Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

THE FRANKFORT CONVENTION.

The patience of the Union-savers very much resembles the cruse of oil and the meal-bag spoken of in biblical history. It is altogether inexhaustible. Several drafts have been made upon it lately, none of which were dishonored. The drawers, however, have ungenerously decamped, laughing to scorn the liberality of their suicidal victims, and emboldened at the helplessness of their persistent endurance. But the end is not yet. Another project, it seems, is on foot, whose chief object is to exhibit the extent of the charitableness and long-suffering of the border slave States. In the Virginia State convention, the majority report of the committee on federal relations suggests the holding of a convention of the non-seceded slave States at Frankfort, Ky., on the 27th of May next. Unless wiser counsels prevail amid the assembled sovereignty of that old and time-honored commonwealth—now, alas, almost shorn of her ancient prestige—we have reason to believe that she will seal her humiliation by its adoption, and thus conclude to offer up another supplication at the foot-stool of Black-Republican power. In the event she does, the other States, which have so shamelessly lagged behind in the assertion and maintenance of their constitutional rights, will doubtless be induced to participate in its deliberations. Missouri and Arkansas have both already responded to it by the appointment of delegates, who hold themselves prepared for its attendance.

In case the scheme is consummated—and the submission press seem to think it will be—it becomes an important speculation as to what shall be the programme of its action. Its ostensible object is, of course, the old hackneyed cry to "save the Union"—its real one to cobble up a platform of political patch-work, which will answer for place-hunting politicians to stand on, in their canvass before the people for office.

But without intending to prejudge their motives, we will soon be enabled to test their sincerity in the matter. If the object of the movement is to restore the integrity of the Union as it was previous to its disruption, there is but one possible way for its participants to evidence the fact. Most of the delegates will of course be opposed to immediate secession, and their views, it is reasonable to presume, will give tone and color to its proceedings. Let them therefore present the amendments made by the Congress of the Confederate States to the North as the Southern ultimatum. None of these innovating touching the slavery question go farther than the vote of the South attested their right to at the ballot-box in the last presidential election. The success of the anti-slavery faction in gaining control of the Government has rendered it absolutely necessary that these rights should be guaranteed more perfectly than at any previous period in our history. Nothing less will furnish even the shadow of an apology for longer wearing the yoke of Black-Republicanism. The whole operation, it must be remembered, is to be performed upon the hypothesis, now so derisively paraded before the people, that the seceded States will return to the Union in case of its acceptance by the North. Were this hope abandoned by the patriotic Union-savers, and the secession proclaimed to patch up such a compromise as would only keep in the border States, the eyes of the people would be fully opened to the flagrancy of the conspiracy attempted to be practiced upon them, and they would quickly break loose from the toils of partisanship in which they are now so hopelessly involved. Honesty, candor and fairdealing, therefore, require that the demands made by this convention should be such as to furnish a sufficient basis for the encouragement of their sanguine expectation. We have no idea that those States will ever return to their former vassalage, but believe that they will indignantly spurn all overtures for compromise. There are those, however, who think differently, or at least profess to think so. If these are sincere and have no other intention in view, they will agree upon the Constitution of the Confederate States as their proposed plan of adjustment. They can have no pretense in anticipating that the Union will ever be reconstructed under any other circumstances. The States that have withdrawn from the late Federal Government deemed the anti-slavery construction put upon the old Constitution by the dominant party as detrimental to their rights and destructive of their safety. They never could have been prevented from exercising the inalienable right of changing their form of government without the sponge concession upon the part of the North of every principle ingrafted upon the new Constitution, which they have put forth to the country, stamped, as it is, with such consummate statesmanship and such peerless legislative wisdom. It is sheer folly, therefore, to suppose that anything less will induce them to so far stultify themselves as to even entertain the proposition of retracing their steps. The Frankfort convention will be compelled to present this ultimatum, if it aspires to the respect of the South. Besides being the sole basis of settlement that will justify the hope of restoring the Union, it guarantees nothing more than the full measure of southern rights, and is the only adjustment that presents a strikes at the root of the evil—sought to be remedied. It is full, definite, complete and *radical* in its treatment of the slavery question, and not partial, ambiguous, equivocal and *superficial*, like all the other abortive efforts of the peace cobblers. If less is accepted, the issue between the North and the border States upon the subject of African slavery will still keep the country seething under the effects of continuous agitation; and as the advocates of southern independence can never capitulate until all of the slave States are united *in or out of the Federal Government*, we will be the victims of a long life of never ceasing efforts at peaceful revolution. The Frankfort convention must adopt a plan that will conduce to the re-establishment of the Union *as it was*, else the Northern Republic, if it exist in alliance with the border slave States, will, itself, supersede Mexico in being the "sick man" of the American continent.

IMPORTATIONS AND REVENUE.

