THE APPEAL.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1857.

The first volume of the APPEAL was regularly discontinued at the close of the year, as many subscribers had not paid for it, unless renewed. Weekly subscribers sending remittances to this office will be registered, otherwise the publisher will not hold themselves responsible for any losses that may occur.

MEMPHIS, MONTHLY MORNING, JULY 28, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ISHAM G. HARRIS,
of Shelby.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM T. AVERY.

FOR THE SENATE,
J. KNOX WALKER.

FOR FLOATER,
HUMPHREY R. BATE,
of Tipton.

FOR COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES,
WILLIAM C. DUNLAP,
E. W. M. KING.

THE CANVASS FOR SENATOR.

Messrs. J. Knox Walker and A. H. Douglass, the candidates of the respective parties for Senator, to represent the counties of Shelby and Fayette in the next Legislature of Tennessee, addressed a very large crowd of the citizens of Memphis at Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday night last.

Mr. Walker, in opening the discussion, made a calm, argumentative and statesmanlike appeal to the people in behalf of the party whose representative he is in this contest.

On the questions of State policy which may be expected to come before the next Legislature, Mr. Walker assumed the following positions:

THE ASSESSOR LAW.

Believing that it had operated against the interests of the State, and was not wisely conceived, he was in favor of its repeal, and the return to the old system of assessing taxation by the Justices of the county.

UNION AND PLANTERS' BANKS.

He was willing to recharter these institutions, with such amendments as would place them on a specie basis; or in other words, would compel them, at all times, to pay specie at the place of issue.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

He thought the present system of apportioning the school fund was unequal and unjust. Shelby county is entitled to the amount of school fund which is actually paid into the State Treasury by her citizens for the education of her children. The amount actually paid by her should be secured to her by law. Under the present system this is not the case. The law should be so amended as to give to each county the amount of its school tax.

MERCHANTS' TAX.

Under the present system the merchant is taxed upon his invoice. His capital may thus be actually taxed three or four times during the year. The consumer eventually pays the tax, because the merchant adds the per centage of taxation to the price of the goods. It is, then, a tax upon the consumer; and, as such, amounts to a tax upon twice or thrice the capital of the tradesman. This operates to cripple trade, and to augment the price of merchantable commodities. This tax should be placed upon the same basis as the tax upon real property, or other personal property. It should be based upon *the actual capital employed;* and Mr. Walker pledged himself, if elected Senator, to exert himself to bring about such an amendment as would compass this end.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Mr. Walker said that inasmuch as the next Legislature will be called on to elect U. S. Senators, and as other matters of Federal policy are naturally within the control and review of the Legislature, it would be proper to give his views with reference to National as well as State politics. He was born and educated under Democratic influences and had at an early period adopted the creed of that party as his own. Subsequent experience and mature observation of political affairs had confirmed and strengthened his faith, not only in the rectitude of that party's policy, but also in its power to effect its purposes.

Its foundation stone was in the maxim that all power is derived from the people and that they alone have the right to control the Government which was instituted for their benefit. One of the cardinal principles was that the States of the confederacy are sovereign and coequal. Upon this principle rest the rights of the South, which can never be disturbed as long as non-intervention by Congress in the affairs, whose control is reserved to the States and Territories, is enforced. Equality of interests, equality of States and the political equality of individuals, said Mr. Walker, are the great bases upon which the Democratic party stands. When the Abolitionists, or other fanatics, attack the rights of the South or the rights of any class of our citizens, they necessarily attack one of these principles. The real issue in the controversy about slavery is resolved into an attack upon the equality of the States, which the Democratic party defends and protects.

Mr. Walker maintained that the Democratic party is the only sound, national party in the country which has the power to maintain and enforce these great principles. The Know-Nothing party is sectional, impotent for good, and can only embarrass the Democratic party in its mission to defend the rights of the South, and thus save the Union. Of all the members yet returned to the next Congress, it has only returned two, and neither of these is from the North. It is evident therefore, that political power in the next Congress will be divided between the Democracy and the Black Republicans—the former the defenders of Southern rights, and the latter their assailants.

Mr. Walker, therefore, maintained that the issues presented by the opposition party in the present contest are insincere, and are only designed to divert attention from the defeat of last year, and the odious issues then tendered.

He proceeded to argue, from Mr. Bell's own speeches upon the Distribution question, in which he proclaimed that he did not wish to change the policy of granting lands to new States, that the platform of the Know-Nothing State Convention, in condemning that policy, exposed that insincerity.

Mr. Walker also spoke at some length, and with great clearness and force, upon the question of Alien Suffrage, which he handled with great skill, showing that Mr. Fillmore had endorsed the doctrine by giving his sanction to a bill embodying it, and that it had the general, though not the invariable practice of the Government from its beginning.

Mr. Walker was enthusiastically cheered by his friends during the delivery of his address. His manner is calm, deliberate and argumentative.

