THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL—THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

SEE FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

STATE CONVENTION!

A Convention of the States Rights Secession party of Tennessee, will be held in the city of Nashville on Saturday, the 11th day of May, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor. We trust that every county in the State will have preliminary meetings and be represented upon the occasion by a suitable number of delegates. All true Southerners are invited to participate in the movement who oppose union with Black-Republicanism, and favor secession from abolitionism.

LINCOLN WAGES WAR UPON THE SOUTH.

The authentic dispatches laid before our readers on yesterday, taken in connection with information received from Washington and New York previously, leave no room to doubt that the Black Republican Government, now presiding at Washington, have commenced a war upon the Confederate States. After repeated assurances from the President and many members of his Cabinet, that no attempt would be made to reinforce fort Sumter, and that the garrison should be withdrawn, they now, with a perfidy that excels the proverbial treachery of the ancient Greeks, and a gross falsity that would rival that of the lying Cretans, send forth their war vessels with sealed orders upon this hostile errand.

At this moment the armed fleet rides at the entrance of the channel to the Charleston harbor, threatening with its guns the Southern freemen, if they should dare resist their triumphant entry into a port over which LINCOLN has no jurisdiction, and can exercise no official authority. The wooden walls of this fleet contain bands of hireling soldiery, whose recent recruits are "wide-awakes" and alien vagabonds, who have been tempted to enlist by the prospect of plunder and pillage. It is to such men that LINCOLN would commit the custody of the brave sons and fair daughters of Carolina, by assuming and holding a military occupation of the fortifications that command the entrance and key to the State at large.

Within a few days at farthest, the cannon trained by his myrmidons will pour their death-dealing missiles upon those who are defending their families and firesides from his aggressive hosts. Their sole offense is—that *they will not submit to his rule*. The chosen chief of an infidel and agrarian horde of Black-Republicans have assumed to trample under foot, subjugated the Constitution, and established a *central despotism* upon its ruins, now demands the implicit obedience of a free and sovereign people, who, by virtue of their untrammeled will, have established a new Government to which they render a cheerful allegiance. Such gross and tyrannous usurpation of power; such practical enforcement of Black-Republican theories of our Government; such bloody gratification of the hatred which they foster against the South, will, with electric rapidity, raise a storm throughout the South that will rend the country in twain on the Freemen's line, and scatter the cohorts of wide-awakes like chaff before the wind.

The first gun that echoes from the war vessels that threaten Charleston, or those that will shortly plow the smooth waters of Pensacola harbor, will be the signal for the spontaneous uprising of the South, and the speedy downfall of the abolition cabal that now infest the Federal capitol. The blood that will be spilled must rest upon the heads of those fanatics who forced the South to form a new Confederacy for their own safety and protection from aggressions, who repudiate the fundamental principle of the right of self-government, and who claim the right to compel the allegiance of a free people, by force, to a government that they spurn. It is a despot's power which LINCOLN would uphold by arms and war; it is the holy and consecrated principle of liberty which the South maintains in her defense of her own soil and seas from the invasion of armies and navies.

THE POSITION AND DUTY OF TENNESSEE.

In the present exigency, we presume that there can be no contrety of opinion among those who cherish the reputation and regard the honor of the State, touching the attitude which Tennessee should assume. Our people have no attachment for a Black-Republican Union, and would never have consented to remain in a Union with the northern Black-Republicans, except upon such conditions as would have secured the integrity of the original Union, at a period when it was practicable to have done so. The uncompromising and fanatical spirit of the dominant party of the North has long since demonstrated the fallacy of any hope of reconstruction; and the recent war movements of the LINCOLN *regime* have made a gulf between the North and the South as deep as Hades. The insane tyranny of his party has aroused the spirit of patriotism in the border slave States, and kindled the fires of liberty in every patriot heart, and "the flaxen bands" which bound us to the old Union are severed forever.

It is morally certain that the Administration has not taken so important a step as the commencement of hostilities against the Confederate States, without positive assurances of aid from the *States* that are under the dominion of his party. It was reported by various correspondents at Washington, that very recently *nine* Black-Republican governors, of as many different States, were in conclave with the President and his Cabinet; and immediately thereafter his policy was determined upon.

During Mr. BUCHANAN'S term, men and money were tendered to the Federal Government for the coercion of the seceding States. We do not doubt but that offers have been freely made to Mr. LINCOLN for the same unholy end. Massachusetts has armed and equipped six thousand volunteers, and the rabid radicals boast that these are held in reserve as the present quota of that State, ready to march at a minute's warning at the call of Mr. LINCOLN. Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, is reported to have pledged his State to respond to the call of the northern President, for any reasonable number of troops. It is true that the President has no constitutional authority to receive volunteers from the State militia, without the sanction of congressional legislation; but he who relies upon the Constitution as a barrier to the exercise of power by Black-Republicans, has read the history of that party to little purpose. LINCOLN is not invested with power to blockade southern ports, yet his fleets are now en voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi for that purpose, if rumors be true.

