Here Clement who presided over this Union meeting was Ex. U. S. Senator from Ala. and J. D. Porter, jr. who figured in it is Ex-Gov Porter

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG.

WM. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor. "PUT NONE ON GUARD BUT AMERICANS." TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

ESTABLISHED, APRIL 1838. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1860. VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 31.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & CO. MANUFACTURERS AND Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, NEW YORK.

DR. LEONIDAS L. COLEMAN, RESPECTFULLY RETURNING

M. & S. F. CHEATHAM, Wholesale Grocers, Dealers IN FINE BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS, CIGARS, SALES ROOM, Nashville, Tenn.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No. 19 Pearl Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, WHO ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. JAMES BRADY, MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VA., WISHES TO SAY TO THE CITIZENS

T. W. FLEMING, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, OFFER MY SERVICES TO THE

W. H. HANNON & BRO., General Commission Merchants, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

A. F. MAYHER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in all KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS, No. 34 Vesey Street, N. York.

ELLETT & WEISIGER, Nos. 102 MAIN STREET, First Door above Messrs. Rent, Paine & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, ETC., AND FURS! THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION

Phœnix Foundry and Engine Works, LYNCHBURG, VA.

THE Best to be had in Market.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Eastern, Western, Southern and Northern Express Forwarders. HEAVY BAGGAGE FREIGHTS.

A CARD. WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us MR. FRED. R. SCOTT, in Commission and Wholesale GROCERY BUSINESS.

FAIRBANKS' Scale Warehouse, A. B. RUCKER, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DAXTER & FLEMING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, KNOXVILLE, TENN. CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS

PIANO FORTES. A. D. GALE & CO., TAKE PLEASURE IN

W. D. TOMPKINS & BRO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF Flour, Tobacco, Grain, Etc., No. 1 MAIN RANK, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, ANDREW BOYD, No. 163 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA, HAS NOW IN STORE

LAW PARTNERSHIP. T. A. R. NELSON & J. W. DRAKEBRICK HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES together in partnership in the practice of Law, in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Southwestern Virginia. Office in Jonesboro, Washington county, Tenn. THOMAS A. R. NELSON. JAMES W. DRAKEBRICK. (Jan 28, 1860—3m)

McKINNEY & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MAIN STREET, MAIN STREET, Lynchburg, Virginia. WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF

HOMER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants, Gay Street, Knoxville, Tennessee. WE ARE NOW ADDING AL-

T. C. CHAMPE, MERCHANT TAILOR, GAY STREET, Opposite the Lamar House, HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS NEW

DR. JAMES C. M'INTOSH, RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS Professional services to the citizens of Knoxville and vicinity. Office and residence Northeast corner of Cumberland and Water streets. (April 11 tf)

CHANGE. R. M. BEARDEN, OF TENNESSEE, (FORMERLY MEMPHIS, NEW YORK) KNOWING THE SUPERIORITY

Alex. Strong, Maynard & Co.,

LADIES DRESS GOODS AT COST! I HAVE A FEW DE'LAINE ROBES

S. A. MYERS, CORNER OF MAIN AND BROAD STS., RICHMOND, VA., KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, ON THE NATURE,

GUM BELTING ALL SIZES AND THICKNESS, T. G. RANKIN.

THE KNOXVILLE WHIG (PUBLISHED WEEKLY) BY WM. G. BROWNLOW.

Terms of Subscription. TWO DOLLARS a year, payable invariably in advance. No subscription will be received for a less period than Six Months. Remittances can be made through the Postoffice, at the risk of the Publisher, when the receipt of the Postmaster is taken for the amount forwarded. Orders for changes in names must give the Post Office, County and State to which the paper has been sent to be heard.

Rates of Advertising. ONE TIME OR SUBSEQUENT INSERTION PER SQUARE.

Space.	1 Day.	1 Week.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
Half Square,	$1.00	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$4.50	$6.00
One Square,	1.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	12.00
Two Squares,	2.00	4.00	6.00	9.00	11.00	18.00
Three "	2.50	5.50	8.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
Six "	4.00	11.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00
Twelve "	7.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	80.00

Cards on business by persons not connected with the paper will be charged as other advertisements, to be paid for invariably in advance.

All advertisements on which the number of insertions is not marked, will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements will be published five days for one dollar, except those with whom we keep regular accounts.

No advertisement taken for a shorter term than one square.

Communications of a personal character will be charged as advertisements, except in cases where the advertiser is known to be a good boy.