His competitor, Mr. Douglass, confined himself to John Bell's Distribution question, and the Alien Suffrage, which, like squatter sovereignty, last year, is the pet issue of the Know-Nothings in the present canvass. This, with the exception of a few badly-recited anecdotes, of course "brought down" the Know-Nothing house, and afforded ground for the usual and stereotyped announcement that he achieved a wonderful triumph over his competitor.

☞ The *News* and *Eagle*, in their own, not satisfied with bespattering Gov. Johnson with their coarse epithets, are laboring hard to place him in a false position, by asserting that he classed all Know-Nothings as Abolitionists. Two of the editors of the *News* were on the ground, and if they were attentive, could hardly have misunderstood the remarks made. Gov. Johnson, at the time, was speaking of the condition of parties in the free States, when he said, "although all Abolitionists were not Know-Nothings, all Know-Nothings were Abolitionists." This is his statement as we heard it, and we have enquired of others who *listened* to the speech, who corroborate us in this statement. We advise our neighbors of the *News* and *Eagle* not to bite themselves until after the dog days; the *pups* might "strike in."

☞ The *Eagle* says that Gov. Johnson has confirmed its party the "wavering Whigs," and "disgusted many high minded gentlemen of the Democratic party." It is for this we presume that the *Eagle* thinks the Governor is a "dirty dog." Wonder if our neighbor would not be willing to pay his expenses, if he would come back and make a few more speeches of the same sort?

☞ Our Know-Nothing neighbors have been easily afflicted during the present canvass, and are now in really a dangerous situation. They have both caught the Johnson-phobia, a most frightful disease for a Know-Nothing to have. We advise them to drink freely of Gentry bitters.

☞ The *Eagle* flatters itself that Gov. Johnson, while here, not only *intensified* the intense Americans, but he actually made votes for the American party! Our neighbor will at least acknowledge that he has a very peculiar way of making votes for that party. We wonder that he did not make enough to elect Gentry, two years ago.

THE SPEAKING AT BOLIVAR.

We have verbal intelligence that there were from two to three thousand persons at Bolivar last Saturday, to hear the speeches of Gov. Johnson and Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson. Mr. Nicholson delivered the first speech, occupying about two hours, which, we are told, was one of the most masterly efforts of his life. The speech was to the point, touching the real questions at issue, and carrying conviction to every impartial mind.

After Gov. Johnson had spoken some three-quarters of an hour, he was taken suddenly ill, and was unable to proceed. His illness, we are happy to learn, is not of a serious nature.

Dinner being over, a very large crowd was addressed in the Court House by Gen. Glenn, of Somerville. He made a rousing appeal in the Hardeman Democracy, which was hailed with uproarious applause.

At night a very large crowd, accompanied by Hessing's band, from this city, repaired to the residence of Gen. Neely, and discoursed some fine music, when Mr. Nicholson again addressed them.

We have high expectations of the sterling Democracy of Hardeman, and wish to say to them that the eyes of the entire district are upon them. We expect Hardeman to elect Madison. Do this, and Tom Avery's election is secure.

The Political Text Book, or Encyclopedia,
Containing everything necessary for the Politicians and Statesmen of the United States.—Edited by W. M. Clubsey, of Washington, D. C.—Wash ington: Published by Cornelius Wendell, 1857.

Every man who has ever attempted to investigate thoroughly a political question in our country, has earnestly felt the need of some collection of the various reports, resolutions, addresses and acts of legislation which bear upon the history of our policy. These documents are scattered through a whole library of volumes, Congressional debates, journals, United States statutes and miscellaneous works, and are scarcely ever found in a private library, and even when found, require immense labor, patience and research for their discovery.

Mr. Clubsey has performed this acceptable labor for the public, and has embodied in a single volume of 640 pages all the important documents which are valuable for reference on the great party questions of the present and the past. Some of these documents it is only necessary to enumerate that the reader may perceive their importance: Washington's Farewell Address; the Virginia resolutions of 1798; Ordinance of 1787; the Territorial acts with reference to Alien Suffrage; the legislation with reference to Kansas and Nebraska; resolutions of all the prominent political conventions which have assembled since the organization of the Government; Gen. Jackson's Proclamation; Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; and a thousand other matters which the scope of this article necessarily excludes.

All of these are very important documents, and every citizen ought to place a copy of the volume containing them in his library. For the benefit of subscribers we announce that they can procure their copies at the office of Marcus J. Wright, Esq. Mr. Wright has also a few extra copies on hand, which those who have not subscribed have now an opportunity of procuring at the moderate price of $3.

ALABAMA INTELLIGENCE.

