DAILY APPEAL.

THE APPEAL IS REGULARLY DISCONTINUED AT THE END OF THE TIME PAID FOR, UNLESS RENEWED IN ADVANCE.

ALL LETTERS ENCLOSING REMITTANCES TO THIS OFFICE MUST BE REGISTERED, OTHERWISE THE PROPRIETORS WILL NOT HOLD THEMSELVES RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY LOSSES THAT MAY OCCUR.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 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.

MESSRS. AVERY AND STEPHENS.

These gentlemen filled their appointment in this city night before last. Mr. AVERY led off in a speech of one and a half hours, delineating the present position of parties in the country, and giving his reasons for the position which he now occupies in the Democratic ranks. His remarks were pointed and well received, and he demonstrated to all who were willing to receive the truth, that the Democratic is the only party now in the country which has the will and the power to beat back the forces of Black Republicanism. He was forcible throughout, and often eloquent, and notwithstanding the frequent efforts made to disconcert and intimidate him, he won the applause and admiration of his friends.

Against the matter and manner of Mr. STEPHENS' speech, we have no objections to urge, but are frank to admit that it was the best, or at least most effective Know-Nothing harangue we have heard during the canvass. He did not attempt fairly and squarely to meet the positions of Mr. AVERY, but dwelt almost entirely upon other issues, and indulged mainly in anecdotes. But while we award this much to Mr. STEPHENS, we can say but little for those who were there as his political friends. They seem to have come out determined to carry every thing by furor and bluster, which was carried to such an extent as to disgust many of Mr. STEPHENS' own friends. While speaking, he had himself often to call them to silence, and others, to escape the hideousness of their yells, left the house. Such conduct, if it had any tendency to elate and inspire the Know-Nothings, it also had the further tendency of increasing the ardor and resolute determination of the Democrats, who will not be idle until another glorious victory shall crown their labors. They are familiar with such demonstrations and know what they are worth.

DOUGLASS AND HATTON.

The *News* intimates that Mr. A. H. DOUGLASS does not prefer HATTON for the vacant Senatorship, but that in one of his speeches "he referred to BOB HATTON as the man who would dignify the station, because he was at the time gallantly bearing the standard of his party through the State." What then did Mr. DOUGLASS refer to "BOB HATTON" for in this connection, if he was not his choice for the Senatorship? A correspondent of the *Eagle and Enquirer* announced that Mr. DOUGLASS had announced BELL and HATTON as his choice for the Senatorship. Why did not Mr. DOUGLASS, or the *News* contradict the report of the *Eagle's* correspondent? Was it because the matter was not commented on in the same aspect of our article by that correspondent, but because Mr. DOUGLASS was spoken of in terms of fulsome adulation?

After all, the matter is not at all serious, as neither HATTON nor BELL stand any chance of election.

EVERY ONE TO HIS TASTE.

Night before last, during the discussion at Odd Fellows' Hall, Mr. AVERY read the following extract from Mr. STEPHENS' Willow Banks letter:

"I have surveyed the field, and even if FILLMORE should be beat a thousand times over and over, I could not so humiliate myself as to vote for any Democrat, much less such a hoary hypocrite and juggler as BUCHANAN."

Singularly enough, this sentiment was uproariously applauded by the Know-Nothings, who greeted it with shouts, screams and yells, for at least one minute. These were the same individuals who are disgusted with Gov. JOHNSON's denunciations of Know-Nothingism. The demonstration seemed to have been planned in advance, and whatever object it may have been intended to accomplish, we are well satisfied that Know-Nothingism made nothing by it. Mr. STEPHENS and his supporters here, who profess to believe Mr. BUCHANAN to be a "hypocrite and juggler," will yet learn that it would have been wise to have kept their opinion to themselves, and we shall hereafter expect to hear from them no more denunciations of "ANDY JOHNSON."

☞ The Know-Nothings flatter themselves that because they made more noise and were guilty of more discourtesy than the Democrats night before last, Mr. STEPHENS gained a triumph over Mr. AVERY. The Democrats have never contested with them on these points, and have always been willing to let the Know-Nothings have their own fun in their own way, *before* an election. They have theirs afterwards.

☞ If Mr. STEPHENS should accidentally get enough votes to take him to Congress, he will fin himself in rather an awkward dilemma. The first vote he will be called upon to cast will be for either a Democrat or Black Republican for Speaker. He has said in his Willow Banks letter that he could not so "humiliate himself as to vote for any Democrat." He will then have either to dodge or vote for a Black Republican. Which will he do?

