Nashville Union and American
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DAILY $8; TRI-WEEKLY $5; WEEKLY $2.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1860.

Edward Everett.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Washington, May 18, says:

It is reported here tonight that Everett positively declines the nomination for Vice President, tendered him by the Baltimore Convention.

Correction.

In our leading editorial of Sunday the following sentence occurred: Does he (Mr. BELL) in his heart endorse the sentiment that the Constitution does not carry slavery anywhere by the local law.

It should have read: Does he in his heart endorse the sentiment that the constitution does not carry slavery anywhere. It only acts upon it where it finds it established by the local law.

Aaron Goodrich.

We notice, from the reported proceedings of the Chicago Convention, that one of its Vice-Presidents and most active members was AARON GOODRICH, formerly of this State. GOODRICH was at one time a Whig member of the Legislature from Stewart county. In 1848 he was an elector on the TAYLOR ticket. His services were repaid by his being appointed by President TAYLOR as Chief Justice of Minnesota while it was a territory. He now shows his warm regard for the rights of his old constituents by doing all he can for Black Republicanism.

Major Gustavus A. Henry.

We see that this distinguished victim of the ANDREW JOHNSON grip has recently been making a speech in Philadelphia. The reporter of the *Press* says: "Mr. HENRY, grand-son of PATRICK HENRY, was then introduced to the meeting." The same was said of him at Baltimore, and none of his friends have corrected the report. If Maj. HENRY is the grand-son of PATRICK HENRY, it is not so understood at home. If related to the great Revolutionary patriot at all, it is distantly and collaterally so, as we are informed. Maj. HENRY is an eloquent talker, and bore the name of "the eagle orator" until GOV. JOHNSON clipped his wings in the Gubernatorial canvass of 1853.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Black Republican nominee for President, made a speech before a Republican convention, in Springfield, Illinois, June 16, 1858, in which he said:

"In my opinion, it [the slavery agitation,] will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, North as well as South."

The Memphis Movement.

We regret to see a movement on foot at Memphis to have delegates from Tennessee appointed to go to Richmond. We are of the opinion that nine-tenths of the party in the State DOUGLAS, and anti-DOUGLAS, approve of the course of our delegates to Charleston in remaining in the Convention with Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, California and Oregon. If Tennessee had withdrawn the Convention would have been dissolved, or Mr. DOUGLAS nominated. Those delegates who attended at Charleston should go, if possible, to Baltimore. None others can so well understand or so fully appreciate the exact condition of the business done and to be done by the Convention. It is evident that the Richmond convention will not take any action until after the adjournment at Baltimore, and then, if there is a necessity for it, the Tennessee delegation can meet and confer with the other Southern delegates. We fear the Memphis movement will only widen the breach.

A highly respectable meeting of gentlemen was held last evening in this city to make preliminary arrangements for bringing into the field for the Presidential canvass the Hon. Sam Houston of Texas. We give a brief report of their proceedings in another column. Among those present we recognize the names of gentlemen whose natural affinities would lead them to support the nominee of the late Union Convention at Baltimore, had that nomination been such a one as they believe the exigency of the times requires. They propose to hold a mass convention on Wednesday evening to respond to the nomination of Mr. Houston, believing, and very possibly they are right, that such a nomination will be acceptable to the Northern wing of the Union party.

It would seem from the above, which we clip from the N. Y. *Tribune* of the 18th, that Gen HOUSTON's friends are still determined to bring him on the track, notwithstanding his defeat at Baltimore. He may yet have a ticket in Tennessee. We have heard it reported that some of the Tennessee delegates at Baltimore much preferred Gen. HOUSTON to Mr. BELL, and that they only consented to cast a complimentary vote for Mr. B. with the understanding that after the first ballot the vote was to be given to San Jacinto. We have further heard the report that some of the delegates that were at Baltimore declare that Mr. BELL's, nomination was procured by trick and they will not support him. If these things be true Mr. BELL may be whipped on his own dunghill by the Texan.