Rain.—The whole country has been blessed with copious rains since our last. Corn never looked more promising—cotton has improved wonderfully—oats are being harvested, and are equal to the wheat crop. This, everything now indicates, will be a year of plenty—the earth is yielding forth her treasures in profusion. The Lord of the Harvest has been most gracious to his grumbling creatures.—*Hazelville Advocate, July 23.*

The same paper has the following account of an accident:

"A negro man, belonging, as we learn, to Mr. Fowlkes of this county, was killed by the cars, near Bellefonte Station, on Tuesday night. He was asleep on the track at the time."

Legislative Ticket.—In Mobile, after much wrangling, the Democrats have made up their ticket for the Legislature: Col. Jas. S. Dean for the Senate; J. B. Todd, R. Lee Pearn, F. B. Shepherd and H. F. Drummond for the House.

Senatorial Election.—In Sumpter county, Robert F. Houston and Wm. Woodward, candidates for the Legislature, were asked whether they were for Clay or Winston for the U. S. Senate. They declined answering the question.

Withdrawn.—The Tuscumbia *Alabamian* has, by authority, withdrawn the name of Lemuel Cook, Esq., from the canvass for Congress. The contest is now between Hubbard and Houston.

Marion Railroad.—We learn from the President of the Marion Railroad that at a meeting of the Directors, it was ordered that the Company issue fifty thousand dollars worth of bonds, to meet the bill for the purchase of the iron, which has been ordered to complete the road to Cahaba. The bonds were issued and given in part pay by Mr. Joel E. Matthews and A. Saltmarsh, of Dallas county.—*Marion Commonwealth, 20th inst.*

Senator Toombs in Alabama.—The Tuskegee *Union* announced that the Hon. Robert Toombs would address the people of Alabama at Auburn on the 24th inst. He also had an appointment to speak at Montgomery on the 25th inst.

Declined.—Col. Joseph Hough declines to be considered a candidate for the Legislature, owing to sickness in his family. R. P. Coffee, Esq., for private reasons, declines the same honor.

Death of an Editor.—The Tuscaloosa *Monitor* announces the death of Mr. Slade, the founder of that paper. He was one of the oldest printers in Alabama.

Messrs. Harris and Hatton—Withdrawal of their Appointments.

From the Nashville Union.]

It will be seen, from the following card, that the candidates for Governor have agreed to conclude their canvass with their discussion at this place on Wednesday last. The reasons that have induced them to do so, are frankly stated in their card to the public. We can only express our sincere regret that the eight remaining appointments could not have been filled. Democracy always gains by discussion. In the present instance we have had peculiarly the advantage. We regret, also, the disappointment it will occasion those who have been expecting to hear them. We assure them, and we assure the Democracy throughout the State, that no one can regret it more sincerely than does Gen. Harris himself. He would have been pleased, had it been possible, to have visited every county in the State. He has made an earnest and a vigorous canvass, bearing the standard of his party in proud triumph upon every field. The labor has been arduous. We feel that he has fully discharged his duty. We appeal to the lion-hearted Democracy of the State to discharge *theirs.* Let *every* man be brought to the polls, and republican principles will triumph in this contest even more signally than in the last.

TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned, candidates for Governor, feeling themselves partially unable, from the effects of the severe labors in which for the past two months they have been engaged, to prosecute the canvass further, have mutually agreed to withdraw the balance of their appointments. They both regret the necessity of this step, but the condition of each is such that they cannot, without the risk of their health, and perhaps of their lives, longer continue the canvass. They would have been glad to have met their fellow-citizens at their remaining appointments, and regret to disappoint those who may be in attendance; but the necessity impelling them to this course is such that they cannot, in justice to themselves, disregard it. They both concluded their last speeches to-day before speaking their full time.

They hope this card may give satisfaction to their respective political friends for thus closing the canvass.

I. G. HARRIS,
R. HATTON.

Nashville, July 22, 1857.

Russian Mission.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on the 21st inst., says that Col. Pickens, of South Carolina, although he at first declined the mission to Russia, has finally consented to accept it upon the earnest solicitation of the President.

The August Elections.—During the first week in August, the annual elections will take place in six of the States, as follows:

Alabama	August 3	Texas	August 6
Kentucky	" 3	N. Carolina	" 6
Missouri	" 3	Tennessee	" 6

Alabama is to choose State officers and seven members of Congress; Texas, State officers and two members of Congress; Tennessee, a governor and ten members; Kentucky, a State treasurer and ten members; North Carolina, eight members; and Missouri, a governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Trusten Polk, who was elected to the United States Senate, and a member of Congress in the third district, in place of James S. Green, who was elected to the vacant seat of Missouri in the United States Senate.

The Shoe Trade.—Two extensive trade sales of boots and shoes have been held in this city during the past two days, at which some eight thousand cases of various styles of boots, shoes and brogans have been disposed of. The originals in these sales—exceeding anything heretofore attempted in this country—and the information in regard to them which had been diffused throughout the country, drew very large assemblages of purchasers. Prices ruled somewhat in advance of previous quotations.—*Boston Journal.*

DEMOCRATIC RALLIES!!