☞ We desire to inquire of the *News* whether it intends to insinuate that Gen. HARRIS adopted the mode it describes in yesterday's paper, to induce HATTON to sign a card mutually withdrawing the remaining appointments. Whether it has any foundation for such an insinuation, and, if so, to state what is that foundation. We desire the *News* to answer explicitly.

A CHARMING COUNTRY.—A large portion of the swamps of Florida are said to be capable of producing 500 bushels of frogs to the acre, with alligators enough for fencing. An emigrant wandering there in search of neighbors would soon meet a *settler*.

TURKISH SUSPICIONS.—The Turks are said to look with suspicion on American efforts to contract for building railroads in their country, while we are at the same time buying their camels to breed in our country. They say that we want to get rid of our railroads and adopt their "improvement."

AN IMPROVEMENT.—In many of the first class houses recently erected in England fireplaces are provided, which, when partly drawn down act as powerful blowers, so that when wholly drawn down, so as to touch the hearthstone, entirely close up the fire-place, and instantly extinguish the combustion of the fuel in the grate, or that of the soot in the chimney, should it accidentally take fire.

REPUBLICANISM BEGGING.—David Wilmot, the "Republican" candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is out in a most imploring letter to the Know-Nothings, begging for their support. He puts himself "square" on the proscriptive platform. He is for having all office held by "Americans," in other words he wants "Americans to rule America;" he thinks that German and Irish mechanics ought not to be allowed to compete with native born mechanics. Negroes born on the soil are natives, and according to his doctrine should be preferred before the "pauper laborers of Europe." To this has Republicanism sunk. Let the Germans and Irish of the northwest remember this when they are asked to vote a Republican ticket.—*Chicago Times.*

KANSAS MATTERS.—The New York *Tribune* attempts to raise a howl over the news from Kansas in relation to the steps taken by Governor Walker to put down an incipient rebellion against the laws. We publish elsewhere such intelligence as has come to hand on the subject. Doubtless the *Tribune* and its coworkers in agitation, whose chances of political success depend on continuing the disturbances in Kansas, would rejoice to get up another war such as rent the Territory and distracted the public mind last summer. But they will now fail in any such attempt. Governor Walker will promptly repress this outbreak, and restore and preserve peace. Of course no sane man expects the Administration to do otherwise than to cause the laws to be enforced, and to overcome any violent resistance which may be opposed to them. Parties who choose to raise the standard of rebellion will command little sympathy, in or out of the Territory, among men of practical wisdom and common sense. Mr. Buchanan and Governor Walker are doing all in their power to extend to the free State men, and all other residents of the Territory, fair play and equal justice, and all parties ought to frown down any attempt to frustrate this honest and temperate policy. Of course nothing but violent partizanship is expected from the *Tribune* on this subject.—*Albany Argus.*

☞ An English paper gives an account of a tea party of sixty old women who were the mothers of *eight hundred and ninety-nine children!* They must have had something to talk about at that tea party, we should think.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

COL. TOPP'S SPEECH.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having always entertained the notion that the *chiefs* of the American party knew more than any body else in the world, on all things, according to their lights. By accident we got hold of the printed oration of the gentleman whose name heads this note; and we must confess that we were not a little surprised, and astonished that one of his extended information, should be guilty of such gross ignorance as was advanced by him in his speech delivered at Odd Fellows' Hall. In speaking of our government, as the most stable on earth, he follows with this information to the citizens of Tennessee, which will, no doubt, astonish and surprise them, as it has done many, who, because they could not help it, were born in the country to which he refers.

He says, look to Great Britain,—London with a population of two and a-half millions, only polls 7,500 votes. Messrs. Editors, we do not pretend to much information and knowledge, but we do know that London has a voting power of at least 150,000. Did the gentleman who is said to aspire to a seat in the United States Senate, know that London is divided into six or seven precincts, each of which has voters varying from six to twenty thousand? Is this the man who wishes the citizens of Tennessee would send him to the highest seat in our Representative Halls? If so, we say, let him get better informed and store his mind with other things, than fallacies about the representative government of Great Britain. We are no apologist of that government; we left it, after mature deliberation, and are now one of the humblest citizens of this glorious confederacy; still, when we see principles advanced calculated to injure those who have sought the shores of this great republic, under the guaranty of her glorious Constitution, falsely, we cannot resist the temptation to call them in question. We shall examine this famous speech farther and cull another, if not more, flowers from it.