In the commercial report of the New York *Herald*, of the 24th inst., it is stated that the importations of the week ending on the 23d, were much less than half those of the corresponding week of 1860 or 1859. The custom house tables show the amount as follow:

IMPORTS.	1861.	1860.	1859.
For the week	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Dry goods	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
General merchandise	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total for the week	$4,272,287	4,427,353	1,384,077

The trade of that port is steadily declining, and under the influence of the prohibitory Morrill tariff, which goes into operation on Monday, the 1st of April, will largely diminish the stream that is now flowing, in diminished volume, into that port.

Simultaneously with this announcement from the great northern entrepot, we see it stated that the amount of duties collected at the New Orleans custom house is $35,000 daily, which would foot up over $11,000,000 a year. This would pay more than one-half the expense of their government. If there is no war, the southern treasury will be full without resorting to direct taxation.

☞ The malignity and hatred of the Black-Republicans of the North to the whole South, is clearly manifested in their efforts to establish the fact that cotton can and will be raised in great quantities in divers quarters of the globe, and innumerable sections of the earth. For the gratification of their readers, they parade the crude speculations of certain missionary evangelists who are roaming through Africa, and who understand as little what conditions of climate and of soil are necessary for the successful production of cotton, as they do of the process by which the alchemists professed to convert the baser metals into gold.

One of their ultra sheets blandly informs its readers, that in a few years "the valley of the Niger will be organized by *British* power and American enterprise, and that cotton will be raised there in almost unlimited quantities." We presume these cotton philosophers "celebrate" to *irrigate* the cotton fields from the sluggish stream of the Niger. They further calculate to enslave the natives, and thus secure laborers for their vast plantations.

☞ We publish, in another column, some dispatches from Washington to a Black-Republican paper at Cincinnati, in which it is stated, on the authority of some "gentlemen" from Texas, that Gov. Houston had stated that civil war was inevitable in Texas and Alabama. This is evidently a falsehood manufactured to suit the tastes and tickle the palates of northern men, as is also the assertion, that Mr. Lawrence had received several applications from Louisiana for cadetships at West Point.

MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH.

We publish in another column the eloquent speech of Vice-President Stephens, recently delivered in Savannah, Georgia, which we take pleasure in commending to the perusal of all parties. When it is remembered that Mr. Stephens was the most vigorous opponent of secession from its first inception, and always an ardent lover of the late American Union, his calm, deliberate and statesmanlike views can scarcely fail to make a sensible impress upon the minds of those who yet cling with hope to the rotten hulk of the old wrecked ship of State. His present zeal in behalf of southern independence goes far toward assuring the sufficiency of the causes that led to its consummation, and, we may add, augurs well for its happy culmination.

ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF THE REACTION IN TENNESSEE.

The following extract from the Shelbyville *Expositor* (formerly a Union paper,) will be read with great pleasure by the friends of the South in Tennessee. That paper was a strong opponent of secession in the late canvass, and struck some hard blows for the Union cause. Its present position is but an evidence of the tremendous reaction now transpiring throughout the limits of the State. It says:

It has been said by some, that they do not understand our position. We shall endeavor to enlighten them.

Since the election of Abraham Lincoln we have been for the Union, believing, first, that the Congress of the United States would adjust the existing difficulties between the North and South upon an honorable basis. When we despaired of this hope we looked forward to the action of the "peace conference" which assembled in Washington. We confidently expected that the eleven Northern States who had so grossly and insultingly trampled under foot the Constitution, our great bulwark of liberty, by the passage of "personal liberty bills," would repeal them, and thereby restore peace to a distracted country. In pursuance of this hope, as a sincere and devoted lover of the Union, we were opposed to any action on the part of Tennessee until that hope was exhausted. The leaders of our party assured us, that in the event a satisfactory settlement of our difficulties were not made by Congress or the peace conference before the inauguration of Abe Lincoln, they would then consider separation. All attempts at a settlement have failed, yes, ignominiously failed. The border slave States were willing to accept anything almost, for the sake of the Union. They have been spurned and scorned by northern Black-Republicanism. The very vote which Tennessee recently gave in hopes of saving the Union, has been tauntingly interpreted into unconditional submission. The labors and results of the peace conference are before the country. Lincoln's inaugural is before the country, giving no hope of peace or concession. For one, we are unwilling to hold fellowship with abolitionists and Black-Republicans on any ground; and when we find "Union leaders" taking them by the hand, and joining with them in their heartless, false and unhallowed denunciations of southern men and southern institutions, we think it time for us all to take a stand that will convince them that we are in earnest when we say that we demand "peace and equality in the Union or independence out of it."