KNOXVILLE WHIG. KNOXVILLE, TENN. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

Opposition State Convention.

The Convention was called to order by Col. W. L. Martin, of Wilson.

Col. Stark from the committee on organization appointed at the preliminary meeting, reported the following officers:

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JERE. CLEMENS, of Shelby

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

Sam'l. N. Fain, of Jefferson, Drury Morris, of Wayne, John Caldwell, of Polk, Hiram Lyles, of Smith, Samuel T. Motley, of Wilson, Mat. Martin, of Bedford, A. P. Hall, of Benton, Jo. C. Stark, of Robertson, W. H. Warren, of Henderson, Rolfe Saunders, of Tipton.

The editors of the Opposition papers in the State present were requested to act as Secretaries.

Col. Clemens not being present, on motion a committee of three was appointed to wait upon him.

Pending the action of the committee, Col. Jo. G. Pickett was loudly called upon, and entertained the large assembly with a stirring, eloquent and enthusiastic speech. The large Representative Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, floor and galleries.

Hon. John S. Brien followed in response to repeated calls. His remarks were received with great applause.

Hon. Jere. Clemens here appeared, assumed his seat, and addressed the Convention, tendering his acknowledgments for the honor assigned him, and proceeded at length to give his views of the political state of the country.

After he had concluded, on motion of Col. Thomas T. Smiley, Jacob Golladay, of Kentucky, was invited to a seat in the Convention, and a committee of three, consisting of Thomas C. Trimble, Jordan Stokes, and Ed. H. East appointed to appise him of the fact.

On motion, the delegates from the various counties were requested to report themselves to the Secretaries.

On motion of Col. Jordan Stokes, of Wilson, a committee, consisting of three from each Grand Division of the State, was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, consisting of the following gentlemen: Jordan Stokes, J. D. Porter, A. Caldwell, A. S. Colyar, A. M. Looney, R. S. Saunders, W. G. Brownlow, W. T. Gass, and A. P. Hall. The above committee immediately retired.

James D. Porter, jr., of Henry, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district, and two from the State at large be appointed to present to this Convention a list of Delegates to the National Union Convention, and that they be directed to report two delegates from each division of the State, and three from each Congressional District, with power to appoint proxies.

The Chair appointed the following committee under the above resolution:

State at Large.—John H. Callender, John Caldwell, Sr.

First District.—W. Brazelton, jr.
Second " J. S. Boyd.
Third " J. W. Gillespie.
Fourth " J. G. Pickett.
Fifth " R. S. Northcutt.
Sixth " Thomas Kercheval.
Seventh " Jonathan Morris.
Eighth " G. A. Henry.
Ninth " A. G. Shrewsbury.
Tenth " Joe Barbiere.

W. Brazleton offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Congressional District be appointed to select Electors for the State at large.

The resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed under the same:

1st District.—W. Brazelton, R. D. Scruggs.
2d.—W. G. Brownlow, M. V. Nash.
3d.—J. S. Barron, Wm. Gass.
4th.—Dr. Kennet, S. S. Stanton.
5th.—W. Z. Neal, Col. W. Y. Martin,
6th.—Wm. Parks, L. J. Polk.
7th.—R. M. Hogg, J. L. Morphies.
8th.—T. T. Smiley, Wiley Woodward.
9th.—J. M. Alexander, O. F. Stahl.
10th.—J. C. Reeves, R. F. Looney.

On motion the Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Col. Stokes from the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

The members of this Convention, chosen in primary meetings of the people in their respective counties, and representing the sentiments and opinions of all those, whether Whigs, Democrats or Americans in those past, who view with concern and not without alarm, the present political condition of the country have convened for the purpose of taking counsel together, and to adopt such measures as may appear best, to awaken the sleeping patriot, and arouse the indifferent to a sense of the impending dangers, and to unite their energies to save the country from the disorganizing and revolutionary spirit of the times.—They believe that the time has come and will not brook postponement, when, if ever, the progress of abuses and corruptions in our Government which all history shows are the parents and forerunners of revolution and anarchy, may be stayed, if they cannot be eradicated.

That we may not be accused of exaggerating the extent of the existing abuses and disorders in the body politic, and of overrating their disastrous and baneful consequences, a brief enumeration and description of some of the more prominent of them, will be submitted to the judgment of the people, who alone can apply the remedy.