GREAT DEMOCRATIC OVATIONS AND MASS MEETINGS.

The Democracy of Fayette county are working with a gallantry, energy, and efficiency which should serve as an example to other counties in the State.

They have projected a series of mass meetings, commencing at LaGrange on next Tuesday, July 28th; continuing at Macon on Thursday, July 30th, and about one-fourth of a mile from "Galloway Switch," on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday, August 1st, and concluding at Somerville on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 4th and 5th. The Democracy of the different civil districts have united to give a grand barbecue at these several places, and have invited distinguished speakers to be present at each. Hon. Jas. C. Jones, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, D. M. Currin, Esq., and several others. These grand ovations are intended to commemorate our "unparalleled triumph in the election of James Buchanan for President, and their high appreciation of the stern integrity and profound wisdom of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in establishing and confirming the principles of the Cincinnati platform of the Democratic party, as the true interpretation of the Constitution; and further, having also in view the present (State) political canvass, deem it an opportune occasion to meet in fraternal association, and the mutual exchange of congratulations for the happy successes of the past, and to counsel together in reference to the future; and especially so, as to the present political canvass of the State." These meetings will doubtless be attended with the highest enthusiasm and a most happy effect. Let the ball roll on!

Hardeman County.—The Democracy of old Hardeman will have a free barbecue and grand rally at Bluefield, on Saturday, the 1st of August. Hon. J. C. Jones, E. M. Yerger, Esq., Col. R. G. Payne, Hon. J. W. Clapp, of Mississippi, and other distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to be present and address the meeting. Every body in general and the ladies in particular, are invited to attend. Ample provisions will be made for the accommodation of the largest crowd. *Let all, without distinction of party, come.*

MISSISSIPPI INTELLIGENCE.

Madison Democratic Ticket.—The Democracy of Madison county have nominated James S. Reid and W. G. Kearney, Democrats good and true, as candidates for the Legislature.

Crops.—The crops throughout this county are better than they ever have been before at this season.—*Yazoo Sun, July 21.*

An Overseer Murdered.—Wm. H. Beale, the overseer of Dr. H. H. Parker, living near Brandon, was murdered by two negroes (Coleman and Henry,) belonging to his employer, on the 16th inst., under circumstances so fiendish, by inhuman, that even our Judge Lynch will preside at the trial, and save our regularly constituted Courts the trouble and expense of an investigation.

We are in the main, opposed to mob law, but murders by negroes are becoming so alarmingly frequent, that a few examples, by prompt popular action might have a tendency to arrest the evil.—*Jackson Flag, July 22.*

Storm.—A severe storm passed over the northern part of Calhoun county, on Tuesday last. Trees were blown down and great damage done to the growing crops.

Rain.—The showers on last Tuesday were of immense service to many of our planting friends in this locality. One or two good rains within the next three weeks will cause to be made a tremendous corn crop.—*Grenada Republican, July 25.*

Defaulting Sheriff.—We greatly regret to learn, says the Natchez *Courier* of the 15th inst., that the Sheriff of Wilkinson county, Thomas H. Curry, is reported as a defaulter to a considerable amount. A private dispatch received here states that he had absconded. We learn that subsequently he was arrested upon the charge.

Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, in his speeches, styles the Americans the "patriotic Americans."—*Memphis Eagle.*

This should be no cause of special wonder to any one, as Gov. Brown from his youth up has been proverbial for his veneration and respect for the dead.—*Carrollton Democrat.*

Candidates in Warren County.—Col. Wm. H. Johnson is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Warren county. He is opposed by Wm. C. Skeres, the nominee of the Know-Nothings. A. H. Arthur, Esq., heads the Know-Nothing party for the State Senate from the same county.

DeSoto Democratic Convention.—Our Democratic friends of DeSoto county held a Convention at Hernando on the 20th inst. We regret that our available space will not allow us to publish the entire proceedings. We make an abstract from the Hernando *Press.*

Hon. Geo. Foote was made President, and Wm. N. Brown, Esq., Secretary. All the districts of the county were fully represented. The President opened the proceedings of the Convention by a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of Col. F. Labauve, Hon. Simeon Oliver, Sr., was, on the part of DeSoto, nominated by acclamation for re-election to the State Senate.

It was made known to the Convention that Hon. Wm. R. Harley, one of the Representatives in the Legislature of DeSoto, had resigned his seat: and on motion, Milton P. Johnston was nominated by acclamation to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation thereof.

Nominations having been made, the Convention then proceeded to ballot. The result was as follows:

Gen. C. G. Nelms received 35 votes; Thos. Lewis, Esq., 30; A. Stewart, Esq., 22; Jas. Matthews, 18; James M. Greer, 7; J. C. Thompson, 6; G. D. Campbell, 2.