Shall Tennessee remain neutral, while wide-awakes are flocking around the black banner of the northern President? It was only in January last that the proud voice of Tennessee, expressed by the solemn resolve of her legislature, was heard in tones of defiance, in response to the State of New York on this subject. She then declared that if armed forces were sent to the South for the purpose of coercing sovereign States into obedience, "THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE, UNITING WITH THEIR BRETHREN OF THE SOUTH, IN ONE MAN, RESIST SUCH INVASION OF THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH, AT ALL HAZARDS AND TO THE LAST EXTREMITY." What shameless son of Tennessee will stand up before her people and advise her to eat her own words? What cowardly citizen will urge her to shrink from an encounter so boldly challenged? What dishonored man will propose that she shall basely skulk from a foe she has defied, and hide behind the neutrality of a middle confederacy? The indignation of an outraged people will brand with eternal infamy the recreant citizen who shall dare, deliberately and knowingly, to advise a great and sovereign State thus to stain her pure escutcheon.

Tennessee has spoken. Her position is known to the world on this subject. Her duty is clear. Let her time-honored banner be thrown to the breeze, and as at Orleans, under the HERMIT, of deathless fame, she rallied to the aid of Louisiana, so now let the folds of her flag be intertwined with that of her Creole sister, in common defense against the fanatical and vindictive Black-Republicans.

SECESSION MEETING AT BROWNSVILLE.

There will be a meeting of the Southern Rights party, of Haywood county, held at Brownsville, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, 1861, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the gubernatorial convention at Nashville, and also in the congressional convention of the Tenth district.

All persons who desire that Tennessee should not be dragged loose from her unnatural alliance with her enemies, and link her fortunes with the destiny of the Southern Confederate States, are earnestly requested to be present and participate in the meeting.—*Brownsville American.*

☞ Mr. LINCOLN has appointed *thirty* traducers of the infamous *Helper book* to important offices. How conciliatory his policy!

INCREASE OF THE ARMY—ORDER FOR NEW RECRUITS.

The dispatch which we publish this morning, from the New Orleans *Delta*, gives the information that the Administration at Montgomery have issued orders for nearly twenty thousand additional volunteer troops—each one of the Confederate States being required to furnish three thousand, except Florida, which is called on for only fifteen hundred.

Acting upon the principle that the rejection of the southern commissioners, with the insulting announcement that the LINCOLN *junta* recognized no other government than the abolition one at Washington, was tantamount to a declaration of war, the Southern States are very properly rallying their forces for the approaching combat. The base treachery of the Black-Republican cabal which has assumed sectional sway of the southern people, is every day becoming more palpable. Its evident policy is one of coercion.

SECESSION MEETING AT GERMANTOWN.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh civil district in Shelby county in favor of secession, will be held at the store of Messrs. COLE & CO., Germantown, on Monday next, (19th April) at 4 o'clock P. M., to appoint delegates to the Raleigh convention to nominate candidates for the legislature from Shelby county and candidates for senator and floater.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* says:

The idea that the Confederate States will ever apply for admission into the Union again upon any terms is now abandoned by all. The abolitionists have at last been forced to see that the South was really in earnest in dissolving the Union, and that she would not tear down the edifice merely to erect it again. We feel better, the air is purer, we are a serious people, and nothing could induce us to go back into the embraces of Republicanism and fight and contend for our rights. We believe we speak the sentiments of the great mass of the people, when we say that reconstruction is out of the question, and will have but few supporters in the Government. *Exit per pons* say we to our glorious little Republic.

☞ We are requested to publish the following corrected list of delegates from the 11th civil district of Shelby to the State and Congressional conventions:

To Nashville—Judge J. W. A. Feltel, John W. Harris, G. W. Truehart, Phillip Juggle, Jonathan H. Mitchell, Carey Harrison.

To Somerville—William Carter, Moses Neely, W. C. Harrison, John Juggle, S. D. Truehart.

THE REINFORCEMENT OF THE KEY WEST FORTS.—The Key West steamer Atlantic, at New Orleans, reports the number of troops thrown into Forts Taylor and Jefferson at 750—the Webster landing three hundred artillery, men with their heavy cannon and munitions, and the Rusk four hundred. There are now in these forts upwards of twelve hundred men, as nearly as can be estimated.