A little more than thirty years ago, the editor of a newspaper in New Hampshire, who had rudely assailed the character of a Secretary of State, was denied the publishing of the laws of Congress, a job insufficient in value, which had been secured to him under previous administrations. This was denounced at the time by the whole opposition, as an act of tyranny and abuse of executive patronage—an attack upon the freedom of the press—upon liberty itself, in poisoning the fountain from which was derived one of its chief supports. At this day, strange as it may appear, without any change in the form of Government, important public offices are frequently bestowed upon the proprietors and editors of public journals in the interest of the administration, and jobs and contracts worth not an item, or the profits of them, amounting sometimes to thousands, distributed among them without scruple, and under Executive influence and direction.

Under the maxims and teachings of Jefferson, confirmed by the practice of Madison, Monroe and J. Q. Adams, the freedom of political opinion was held to be so sacred and inportant in a Republic that it was considered thirty years proscription or removal from office for opinions sake were unknown. During the same period of time the proscription of the minority and indeed some of the majority churches was held to be so important that the interference of Federal officers in elections, State or National, was forbidden notwithstanding the teaching of Jefferson, who announced that such interference would be held just cause of removal.

But soon after the close of the period to which reference has been made, the wholesome doctrines and sentiments of Jefferson and of his immediate successors upon those important subjects, lost much of their force and respect with the public.

The first departure from them by the popular Chief of a new Administration found excuse among his followers in the fierce assaults made upon his private character by his opponents in the canvass which had terminated in his election; and justification in the special circumstances of each case of removal.

But in time, under various plausible pretexts particularly that which assumed that the retrenchment of expenditures and reform of abuses promised by the President in his first Inaugural Address could not be carried out unless the public officers and employments, ministerial, as well as political and administrative, should be in the hands of his friends and supporters—the injunctions of Jefferson ceased to be respected and the wholesale proscription which followed the discovery of this recently led in the end to the introduction of a long train of abuses in the exercise of the appointing power in the distribution of executive patronage and to a practical operation of the government subversive of the spirit and intention of the Constitution. The freedom once extended to the officeholders as well as all other citizens to approve or censure the acts and measures of an administration as their judgment and conscience might dictate, can now be exercised only under the penalty of forfeiture of office. A fealty due to the country and its government from all citizens in their turn is now held to be transferred to a political Chief, or to a party. No political heresy, no matter how mischievous and dangerous, even though it aims at the destruction of the Constitution—no violation of solemn pledges or duties is held to be cause of exclusion from, or appointment to office, provided the essential point of honor is saved in bearing true allegiance to party.

A jealousy with which the freedom of elections and the purity of the elective franchise was once guarded against the influence of the executive power and the interference of Federal officers in election is no longer recognized by those who have the control of affairs of any importance to the preservation of free institutions.

Under the operation of a new maxim in disposing executive patronage, that "to the victors belong the spoils," the maxims of Jefferson have been reversed, and a new tenure of office prescribed not known by the Constitution. Office holders are expected and required to interfere actively in elections under penalty of dismissal, and thus the whole corps of civil officers and employees and their dependants, a hundred thousand or more in numbers, dispersed over the country constitute a standing political police force—trained bands, disciplined to any service which may be required to uphold the party in power.

At every collector's office in the large cities—at every post office in every city, and respectable village in the land, may be found a political club-room from whence issue mandates giving instructions to the faithful.

The purity of the elective franchise in the present times is not exempt from the temptations and influences of pecuniary bribes, with executive connivance.

It is notorious that a per-centage of the salaries of Federal office-holders has been frequently, if not regularly assessed and collected to raise a fund to be transmitted to whatever State, or Congressional District it may be deemed necessary to enable the party to carry an election. And, thus, portions of the public revenue derived from the people, tens of thousands in amount, are turned into a corruption fund, to stifle the voice, and defeat the will of the honest and independent voters.

These evils and abuses, great and gross, as they manifestly are, may be tolerated and liberty may survive, and the country may prosper for a season, while the great body of the people continue unsubdued by corruption; but how long that even may be, will depend upon the operation of some of the indirect and more remote consequences of the abuses above enumerated. The maxims observed and practiced upon in the distribution of the spoils for the last quarter of a century, has not only largely lowered the standard of public morals, and diffused a mercenary spirit over the country.

Lured by the magnitude of the spoils, the rewards of partisan services, thousands take to politics as a profession, a trade, a livelihood. An army of political mercenaries and adventurers is thus recruited, who, by concerted action is often able to control the most important elections, and when successful, virtually acquire the direction and control of public affairs.