We take the position that every true and loyal Union man, who, like ourself, devoted every energy of our nature to save the Union, so long as there was a hope, is absolved from further action with the so-called and misnamed (at present) Union party, because its leaders have falsified their promises and pledges, and have spurned every proposition of peace and compromise that has been scarcefully and contemptuously rejected by the Black-Republican party. Congress has failed, the peace conference has failed, and every one of the Northern States who had such on their statute books, have refused to repeal their personal liberty bills, which were the immediate and direct violation of the plainest provisions of the Constitution. We are absolved because Andrew Johnson, Emerson Etheridge, and such like are, under the name of Union men, acknowledge to the pulses of Wm. H. Seward, and are seeking to amalgamate Tennessee.

As a Tennessean we cannot and will not, under command of Abraham Lincoln, place "at the altar of Black-Republican fanaticism. We will not become the plastic tool of any man or set of men to vent their spleen upon southern men and southern institutions. We have, in our day, seen the gleaming cohorts of the old whig party fall beneath the swift advancing hordes of the ever increasing abolition tribes of the North. The whig party was swept as with the besom of destruction from the face of the land by the same power. And shall we, with whigs, democrats, and all else, go with one powerful effort crushed the mighty Democratic party to atoms.

Under these circumstances, what are we to do, as an honest people? Our duty is plain. The "Confederate States of America," as an independent nation, is a fixed fact. We are left as seven slave States in a Union with nineteen free States, and we Western men are cut off! Can we hope anything from this large majority? Are we to remain in a Confederacy where we are taxed without representation? We think we have no voice in Congress. We are in a hopeless minority, at the mercy of those who hate and detest us. The question resolves itself at last to this simple issue: Are we to be subjugated, or become a member of the Confederate States? We prefer the latter course.

We prefer the latter course, because we believe it will secure us all liberty, and our reasons why we prefer the latter. The time has come when every friend of constitutional liberty must take his position. Let him choose wisely.

☞ The pugnacious Tycoon of the Black-Republican radicals, in the person of "H. G." of the New York *Tribune*, discourseth as follows:

The revolutionary States cannot possibly raise, and keep, and support, and concentrate at Pensacola as many as 50,000 men; their whole population is not sufficient; and at least one-half of the population is loyal to the United States, and will refuse to bear arms, and cannot be trusted to bear arms for the purpose of attacking the United States in its own fort.

No doubt the Spruce street philosopher is correct in what he says. He travels about in the cotton States so much, and has such a just idea of the southern character, that we can scarcely conceive of his being in the wrong. Of course he knows. In fact it wasn't reserved for *him* ever to make a mistake—"or any other man."

The Coker Case.—George W. and Henry Coker were tried in the circuit court, of Bradley county, Arkansas, on Friday the 15th inst., on the charge of murder, committed on an infant slave of Col. John R. Hampton, and were convicted by the jury. Sentence was passed by the court for their execution on Friday, the 5th day of April.

☞ The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing from Columbus, Ohio, thus justly characterizes the proposed constitutional amendment—the "bandiwork of Mr. Thomas Corwin:

Last evening the governor sent to the senate the joint resolutions of Congress relative to amending the Constitution of the United States.

This, as I read it, amounts to just nothing so far as doing anything to settle the existing difficulties in our country. There are few who claim the constitutional right now to "interfere with" with slavery "within any State." Such an amendment is sheer nonsense, and makes its author look ridiculous. Pretending to do something and do nothing.

SHELBY COUNTY SECESSION MASS CONVENTION.

All voters of Shelby county, irrespective of party, favorable to the secession of Tennessee from the black republic of the North and a union with the Confederate States of the South, are requested to meet at Raleigh on Monday, the first day of April next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State convention, which will assemble in Nashville on Saturday, the 11th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor. Let us have a general and full attendance.

The following interrogatories, though pertinent to the issue before the people of Tennessee, have been skulked by the Memphis *Bulletin*:

1. Do you believe that the Union is dissolved—or do you hold to the Black-Republican theory that the secession of the Confederate States is only "on paper?"

2. Do you believe the seceded States will return to the Union?

3. If every Northern State besides Tennessee resumes its delegated powers and secedes, will you still oppose "going out" of the Union?

4. If a border slave State convention is held according to the suggestion of Virginia, and they lay down an ultimatum—and it is rejected by the North—what do you propose to do?

Appointments of Hon. Robert W. Johnson and John Pope, Esq.