The first named gentleman having received a majority of the whole vote cast, were by the President proclaimed the nominee of the Convention, and on motion of Col. F. Labauve, the nomination was made unanimous.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Dr. Wm. N. Raines, and adopted, to wit:

Whereas, A distance of four or five miles of the line of the Levee on Horn Lake, in the county of DeSoto, still remains incomplete for want of means in the Treasury of the Board of Levee Commissioners; and whereas, the territory of the Mississippi Bottom belonging to this Levee taxes is too limited in its area to produce the amount of money required to complete the same; therefore,

Resolved, That we request our Representatives in the Legislature to use their best efforts to obtain from the State an appropriation sufficient for the purposes referred to.

Resolved, That we most cordially endorse the action of our delegates to the late Convention at Jackson, and also to the late District Convention at Holly Springs; and to the resolutions of said Convention we pledge our hearty support, feeling assured that the State or the District could not have selected candidates more worthy of our support, or men in whom we could place a more abiding confidence as the flag-bearers of Democratic principles and the reserved rights of the States.

The following resolution was submitted by Col. Thomas W. White, and adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the Democracy of DeSoto tender to the Hon. J. Jefferson Davis a dinner, to be given him at Hernando, at such time as he shall designate, and that a committee be appointed to request him to accept the same.

Major Oliver and Gen. Nelms being present, returned their thanks for the compliment paid them, and accepted the nomination.

From the Hernando Press.]

Mr. Editor: Some *Captain* of the Know-Nothing, *alias* American party, under the signature of "Outsider" makes his debut, in the *Eagle* and *Enquirer* of Memphis of the 10th inst., in which he portrays in red colors the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention at Holly Springs. I presume from his plumage he is one of the "manor-born," and upon that vast cerebral he well blows himself up, as one of the *elect*, endowed with the heritage of a *gentleman*. Since his advent into this world, his mixing with the tribes of *rouge et noir* has given him the education he seems to possess in an eminent degree, of the polished and refined Americanism of wilfully falsifying what his eyes must have seen and ears heard, if he heard or saw anything of what he relates. He flippantly decorates one of the delegates of the convention of this county with the name of "Red Republican." Not knowing before the character of Danton, Marat, and Robespierre, and consequently not understanding the meaning of "Red Republican," I am now convinced that "Outsider," from the redraving in his communication, delineates in his own *heart* and *person* the character of each and all of them.

INSIDER.

☞ At Lebanon, as we are told, after the two candidates for Governor had concluded their speeches, Mr. Jordan Cooper came forward and presented Mr. Hatton with a *bouquet!* We are told that the effect was peculiar, and we don't doubt it. We have seen the thing done often on the stage, at the theatre, and it creates a sensation—of some sort. It is said that the ladies arranged the bouquet for the occasion, and it was no doubt meant in kindness. Let them go a step farther and send Stokes a set of hoops! There should be a display of these feminine fixings. Let the elegant Stokes show off in crinoline while the pretty Hatton is smothered in bouquets! That's only fair.—*Nash. Union.*

Tom Benton on Distribution.

We cannot withhold the following characteristic specimen of Mr. Benton's style of oratory, which exhibits, in a striking manner, the small game which the distributionists are pursuing. Though speaking upon the bill of 1841, it will apply with still more force to the proposition now being urged by the opposition:

"I scorn the bill. I scout its vaunted popularity. Nor can I conceive of an object more pitiable and contemptible than that of the demagogue, haranguing for votes, and exhibiting a tables of dollars and acres, in order to show the voter or each State, how much money will be able to obtain from the treasury, if the land bill passes. Such haranguing and such exhibition is the address of impudence and knavery to supposed ignorance, meanness and folly. It is treating the people as if they were penny-wise and pound foolish, and still more mean than foolish. Why the land revenue, after deducting the expenses, if fairly divided among the people, would not exceed nine-pence a head per annum; it fairly divided among the States, and applied to internal objects, would not supercede above ninepence per annum of taxation upon the units of the population. The day of land sales has gone by. The sales of this year do not exceed a million and a half of dollars, which would not leave more than a millime for distribution, which, among sixteen millions of people, would be exactly four-pence half-penny. Virginia money, per head; a sip in New York, and a pinch in Louisiana. At two millions, it would be nine-pence a head in Virginia, equivalent to a levy in New York, and a bit in Louisiana; precisely the amount which, in specie times a gentleman gives to a negro boy for holding his horse. Such is the value of the object for this miserable doit—this insignificant sub-division of a shilling—a York shilling—can the demagogues suppose that the people are base enough to violate their constitution—base enough to surrender the rights of their country, and stupid enough to be taxed in their coffee, tea, salt, sugar, coats, hats, blankets, shoes, shirts, and every article of comfort, decency or necessity, which they eat, drink or wear, or in which they stand, sit, sleep or lie?"