Most of the best and ablest men of the country under such circumstances retire in disgust from the field of politics—the public offices are for the most part filled with ignorant and incompetent partizans, without other merit—The able and patriotic men occasionally find a place in the cabinet, and others who occupy seats in Congress cannot rule or give tone to affairs; they are generally overruled by the Zouaves of their own party. The President himself, if he happen to be of a high order of ability, can give but little attention to great questions of State—to questions of foreign or domestic policy. Such questions have become of inferior or subordinate concern, and be be reduced to the position of Chief Justice of a Spoils Court, and his time occupied in adjusting the claims of worthless partizans. To this, and other causes before referred to, may be ascribed the disordered condition of the post office department—the disorganization of the finances of the Government and the loss of hundreds of millions to the country, from the want of a wise and stable revenue policy—nor ought it to be a matter of surprise in such a state of things, that extravagance and wastefulness in the public expenditures should exist to an alarming extent, and that frauds and corruptions abound in high places.

Instances of frauds and corruptions will arise under the wisest and purest administration, but the rapid growth and progress of these evils in the period which has elapsed since the adoption of the spoils principle—it may be called, leads irresistibly to the conclusion, either that the principle itself is unsound, or that the manner in which it is carried out is essentially vicious and corrupt.

Where the public offices and employments are bestowed on honest and capable men, that they are political partizans and supporters of the party in power, can form no just ground of complaint. But when honest and capable incumbents are substituted by others who have no adequate qualifications for the offices or duties to which they are assigned, and no other merit than their capacity to be serviceable to the party, or to the ambitious aspirations of the President or other high officer by whom he was employed, is a corrupt abuse of power.

Whatever well founded objections may exist to the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," it has been too long acquiesced in, and too firmly engrafted to be suddenly changed. If ever changed, it must be a work of time; but it is to be hoped, that for the honor of Republican Institutions, that the abuses and corruptions which have arisen from the manner in which the maxim has been made to operate in practice may be speedily corrected.

But the corruption of the various abuses in the administration of the government, important as it is to the honor and welfare of the country, sinks into comparative insignificance when we turn to the overshadowing evil, the practical and paramount question of the day and of the times. It is not a question of abuses in the practice of the government, it is a question concerning the existence of the government itself, which has been brought into imminent peril of dissolution by the same causes and influences, which have hastened the downfall of all preceding Republics. In an evil hour and at a time of rare tranquility and the exemption from party strife and excitement—the result of the compromise measures of 1850, the Missouri compromise line of 1820 was repealed. It would be useless to point out or suggest the motives and designs of the authors of that unfortunate measure, be they what they may, the effect of the measure was to kindle a flame of resentment in all the free States and to renew with ten fold violence the sectional strife and discord upon the subject of slavery which had been so happily quieted in 1850. It is needless to recount the means and devices by which the agitation thus recommenced was continued and even increased in intensity, until now when we find two powerful parties confronting each other, the one in the North, and the other in the South, contending obstinately for the power and control of the Government upon a sectional issue—the right of the South under the Constitution to carry slavery into the Territories and to have it protected there by Congress being the Southern side of the issue; and the right of the North, under the Constitution, to prohibit slavery in the Territories, being the other side of the issue; practically, and in effect, abolitionism both, at the present time, in the opinion of many of the most enlightened men of the country North and South. Nevertheless, the same motives and causes which originated the controversy operate with the same force to keep it alive. The sectional hate and alienation engendered in the protracted strife add greatly to the difficulties in restoring the wonted harmony of the country; and to make the prospect of accomplishing that great and desirable end still more gloomy, the power and influence of the spoils principle operate with their usual effect in stimulating the antagonistic parties to put forth all their energies in maintaining the conflict. All these circumstances combined have created painful anxiety as to the future in the minds of thousands of patriotic citizens in both sections. It is worse than idle to say that the Union is in no danger. It may be mischievous to lull the people into security, by proclaiming that the Union cannot be dissolved—that the associations of the past—the anticipation of the glorious destiny which awaits us as a nation will prevent it—that the ties of kindred blood of a common lineage and language will prevent it—that the enormity of the crime of division against mankind will prevent it, and that if nothing else should avail, the magnitude of the material interest dependant upon the preservation of the Union will prevent its dismemberment. The Union cannot be saved by such teaching. It should be remembered that the ties of blood and natural affection are often broken by repeated wrongs—that a family quarrel, of all others, when entered upon, is the most bitter and relentless—that a settlement often proves stronger as a motive to action than material interests. No! The safety of the Union depends upon the united action and energies of all good men, North and South, and with the blessing of the God of our fathers upon their efforts, the Union can and will be preserved.