Robert W. Johnson and John Pope, at the following times and places, will address the people upon the present troubles of the country, and upon the policy it is wisest to pursue for the interest, the honor and the future security of the State of Arkansas:

Rockport, Hot Spring county,	.....	March 20
Hot Springs,	.....	March 21
Benton, Saline county,	.....	March 22
Lake Jackson, Pulaski co.,	.....	March 26
Austin, Prairie county,	.....	April 1
Brownsville, Jackson "	.....	April 2
Batesville, Independence co.,	.....	April 4
Mt. Olive, Izard "	.....	April 5
Mount Pleasant, Searcy "	.....	April 8
Jasper, Newton "	.....	April 9
Harrison, Carroll "	.....	April 11
Huntsville, Madison "	.....	April 12
Bentonville, Benton "	.....	April 15
Fayetteville, Washington "	.....	April 17
Van Buren, Crawford "	.....	April 18
Fort Smith, Sebastian "	.....	April 20
Greenwood, Scott "	.....	April 22
Dardanelle, Franklin "	.....	April 23
Clark, "	.....	April 24
Clarksville, Johnson "	.....	April 25
Dover, Pope "	.....	April 27
Dardanelle, Yell "	.....	April 29
Perryville, Perry "	.....	April 30
Lewisburg, Conway "	.....	May 2
Springfield, Pope "	.....	May 3
Clinton, Van Buren "	.....	May 4
Yamelle, Pulaski "	.....	May 5
Little Rock, "	.....	May 6

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday, says a salute of seven guns in honor of the States composing the Southern Confederacy, was fired yesterday from the floating battery. This structure is now finished, and was visited by crowds of our citizens yesterday.

☞ The Savannah *Republican* says that green peas and strawberries made their appearance in that city last week.

SUMMARY.

Counterfeit fives and tens on the bank of Mobile are in extensive circulation in New Orleans.

The demand of the directory of the Southern Pacific railroad for one dollar per share upon the stock is being liberally responded to in New Orleans.

Advices from Pensacola to the 25th inst. state that the steamship *Brooklyn* had left that port, and it was supposed her service was to proceed to Key West for provisions.

The Missouri legislature yesterday, by a vote of 62 to 43, resolved that it was inexpedient to call a national convention to consider proposed amendments to the Constitution, as proposed by the Virginia State convention.

Mr. Trumbull yesterday offered a resolution in the United States Senate, for the enforcement of the laws of the Union in all of the States, pending the consideration of which the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

Texas adopted the Constitution of the Confederate States in convention on the 23d inst., and on engrossing the ordinance the vote stood almost unanimously in its favor. Messrs. Houston and Hamilton delivered violent speeches at Austin on the 21st, denouncing the Southern Confederacy and its Constitution. Mr. Houston and the people seem to differ.

A TRANSATLANTIC VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The English press, as a general thing, says the New Orleans *Crescent*, had very confused and indefinite ideas of American affairs, until within the last few months. Its conductors were constantly making blunders and mistakes when treating of events on this side of the Atlantic. Lately, however, the Southern movement for independence has caused them to study more closely our political affairs, and although their predilections were against the South on account of the existence of slavery among us, they begin to display, in many respects, a clearer insight into our condition than even the abolition press of the North.

Thus, a late issue of the London *Review* discusses, with much force and wisdom, the Southern movement for independence, in a leading article, from which we extract as follows:

The Southern Confederacy is no longer a scheme but a fact. Events have succeeded each other with such rapidity since the election of Mr. Lincoln, and the South has uniformly maintained so consistent a front against all opposition, and turned so deaf an ear to the reasons and expostulations of the North, that the Union is as much a thing of the past as yesterday or the Heptarchy. The United States of America are not in existence. A free and a slave republic occupy their place, and stand side by side, destined to be rivals—perhaps to be enemies; while a third republic, or confederation of republics, to the west of the Rocky mountains on the fertile shores of the Pacific, is certain to assert its independence and to grow into an empire. The Union is at an end, and to form the nucleus of another powerful empire.

In the progress and consummation of this great revolution, it is instructive to observe with what pertinacity the South has asserted its claims, with what coolness and self-possession it has substantiated them, and how utterly failure it has shown itself to be in every attempt at compromise and conciliation. It is equally instructive to note how over-confident the North has been in preserve the Union, how willing to concede anything, provided it conceded without sacrifice of dignity and self-respect; how ready to tamper with the sacred principle of human liberty, on which the Constitution of the Union was originally based—if it should but maintain its connection with States and communities which repudiated the compact, deemed the advantage and dishonored the honor. Not only has the North exhibited itself as a time-server and a trimmer at a time when decision was above all things requisite, but as one totally unfitted by the peculiar species of dementia which the Roman poet tells us possesses the minds of those whom the gods have predestined to ruin; and disgrace. How otherwise could Congress have allowed both houses in which the North possesses a majority by the voluntary retirement of the Senators and Representatives of the seceded States—have been foolish enough to pass a new and a protective tariff in face of the strongly avowed predilection of the South for free trade? To prate about the sanctity of the Union, and yet permit them at a time like that was to imitate the madness or the insolence of Nero, and to fiddle while Rome was burning.