For the Memphis Appeal.]

University of Mississippi, July 25, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: As you have published the letter of Lewis Harper to the editor of the New York *Herald*, I trust that you will do me the justice to insert the following rejoinder by my brother. You will probably understand to what source my brother has been indebted for the authority by which he claims to speak; and if so, nothing need be added in regard to its high character.

The libel itself is one totally unparalleled in the annals of mendacity; and, with characteristic cunning, its author, who a year before had given a wide circulation to one of a different character through the State of Alabama, my former residence, withheld the present one for a long time from that State entirely. When, at last, a single copy reached Tuscaloosa, it drew, in less than twenty-four hours, from the most prominent citizens of that place, an emphatic contradiction, which was hastily printed and forwarded to me, accompanied with numerous autograph letters from individuals still more emphatic. I subjoin a copy of that contradiction, which it seems to me that it is not asking too much to request you to insert.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
F. A. P. BARNARD.

To the Editor of the Herald:

My attention has just been called to two articles which appeared in your journals of the 6th and 10th inst., headed "The Tragedy in the University of Mississippi" the first being a reprint by you from a Southern paper, of the proceedings had at a general meeting of the under graduates of the University, in consequence of an atrocious libel against my brother, Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of the University, printed and circulated through the State by Lewis Harper, State Geologist; and the second a communication of Lewis Harper in answer to the same.

The articles demand a few words from me. In the first place, they are erroneously headed; they refer to no "trouble" in the University of Mississippi, for none exists. In the second place, the statement of Lewis Harper that "the attack upon his character" (alluding to the published proceedings of the students) "is not attributable to the students of the University," is not true.

The proceedings in question resulted solely from the spontaneous impulses of those honorable and manly feelings which, in young men, themselves members of the University, could not fail to be inspired by a cruel and infamous libel, printed and extensively circulated, against one who, to the highest position as President of the University united the sacred character of a minister of the Gospel; and these proceedings were not only unprompted by, but unknown to, the President until they had taken place.

Furthermore, it is simply false that "public rumor" accuses the President of the University (to whom Mr. Harper would have it believed the proceedings of the students were the result) of improper conduct; unless, indeed, a four year's unwearied labors of the libeller, may be supposed to constitute "public rumor."

A residence of twenty years in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, an exalted professional and scientific reputation, a moral character of unsullied purity, and many years intimate association with the most distinguished citizens of those States, have, indeed, rendered the object of the libeller venerable, and beloved in those States; and he is too "well known" here, to need any defense from me.

Though "far" from the State of Mississippi, I happen to have in my possession documentary evidence of the accuracy of the statements; evidence to which are appended the names of citizens of Mississippi, the most distinguished and honored in the University, in the councils of the State, and I may add, of the nation; evidence which fully sustains the resolutions of the students, two of which I must ask you to repeat:

4. *Resolved*, That whilst the said Harper was a professor here he was respected by none of our students, who believed him to be totally unworthy as a man and utterly incompetent to discharge the duties of his chair; and furthermore, that we do not regard him as entitled to the favor of confidence of the people of Mississippi.

5. *Resolved*, That the Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, Ll. D., President of the University of Mississippi, so far as our knowledge or information extends, has ever sustained the most unblemished reputation, whether as a gentleman, a Christian minister, a professor or a president; and that we deem him eminently qualified for the high position which he occupies so worthily.

I am, very respectfully, your most ob't.
J. G. BARNARD,
Brevet Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Tuscaloosa, July 8, 1857.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Alabama, have read a printed letter dated March 10th, 1857, addressed to Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of the University of Mississippi, and signed L. Harper, (understood to be the State Geologist of the same State,) and having been acquainted with Dr. Barnard personally or by reputation, during the whole or a considerable part of the period of his residence in Alabama, some of us, moreover, having resided in Tuscaloosa during all that time, declare the foul aspersions upon the moral character of Dr. Barnard to be, in our inmost conviction, unfounded and untrue.

We have always known him as a high minded, honorable gentleman, and one of the best officers the University of Alabama ever possessed. Those who have ever known him can give no credit to such a transformation of character as the aspersions cast upon him in said letter would suppose; the letter, therefore, receives our most unqualified condemnation as the emanation of a spiteful and vindictive spirit, which can only disturb the contempt it fixes upon.

Those of us whose names are below, who were Trustees of Alabama, have no hesitation in saying that they looked upon the loss of his services as a public calamity.