Resolved, Therefore, by the Delegates of the people of Tennessee, in Convention assembled, that we will unite with all good men everywhere, and devote all our energies to maintain and perpetuate the Union under the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, That the true test of devotion to the Union is the practice of ready obedience to the requirements of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the continued agitation of the slavery question, while it promises no profitable result to any section, is fraught with infinite mischiefs to the whole country—injurious to all material interests—retarding moral progress—impairing the National character abroad—preventing the aspect of weakness, from incurable dissentions at home and thereby inviting insults and aggressions from foreign powers; imperiling the peace of the Country, stability of the Union, and that it ought therefore to cease.

Resolved, That we are opposed to direct taxation, and in favor of a tariff adequate to the expenses of an economical administration of the General Government, with specific duties where applicable, discriminating in favor of American labor.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Bell, in the opinion of this Convention possesses superior qualifications for the office of President—his long and distinguished public services—his broad and expansive patriotism—his unswerving devotion to the Union and the Constitution through all phases of his political fortune, entitle him to our warmest confidence and support.

We commend to our fellow citizens everywhere, and the delegates appointed to the National Union Convention are instructed to use all honorable means to procure his nomination.

The Address and Resolutions were adopted unanimously and with acclamation.

Dr. JOHN H. CALLENDER, from the Committee on Delegates to the Union National Convention, reported the following delegates.

The Chairman in making the report, remarked that the committee had deviated from the instructions of the Convention by reporting three delegates from each Grand Division of the State, and three from each Congressional District, instead of two:

First Tennessee—Wm. Brazelton, Jr., of Jefferson, John Baxter, of Knox; John Netherland, of Hawkins.

Middle Tennessee—Niel S. Brown, of Davidson; K. H. Ewing, of Davidson; Dr. J. W. Richardson, of Bedford.

West Tennessee—Jere Clemens, of Shelby; Jos. R. Mosby, of Lafayette; A. J. Donelson, of Shelby.

1st District.—R. D. Scruggs, of Jefferson, W. D. Williams, of Greene, and W. C. Kyle, of Hawkins.

4th District—O. P. Temple, W. Y. C. Humes and Gamly F. Trigg, of Knox.

3rd District—A. Caldwell, of McMinn, J. W. Gillespie, of Rhea, and Wm. H. Tibbs, of Bradly.

4th District—J. G. Pickett, of Smith, W. P. Hickerson, of Coffee, and S. R. Colmes, of White.

5th District—Jordan Stokes, of Wilson, Jo. B. Palmer, of Rutherford, and Wm. Ewing.

6th District—A. S. Colyar, of Franklin, Henry Cooper, of Bedford, W. F. Kercheval, of Lincoln.

7th District—Jno. C. Brown, of Giles, W. P. Kendrick, of Wayne, and A. P. Hall, of Benton.

8th District—Jno. F. House, of Montgomery; Jo. C. Stark, of Robertson, Dr. Jno. H. Callender, of Davidson.

9th District—R. S. Saunders, of Tipton; J. D. Porter, Jr., of Henry, and J. F. Cardwell, of Gibson.

10th District—R. G. Looney, of Shelby; R. B. Hunt, of Madison; and Joseph Barbiere, of Shelby.

State at large.—W. G. Brownlow, Jno. S. Brien.

The report was adopted unanimously.

After which Hon. BALIE PEYTON, being loudly called for, responded in a protracted, able and eloquent speech, which was received with applause, repeated and prolonged.

After he had concluded,

W. Brazelton, from the Committee on State Electors, reported the names of BALIE PEYTON of Sumner, and N. G. TAYLOR of Jefferson.

The report was unanimously concurred in.

H. K. Walker offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint a Central Executive Committee for the approaching contest, for each grand division of the State, and a committee of three to co-operate and correspond with the National Union Executive Committee.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the National Union Executive Committee to call a National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, at some early day in the month of May next.

Hon. G. A. Henry of Montgomery, was loudly called for, and his appearance upon the stand was greeted by thunders of applause. Maj. Henry addressed the Convention at length in one of the most eloquent, graceful and patriotic speeches it has ever been our good fortune to hear. His theme was the Union, and most feelingly and glowingly did he depict its inestimable blessings, and most forcibly and pointedly point out the evils which would result from its disruption.