We extract the following from the proceedings of the New York HOUSTON meeting:

Messrs. Stephen Hasbrouck, Clinton Roosevelt, J. W. Bryce, W. E. Lawrence, A. J. H. Duganne, L. B. Child, and George Sickles were appointed a committee to carry out the resolution offered by Mr. Bryce, that a mass meeting be held on Union Square. The committee retired, and the Glee Club sang a Union song. Mr. McChesney, the poet, made an enthusiastic speech in favor of the old hero, and offered a song to be sung at the mass meeting. Mr. A. M. Gentry, of Texas, spoke enthusiastically in favor of Sam Houston. He had heard a man say within 24 hours,

"Who is hell,
Is John Bell?"

No schoolboy did not know Sam Houston. He said they had but two parties in Texas, American and Democratic. Texas Republicans were hogns. No men could have assembled anywhere in Texas to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention and lived till morning.

After another song the Glee Club were thanked. Two new songs were handed in and read. Mr. Ward, the broker, Chairman pro tem. of the committee, reported that they had agreed to recommend a mass meeting on Wednesday next in Union Square, at 8 o'clock, to respond to the nomination of Gen. Sam Houston for President. The report of the committee was adopted. On motion of Mr. Beatty, the committee was appointed a Committee of Arrangements, with power to add to their numbers. Mr. Wainwright thought longer time would be necessary to get up the right sort of a meeting. Mr. Bryce said all they had to do was to get speakers, put up a stand, and advertise in the papers. The time was re-considered, and fixed for Tuesday week, rain or shine.

At the late Republican State Convention in Illinois there was a very excellent piece of demagoguery acted in behalf of the Hon. Abe Lincoln. A lot of fence rails were actually brought in the convention hall, and that body was told that the Hon. Abe Lincoln aforesaid, with the aid of one John Shanks, thirty years before, had split those rails. Whereupon Mr. Lincoln gave the convention a history of the rails, and of his own exploit in making the rails; and it is accordingly now understood that Mr. L. stands before the Chicago Convention as the fence-rail candidate for the Presidency. There has been one thing, however, overlooked in this view of the case. Does not the fence-rail business bring up Mr. John Shanks as a candidate also? Ought he not to have the same credit as Mr. Lincoln has? We think so.—*Constitution.*

Mr. LINCOLN cannot claim all the glory that attaches to the fence-rail business. We have a Presidential nominee here in Tennessee that just at this particular time is emphatically the fence-rail candidate, not from the fact that he ever made any, but because he is now, politically, riding one. He seems determined not to dismount. The man who makes a fence may sometimes excite enthusiasm, but the man who rides it, never.

The following are the Black Republican National Committee for the ensuing four years. Pennsylvania alone being unlilled:

Maine, C. J. Gilman; New Hampshire, G. G. Fogg; Vermont, L. Brainard; Massachusetts, J. Z. Goodrich; Rhode Island, Thos. G. Turner; Connecticut, Gideon Wells; New York, Edwin D. Morgan; New Jersey, Doring Duer; Maryland, James F. Wagner; Delaware, N. B. Smithers; Virginia, Alfred Caldwell; Kentucky, C. M. Clay; Ohio, Thos. Spooner; Indiana, S. Meredith; Missouri, Asa S. Jones; Michigan, Austin Blair; Illinois, N. J. Judd; Texas, D. Henderson; Wisconsin, Carl Schurz; Iowa, A. J. Stevens; California, D. W. Cheesman; Minnesota, Jno. McKusick; Oregon, W. C. Johnson; Kansas, Wm. A. Phillips; Nebraska, O. Irish; District Columbia, Jas. Gerhardt.

HON. JEFF. CLEMENS.—A dispatch to the New York *Herald* says that JEFF. CLEMENS has come out openly in Judge DOUGLAS' favor.

PERSONAL.—Mr. LEON TROUSDALE, of the Memphis *Appeal*, has been in our city for a few days past. He leaves for Memphis to-day.

The Black Republican Platform.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That we solemnly reaffirm these self-evident truths; that man is endowed with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that governments were formed for the protection of these rights.