☞ The Jackson *West Tennessean* hears it "whispered about" that EMBREDGE is meditating upon the propriety of speaking in that place. We "shouldn't wonder."

COERCION TO THE BITTER END.

The following is an extract of a private letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Washington, Friday, April 5th, from a prominent Black-Republican office seeker, who is intimate in the councils of the North-western Republican cliques. The writer went as delegate to the Chicago convention, a professed supporter of Judge BATES, Judge MCLEAN or JOHN BELL for the Presidency. After entering the convention, by some influences he was brought to be an ardent supporter of "OLD ABE," and exerted a powerful influence in giving the vote of Indiana to the rail-splitter. During the canvass he was among the most unscrupulous defamers of the South, and noisy partisans of Lincoln; through the columns of an influential paper he controled. He has joined the hungry herd of office beggars, and went to Washington a month ago to claim his reward, which is a most lucrative appointment in the gift of the Federal Executive in Indiana. He has been behind the scenes of the stage at Washington, where the recent political farces have been played, and where a blood tragedy, we fear, is about to be enacted. He says to his friend:

I have been waiting the action of "the powers that be" till I am almost heartily sick of the whole business. Still, as I am on the threshold of success, I try to exercise an exemplary degree of patience. I am confident that in a few days I shall start home with a letter of appointment in my pocket.

I have been observing pretty closely the course of events here at the Capital of the Union for twenty days, and I am satisfied that I have expressed to you in my former letters, that there will be serious trouble, are now confirmed. The United States Government is taking the most active measures to *vindicate its authority*; and woe be to all who stand in its way, and attempt to rebel against its power. Troops are on the move—vessels are being fitted out, and great activity prevails at all the arsenals and navy yards on the Atlantic coast.

It is for the *Secessionists* of the Confederate States to say whether there shall be peace or war. The United States Government has been long sufficiently forbearing, but forbearance has about ceased to be a virtue. The Government will strike no blow unless *first attacked*; then let rebellion and treason "stand from under"—the wrath of a long-suffering giant will be terrible as the lightning. If once it is exercised in its fullness, the example to wrong-doers will stand as a terrible warning to future generations of traitors. This is the general feeling among Republicans and throughout the North. Pardon me for speaking so freely on this subject—I am ashamed to you. I feel deeply what I say, and knowing you to be a seeker after the truth, I venture to express myself fully.

I shall be at home a week from to-day.

PLOTTING.

The following, from the New York *Day Book*, possibly possesses a deeper significance than many people imagine:

There is a powerful and numerous revolutionary organization, the object of which is to separate the city and port of New York from the Union and the State, and make it a free and independent port. We have heard that a printed programme is in private circulation, to which some four thousand names are attached, proposing this scheme.

If our information is correct, as we are forced to believe it is, the rumor merits much ventilation. It may turn out that the success of the revolutionists at the South has wrought a wider and deeper disorganization than we had supposed.

In a recent number of the New York *Tribune*, the editors of that journal state that they have procured a copy of the constitution and by-laws, under which this movement is established. They condemn strongly terms the "traitors" who instigate the plot. New York city has been deprived of her ancient franchises by a Black-Republican legislature. Utter ruin and degradation await the city under the policy of that party.

POSITION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of the 6th inst., gives the rumors regarding the probable attitude of England and France on the secession question as follows:

The statement that England and France will sustain the policy of the Administration, in case there is any attempt to put down the secession of the Confederate States, by force, is a shadow of foundation. Advices received by the last mail from Europe, by both the English and French legations, indicate pretty clearly what these two powerful nations intend to do. They will keep hands off, and wait the development of events. The instructions to all their officers on this side of the water are clear and explicit. In no event will they take sides in the difficulties which now impend over this country. They sincerely hope to see a peaceful solution of the question. I make this statement on the highest authority.

TIMELY PRECAUTION.

The New Orleans *Delta* very properly calls attention to the necessity of guarding against any attack or attempted occupation of that city by the LINCOLN Government. It regards that point as most important, but thinks that it can easily be rendered impregnable. The *Delta* adds:

There is little ground for the apprehension of an attack upon this city by land, or that if such an attack should be made, that it would not be repelled, and the assailing force destroyed. We must guard against the possibility of a hostile squadron stealing by our forts at night, and reaching our port. The greatest vigilence must be exercised at the mouth of the river to guard against surprise, and the guns at Fort Jackson and St. Philip should be kept constantly in position.

Flag Raising at Jackson, Tenn.