After Maj. Henry had concluded, Hon. Jno. Ewing moved that Hon. Balie Peyton, G. A. Henry and N. G. Taylor be added to the delegates from the State at large to the National Union Convention, which motion prevailed unanimously.

Dr. Brownlow offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the seven Opposition Members of Congress from Tennessee be added to our Delegation to the National Union Convention, viz: Messrs. Nelson, Maynard, Brabson, Stokes, Hatton, Quarles and Etheridge.

On motion of James D. Porter, Jr., of Henry, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Porter, Balie Peyton, and Dr. Brownlow, to wait upon Hon. John Bell and notify him of his nomination by this Convention as its choice for the Presidency, and invite him to address the Convention at 7½ o'clock.

Dr. Richardson, of Rutherford, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five from each division of the State, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Nashville as soon as possible after the candidate for President is nominated by the National Union Convention, and publish such address to the people of Tennessee in relation to the subject as they deem wise and proper.

H. K. Walker offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approves of the course pursued by the Opposition members of Congress from this State during the recent protracted struggle for Speaker in the House of Representatives, and that we have the utmost confidence in their ability, patriotism and devotion to the interests of their State and the Union.

W. Brazelton, Jr., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to our National Convention be and are hereby instructed to cast their votes against any man for President or Vice President who has avowed disunion sentiments.

S. S. Stanton offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Opposition party is hereby recommended to hold Conventions within the several Congressional Districts of the State, at suitable times and places, for the purpose of choosing or nominating suitable persons as candidates for Elector in the said Districts for the approaching Presidential canvass.

Hon. Neil S. Brown was loudly called for, and addressed the Convention in his usual happy vein.

After Gov. Brown had concluded, the Convention took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Brownlow, Chairman of the committee to wait upon Mr. Bell and inform him of the action of the Convention in nominating him for the Presidency, announced that Mr. Bell was present to respond.—Mr Bell was greeted with the most hearty enthusiasm and made a short speech returning thanks to the Convention for the compliment paid him.

The remainder of the evening was spent in hearing speeches from Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky, Dr. Brownlow, Col. Peyton and Hon. Jordan Stokes. After which the Convention resolved itself into a mass meeting, and excellent speeches were made by Mr. Tillman, of Bedford, Mr. Colyar, of Franklin and other gentlemen.

On motion of Mr. Stokes, the thanks of the Convention were returned to Hon. Jere Clemens for the ability and impartiality with which he presided over the deliberations of the Convention. A similar resolution in reference to the Secretaries was also adopted on motion of Mr. Scruggs.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Kentucky Opposition State Convention.

The Opposition State Convention of Kentucky met at Frankfort on the 22nd inst. Gen. LESLIE COMBS presided, assisted by Vice Presidents representing the ten Congressional Districts of the State. The President on taking the Chair made an appropriate speech; and Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio, being present, was called on and eloquently responded in favor of the Constitution and the Union. The following electoral ticket was appointed:

For the State at Large.

W. H. WADSWORTH, of Mason.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, of Wayne.

For the Districts.

1. E. P. Barbour, of McCracken.
2. L. L. Levill, of Christian.
3. Wm Sampson, of Barren.
4. W. A. Hopkins, of Clinton.
5. Phil. Lee, of Bullitt.
6. W. M. Fulkerson, of Owsley.
7. W. C. Bullock, of Shelby.
8. John M. Harlan, of Franklin.
9. John B. Huston, of Clark.
10. W. S. Rankin, of Grant.

Assistant electors were also appointed in each Congressional District.

The following is the list of Delegates appointed to attend the National Convention:

For the State at Large.

L. W. Andrews, of Fleming,
Leslie Combs, of Fayette,
Chas S. Morehead, of Louisville,
John M. Johnson, of McCracken.

For the Districts.

1. E. M. Goodman and Tom A. Duke.
2. Ben Berry and J. C. Morton.
3. R. C. Bolling and J. W. Rotter.
4. S. G. Suddith and A. H. Saeed.
5. Phil. B. Thompson and G. W. Fornum.
6. C. F. Bunnan and O. P. Hill.
7. W. F. Bullock and W. C. Whittaker.
8. J. R. Goodloe and S. F. Gano.
9. W. R. Duncan and I. J. Miller.
10. J. W. Finnell and W. C. Marshall.

The Convention was largely attended and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Numerous able and eloquent speeches were made.

The Convention announced the following declaration of principles, and recommended JOHN J. CRITTENDEN for the Presidency.