That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce these threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the Rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between and master and servant to involve an unqualified property in person; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of a power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom: That as our Republican Fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African Slave trade, under the cover of our National Flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime unparalleled in the annals of this or any other Country and Age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that most execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the Free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers, or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization Laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us, in their affirmances and support.

Above we publish for the information of our readers the platform adopted by the Black Republicans last week at Chicago. As representatives of the principles therein expressed they have placed upon this platform ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, as their candidate for the Presidency, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. The former was a prominent member of the Whig party; the latter acted with the Democracy until the Black Republican party came into existence. LINCOLN believes in "the irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Mr. SEWARD in all its strength. Indeed the public avowal of his belief in that doctrine was prior to Mr. SEWARD's Rochester speech. His nomination was secured by a union of the opposition to Mr. SEWARD. The New York Senator was very bitterly opposed by a majority of his party because he was regarded a little too extreme for the conservatives, and yet these very conservatives have forced the nomination of a man who was an advocate of Mr. SEWARD's extreme views before Mr. S. himself had ever promulgated them. But the prominent position which Mr. SEWARD has occupied for years past as the leader of the Black Republicans has caused his defeat. That the nomination of LINCOLN is the strongest that the Black Republicans could have made we have not a particle of doubt. He will unite the radicals and the conservatives and thus shear the ignoring ticket of of its entire strength in the North. He is a self made man. There is much in his private history that will give him popularity with the masses, and he has tact enough to make it all tell to the best advantage. Senator HAMLIN without any particular personal characteristics, that we are aware of, is considered a strong man in his own State. Upon the whole we regard the ticket as dangerously formidable.

The platform is as black as the blackest of the Black Republicans could desire. The first resolution is but an endorsement of their platform of 1856. The second is about the same in substance and effect as that of the Baltimore Ignorers. The Federal Constitution is twice reverentially alluded to in this resolution and only once in the Baltimore platform. The third cut Unions the Union-savers. The fourth is States' rights. The fifth is denunciatory of the administration because it favored the Lecompton Constitution and believed in the Dred Scott Decision. The sixth is the same old song that the Opposition sang in Tennessee last summer. The seventh and eighth are the quintessence of Black Republicanism. They assert the power, and duty when necessary, of Congress to exclude slavery from the Territories, and deny emphatically the right of Congress, a Territorial Legislature or any individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory. The ninth is against the slave trade. The tenth reprobates the recent vetoes of the Governors of Kansas and Nebraska. The eleventh favors the immediate admission of Kansas as a State under the Wyandotte Constitution. The twelfth is verbiage to suit all shades of opinion upon the tariff. The thirteenth favors the Homestead bill passed by the House. The fourteenth opposes any change in the naturalization laws. The fifteenth favors river and harbor improvements by Congress. The sixteenth favors a railroad and daily overland mail to the Pacific. The seventeenth is a general invitation to come in. Such is the ticket and platform that the Democracy have to beat. To do it we must have a platform and a man that can carry the entire Democracy of the nation. This is no time for divisions. It will require the whole strength of the party to save us from defeat. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

There are eighteen miles and a half of sewers in Detroit, Michigan, built at a total cost of $271,000.

The pugilistic admirers of HEENAN, in New York, talk of raising $20,000 for him as a testimonial.

Connecticut is severe on pick-pockets. The lightest penalty is two years in the State Prison.

Address to the National Democracy.

The undersigned members of the National Democratic party, supporters of its principles, and deeply anxious by promoting its harmony, to preserve unimpaired the efficiency of its organization, desire to join in counsel with their Democratic brethren throughout the United States.

The proceedings of the Convention recently assembled at Charleston have developed a divergence of opinion between the delegations of the different States in relation to the principles which form the basis of our Union. The national Democratic platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1856 met the cordial approval of all who believe these United States to be, what their very name imports, a union of States equal, sovereign, and endowed in all respects with equal rights. This approval was based on what seemed to us to be the plain meaning of resolutions embraced in that platform.