The Northern party that can be done is that which will be done, if North or South have any wisdom left to guide its counsels. As the Union cannot be re-established—and could not continue if it were—the only course left is to make the inevitable separation as equitable, and as bloodless as possible. Neither the North nor the South can desire a civil war to settle their differences, and the South, more especially, in the existence of the black taint of slavery, which has brought about the catastrophe, has reasons far more cogent than the North to deprecate the idea of a war, or the shedding of a drop of blood in the conflict. The provisional government of the South, we obtain, has been formed on the basis of presidency of Mr. Jefferson Davis—whose name has at last emerged out of the chaos as the Washington, or rather as the Calhoun, of the new republic—and it is but fair to accept the North, and to the several States of Europe to which it is about to accredit its Ambassadors, that it desires a peaceable separation, an equitable division of the common property, as well as a fair share of the common debts and liabilities of the defunct Union, to enlist upon its side the good wishes of all sensible and practical men. The North has only to refuse the proposition, and insist upon settling the dispute by force of arms, to incur the disapprobation of the world, and put itself out of the ordinary sympathy, as utterly unreasonable and impracticable.

Slavery or non-slavery is no longer the question. The quarrel has outgrown that original incentive, and the South, strong enough to do as it pleases, takes its stand upon its inherent right to retire from a partnership that has become intolerable. Nevo Lincoln, Buchanan, if he had neither been pusillanimous nor in collusion with the South, might, by an adequate display of vigor at the very first moment of secession, have prevented all the mischief that has since occurred, may be quite true; but it is no answer to present requirements, or to the logic of circumstances. The dissolution of the American Union is as much a *fait accompli* as the English revolution of 1688, or the coup d'etat that set Napoleon III upon the throne; and if there be any statesmanship in the North, or in the South, the only wise policy is to acknowledge it, and make the best of it.

The *Review*, continues the *Crescent*, makes two or three mistakes of *fact*, and very serious mistakes, too, in the above, but, in the general, it takes a very correct and philosophical view of our affairs. Thus, it is in error in supposing the North has been willing to concede anything. Very true, the Confederate States did not ask for concessions, and did not want them. But the border slave States did. They organized a peace conference in Washington, and tried every expedient to get the Abolitionists to concede something, but all to no purpose. And nobody in the Confederate States complains of this refusal to concede on the part of the Abolitionists; because that party had won the victory on certain principles, and they would have been fools and cowards to have surrendered these principles from fear and not from patriotism.

So, also, the *Review* is in error in asserting that the "black taint of slavery," as it is called, has "brought about the catastrophe." Slavery has always been on the defensive. It was the war upon slavery—by preaching about the glorious result—not the "catastrophe," as the *Review* is pleased to call it. The *Review* might just as well say that the powder was to blame for the explosion of a magazine, rather than the man who set fire to the fuse.

But the conclusion which is reached, that the disruption is an accomplished fact—as much so as the English revolution of 1688, or the coup d'etat of the French Emperor, is one which the North would do well to consider, as this English journal advises. If there is any statesmanship in the North, says the *Review*, they will see that their only wise policy is to acknowledge the independence of the South, and make the most of it. And is it pretty broadly intimated that foreign nations intend to recognize our independence, not a little disposed thereto by our liberal concessions to Great Britain. Such is what the *Review* calls "the old exploded fallacies of protection," entertained by the Northern Union.

The abolitionists, at the outset of the southern movement, counted much upon the sympathy and alliance of foreign nations. Very much to their surprise they encounter opposition where they expected friendship. The British and French press both, representing the feelings of their people and governments, admit that the South is politically independent, and that her future is as promising as that of the North is gloomy. Thus, one by one, the props by which the Northern States expected to be sustained are knocked from beneath them. In case of insolent bravado with which they started out begins to be subdued into a melancholy whine of weakness and impotency. Astonished as they are that the South has secured her independence, other and greater astonishments are in store for them as soon as the commercial policy of the two Confederacies shall have had time for practical development.

"THE WORD WITH THE BLADE ON IT."

The following, from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday, will attract attention:

The border slave States are in a position that they cannot long maintain, indeed that cannot long be tolerable. They must speedily join the Secession—pass under the yoke set up at Montgomery, or they must unequivocally and unconditionally remain in and stand by the Union. They can have all its guarantees in good faith and liberal measure, and they will, TURN THEY MUST ABIDE BY ITS OBLIGATIONS, MAINTAIN ITS DIGNITY, DEFEND ITS HONOR, OBEY AND ENFORCE ITS LAWS, AND IDENTIFY THEMSELVES WITH IT UNRESERVEDLY. OTHERWISE, THEY ARE NOT FOR THE UNION. Their contingent division policy is an idle sentiment of anarchy, and is insulting, as well as injurious, to the real friends of Union.