1. The supremacy of the Federal Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, as the fundamental law of all.
2. The faithful enforcement of all the laws.
3. Observance of the counsels and fidelity to the principles of the Farewell Legacy of Washington to his countrymen.
4. No interference of any character with slavery, or the rights of slaveholders in the slaveholding States of the Union, and the suppression of any such interference by the requisite means, moral, legal or physical.
5. Opposition to any Presidential Candidate who will endorse or be likely to follow the proscriptive, wasteful, disorganizing, and downward course which has lately characterized the Federal Administration.
6. The right of the citizens of the United States, resident in the Territories, when authorized to form a State Constitution, to admit or reject, by it, the institution of slavery.
7. Opposition to the reopening of the African Slave Trade.
8. We deny the power of the people of the Territories, prior to the formation of their State Constitution, by legislation or otherwise, to impair any right which any citizen of the United States possesses under the Federal Constitution in the Territories. We stand by the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, which were subsequently endorsed by almost the entire people of the Union.
9. The faithful enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. All attempts or combinations to defeat or frustrate those provisions by citizens of the Republic, and all State legislation to the same end are in violation of the Constitution.
10. That so far as depends upon us, we will stand by, support and uphold the Union, against all attacks from without or within, and against all attritions, whether at the North or South.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

The Pacific Railroad Bill.

Our readers have now been put in possession of the Pacific Railroad bill in full, as it was introduced into Congress, and a summary review of its leading points, for more convenient reference. We give more space to these papers, because they relate to a topic which is of great public interest, and especially important to the States of the South and Southwest.

An overland communication with the Pacific is one of the great wants of the times. We have States and vast Territories, stretched along the Pacific coast, up into the Northwest, beyond the highest point of north latitude to which our settlements on the Atlantic reach; and our ordinary means of transport are by the Gulf of Mexico, through foreign territory. In time of peace, this distance is a great obstacle to the free intercourse which should exist between parts of the same people, and their material growth; and it is a promotive of alien interests and feelings, unfavorable to the harmonious question of a common government. In time of war, the Pacific coast is so separated from the Atlantic—so remote from the seat of government and the source of supplies—that it would be cut off from defence against an active maritime enemy, except at an enormous cost, and under heavy disadvantages—amounting, in critical circumstances, to an abandonment by the Federal government. It has been the study of statesmen to find a way for lessening these obstacles, and bringing the two coasts of the continent into a closer communication, so as to make the interchanges of commerce speedy, and the operations of government equal over the whole country. Our treaties with Mexico, and our South American policy, have been guided, in essential particulars, by the acknowledgment of this great public want—seeking increased facilities by the Isthmus routes, and proper routes for an overland communication within our own territory.

The overland route has been found. More than one has been found, and several are urged by powerful influences for the aid of the Government and to the favor of capitalists. Private enterprise is ready, we believe, to take charge of the work, but it is too huge in its proportions and has too many purely national wants to supply to be managed able only by private hands. However much we may feel disposed to oppose the construction of public works by Government, to be under its control, as wasteful and corrupting and furnishing a dangerous access of patronage and jobbing to the already fearful waste which is carried on at Washington, it is not to be denied, on the other hand, that the control or monopoly of an overland railroad company, by any association of capitalists, would give them a dangerous power over the resources and defences of the country, to the possible injury of the public service in times of serious importance. No road ought to be permitted to be built in which the Government has not a priority of rights in using it for public purposes in time of peace, and national defences in time of war, on terms that shall insure promptitude in the service and security against exactions. The greatest stickler for the limitation of Federal power could not ask less, and the most zealous supporter of internal improvement cannot prudently ask more.

Such is the character of the project which has been brought before Congress. Its leading principle is that one or more roads may be built between the waters of the Mississippi and the Pacific coast, by private capitalists, the Government designating all the termini, within a certain range—the States connecting to the connection and routes, within State limits, and Congress granting aid by donations of land and advances of credit, in consideration of the use of the road for the purposes of Government. If a road is ever to be built, which is not a huge government machine, or one which shall not have the power to exclude the Government from the more necessary use of the road, for the public service, it must be on a plan into which these elements are infused in some proportions. It is a fair subject for discussion, how far these proportions are preserved in the bill, whether the Government gives too much, and whether the road could be constructed with less. The amount stated in the aggregate seems to be large, but it must be remembered that it is to be advanced progressively, over a period of twelve years, and that the repayment is to commence with the first operations of the road, and to be reduced, largely, and immediately. The uses of the road for the Government will be so many, so constant, and so large, that the debt must disappear within a few years, and the Government be still largely a gainer, in the reduced prices at which its services will have been performed, and the perpetual privilege, for priority, at the same rates.