During the four years, however, which have since intervened, it has become painfully apparent that the construction deemed by us so manifestly right is controverted by many members of our party; that other principles are supposed to find countenance in that platform—principles in our judgment, subversive of the true theory of the Government and of the Constitution to which our Union owes its birth, and on whose preservation its permanent existence depends.

What is the history of the recent Convention at Charleston?

Seventeen States, forming a majority of the whole, adopted with remarkable unanimity a platform of principles so worded as to avoid the possibility of misconstruction—principles dictated by political axioms by all who uphold the equal rights of the States as the very basis of the Confederacy. Many delegates from the remaining sixteen States concurred in opinion with this majority, conspicuous amongst whom were delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The States which adopted this platform give electoral votes which can be relied on with absolute certainty in favor of Democratic nominees, and well-grounded confidence is entertained of a like result in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These seventeen States united with Pennsylvania alone comprise a majority of the entire electoral vote of the United States, able to elect the Democratic nominees against the combined opposition of all the remaining States.

This platform was deliberately rejected by a combination composed of a small fraction of the delegates from the seventeen democratic States and a very large majority of the delegates of the remaining sixteen States; and a resolution was adopted in its stead simply reaffirming the principles of the Cincinnati platform, without explanation or interpretation of its disputed meaning. This was done with the openly-avowed purpose of enabling the democratic party to wage battle with some chance of success in certain Northern and Western States by presenting to the people as its doctrines principles openly and expressly repudiated by a majority of the Democratic State delegations, and by a majority approaching unanimity of the Democratic electoral votes of the Union.

The delegations of eight States, together with a portion of that of Delaware, faithful adherents of our party and firm supporters of its principles, were thus, by sheer force of votes cast by delegates from States that will certainly vote for the Republican candidates, compelled to withdraw from the Convention, because, in the language of a distinguished delegate, they felt "that it was a burning imputation upon the honor and patriotism of the party, that, claiming to be national, and claiming to have principles for its guide, it should acknowledge for its declaration of faith a creed upon which are placed two distinctly opposite interpretations by its own advocates."

We cannot refrain from expressing our admiration and approval of this lofty manifestation of adherence to principle, rising superior to all considerations of expediency, to all trammels of party, and looking with a single eye to the defence of the constitutional rights of the States.

The delegations of other democratic States, however, (including a few delegates from the seceding States,) not less faithful in devotion to principles, were more hopeful of obtaining from their brethren some satisfactory recognition of sound principles, and decided on remaining in the Convention after distinctly declaring, however, their determination also to withdraw if their just expectations should be disappointed.

It is thus apparent that there was almost entire unanimity of principle in the delegations of the only States on which absolute reliance can be placed for Democratic electoral votes, while the utmost diversity of opinion exists as to the line of policy best calculated to secure the triumph of those principles. Nor is it matter of surprise that in a conjuncture so unexpected and anomalous, when, in the enunciation of Democratic principles, the voice of Virginia was overborne by that of Ohio, and Louisiana and Arkansas were forced to succumb to Vermont and Michigan, there should be excited feelings, chilled sensibilities, and discordant action.

In the subsequent proceedings of the convention, however, we think that distinct intimations may be discerned of a disposition on the part of the convention to recede from its determination, and to afford, either by an amendment of the platform or in some other manner equally satisfactory, such recognition of principles as would effectually obviate misconstruction and secure the harmonious action of the party, and that it was only because of these intimations that the delegations of the remaining Democratic States consented to join in the ballots which took place with no other effect than to induce an adjournment to Baltimore to the 18th June, whilst the seceding delegations adjourned to meet at Richmond on the second Monday of the same month.

On this state of facts the path seems open for the united action of the party, and no insuperable obstacle opposes the restoration of its harmony. So believing, we insist that our position as representatives of Democratic States and constituencies forms no just bar to our right, but rather imposes on us a duty, of joining our counsels with those of our Democratic brethren, and uniting in their efforts to secure the triumph of our principles.

