a proud and high-toned sense of honorable dealing, have preserved their credit by dint of the greatest exertion. This they

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The majority report, signed by sixteen of the twenty-one members of the committee, is only a partial report, as other subjects are to receive consideration. It is as follows:

MAJORITY REPORT.

The representatives of the people of Virginia in convention assembled, are profoundly sensible of the difficulty, delicacy and importance of the duty which, in obedience to the popular will, they have assumed to perform.

They feel that the controversy which unfortunately distracts and divides our country has brought about a condition of public affairs for which history has no parallel, and the experience of governments no precedent.

They recognize the fact that the great questions which press for consideration are of entire novelty and of great intrinsic difficulty, and that their proper solution will require on the part of our Governments, State and Federal, and of our people, the exercise of the utmost prudence, discretion, calmness and forbearance.

Above all other things, at this time, they believe it to be their duty and patriotic necessity to maintain the peace of the country, and to avoid everything calculated or tending to produce collision and bloodshed.

The grievances for which several of the States have withdrawn from the Union, and overthrown the Federal Government within their limits, are known as to have affected the people of Virginia to a greater extent than any of the seceded States, and it is their determined purpose to require such guarantees and such assurances as will satisfy the people of the slaveholding States as in the judgment of Virginia will be sufficient for the accomplishment of that object.

Pending the adoption of such measures to obtain such guarantees, a proper self-respect impels her to demand of all the parties that they shall refrain during the pendency of her efforts for amicable adjustment, from all action tending to produce a collision of forces; therefore

1. *Be it resolved and declared by the people of the State of Virginia*, in convention assembled, That the States which composed the United States of America, when the Federal Constitution was formed, were independent sovereignties, and in adopting that instrument the people of each State agreed to associate with the people of the other States, upon a footing of exact equality. It is the duty, therefore of the common government to respect the rights of the States, and the equality of the people thereof, and within the just limits of the Constitution to protect with equal care the great interests that spring from the institutions of each.

2. African slavery is a vital part of the social system of the States wherein it exists, and as that form of servitude existed when the Union was formed, and the jurisdiction of the several States over it, within their several limits, was recognized by the Constitution, any interference to its prejudice by the federal authorities, or by the authorities of the other States, or by the people thereof, is in derogation from plain right, contrary to the Constitution, offensive and dangerous.

3. The choice of functionaries of a common government established for the common good, for the reason that they entertain opinions and have expressed hostile to the institutions of some of the States, necessarily excludes the people of one section from participation in the administration of the government, subjects the weaker section to the will of the stronger section, leads to abuse, and is incompatible with the safety of those whose interests are imperilled; the formation, therefore, of geographical or sectional parties in respect to federal politics, is contrary to the principles on which our system rests, and tends to its overthrow.

4. The Territories of the United States constitute a trust to be administered by the General Government for the common benefit of the people of the United States, and any policy in respect to such territories, calculated to confer exclusive benefits on the people of one part of the United States than on the people of another part, is contrary to equality, and prejudicial to the rights of some for whose equal benefit the trust was created. If the equal admission of slave labor and free labor into any territory exists unfriendly conflict between the systems, a fair partition of the territories ought to be made between them, and each system ought to be protected within the limits assigned to it by the laws necessary for its proper development.

To sites of the federal forts, arsenals, etc., within the limits of the States of this commonwealth, in the event the federal authorities shall, under any pretext whatever, attempt to enforce their claim of jurisdiction over the people of the seceded States, as by collecting the duties for revenue or diverting the transit or entrance of commerce, or in any other mode, by force of arms, to resist such exertion of force by all the means in their power.

5. That the federal authorities be requested to withdraw all occupation of the places ceded to the United States, and to reduce the forces at Fortress Monroe and Harper's Ferry, at Fort Washington and Fort McHenry, in Maryland, to garrisons, as every dictate of humanity and the usages which have been lately mounted landward be removed, and all other preparations for war in the limits of this commonwealth, or on her border, be at once stopped; protesting that these forces and warlike preparations are irritating causes of civil war, and dangerous to the peace.

6. That the legislature of this commonwealth be recommended and urged to make ample appropriations to place her people in a complete state of military defense.

7. That this convention do at once itself in immediate communication with the border and other slaveholding States still remaining in the Union, for consultation and co-operation, whilst awaiting the response of the other States to these requests and demands.

8. That an ordinance be adopted at once submitting to the people of this commonwealth to determine whether, if their just demands are not satisfactorily responded to by the non-slaveholding States, or are not responded to at all by them, or if civil war shall commence on the part of the Federal authorities, within the period named pending the efforts of this commonwealth for adjustment, they will unite with the seceding States, if granted by them under the Constitution of the United States; and will or will not unite their destiny with that of the seceding slaveholding States of the South, embracing in any new Union to be formed such non-slaveholding States as will manifest a disposition and determination to respect and maintain the equal rights of all the States and their people.