The *West Tennessee Whig* gives the following item:

The Southern Rights Guards have erected another flag in honor of the Confederate States. They were addressed by Judge P. T. Scruggs, of Memphis, who exhorted them to use every honorable means to secede to the Southern States that freedom and justice, as an independent Confederacy, they are unable to obtain from the Black-Republican usurper of the North. Judge Scruggs seldom has our fellow citizens so thoroughly stirred up, and we regret being unable to give it to our readers in full. The banner—stretching from the dome of the court house on Main street—is one of the finest we ever saw, and reflects great credit on the company.

FORT PICKENS.—A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Montgomery on the 5th inst., says:

A gentleman, who like just reached here in the cars from Pensacola, says that there was nothing of interest transpiring there when he left, except the daily arrival of troops. He states that the opinion is generally entertained that Fort Pickens can be attacked by southern parties, and successfully taken in half an hour, and states further that this plan may yet be adopted. Commander Gregg has nearly completed his fortifications, and is now ready to "see company."

Shipment of Cannon Balls.

BOSTON, April 8.—Sixty tons of cannon balls left the arsenal at Watertown, on Saturday, for New York.

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

A new paper has been started at Holly Springs. It is published weekly and semi-weekly and is very suggestive and appropriate name of *The Cotton States*.

Major E Barksdale, the talented editor of the *Mississippian*, has been publicly solicited to run as a candidate for the Confederate Congress in the coming election. Under the new apportionment Mississippi will be entitled to two extra members to be elected by the people at large, until the State is properly districted.

CHOCTAW VOLUNTEERS.—Another volunteer company was organized at Black's Wells, Choctaw county, Mississippi, 23d ult., numbering ninety-five men, and the following officers elected: J. W. Hemphill, captain; R. C. Prewett, first lieutenant; Isaac Vinsant, 2d, and J. C. Taylor, 3d. After the completion of the organization a flag was presented to the company by the ladies of the vicinity.

Brigadier-General Wm. Barksdale has appointed Isham Harrison, Jr., of Columbus, his aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain.

THE VICKSBURG SOLDIERS.—A telegraphic dispatch from Capt. J. E. White, of the Hill City Cadets, to his father, Dr. Franklin White, of this city, announces the arrival at that company at Pensacola on the 7th. All well.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

GRENADA RURAL GENTLEMAN.—Mr. J. L. Davis, who has been conducting this excellent agricultural journal for several years past, has sold half of the establishment to Mr. T. B. Stallcup, who will hereafter be associated in the management. Dr. M. W. Phillips is likewise associated with them in the editorial department. We wish them that complete success which such energy deserves.

THE ARTILLERY ORDERED TO BE READY.—Capt. Tull, of the Vicksburg artillery, yesterday received orders from Governor Pettus, by telegraph, to hold his company in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Capt. Tull supposed that his company was ordered. It is believed their destination will be Pensacola. We understand that the same orders have been issued to the artillery companies of Jackson and Natchez.—*Vicksburg Whig, 9th.*

AN INDIAN KILLED.—On Sunday night an Indian was run over by the cars in Vicksburg, where the road intersects with Cherry street, and killed. He had been very drunk all that day, and it is supposed while in that state, he laid down on the track, with the above result.

Tishomingo county, Mississippi, which voted strongly against secession, has already organized three military companies.

WAR EXCITEMENT AT COLUMBUS.—The *Columbus Republic*, of the 9th inst., says:

The excitement on our streets yesterday was most intense, and partook of that voiceless spirit always indicative of firm determination and settled purpose; war, war, war, is written on the wall now, in characters too legible for misinterpretation or misconstruction. Read it as you will, counsel it as you will, its war, war, war! The spirit of conciliation is dead. The dogs of war are gnawing at their chains, and the fiery courser champs his bit, impatient for the fray.

A RICH VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—The Madison county rifles, one of the companies who have enlisted in the service of the Southern Confederacy from this State, spent in their treasury the nice little sum of seven thousand dollars, besides six negro men, all of which have been presented to them by the citizens of that county, since their enlistment. It is still a piece of their country.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

Gen. Wm. Barksdale and Hon. Jas. T. Harrison, are being urged by their respective friends for the seat in Congress, from the Columbia district.

The board of police of Smith county, Miss., at a late meeting, authorized the issuing of bonds to the amount of $5000 for the purpose of buying corn for the people of the county.

TEXAS NEWS.

The following summary of Texas items we take from the Galveston *News* of the 4th instant:

The Texas troops, some 400 in number, under Col. Ford, took possession of Fort Brown on the 19th. The stars and stripes were lowered in profound silence and taken away carefully. The lone star flag was then raised, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the troops and a large concourse of citizens.

On the 26th Capt. Edwards and his company left Brownsville on the steamboat James Hale, to garrison Ringgold barracks, at Rio Grande City. Col. Waller, acting for Gen. Nichols, commanding the department of Texas, in the absence of the district, went up on the same boat. Col. Waller was on an inspecting tour of the forts and garrisons on the river to Eagle Pass, and thence to San Antonio and Austin.