It is plain that, if the convention shall, at Baltimore, adopt a satisfactory platform of principles before proceeding to select its candidates, the reason which dictated the withdrawal of the delegations of the eight States will have ceased, and no motive will remain for refusing to unite with their sister States or for holding an adjourned meeting at Richmond. On the other hand, if the Convention, on reassembling at Baltimore, shall disappoint the just expectations of the remaining Democratic States, their delegates cannot fail to withdraw and unite with the eight States which have adjourned to Richmond. In either event there would be unanimous action in support of our principles by all the States which can be relied on for casting Democratic electoral votes.

From this statement of facts, is it not evident that the wise and prudent course now to be pursued by the delegations of the eight States is to defer assembling in Richmond until the necessity for such meeting shall become imperative? Ought they not, in view of the already altered condition of affairs, to return to the convention at Baltimore and aid, looking with a single eye to the defence of the constitutional rights of the States, in the struggle for the recognition of sound Democratic principles? May it not be that their votes would now suffice to turn the scale, to purge the party creed of all heresies, and to emblazon on the party banner its honored device of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, in characters so clear as to defy misconstruction?

Suppose for a moment that in this last struggle for right they should again be overborne: it is not then equally plain that the delegations of the other Democratic States cannot for an instant be suspected of an intention to refuse to redeem their pledge of withdrawal from an assemblage which shall persistently determine on the sacrifice of principle which they themselves have declared indispensable for their united action to a supposed expediency? And will not all the Democratic States thus withdrawing and adjourning to Richmond be joined by the true and faithful delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, from Indiana and New York—aye, from every one of our sister States where delegates are found imbued with the living principles of our party, but whose voice has hitherto been stifled in the Convention, because of their being in the minority of their respective delegations?

For it is a striking fact not to be overlooked in this connection, that whether the vote had been taken entirely by States or by delegates, in either event there was a clear majority in the Convention in favor of the recognition of sound constitutional principles, and it was only by taking part of the votes by States as units, and another part by divided States, that an apparent and factitious majority succeeded in preventing that recognition.

The answer to all the foregoing questions seems to us to be clear and plain. The line of conduct we suggest seems, in our judgment, to a reconciliation of differences on a basis of principle. It leads to the united and harmonious action of our party. It does more, infinitely more: It secures vastly added strength to that assertion of principles which none of us would for an instant think of compromising; it compels their recognition, and effectually vindicates the action of the seceding delegates, who will thus have secured the object of their struggle, and have merited the applause and gratitude of their Democratic brethren.

The contrary course would, we believe, be productive of mischievous consequences. Time does not permit the action of the regular organizations of our party in the respective States, and who alone have the power to speak their will, to meet in council and give instructions to their delegations. How is the voice of California or of Oregon to be heard in time? How are the constituencies of Texas and Virginia to meet in State conventions and give authoritative expression of their will before the 18th of June? How can the machinery be put in motion by which the Democratic voters will direct attendance at Baltimore or Richmond in accordance with their judgment? Evidently, this cannot be done. Evidently, the delegations already elected are the only ones that can act, and they must act on their own judgment in a conjuncture which does not allow opportunity for instruction by their constituencies. A refusal, then, by the delegates of the seceding States to return to Baltimore, a refusal to defer the Richmond meeting until there shall be an uncontrollable necessity for holding it, would inevitably result in an incurable division of our party, the sole conservative organization remaining in our country; in its final disruption; worse than all, in the endangering of the successful assertion of its principles, compared with which the success of a single electoral struggle is unworthy of one moment's consideration.

R. W. JOHNSON, M. R. H. GARNETT,
A. IVERSON, R. TOOMBS,
JOHN SLIDELL, W. K. SEBASTIAN,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, R. M. T. HUNTER,
A. Q. C. LAMAR, J. M. MASON,
MARTIN J. CRAWFORD, J. P. BENJAMIN,
PETER E. LOVE, LUCIUS J. GARTRELL,
JOHN J. JONES, JOHN H. REAGAN,
JAMES JACKSON, JNO. R. MORRISON.
JNO. W. H. UNDERWOOD.

States Unrepresented in the Baltimore Opposition Convention.

1. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
2. RHODE ISLAND.
3. SOUTH CAROLINA.
4. LOUISIANA.
5. MICHIGAN.
6. IOWA.
7. WISCONSIN.
8. CALIFORNIA.
9. MINNESOTA.
10. OREGON.
11. FLORIDA.