The postal service and the military transportation will take off millions very speedily, and in time of war the whole debt would be wiped out in a brief period. The loan will be a profitable investment of the public money, and save more than its nominal amount in the future expenditures. Very possibly this may not be the exact way, or the exact form, in which Congress may be willing to apply the principles which the bill contains. These principles seem to us to contain the only possible plan on which a railroad bill can be expected to pass Congress, and it is our hope, therefore, that it may be taken up, candidly debated, and put through this session. The comprehensive hopes which this discussion will bring up, the enlarged views of our extended territory, the varied interests and multifarious pursuits, and diverse character of the population, which it is sought to bring together, may have the effect of teaching our legislators how vain, foolish and wicked are the partisan struggles for sectional triumphs, and how much nobler and more comprehensive spirit is needed to direct wisely and safely the affairs of so mighty a confederation of diverse States.

The attention of our State Legislature may be profitably given to this subject, with a view of giving to the measure the weight of a legislative recommendation. The aid which is proffered to the Southern Pacific Railroad—the enterprise in which Louisiana and the Southwest, and generally the whole of the slaveholding States, have so deep interest—makes it a subject of paramount importance. We have the best route, often demonstrated as the shortest, the most practicable for construction, the most available when constructed, and one which reaches the Pacific from the Atlantic States in a line through which Southern emigration may extend itself freely and equally. To that route Texas has given ample means for carrying it onward for eight hundred miles, and Louisiana enterprise has laid the foundations for a solid company, vested with these great privileges, and ready to pursue the work with indefatigable zeal. The opportunity should be embraced at once, and the opinion of our Legislature expressed in a form which will add strength to the exertions which our Representatives in Congress will bring to the aid of this measure.

Hon. Wm Pennington,

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—The election of Wm. Pennington of New Jersey, after so bitter and long a contest, may justly be considered a defeat of the Black Republicans, a triumph of conservatism and an overthrow of the Hoppenites. They have been compelled to abandon their favorite candidate and to submit to the election of one, who if not entirely identified with the great body of their opponents is by no means one of themselves. We have no doubt that the South will willingly acquiesce in this election, amounting as it does to a defeat of Sherman. We have not much knowledge of the antecedents of Gov. Pennington: but he has the reputation of being a candid, fair and honest man, and one who will in his appointment of committees, the only important prerogative the Speaker has, do impartial justice to all parties. He is not claimed by the republicans as one of their party, but is set down as belonging to the "People's party," a new organization lately spring up in the middle States, wholly opposed in principle to the abominations of the Republicans—and he has never had any sympathy with the Abolitionists. We have no doubt that his administration of his office will be acceptable to all constitutes.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Although the election of Mr. Pennington will not be an absolute Southern triumph, it is comparatively so, by the defeat of Black Republicanism as embodied in Sherman, the endorser of the Helper Book. Mr Pennington's antecedents are not, we believe, so obnoxious to Southern censure as any of the class of party men who have banded together under the Black Republican flag. With the abolitionists we have never heard he had any association, except that he is a non extensionist as regards slave territory. The discomfiture of the Black-est of the Republican set in Congress is a subject of general congratulation where fanaticism is not encouraged and elevated to the dignity of a virtue as it is in certain portions of New York and New England.—*Charleston (S. C.) News.*

COLDS.—Dr. Hall's Journal of Health says there are three things every man should do the moment he is satisfied that he has taken cold: 1st, eat nothing; 2d, go to bed and cover up warm in a warm room; drink as much cold water as he can or wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can; and thus using himself, in three cases out of four, the subject will be cured in thirty six hours. On the contrary, if he allows his colds to go two days unsubdued, he can swallow nothing that will effect it in the least; and the cold, with such a start, will run its course of about a fortnight, and whatever is swallowed then by way of physic is a useless hindrance. It is a mischievous, though somewhat popular fallacy, "feed cold and starve a fever." Feeding a cold is feeding a fever; a cold always brings on fever, and never begins to get well until the fever subsides; and every mouthful swallowed is so much fuel to sustain the fires of fever. It is indeed, fortunate that as soon as the cold is fairly seated nature allows no appetite; otherwise the most common cold might be followed by very serious results, and unless upon a very sturdy constitution, would almost prove fatal.

Tired of the Darkies.

Petitions, of which the following is a copy, are said to be now in circulation in Western Pennsylvania