Mr. Wm. J. Moorhead, of New York, died in Brownsville on the 25th ult. His remains are to be taken to New York.

Under the United States Government the losses by Indian depredations in the counties of Atascosa, Medina, Uvalde, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco and Bexar amounted to $94,333.75; while 50 men, women and children were killed. This is the report made a short time ago by Gov. Houston's own commissioner, Mr. Lorenzo Castro.

The citizens of Coryelle county have formed a stock association, the object of which is to assist each other in recovering lost stock, destroying stock thieves, preventing the burning of the prairies, and to be of mutual assistance in the advancement of the stock interest in Texas.

Hamilton, in his first public speech at Austin lately, is reported to have said that if he had known of his appointment as one of the managers of Lincoln's inauguration ball, he would have resigned in Washington city and attended it. He seems to be proud of the honor. We trust Lincoln will not forget him in his appointments. The Comanches need a decorated martyr.

Lieutenant Witherell, of Captain Stoneman's command, was accidentally drowned at the mouth of the Rio Grande, while on the steamer Mustang, sailing to go out to the Webster. He fell overboard in the night. After a couple of days' search the body was found, and was interred with due military honors. The deceased is spoken of as an excellent officer and a gentleman of fine social qualities.

Five companies of troops left Indianola on the 30th ult., on the steamer Fashion and schooner J. G. McNeil, to be taken to the steamer outside the bar, sent out for them.

The Goliad *Messenger* of the 30th ultimo, says:

Two companies of United States troops, C and K, en route for the coast, numbering 145 men, encamped on the river in this place Thursday evening last.

The Indianola *Courier*, of the 30th ultimo, says:

Six of the companies belonged to the 2d cavalry, and were under command of Captains Stoneman, Brackett and Palmer, and Lieutenants Harrison, Jenifer and Chambliss. The other three companies belonged to the 1st infantry, under command of Captains King, Carpenter and Caldwell, and Lieutenants Mower and Sherbourne. The aggregate force is 505—exclusive of ladies, camp women and children. It is supposed their destination is New York. These troops have been in camp near the city for several days.

It is understood that ten companies are now on their way here from San Antonio, two of which arrived at the camp the morning. Maj. Larkin Smith remains at the camp in command.

The *Courier* adds:

Major E. Kirby Smith of the 2d cavalry, passed through our city this week, en route for Montgomery. He has resigned his commission in the United States army, and intends offering his sword to the Southern Confederacy. He has seen much hard service in Mexico and on our frontier. Promotion was held back, but believing the South had a right to his service, like a patriot soldier he ignores self and offers his sword to his native South.

Capt. Shepherd's company, 21 infantry, and Capt. Jordon's company, 8th infantry, arrived at San Antonio on the 29th, on their way to Indianola for embarkation.

From Montgomery.

Special Dispatch to the N. O. Delta.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 8.—In view of the state of affairs—indications of a military reinforcement at Forts Sumter and Pickens—and the hostile bearing and preparations of the Lincoln Administration toward the Southern States, a call has been issued, through the *Mail* newspaper of this city, from the War Department, asking each State of the Confederacy to supply immediately 3000 volunteers, except Florida, which is only called upon to supply 1500.

The Government here is obviously of the opinion that war is meant by the Lincoln Administration, and that it is useless to trust any longer to the influence of diplomacy. It can come to no other conclusion than that a refusal to receive and treat with the Confederate commissioners is a constructive declaration of war, and that Forts Sumter and Pickens, and the forts at Tortugas, are obstinately held for the purpose of making war.

It being understood that the above call would be officially issued, the utmost zeal and enthusiasm have already been manifested in this community to render an effectual response. The volunteer feeling never seemed to run higher.

Destination of Naval and Military Forces in New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Army and navy officers are of opinion that the bulk of the New York expedition is designed for Texas, to operate on the frontier against the Mexicans and Indians, and to reoccupy Fort Brown, and also the forts on the Indian frontier, where, according to official information, they will be met with a cordial welcome by the settlers. Sam Houston, before the secession movement, gave the Federal authorities here, and the result anticipated will be his re-establishment as Governor. It is believed that the battle between the two Confederacies will be fought on the soil of Texas.

Duel Near Pensacola.

MONTGOMERY, April 8.—The duel, which has been the subject of much conversation for some days past, has been amicably adjusted. The principals were Mr. Busby, the editor of the Montgomery *Confederation*, and Mr. Moses, a resident of Charleston, and a reporter or correspondent for the Charleston *Evening News*, at Montgomery.