The Baltimore Opposition Convention did not represent as many States as the Charleston Convention did after the secession movement.—*Baltimore Republican.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, MAY 21.

MORNING SESSION.

The General Assembly was called to order at half past eight o'clock by the Moderator, and after the usual religious exercises, he announced that the Assembly was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that the credentials of Rev. J. N. Hogg and Elder Wm. Barwell, from the Illinois Presbytery, were correct, and the delegates were invited to seats.

Mr. Cox also reported the credentials of Rev. Wm. H. Carver delegate from the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, who was cordially invited to a seat in the Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Anderson, who obtained leave of absence on Saturday during the remainder of the session, appeared and his name was re-entered on the roll.

Mr. Shook presented the report of the Board of Publication.

On motion of Judge Green, the report was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The Moderator appointed Messrs. Felix Johnson, D. D., S. Corley, N. Green, B. L. Ridley and J. S. Topp, said committee.

Dr. Baird, by leave, announced that the Board of Missions intended during the session of the General Assembly, to set apart the Rev. J. G. Armstrong for foreign work, and had fixed upon to-morrow night, at the First Cumberland Church for the performance of that interesting service, and hoped that as many of the members of the Assembly as could do so would be present.

An overture from the Presbytery of Oregon was received and referred to the Committee on Overtures.

Mr. Logan presented and read the report of the Board of Church Extension.

Mr. Haynes moved that the report be referred to a select committee.

Dr. Bryan thought the reference unnecessary. He had heard the report read, and thought the recommendations were specific and easily understood, and did not see what a committee could do with the report. He, therefore, moved its adoption.

Judge Green hoped the reference would be ordered.

The motion to refer then prevailed, and the Moderator appointed Messrs. C. P. Reed, Caleb Welden, Isaac Shook, W. G. L. Quaite and A. G. Frazier said Committee.

The Committee on the following Synods submitted reports, stating that the minutes were regular and present a satisfactory exhibit of the state of religion, education, Sabbath schools and other church enterprises, to wit: Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas. The reports were severally adopted.

The report of the committee on Union Synod reported the minutes regular, and recommending action by the General Assembly in regard to Montevallo Institute and in regard to the powers of Presbyteries.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, the portion of the report in regard to Montervallo Institute was referred to the Committee on Education, and that in regard to the powers of Presbyteries to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on the Colorado Synod report the minutes in good order, and that a revival spirit prevails amongst the churches. They also report the minutes of the Colorado Synod unconstitutional, being composed of members from only two Presbyteries.

On motion, the report was recommitted.

The Committee on the Central Illinois Synod report that the minutes show no departure from the standard, and the Sabbath schools are in a flourishing condition. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Hernando Synod report the minutes in good order, except the omission of the signature of the Moderator. The minutes contain a memorial in regard to boundaries.

Mr. Davis moved to recommit the report, with instructions to strike out all reference to the State of religion, statistics, &c., as that duty properly belonged to another committee.

Judge Green thought the Committee on Minutes should confine itself strictly to the scrutiny of the minutes of the Synods, seeing that they are in good order and regularly brought up. The reporting of all the statistics, state of religion, &c., would swell the minutes of the General Assembly to an unnecessary size.

Mr. W. D. Chaddick thought the Committees on Synods ought to report the state of religion, statistics, &c., as exhibited in the minutes, as it would help the Committee on the State of Religion to make out their report.

Mr. Davis said the Committee on the State of Religion could confer with the Committees on Synods, and thus obtain all the information necessary for their report.

Dr. Bryan thought it important that the committees should report the state of Religion in the various Synods. The Assembly could not get at the facts otherwise.

After some further debate, the motion to recommit the report with instructions, was, on motion of Mr. Henderson, laid on the table.

Mr. Henderson moved to adopt the report, and that the memorial accompanying the minutes be referred to the Committee on Overtures, which motion prevailed.

The Committee on the Indiana Synod reported the minutes regular, and that they exhibited a healthy State of religion among the churches composing the Synod.