A SEVEN YEARS RESIDENT IN AMERICA.

GOV. JONES AT LAGRANGE.

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Democracy of Fayette county having a day or two since invited the Hon. James C. Jones to partake with them of a public barbecue, and address the people upon the important political questions of the day, an audience of between two and three thousand of the men of Fayette were on the ground, as well as several hundred ladies, the fairest and most bewitching that ever sun shone upon. It is my purpose merely to give you a hurried sketch of how the day passed off. The affair was consummated within the precincts of a place they call "Greenhigh," which, I am told, is not unknown to fame in Memphis, and which, I must say, is quite a beautiful place—having an air of seclusion, and sylvan freshness with which I could not but be enamored.

When I tell you that Gov. Jones surpassed himself to-day, delivering the greatest popular speech of his life, I by no means exaggerate, I never saw him so fully and thoroughly aroused—never so eloquent and impassioned—never so convincing in argument, so withering and crushing when repelling the foul calumnies of his petty and contemptible enemies. His bearing to-day was gallant, lofty, chivalrous—his words, tones, looks, and actions eloquent and soul-stirring.

From the moment that he showed his tall and manly person upon the stage till he gracefully bowed himself off, he held his vast audience spell bound, inspiring them with great enthusiasm, expressed by roars of laughter and thunders of applause.

I say that I have never before seen Governor Jones so thoroughly aroused, nor come so fully up to the work before him. When he arose to speak his *look* and *air* seemed to say "my soul's in arms and eager for the fray!" I took no notes and cannot attempt even a synopsis of his speech; and indeed such a speech so grand and thrilling would baffle the attempt of the best reporter. He opened by stating that this meeting, so large and respectable, was flattering to his feelings, that he did not seek it—it was not gotten up by him, he had no hand in it—he had been invited by his fellow-citizens to address them and give them his views upon the leading questions of the day. He said that he was no stranger here—he saw in the crowd around him many countenances that were familiar to him—faces some of whom have strangely departed from the paths they used to tread.

After a most fervid and impassioned exordium the gallant Senator referred to some of the miserable and contemptible, and petty slanders and falsehoods that have lately come quite in vogue with certain little picayune Know-Nothing newspapers, and stump speakers of the same stripe, and even among many private citizens who muster with "SAM" and read Know-Nothing newspapers. At this part of his speech he drew out a little hand-bill headed, "Now and Then—Gov. Jones and Democracy—Who has changed" &c., having in one column the advertisement of this Barbecue to Gov. Jones, and parallel with it an extract from a speech made by the Governor in 1844, in which he had spoken wrothy of the Democratic party. This miserable, puerile, petti, and contemptible thing, gotten up at the *Eagle and Enquirer* office—a thing worthy only of the source whence it emanated—had been sent up in large quantities and distributed—boys were sent around with their arms full, thrusting them upon those who did not suspect what vile trick it was. And blind followers of bigotted and swell-headed Know-Nothingism about the sweet little Know-Nothing village of LaGrange, and those who got up this hand-bill were doubtless chuckling in their sleeves, calculating that it would take Gov. Jones all aback. But oh, how did they miscalculate! And, oh, how the Governor did retort upon them, literally flaying them alive, causing them to hang their *hang-dog* countenances in shame, or sneak off like whipped curs.

The gottesis up of this hand-bill no doubt supposed that whilst it would arouse some prejudice against Gov. Jones, yet that it would escape his open denunciation—the paltry and contemptible nature of the thing saving it from his public castigation. They must have known full well the unrivalled powers of Gov. Jones at a repartee of this kind, and with what a keen blade he cut at his adversaries and assailants. At any rate they were made bitterly to repent this and will long remember the severe and mortifying castigation administered them to-day.

The Governor said that he was no aspirant for office, as his enemies were busily charging, with a view to stop him from speaking. He proceeded to vindicate himself from charges of this character in a manner that must have carried conviction to every honest man that he was guided only by motives the most lofty, disinterested and patriotic.