LATER.—The duel has come off, in the neighborhood of Pensacola. Only one shot was exchanged. Mr. Busby had seldom been out fortune the lapel of Mr. Moses' coat, but neither party was hurt.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—The convention is still in session, but the general opinion is that it will adjourn in a day or two, and perhaps to-morrow. Nothing of interest transpired to-day so far as I could ascertain.

There are marked demonstrations in military quarters which indicate that active movements of some sort are near at hand.

Montgomery Matters.

MONTGOMERY, April 8.—The Cabinet has been in secret session all day, and it is understood that serious matters have engaged their attention.

Important news is hourly expected from Washington.

Market Reports.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Sales of cotton today 1,150 bales, at prices ranging from 9 to 14 cents. The market was firm, but quotations were generally unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the N. O. Delta.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A high official of the Government left here this morning for Montgomery. The object of his mission is not known, and many rumors are in circulation in regard to it. The prevailing opinion, however, is, that the mission refers to the warlike movements now in progress under the authority of this Administration.

The line officers ordered to the ships now fitting out for the contemplated expedition are all taken from the Northern States, and are all interrogated as to their views respecting the present position of public affairs in the South. Where there is any hesitation in answering the question, or any suspicion of the loyalty of the person interrogated, he is immediately set aside as unfit for the purposes now in view. This looks significant of hostile intentions.

The Government is vigorously pushing forward its preparations for the expedition.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The southern commissioners today received the reply from the Secretary of State to their official communication, declining to recognize them, and refusing to hold any communication with them, and informing them at the same time, that this Government does not recognize any other Government than that of the United States.

The reply concludes with the announcement that the President has decided to throw supplies into both Forts Sumter and Pickens.

[From the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1861.—The excitement kindled by the sudden war-like attitude of the Administration, continues unabated. The most intense anxiety to ascertain facts bearing upon its southern policy is depicted on the faces of all who take an interest in the fate of the country. Little only, however, that was apt to satisfy the universal morbid curiosity was developed during the last twenty-four hours. The only fact that transpired to-day was the arrival of Lieutenant Talbot, and the call of a special meeting of the Virginia delegation to receive information brought by him. Nothing reliable has as yet become known as to the tenor of his dispatches. The real intentions of the Administration in regard to Fort Sumter are still wrapt in mystery, but, although the idea of reinforcement of Major Anderson, in the face of the vast preparations of the revolutionists to prevent it, must appear preposterous to every intelligent mind, many Republican leaders here, that have the confidence of the President, still insist that it will be attempted.

The apprehension of an immediate attack upon Fort Pickens is general, although no positive information to that effect is possessed by any one.

The utter absence of news from the South adds greatly to the painful suspense in which everybody here is now kept.

The sloop-of-war Pawnee, which sailed this morning with sealed orders, is in complete fighting trim. She carries ten heavy guns and two hundred men.

The war tidings discussed on every corner, and the people say "Let it come."

Great indignation is expressed at the dilatory course of the convention.

All the people are at a high pitch, and all say "Virginia must secede."

From Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3.—In the senate nothing was done this afternoon.

Mr. Dickey's resolution to amend the constitution so as to prohibit negroes from voting, was taken up. The vote on submitting them to the people for adoption, was: yeas 58; nays 33—not three-fifths, as required by the constitution. All the Republicans voted in the negative.

The bill to prevent the immigration of negroes into this State was defeated on engrossment: yeas 42, nays 46.

Speaker parsons was in his place to-day.

The house elected as assistant clerk by the following vote: Dockstader (Rep.) 45; Martin (Dem.) 42.

The canal bill still sleeps in the hands of the committee of the senate.

Major Anderson's Supplies Cut Off.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Gen. Beauregard this morning issued an order and sent a special messenger to Major Anderson, giving him an official notification that all intercourse between Fort Sumter and the city would be prohibited from that date.

All the posts have been strengthened, and two additional regiments are expected from the interior.

CHARLESTON April 8.—Gen. Beauregard has ordered out five thousand troops. Companies are constantly arriving and being put in position. New batteries are also being constructed.

The Latest from Washington—Great Excitement at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The State Department—to day replied to the note of the southern commissioners, declining to receive them officially, but stating that it is the intention of peaceful policy on the part of the Government, declaring its purpose to defend itself only when attacked. This reply required a continuation of the correspondence. It is thought the commissioners will not leave for some days.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Anderson's mail has not been stopped; only his supplies.

All vessels have been ordered out of range of the guns of Sumter and Sullivan's Island.

The floating battery sailed to-night to a point near Sumter.

Business is suspended and the excitement is fearful.