Mr. Davis moved to recommit with instructions to strike out all relating to the state of religion and statistics.

After a lengthy debate in regard to the duties of Committees on Synods in reporting.

The motion prevailed by ayes 76, noes 93, on a division.

The Committees on the following Synods reported the minutes of the same correct, and that no departure from the standard had been observed, to-wit: Nashville, East Tennessee and Columbia, which reports were severally adopted.

Mr. Henderson stated that the special committee on the proposition for a union of effort among the evangelical churches, was ready to report.

Dr. Baird then read the report of the committee as follows:

The committee to which was referred the resolution of the Assembly on the subject of the propriety and duty of a closer and more cordial intimacy and co-operation of all evangelical Christians, and especially of the different branches of the Presbyterian Church, submit the following, which they recommend as the deliverance of this General Assembly.

It is clearly the duty of all Christians to cultivate the spirit of love and Christian affection towards each other wherever they may be found, and by whatsoever name they may be called. They have one Father; they are brethren; they should love one another; they should be as one. This is the Saviour himself prayed: "That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." The necessity and propriety of such a unity, therefore, no Christian can controvert. The only question is as to the most effective means of promoting it. It is plain, too, that without such a unity of spirit and same degree—an improved degree—of Christian co-operation the great mission of the Church, which is to be fulfilled; the powers of darkness will not be overcome; the dominion of sin will not be broken; the universal establishment of the reign of Christ in the hearts of men will not be effected. All experience proves that when men consult together, devise plans of action in concert, and co-operate in their action they become more earnest; they feel themselves more identified; they will be more powerful and more successful. Therefore—

Resolved, 1st. That we recommend to the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, that whilst they are not expected nor desired to conceal, or unduly to depress our own distinctive doctrines, they preach principally Christ and him crucified, with a direct and immediate view to the conversion of men.

2d. That we recommend to them and to the congregations under their care, that they be ready to co-operate with all evangelical churches, and especially with the other branches of the Presbyterian Church, in all efforts in which their co-operation will be found to be useful in promoting the interests of our common Protestant Christianity.

3d. That we hereby express our readiness, without intending to be obtruders, to enter into any sort of correspondence which may be agreeable to the General Assemblies or other highest judicatures of the several branches of the Presbyterian Church, with a view to more intimate relations between the churches represented by these judicatures and our own, and with a further and higher view to the promotion of the interests of truth and righteousness, the glory of God and the salvation of men.

Your committee further recommend that, should the General Assembly concur in the foregoing recommendations, a committee of three be appointed by this Assembly to confer with similar committees that may be appointed by the higher judicatures of the other branches of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Baird thought there could be no objection to adopting the report. With him there had been but one difficulty, that of expediency, but the friends of the proposition contended that great good would must probably result from the adoption of such a policy, and he had yielded to that conviction. He felt the necessity for such an effort as was proposed. It was the great aim of the Christian Church to labor for the conversion of the whole world, and this labor could be more successfully accomplished by a union of effort in the spirit of love by all the evangelical churches. In conversation he had with the late Dr. Alexander a few years ago, that eminent divine had expressed the hope that ere many years had passed there would be a closer connection between the Old School and the Cumberland branches of the Presbyterian Church. He was now satisfied that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was but too young nor too small to offer the right hand of fellowship to her old and respected mother.

Mr. Logan moved that the further consideration of the report be made the special order for to-morrow after recess.

Pending the consideration of this motion, The Assembly took the usual noon recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Moderator called the Assembly to order at a quarter before three o'clock.

The pending motion to make the report of the special committee on a union of effort among the churches the special order for half past two o'clock to-morrow prevailed.

The Committees on Synods reported that the minutes of the following Synods were in order, showing no departure on the part of the churches they represent from the standard, to wit: White River, Middle Tennessee, Sangamon, Ouachita, Indiana, and Green River. The reports were severally adopted.

The Committee on Colorado Synod reported that Synod was composed of only two Presbyteries, and that the other Synod had no representatives. On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Committee on Ohio Synod reported that no minutes had been received, and asked to be discharged. The chairman stated that it was almost certainty that no minutes would be received from this Synod. The committee were thereupon discharged.