J. G. ORMOND, Trustee of University of Alabama.
JAMES GUILD, Ex-Trustee of University of Alabama.
SAMUEL M. STAFFORD, Professor of Ancient Literature.
JNO. W. PRATT, Professor Rhetoric and Oratory, University of Alabama, since 1850.
ROBERT R. WHITE, Minister Presbyterian Church.
E. D. SANFORD, two years acquainted by reputation.
A. B. HOOD, Jr.
J. T. WOODRUFF, Tutor in Faculty with Dr. Barnard.
J. P. TURNER.
L. V. B. MARTIN.
R. H. CLEMENTS.
L. S. SKINNER, Master of Tuscaloosa.
WILLIAMSON A. OLIVER.
D. WOODRUFF.
JAS. W. WARREN.
A. S. NICOLSON.
C. M. C. C.
CHARLES KNOX.
THOM. J. MAXWELL.
W. B. FOWLER.

The above certificate has been hastily prepared by the few names attached, for immediate communication to Dr. Barnard; and, if necessary, hundreds of others can be as easily added, as the foregoing represents the sentiment of the entire community.

The Patch on Marcy's Breeches.

Harper's Weekly relates the following anecdote of Mr. Marcy:

While he was Governor of this State, he was visiting Newburg, on some public occasion, and with a party of gentlemen, Whigs and Democrats, was at the Orange Hotel. Good humor was prevailing, and one story suggested another. The Governor always enjoyed a story, and could tell one with excellent effect. A Whig lawyer was present, and the Governor, recognizing him, said:

"Ah, yes; I'll tell you a good story of Spooner. The other day he came up to Albany, on his way to the Whig Convention at Utica, and so he took it in his way to call on me to get a pardon for a convict at Sing Sing. I heard the case, examined the documents, and being satisfied that all was right, agreed to grant the request. Spooner handed me the paper to endorse, and I wrote, 'Let pardon be granted. W. L. Marcy' when Spooner cried out: 'Hold, hold, Governor! that's the wrong paper!' And, sure enough, it was a *Whig speech that he was going to make at Utica*, abusing me the worst possible way. But I had signed the pardon in advance, and I suppose he committed the offence afterward."

The story was received with great applause, and Spooner being looked to for a response, instantly went on with the following, which for an extempore story certainly is capital:

"Yes, gentlemen, yes, I did. And when the Convention was over, we went to Niagara Falls, and as we were dragging on by the stage over miserable corduroy roads, banging our heads against the top of the coach, and then coming down as if we were to go through the bottom, the stage came to a dead halt; the driver dismounted, opened the door, and requested us to all descend. We did so, supposing that some accident had occurred. When we were all out, standing on the ends of the logs of which the road was made, the driver took off his hat and said: 'Gentlemen, we always stop here out of respect to the Governor; this is the identical spot where *Marcy tore his pantaloons!*'"

The story was heard with great jollification, in which no one joined more heartily than the Governor himself.

That pantaloon incident deserves to be recorded into every history of this great man. He was sent out to hold special sessions of court to try the Anti-Masonic parties charged with murder. He was to receive a salary and his expenses. With that nice regard for details that belonged to his sterling character, he kept a minute account of all his expenditures, and handed in the list on his return, without thinking it necessary or proper to revise and strike out those items of a private nature which other men, less scrupulous in great matters, might have carefully suppressed. There stood the tailor's charge for mending. The political foes of the Judge, when he came to be a candidate for Governor, found it, and paraded it before the world in the newspapers; and making an effigy of Mr. Marcy, suspended it in the streets of Albany, with a great patch on the pantaloons, and the tailor's charge on the top of hide.

But an observant people saw through the patch and the charge into the heart of an honest man, and in that very deed of his they recognized a frankness and transparency of character that commended him to their warm approbation. It is not probable that the pantaloon charge lost for him a single vote, while it is doubtless true that it made for him multitudes of friends. He was never ashamed of it, and never had reason to be.

The Discussion on Yesterday—A Great Democratic Triumph.

From the Nashville Union.]

The candidates for Governor addressed the citizens of Davidson yesterday, according to appointment. To say that Gen. Harris triumphed over his competitor would convey but a faint idea of the contrast which the two speakers presented. The able, clear, and comprehensive argument of General Harris overwhelmed and crushed his competitor upon every issue between them. We do not say this in any boasting spirit. We but express the earnest conviction of every Democrat, and the pitiable countenance of every Know-Nothing whose reason was equal to his party prejudice. The line of argument pursued here was about the same that has generally characterized their speeches elsewhere, and which hitherto so freely given through our paper. It is needless, therefore, to make special reference to the questions discussed and the positions respectively assumed.

There can be no question that the effect of this discussion was decidedly to the advantage of the Democracy. We infer so, not only from the success with which Gen. Harris vindicated his principles and exposed his opponent's, but from the evidence given by the large audience present. During the entire time of his opening speech he succeeded in commanding an earnest and respectful attention. We have never known a Democratic speaker so well received and listened to by a Nashville audience, composed, as they generally are, of a large majority of the opposition. They not only listened, but there were evident indications of satisfaction upon the part of many who have heretofore voted against us. But few public men depart themselves with such easy dignity and true manliness of character, as Gen. Harris. Even where he fails to convince, he invariably wins the highest respect from his hearers. It was so on yesterday. For such an advocate and representative of their principles the Democracy should feel proud to battle. His election to the high office of Governor would honor the position as much as the position would honor the man.