Naval Preparations at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

BOSTON, April 6.—There is great activity manifested at the Charlestown navy yard, over eight hundred persons being employed. The brig Bainbridge is ready for sea and waiting for her crew. The steam frigates Minnesota, Mississippi and Colorado, are also nearly ready. Commodore Stringham is expected to arrive early next week.

A Plot to Seize the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Major Ben. McCulloch has organized a force of five thousand men to seize the Federal capital the instant the first blood is spilled.

Reliable intelligence is from a Virginia gentleman now in that city, who had it directly from McCulloch's own lips.

Southern Reinforcements for Pensacola.

MACON, Ga., April 6.—Troops are moving rapidly forward for Pensacola. Eight companies have left here. The balance, under the command of Col. James M. Ramsey, leave on Tuesday.

A TRIUMPH.—The happiest journal in the United States about this time is the New York *Day Book*. It is absolutely hysterical in the joy of intoxication with which it revels in the muddle which its all-time enemies, the Black-Republicans, have got themselves into. It gloats over all sorts of "nasty questions," puts at them all sorts of cutting jokes, and is far too happy in its hour of triumph to abuse them. It used to do that, and most trenchantly, but now it only laughs at them in their misfortune. The battle is over which it fought so long, and now it dances round the conquered enemy in the wildest glee, the conquered abolition party, vanquished in the very hour and by the act of its victory.

GOV. HOUSTON.—The Texas *Republican* says: "We have received a copy of the last pronunciamiento of Gov. Houston. It is a whining and pitiful document. He evidently hopes to obtain some sympathy for himself, by raising the cry of persecution; and endeavors to make his righteous obstinacy appear dignified firmness, and a desire to uphold the rights of the people. General Houston has, in days gone by, been honored and adored by the people of Texas; the sun has now set forever, amid the righteous indignation of the people whom he fain would betray into the hands of their enemies. Thus perish all traitors."

The Blockade of the Southern Ports.

From the London Telegraph.]

With regard to the blockade question, we have stated that it cannot be solved by any government in America, but must be left to the maritime powers of Europe—which, acting upon the law of self-preservation, must, of course, forbid all attempts to exclude their commerce from the ports of the South; the ruin of which, though it might gratify the jealousy, would not serve the interests of the North. Such a policy of coercion, therefore, would be both short-sighted and ineffectual. The new tariff, for which Mr. Lincoln is not responsible, though he will probably not be unwilling to accept its consequences, is an unwise measure on the part of those who framed it. It is not merely protective, but in a large degree prohibitory. By imposing excessive duties, it closes the market for northern produce; and by relieving the manufacturer from competition, deprives him of all stimulus to improve the work of his industry—the consumer, of course, being thus sacrificed to the producer. But, apart from those mighty interests, the policy of England is distinctly represented by the fact that, whatever revolutions may convulse the new world, we stand totally apart from them. Peace between Great Britain and the United States is necessary to the national life of both of them. For what would a war signify? The cessation of a trade amounting to thirty millions sterling annually, the stopping of one-third of our factory system, and an enormous diminution of our general prosperity. Therefore, whoever may be President of America, and whether there be one Confederacy or two, relations with the United States must remain unaltered. If the North triumphs, we shall rejoice to witness the progress of political freedom. If the South, with its boasted army of 30,000 volunteers, carries the day, we have our cotton market to look after. Under no circumstances can we entangle ourselves in the complications of New World politics. Lancashire forbids it. London, Birmingham, Bristol and Glasgow echo the protest. Manchester and Liverpool unite their voices for a perfect neutrality. And why? Because American commerce is English commerce, and we cannot stir a finger upon the Atlantic without equally compromising the two empires. President Lincoln has the interests of the Union to protect, and Lord Palmerston is bound to defend those of Great Britain; but the former cannot be allowed to blockade our flag out of the southern ports, or the latter be stimulated to any partisan advocacy of northern ambition.

THE FLORIDA FORTS.—A popular idea seems to prevail that Key West is a part of Florida. This is a mistake. It is one of the string of rocky islands running out of the main land, south of that State, usually called the Florida Keys, which terminate at the Tortugas. An examination of the map will show Key West about the center of the string. It is said to be the best harbor between Pensacola and Hampton Roads. It is now in possession of the United States Government, as are the forts at Tortugas. They are strongly fortified points, and can only be attacked by a naval force. The Tortugas are emphatically the key of the Gulf.