THE MISSISSIPPI TROOPS AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

Editors Appeal: After witnessing the glorious reception of the Mississippi troops in Memphis yesterday afternoon, I went to Holly Springs to bid adieu to old friends and relations about to leave that place for Pensacola. I got to Holly Springs at midnight, and, much to my surprise, found the town as quiet as though nothing unusual were about to occur. Before daylight this morning, however, sounds of martial music filled the air, and the first ray of the rising sun fell upon the columns of the "Home Guards" and the "Jeff Davis Rifles," attended by a vast concourse of citizens, moving toward the depot. At the depot a splendid banner, the national red, white and blue, was presented by Miss Edmondson to the Rifles. Her fine figure and beautiful face were set off to the greatest advantage by a close-fitting dress of gray cloth, trimmed with black—the uniform of the Rifles—and a cap of the same material. In presenting the banner, she made an eloquent and effective speech, most admirably delivered, which was responded to by Capt. Sam Benton, of the Rifles, in a manner equally felicitous. It seemed that the whole population of the town had gathered for the parting, as well as many from the surrounding country. My estimate is that three thousand persons were present.

These two companies embrace members of almost every family in the place. Fathers and sons stood side by side in the ranks. Mr. Falconer, the editor of the *Southern Herald*, was there with two sons. Among the volunteers, also, are some of the most eminent lawyers of the State, as well as merchants and representatives from every occupation and pursuit. No less than fourteen lawyers were included, leaving, I believe, only four at home. The circuit court began its service on Monday morning, but was compelled to adjourn for want of counsel. From one store, a branch of the house of Lehman & Co., of this place, employer and clerks all went, and more than one law office is entirely closed. When such men as Harris, and Walter, and Bauton, and Falconer and Mason, leave their homes for the field, there can be no doubt that reason and judgment, not passion and prejudice, govern their conduct. The heart of noble and enthusiastic young men might be accused of rashness and impetuosity, though wieldy last learning to wear their names, clothe about the necks of some, and fond mothers and anxious sisters wept over others, while still others had to struggle against the mingled pleadings of wives, children, mothers and sisters, but when a whole people are aroused, and all pursuits are laid aside, and men in middle life, of high talents, and the strongest family and business ties, tear themselves away from all, and go out to battle, if need be, in any cause, it cannot be doubted that high principle and grave interests are involved in that cause.

While I gazed upon that scene of weeping women and men whose quivering lips and moistened eyes betrayed their deep emotion, I could not but mutter an execration upon those who have driven the Confederate States to the necessity of such a sacrifice, and upon the lukewarm if not traitorous *natural allies* of those States, who still adhere to the common enemy. If a battle shall be fought, and the blood of these noble volunteer soldiers be shed, the feeling and the cry for vengeance will arouse all Mississippi as one man; and so it will be with every other one of these glorious seven States whose troops may fall. Then an army will be poured into the field before which no hireling soldiery, and no force of misguided or malicious abolition fanatics, can stand. I trust in God that blood so precious will not be shed. One such man as those whom Mississippi is now sending forth is worth a thousand of the miserable wretches who can be found to fight under the Black-Republican standard; and it is sad to think that such lives are to be risked in a contest so unequal.

When the train came up from below to the depot at Holly Springs, it brought a company from Waterford, and one from Oxford, the whole force, numbering four hundred men, under command of Captain McDuffie, then came on to the Junction, where they were welcomed by a large crowd. Here the two Holly Springs companies were very impressively addressed by J. W. C. Watson, Esq., on behalf of "the old guard" of Holly Springs. While I was speaking, the eastern train from the East, on the Memphis and Charleston road, came up, bearing Judge Longstreet on board. The judge was called out, and, standing in that large assemblage, offered up a fervent prayer for the departing volunteers, and for the blessing, if it be heaven upon the cause in whose support they were enlisted.

Preparations were then begun for the departure of the troops, in the special train provided for them. Our train left for Memphis while these preparations were going forward. I suppose before this time the companies from Holly Springs have reached Pensacola, and join with their comrades, who were here yesterday; and now, no doubt, they are all en route for Montgomery.

Let the thickens, and the catastrophe cannot be far distant. If the conflict comes, under which flag will Tennessee fight? I told, with pride and pleasure, to this simple Marshall, what a reception had been given in Memphis yesterday to the Mississippi volunteers, and I ventured to promise that, when the war begins, a Memphis regiment, with its flag, and its lady, would be found to stand, in worthy companionship, beside the soldiers of the Confederated States, and battle with them for southern rights, and for home.

H.

March 28, 1861.