We do no injustice to Col. Hatton in characterizing his speech as a *flat failure*. We are satisfied that it was so regarded even by his own discriminating party friends. He did not so much as argue a bad cause with that ability that men of talent often do. We have no doubt but one-half of the Know-Nothing candidates for the Legislature are advocating the same questions with equal success, and some with far greater evidence of talent. His thoughts were without vigor or ingenuity—his language common-place, his illustrations infrequent, and his attempts at humor of the most beggarly character. The young gentleman who has traveled with him and written letters for the paper, and who, we hear, has assisted in the part of the labor with far greater success than the Colonel himself.

The Democracy of Davidson have reason to be encouraged by the indications of yesterday, and without boasting on this line out, and see that their full strength is polled on the day of election. If they will but do so, they will have much occasion to rejoice when the day has passed and a glorious victory has been achieved.

What We Have Charged and What We Can Prove.

From the Nashville Union.]

We have shown, by reference to his brief public career as a member of the Legislature, that Mr. Hatton was notoriously willing to hazard the credit of the State for the benefit of private and private corporations, but that he was unwilling, while extending them such liberal aid, to secure the public against their abuses. Passing from this view of the subject, we propose to ask next, what has Mr. Hatton done for the rights and interests of Poverty and Labor? for it is a false dogma to suppose that, in this country, they have not rights equal to those of Wealth and Aristocracy.

Nowhere upon the Journals can it be found that he ever conceived an idea, or suggested a plan, to protect, in any way, the rights or advance the weal of hard-fisted labor and honest poverty; but in the few instances where propositions of this character came up that had been introduced by others, Mr. Hatton was found *invariably against them.*

In evidence of this we have only to refer to his vote against the bill "*for the benefit of Mechanics*," which simply proposed as a matter of justice, "that hereafter when a mechanic or undertaker shall have a lien upon a lot or tract of land for buildings made of materials furnished, which said lot or tract of land shall at the same time be subject to the lien of the vendor, and said vendor shall enforce his lien, then said mechanic or undertaker may sue said vendor *and recover the value of the* ACTUAL BENEFIT derived by the said vendor from *labor or materials* of such mechanic or undertaker. This measure, so just and equitable to the laboring man, was also guarded with other provisions to prevent the possibility of its working a hardship to any. It was so manifestly proper that it passed the Senate, in which it originated, with but *three* dissenting votes. But Mr. Hatton could not see that the mechanic was entitled to any such protection, so he would vote against and aided to defeat it in the House.

Again, When a bill was introduced to encourage the raising of stock and as a simple act of justice to the farming classes, the only provision of which was that "so much of the act of 1848 as provides that a specific tax shall be assessed upon the keeping of a jack or stallion for the propagation of stock, *as a privilege*, be repealed, and that the same hereafter be *taxed only as* OTHER PROPERTY," Mr. Hatton took grounds against it, voted against it, and aided in its defeat. There was no reason why the plain, industrious farmer should pay a higher tax upon his jack or stallion than the large property holder of the cities paid upon their real estate, and three or four times as much as the banker pays upon his capital. But Mr. Hatton thought differently.

Mr. Hatton voted for the Assessor Law and knows his defense of it on the ground that the State was in debt, and that it was necessary to increase the taxes in order to sustain the State government. But while thus urging an increase of the taxes, he was supporting nearly every measure that proposed to further pledge the credit of the State. Among these was the Normal School bill, which he introduced, appropriating fifty thousand dollars for its construction, and providing for an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars for some years.

These things we have charged, and no responsible journal has ventured to deny them, because they stand recorded in the printed journals of the House, and can be easily referred to. We feel confident that the people of Tennessee do not feel satisfied with the course of "Mr. Hatton as a legislator." If he is inefficient as a legislator why should he be Governor?

The election is now close at hand. The enemy are actively, but secretly, at work. We therefore appeal to the people to go vigorously to work, and set themselves properly awakened to the importance of the contest. Let us have a full vote—the recorded opinion of every freeman as to the respective merits of the two parties and their candidates.

England and the Slave Trade.

From the Philadelphia American, July 18.]

Ever since the emancipation of the British West Indies—an act which was carried after long struggles, in defiance of the persistent opposition of the commercial classes in Liverpool and London—the press of England, and the speeches in Parliament have been rife with denunciation of slavery in the United States. Exeter Hall annually fulminates its furious diatribes against the slaveholders as a class, and against the government for tolerating so recognizing the institution. And the literary influence of England was invoked through the Reviews, in exciting and deepening prejudice against the United States, because slavery was not abolished in the South.

The barefaced inconsistency of profession and practice, was sufficient in itself to reveal