The Rev. Mr. Carver the delegate from the New School Presbyterian Church, here presented the christian salutations of the Assembly he represented to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It afforded him sincere pleasure to meet the Assembly on this occasion. He then proceded to give a general view of the operations of the branch of the Presbyterian Church he represented, in furthering the interests of religion. The General Assembly of the church he represented was composed of 23 Synods, 108 Presbyteries, 1,555 ministers, 155 licentiates, and about 150 candidates for the ministry, 1,552 churches with a membership of about 133,000. During the year ending the 1st of April, 1859, the church had added to its members about 10,000, and if the church had prospered equally since that time he thought it must embrace nearly 200,000 souls. The church was in a more healthy, vigorous state, than at any period since the separation from the old school branch. He then detailed the operations of the church in the department of church extension, church building, publication, and the education of young men for the ministry, and concluded by extending the fraternal regards of the Assembly he represented, and hoping that the church represented by this Assembly might prosper in all her borders.

The Moderator responded, tendering to the delegate and the church he represented the reciprocal feelings to which he had just given expression. This Assembly hailed with delight every movement tending to draw more closely these two branches of the Presbyterian Church.

Judge Ridley, from the special committee to whom was referred the subject of an equalization of the pay of mileage of members of the General Assembly, resolutions recommending that each Presbytery under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly be required to raise a sum equal to ten cents for each member of the churches composing the respective Presbyteries, to be forwarded annually to the General Assembly to pay the mileage of the delegates; the General Assembly to elect annually a treasurer of the mileage fund, and to appoint a committee on mileage, who shall ascertain the distance traveled by each delegate to and from the meeting of the General Assembly, and to draw on the treasurer for the pay of mileage to each member at the rate of ten cents per mile thus traveled.

On motion, the report was indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on Illinois Synod reported the minutes were regular, and that no departure from the standard was apparent, and recommended that the protest accompanying the minutes be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that other matters be appropriately referred. The report was concurred in.

Mr. Allison presented the report of the Board of Education, embracing the usual report and financial statement, also a new constitution in accordance with the charter granted by the Legislature of Tennessee, the adoption of which by the Assembly was recommended by the Board.

On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Education.

Judge Green offered a resolution providing that the committee to whom was referred the report of the Board of Church Extension inquire and report whether it is not the appropriate duty of this board to co-operate with the Board of Missions, to collect funds and erect suitable buildings for worship at the home missionary stations established by the Board of Missions.

Mr. White presented an invitation from the President of the Tennessee Historical Society to the members to visit the rooms of the Society at such time as may suit their convenience, which was accepted.

Mr. Cox read a communication from the State Librarian presenting the members sundry documents printed by order of the Legislature of Tennessee and inviting the members to visit the Library rooms at such times as they may desire, which was accepted.

Mr. Cox moved that the Assembly do now proceed to select a point for the meeting of the next General Assembly, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Cox put in nomination the city of St. Louis. The church there cordially invited the Assembly to meet with them.

Mr. Lack said the German Mission of St. Louis also extended a cordial invitation.

Dr. Bryon nominated Pittsburgh.

Mr. Stratton nominated Louisville.

After some debate in regard to the merits of the respective places put in nomination.

Dr. Bryan withdrew Pittsburgh in favor of St. Louis.

Mr. Stratton withdrew Louisville.

Mr. Cox, thereupon, moved that St. Louis be declared the place for the next meeting of the General Assembly, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Lowery offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the question in reference to a new version of the Bible has been agitated by immersionists for a number of years past, and freely discussed by its advocates throughout the bounds of the church; and whereas, they have preferred the common version, which differs from the version now in use, known as King James' translation, and have alleged that some seven or eight pedo-Baptist denominations are engaged with them in preparing for the Christian world what they declare to be a true version of the Word of God; and whereas, many honest Christians are liable to be deceived, and have their faith weakened in the family Bible; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we have no sympathy with this movement, believing it to be