DOCTORS DISAGREEING.—The editor of the Chattanooga *Gazette* says he will support no man for the legislature unless he pledges himself to vote for Andy Johnson for United States Senator. The editor of the Athens *Post*, of the same politics of the *Gazette*, says he will support no man that thus pledges himself. Here is a slight disagreement between two prominent opposition doctors.—*Cleveland (Tenn.) Banner.*

HONOR AND FORTUNE FAVOR THE BRAVE. We see it stated that a purse of $100,000 has been raised by some wealthy gentlemen in Mississippi, which will be given to the first member of the Mississippi rifles who puts his foot on Fort Pickens in time of war. Look to your laurels, gentlemen.

☞ Treason is but another word for want of success. Men rise against the powers that be, and fail—they are traitors; men do the same thing, and succeed—they are patriots.

Public Speaking.

Hon. E. W. Gantt and Col. J. B. Johnson will address their fellow-citizens on the issues to be submitted to them, on the first Monday in August, at the following times and places:

Benton, Scott county	Saturday, May 25
Rockport, Hot Springs	Monday, May 27
Hot Springs, Garland	Tuesday, May 28
Point Cedar, Clark	Thursday, May 30
Washington, Hempstead	Monday, June 3
Murfreesboro, Pike	Tuesday, June 4
Mount Ida, Montgomery	Saturday, June 8
Dallas, Polk	Monday, June 10
Waldron, Scott	Wednesday, June 12
Greenwood, Sebastian	Saturday, June 15
Charleston, Franklin	Monday, June 17
Danville, Yell	Wednesday, June 19
Perryville, Perry	Saturday, June 22
Baptist Church, Green T., Pulaski	Saturday, June 29
Little Rock, Pulaski	Monday, June 30
Springfield, Conway	Saturday, June 29
Dover, Pope	Monday, July 1
Clarksville, Johnson	Thursday, July 4
Ozark, Franklin	Saturday, July 6
Van Buren, Crawford	Monday, July 8
Fort Smith, Sebastian	Tuesday, July 9
Greenwood, "	Wednesday, July 10
Charleston, Franklin	Saturday, July 13
Ozark, "	Monday, July 15
Clarksville, Johnson	Tuesday, July 16
Dover, Pope	Wednesday, July 17
Dardanelle, Yell	Friday, July 19
Perryville, Perry	Saturday, July 20
Lewisburg, Conway	Monday, July 22
Springfield, "	Tuesday, July 23
Clinton, Van Buren	Saturday, July 27
Marshall, Searcy, White	Monday, July 29
Searcy, White	Wednesday, July 31
West Point, White	Thursday, Aug 1
Des Arc, Prairie	Saturday, Aug 3
Napoleon, Desha	Monday, Aug 5
Austin, Prairie	Tuesday, May 14

All papers in the counties above named will please publish these appointments, and every friend to free discussion will aid in making them known.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP GOODS,

AT

G. N. CANDEE'S,

225 MAIN STREET.

HAVE on hand and are receiving a large and well selected stock of

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

which I will sell at extremely low prices.

50 Bales Osnaburgs for sale by	G. N. CANDEE.
50 Bales Brown Domestic by	G. N. CANDEE.
50 Cases Bleach'd Domestic by	G. N. CANDEE.

Allquantities of Negro Plaids, Prints, etc., by G. N. CANDEE.

As I wish to reduce my stock of Fancy Goods, I will offer them at prices lower than the lowest—many cities and less than cost. G. N. CANDEE.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, held in the city of Memphis on the 21st of March, 1861, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That each stockholder of the company is advised to subscribe for and purchase one share of the capital capital of the company, for each five shares now held by such stockholder, and to pay the same at the rate of one-fifth of the purchase money in cash, and the remainder in two, three and six months from this date, and that R. Y. Richardson, agent, appointed by the Stockholders at Louisville, Ky., receive such subscriptions on behalf of the company.

R. V. RICHARDSON, Chairman.

In pursuance of the above resolution, I shall be at the office of Dr. J. Fowlkes, in Jefferson street, or stockholders can call at T. B. Kirkland's Banking House and pay as per the above resolution. Necessity has dictated the policy of requesting all who pay, and cutting off all who fail, refuse or neglect to bear his due proportion of what is essential to a common interest. The policy is strictly just, and will be certainly enforced. All who pay must do so promptly. R. V. RICHARDSON,

apl1-1m Agent.

In Chancery at Memphis.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Proceedings had in the Clerk's office, Chancery side of the Common Law and Chancery court of the city of Memphis, Friday, April the 5th, 1861.

Jacob Walker, and others, Complainants,

vs.

Dempsey S. Sanderlin, Defendant.

It appearing from affidavit filed in this cause that the defendant, Dempsey M. Sanderlin, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; it is ordered that he do enter his appearance herein before or within the first three days of the next term of said court, to be held on the second Monday in May next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest: JOHN C. LANIER, Clerk and Master.

Kortrecht and McDavitt, solicitors for complainants.

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