THE "HONORABLE" HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—We must not omit to congratulate the citizens of Baltimore upon one fact, which, in the refreshing indeed, among the clustering associations of the 4th of March, 1861. It is the release of our city from the disgrace of degradation to which she has been exposed by a so-called congressional representation in the person of Henry Winter Davis. This man, who has the impudence to call himself a citizen of Maryland and auxiliary of all that infamous and terrible political demoralization which passed like a turbid flood over our city, and who was twice borne upon its dark and bloody current into the Congress of the United States, dishonors us no more. Whatever he may become in the hands of Lincoln, he is no longer identified with the political character of our city.

The release is most acceptable; the relief indescribable. And we may add in this connection, we do not feel any great confidence in his fidelity to the State, by his open denial of any attempt to put Davis in the Cabinet, than he could have done in the same time by any other means. It was the familiar terms on which Davis was currently reported to be at the government house at Annapolis, that did more than anything else to the surprising open Governor Hicks and inflame public sentiment against him. People could not believe him to be true to the State and familiar with Henry Winter Davis.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following:

The king and queen of Naples arrived at Rome on the 14th. The marquis of Sonnaz, at the Quirinal, wears his highness Pope Pius IX, paid them a visit on the 15th. It appears that the bombardment of the 11th and 12th was of extreme violence, resembling a dire rifled cannon useless. From the demand to surrender to the moment the capitulation was signed the Piedmontese threw fifty thousand shells into the fortress. The king, passed the Neapolitan troops in review before leaving, who wept on presenting arms to him. An immense crowd was assembled, and the population shed tears. Every honors were rendered to Francis II as he embarked. As the vessel left a salute of twenty-one guns was fired and the flags were lowered, while the garrison shouted, "long live the king," though in presence of the Piedmontese, already in possession.

☞ From a correspondent of the Galveston (Texas) *News*, we learn that the military property captured at San Antonio by the Texan volunteers on the 9th inst., consists in a special vote or in convention similar to her own, to respond at their earliest convenience, to the positions assumed in the foregoing resolutions, and the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States hereunto appended. And is the event that this Commonwealth fails to receive satisfactory responses to her requests from the non-slaveholding States, she will feel compelled to resume the powers granted by her under the Constitution of the United States, and to therefore resume her reserved rights.

12. The people of Virginia will await any reasonable time to obtain answers from the other States to these propositions, aware of the embarrassments that may produce delay, but they will expect as an indispensable condition, that a pacific policy shall be adopted toward the seceded States, and that no attempt be made to subjugate the people of those States, nor to reinforce the forts now in possession of the military forces of the United States, or recapture the forts, arsenals, or other property of the United States within their limits, nor to exact the payment of imposts upon their commerce, nor any measure resorted to, justly calculated to provoke hostile collision.

13. In the object of this convention, the people of Virginia would regard any action of the Federal Government tending to produce a collision of forces, pending negotiations for the adjustment of existing difficulties, as aggressive and injurious to the interests and offensive to the honor of this commonwealth; and they would regard any such action on the part of the seceding States or United States as an intimated wish of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, though the commissioners, on their part, were no doubt quite willing to allow the administration of the Northern Confederacy ample time for reflection, and in the meantime to bring to bear the whole influence of the northwestern Democracy, the money interest which controls the East, and the conservative strength of the country at large. That all these influences were used we have every reason to believe, and if they have proved unavailing we had better be prepared for the worst.

☞ The New York *Day Book* of the 9th instant says:

The present business and financial position of New York city, has all in it a subject of profound apprehension, if not of alarm. For a period of four months, we have had a paralysis in business affairs. The debts due our merchants have not been paid, and while they have been forced to fail, it may be said that a majority, with a proud and high-toned sense of honorable dealing, have preserved their credit by dint of the greatest exertion. This they

commonwealth in an earnest effort to restore the federal Union to terms consistent with the security of the slaveholding States.

Resolved, That the recommendations of this commonwealth having been met by no sufficient response on the part of the authorities of the non-slaveholding States and the Federal Government, considerations of public duty induce us to refrain from further recommendations. If the authorities of the Federal Government and of the non-slaveholding State governments desire, and expect to restore the Federal Union, they must, without further delay, adopt such measures as will afford to the people of the slaveholding States full constitutional assurance of their safety in continuing our federal association with them under a common government.

Resolved, That this convention will, on the day after the adoption of these resolutions, appoint three commissioners to proceed to Montgomery and confer with the authorities of the Confederate States in reference to the grave emergency in our public affairs.