Why He Does not Do It.—An influential Black-Republican sheet of Cincinnati, apologizes to its party for Mr. Lincoln's failure to coerce the seceded States, thus:

But it is asked, why does not the present Executive, by a bold stroke, undo the work of his predecessor? Simply, because his hands are tied, not by the fetters of our Government but from the recklessness with which it has been administered. The forts were not only not reinforced, but the garrisons and regular troops which ought to have been employed for that purpose, were stationed so far away that months would be required to recall them. Corporal's guards only remained in the leadership of Carabajal and Vidaurri, to throw all that part of Mexico east of the Sierra Madre into Texas. The article was copied into the Mexican papers, and created considerable feeling against Gov. Vidaurri. He has just published a reply, in which he states that the letter was a fabrication. I have reason to believe that the hoax originated with the office-seekers at Austin, to back old Houston up with some new dodge, to create a counter excitement against secession. Poor old Sam, he has almost played himself out, and his friends must all take their departure when he goes by the board. The Mexicans have no dread of Houston, for they claim that if he had been left to himself in the Texas revolution the battle of San Jacinto would never have been fought, and Texas would still have been a dependency of Mexico. There are a great many Texans who believe the same thing.

Gen. Mejia, of the reactionists, who created considerable anxiety in this State by attempting to create a revolution in San Luis, and by threatening to march upon the Rio Grande, has retreated upon Huatusco. Some of the conspirators, who were captured in San Luis, were released by Mejia, in order to induce some of the prisoners he had in his possession. The reactionary general, Losada, of whom I have adverting given you some account, has made his appearance in the State of Jalisco, at the head of a considerable force, and was, at the latest dates giving trouble to Governor Ogarrio. He refused to come to terms, and preparations were making for a fight.

In the State of Aguascalientes the students of the schools have signed and circulated a petition, directed to the public authorities and teachers, requesting them to institute such a regulation that the Catholic religion shall not be taught to the students unless requested by their parents. The liberal press has taken hold of the idea and suggest that it shall be embodied in a general law of the republic.

The revenues of the State of Zacatecas for the month of February was $78,308.56, and the expenses $65,652.55, leaving a balance in the treasury of $13,245.01.

The editor of the *Noticioso*, of this city, writes his editorials from the city prison, where he is confined for wanting to fight the editor of the *Progresista*. The *Noticioso*, calls itself the organ of the Red Republicans and the *Progresista* is entitled the mouth piece of the *Crinolinos*, or old women.

There is no news of interest from the interior more than I have given.

Affairs in Charleston.

Special Dispatch of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Charleston, March 26.—There is nothing publicly reliable in relation to the status of affairs in Sumter. Vague reports of a contradictory nature are circulated, believed, and then discredited. We feel satisfied that Fort's visit to Washington, when, were for the purpose of making arrangements for the evacuation of the fort; but the time when Sumter is to be given up has not been determined, so far as the public are informed.

The wholesale trade is very active here, and large numbers of merchants from the interior are purchasing liberally for their summer trade. There is much talk here about heavy European importations next fall.

Montgomery, March 26.—Governmental affairs are progressing smoothly, and the officials are busy in completing all the details of their departments.

A number of military companies are arriving and departing daily. There are also quite a number of military officers here.

Killed for Hog Stealing.—Last Sunday week, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the overseer of Mr. Henri Preble, at St. Martin, heard during his customary nocturnal round, a falsetto bidding behind a fence, near the stable of the plantation, who was throwing Indian corn to the pigs and calling them to him in a low tone of voice. As the overseer could not see very well the night thief, he ordered him several times to surrender, adding that otherwise he would shoot him. The unknown man seeing that the game was up, thought it wisest to hide himself more securely behind a large trough, but ere he had reached the spot, the overseer fired, and the man fell with a groan, fatally wounded in the head. He died in less than a quarter of an hour after this drama. The unlucky thief was a negro belonging to Mr. John R. Wynne, one of our country contemporaries complain of the great number of hog and poultry thieves who visit the plantations on both sides of the river. May the unhappy fate of one serve to warn others of the fearful consequences of their thieving. When they know they risk their lives for a pig, they will understand that "the play is not worth the candle."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

☞ The Mobile *Register* proposes Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, for the first President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, for the first Vice-President of the Confederate States, under the Permanent Constitution.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, Republican.]

Washington, March 25th.—Colonel Lamon, dispatched to Fort Sumter, will, according to dispatches received to-day, return on Wednesday.

It is not probable the Republicans will again attempt the election of sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper.

New York, March 26.—The *Times'* correspondence says: Messrs. Hodges of Vermont, Harding of Pennsylvania, and Thatcher of Ohio, were nominated to the board of appeals on patent cases, provided by the new patent law.

Several gentlemen arrived here from Texas within a day or two. One of them states that in a conversation with Governor Houston, a few days since, he stated that civil war in Texas was inevitable, and Alabama would soon be involved in the same dilemma as Texas now is. The southern commissioners are troubled by the recent news from Texas.

[Special Correspondence.]

The President has received several applications from Louisiana for Cadetships at West Point.