Lastly, ex-Governor Wise, the remaining member of the committee, made a report, reviewing at length the wrongs done the slaveholding States, and recommending that Virginia appeal to her confederates still remaining in the Union, and ask their determinate conclusions on the following points of difference and discussion, and if they do not, then to demand, and seeks to obtain satisfactory guarantees and assurances for the future:

1. As to the full recognition of the rights of property in African slaves. 2. As to slavery in the District of Columbia. 3. As to the powers of the Federal Government over African slavery, and their exercise in respect to the forts, arsenals, dock yards and all places ceded by the States for Federal uses. 4. As to protection against the pretension to tax and collect excessive duties on slaves. 5. As to the rendition of fugitive slaves. 6. As to the protection of the right of comity of transit with slaves through the limits of the States, by land or by water, and of the right of transportation of slaves on the high seas. 7. The protection of the right of citizens of the United States, owning slaves, to sojourn temporarily with their slaves in waiting, in the limits of non-slaveholding States. 8. The protection of equality of settlement by owners of slaves, with their slave property, in the common Territories of the United States. 9. As to the right of negroes or free persons of the African race to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. 10. As to the equality of the African race with the white race, in the States where it may reside, and the protection of that equality by State laws, and by the laws of the United States. 11. As to the better security of the independence of the judicial department of the Government of the United States, by changing the mode of appointing federal judges. 12. As to the protection of the slaveholding States against the abduction of their slaves, by repealing such State or federal laws as may contravene the same, or by passing such laws by the States and by the Federal Government as may be necessary and proper to suppress it. 13. As to the protection of domestic tranquility of the people of the United States by suppressing the incendiary assemblages, associations, and publications which have engendered the sectional wrongs and hatred which have led to the present condition, now threatens a civil war. 14. The protection of the public peace by suppressing societies and individual efforts for the collection of money and other aids to the Slaves and Territories of the United States. 15. And by suppressing all organizations seeking and introducing foreign aid and influence to incite domestic violence in the States or Territories of the United States.

The report goes on to urge that every step should be taken to preserve the peace of the country until answers can be received to the foregoing interrogatories from the other States in the Union. To these ends, therefore, be it resolved:

1. That the foregoing points for adjustment or for declaration of purpose on the part of the States now in the Union be immediately addressed to them.

2. That additional guarantees or assurances shall be demanded on the more important of these points, in the forms of checks and balances of power, to be defined by amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

3. That responses to these demands from the respective States shall be requested within a fixed and limited period, to wit, on or before the first day of October next, if possible.

4. That, in the meantime, it is recommended to the people of this commonwealth, in the event the federal authorities shall, under any pretext whatever, attempt to enforce their claim of jurisdiction over the people of the seceded States, as by collecting the duties for revenue or diverting the transit or entrance of commerce, or in any other mode, by force of arms, to resist such exertion of force by all the means in their power.

5. That the federal authorities be requested to withdraw all occupation of the places ceded to the United States, and to reduce the forces at Fortress Monroe and Harper's Ferry, at Fort Washington and Fort McHenry, in Maryland, to garrisons, as every dictate of humanity and the usages which have been lately mounted landward be removed, and all other preparations for war in the limits of this commonwealth, or on her border, be at once stopped; protesting that these forces and warlike preparations are irritating causes of civil war, and dangerous to the peace.

6. That the legislature of this commonwealth be recommended and urged to make ample appropriations to place her people in a complete state of military defense.

7. That this convention do at once itself in immediate communication with the border and other slaveholding States still remaining in the Union, for consultation and co-operation, whilst awaiting the response of the other States to these requests and demands.

8. That an ordinance be adopted at once submitting to the people of this commonwealth to determine whether, if their just demands are not satisfactorily responded to by the non-slaveholding States, or are not responded to at all by them, or if civil war shall commence on the part of the Federal authorities, within the period named pending the efforts of this commonwealth for adjustment, they will unite with the seceding States, if granted by them under the Constitution of the United States; and will or will not unite their destiny with that of the seceding slaveholding States of the South, embracing in any new Union to be formed such non-slaveholding States as will manifest a disposition and determination to respect and maintain the equal rights of all the States and their people.

☞ The Supreme Court intimated, last week, that a decision in the celebrated Gaines case would likely be reached to-day. The general impression is that the decision will be adverse to the plaintiff, Mrs. Gaines.

☞ A piece of land was recently sold in London at the rate of $1,900,000 per acre—sufficient to cover it with silver equal to half a dollar in thickness.

☞ Mr. Ten Broeck is still in the city, but expects to leave for England this week, as the racing season will soon commence there.—*N. Y. Clipper.*

☞ Chief Justice Taney is reported as differing very materially with Lincoln in the opinions expressed in the inaugural of the effect of a decision of the Supreme Court.

Horse Stolen.

A DARK FAT BOBBY of heavy mane and tail, with saddle marks and split in both ears; a natural pacer; about 5 years old; good parts, was stolen from my stable, three miles east of Germantown, Tennessee, on Monday night, 11th inst. I will pay $50 reward for its recovery and proof of the thief and return of the horse, or information of the whereabouts of the horse, that I can get him.
R. S. WOOD.
Germantown, Tenn., March 12, 1861.

Just Received.

250 BASKETS Piper Heidsieck Champagne; 50 cases Lorillard Chewing Tobacco; 10 bbls. German Whisky; 40 casks Port, Sherry and Sauterne; 100 bbls. Extra and Superfine Flour; 10 bbls. Rum; 10 bbls. Brandy; 10 bbls. Gin; 10 bbls. Cordials; 10 bbls. Cognac; 10 bbls. Old Rye; 10 bbls. Old Bourbon;