The Virginia secessionists are beginning to despair of passing a direct ordinance of secession, and arranging the adoption of the Arkansas plan, to submit to the people the question of secession or co-operation. The Union men are confident that secession would be voted down by a large majority, but they are unwilling to involve the State in the bitter contest which would result, and, therefore, oppose such submission.

[Special Correspondence.]

Among the nominations to-day were H. Winter Davis of Maryland, as Minister to Russia, and Richard Hildreth, the historian, Consul to Tripoli. The nomination of Wm. Pennington, Jr., as secretary to Paris, will probably be rejected, the main objection being he cannot speak French. Secretary Chase has appointed L. E. Crittenden of Virginia, register of the United States Treasury.

The gross amount of trustee bonds belonging to the Chickasaw Indians, now in the United States Treasury, is $1,316,281. This tribe is located in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas.

Alvin Saunders of Iowa, has been appointed governor of Nebraska. The place was promised to D. K. Carter of Ohio, but a compromise was effected between the parties, and Mr. Carter is to have a foreign mission—perhaps Secretary of Legation to Russia.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:

The claims of American citizens against Chili have been referred to the arbitration of Belgium. Caleb Cushing is their principal counsel.

This reference is the reason assigned for having Mr. Guilford's departure for Europe. He sails on Saturday next.

Washington, March 26.—Intelligence received to-day from Monigomery states that by the 1st of April there would be concentrated at Pensacola 5,000 troops from the Confederate States. This sudden movement of troops in that direction was made upon the statement that reinforcements had been sent from New York for Fort Pickens.

The Montgomery government deemed it advisable to be fully prepared for any emergency.

There is a prospect now that every dollar of the eight millions, advertised for by Secretary Chase, will be taken at fair rates.

The Postmaster-General is experiencing some trouble from the new mail agents in Virginia. The people along the routes threaten to tar and feather the unlucky agents if they attempt to do their duty, and one has already resigned, and the other is expected to throw up his commission.

Several Virginia Republicans have presented themselves for the vacancies, and will serve at all hazards. If the people interrupt, the mails are likely to be cut off.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.]

Washington, March 25.—No new developments materially changing the aspect of matters have come to light to-day.

Lieut. Slaughter is employed for the past two days in mounting additional guns at Fort Pickens.

The guns to be taken from Fort McRae are no—those which have been mounted by Capt. O'Hara and his company, leaving the main there dismounted. They number about sixty. Some of them are the most valuable guns here.

The light house continues to display its refulgence as usual, but may cease at any time the commanding officer considers it proper to give an order to that effect.

M.

Fort Sumter.

From the Charleston Courier, March 26.]

Col. Lamon, of Illinois, formerly a law partner of Mr. Lincoln, reached this city unexpectedly on Sunday last, and, although his name was recorded on the books of the Charleston hotels, he studiously avoided well Monday, when, having sent his card to Gov. Pickens, he was received by his excellency, and had a conference of some length. About 1 p. m. Colonel Lamon, accompanied by Colonel Duryea, aid to the governor, left the city in the steamer Planter, Capt. Ferguson, and proceeded to Fort Sumter. The tide being low, the steamer was unable to approach the fort; but was met at a short distance by a boat commanded by an officer, who, we understood, was Lieut. Hall. After presenting a written communication to the lieutenant, Col. Lamon was invited into the boat, accompanied by Col. Duryea, and they were taken to Fort Sumter, where they remained about one hour.

On the approach of the steamer to the fort about half of the garrison collected on the wharf, and some half dozen officers were on the ramparts, gazing at the visitors. After staying in the fort for some time, Col. Lamon, accompanied by Major Anderson, took a walk around the ramparts of the fortification, the major apparently taking the lead in showing the position of the fort and its surroundings. While on the steamer, the envoy from Washington labored several times to his importance of preserving the peace, and that he expected to leave immediately for Washington City, and hoped to return here in a few days. The last report we heard was to the effect, so far as he was concerned, he bore no order for the evacuation of the fortress, and would give color to the opinion held by many that the question of leaving it in the hands of Major Anderson and the Washington authorities, each wishing to shift the responsibility off their own shoulders. This matter as it stands is becoming rather serious for the public here, where the people are expecting with anxiety a final settlement, either peaceably or by the sword. Col. Lamon left on Monday night on the 11 o'clock train of the Northwestern road.

Preparing for the Wars.—The Confederate States Government has called upon the State of Georgia for two thousand soldiers to go to Fort Pickens, and in compliance with the call Gov. Brown has ordered (in the following volunteer companies) of this State to hold themselves in readiness to march to that post during the ensuing week:

The Gate City Guards, of this place, consisting of eighty-two men, under command of Capt. Wm. L. Ezzard. This company is composed of as noble a band of patriots as ever took up arms in their country's defense.

The Quitman Guards, of Forsyth, Monroe county.

Newnan Guards, Coweta county.

Two companies from Augusta, two from Macon, and two from Columbus