His review of the parties of the country was graphic and striking. He deemed it his duty to his country to act with the Democratic party, because that was the only national party in the Union, which he clearly demonstrated beyond the contradiction of even a sworn-in Know-Nothing. He said that he did not retract anything he had said in times past against the Democratic party—he had said hard things of them, and they of him—it was an open, bold, hand-to-hand fight—and if the getters up of the miserable hand-bill containing an extract from his speech of '44, would send to his house, he would furnish them with a cart-load of even worse things than they had paraded in that hand-bill. Yet, said Gov. Jones, as meanly as I thought of Democracy, *then*, I now think a devilish slight meaner of Know-Nothingism. He then proceeded to excoriate that party, or rather, faction, in a flow of sarcasm and severity the equal of which I have never heard on the face of the earth. But my time will not permit of a more extended reference to this noble, manly, and powerful oration.

After Gov. Jones, that venerable-looking and valient old war-horse of Democracy, Governor Matthews, addressed the crowd for one hour, in one of his happiest, most cogent speeches, keeping the crowd alternately convulsed with laughter, or raised to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. After the dinner was dispatched the crowd returned to the stand, and were very ably addressed by Gen. Goodall, of Fayette, and thus terminated this truly glorious day's work. Especial praise is due the military band from Memphis, which throughout the day performed most admirably and spiritedly. There were many things in connection with the day's events which I should have referred to but for the want of time. I can only apologize for the imperfections of this hurried sketch, which by no means does justice to Gov. Jones nor any of the rest.

Yours, &c., M. B.

DR. CHANNING ON THEATRES.—A writer in a late number of the New York *Independent*, who is understood to be Lewis Tappan of that city, gives an interesting account of a club-meeting he attended thirty years ago, at the house of Rev. Dr. Channing, of Boston, composed of lawyers, clergymen, physicians, and merchants, at which the question was discussed of encouraging the Tremont Theatre, then projected as a reformed place of amusement. Dr. Channing stated that he had long thought that religious persons should interest themselves more than they had done in public amusements, with a view to elevate their character, allure the young men from corrupt pleasures, and make amusements subservient to good morals.

THE POSITION OF GOV. JONES.

We give below an extract from the speech of Gov. Jones, delivered in the Senate on the 9th of August last, assigning his reasons for supporting the Democratic party. His reasons are forcible and unanswerable, and ought to carry conviction to every impartial mind:

"I have another reason why I am going to vote this Democratic ticket; and it is a hard thing for me to say. I regard the present Democratic party as affording the only and last hope of security to the South. Gentlemen may say, 'this is sectional.' Be it so; I do not care whether you call it sectional or not. It is a fact, and I mean to establish it from the records. I say that, in my judgment, the Democratic party affords the best, if not last, hope of safety and security to the South. Why do I say so? We have had a Democratic party, and we have had a Whig party. We have had contest after contest. What has become of the Whig party of the North? The northern wing of the Whig party has gone offwhere? They have become thoroughly abolitionized. And the American party, rising upon the ruins of the Whig party, did it upon the hope and assurance, as I believe, that they would be able to establish a national party. They did establish a national party; and how long did it last? It lasted until they had the first national convention, when they broke asunder—the North going to itself, and the South standing by itself, with a few exceptions in the North. I maintain there is but one party that is national, and that is maintaining the rights of the South. I do not pretend to say that the South Americans are not as conservative, national, and true to the constitutional rights of the South as any party—I know they are; but I know, at the same time, they have no such support at the North as to give them power to carry out their purposes. Then where are we to look?

"I ask you to go to the record, and begin as far back as 1845, and let us see how it stands. In 1845 Florida proposed to be admitted into the Union as a slave State. How stood the vote on that question? In the House, Northern Democrats voted—yeas 58, nays 4; all others from the North, nays 37. In the Senate, Northern Democrats—12 yeas, nays none; all other Northern men—yeas none, nays 9. Therefore Florida would not have been admitted, but for the votes of the Northern Democrats.

"Again: When Texas sought to be annexed, how stood the vote? I was opposed to the acquisition of Texas, and therefore I make every allowance. I appeal to the record, for proof of opposition to all territorial aggrandizement; but when the question came here, how did the vote stand? Northern Democrats in the House—yeas 37, nays 3; all others from the North—yeas none, nays 46. Then it got not a single Northern vote except Democratic ones. Now I ask Southern gentlemen if that is not significant? If that does not teach something? If it does not point to something? Here is a Southern State asking for admission. We are not strong enough to admit it, and we have to look to the North for her admission. Who comes to our assistance? Northern Democrats, and Northern Democrats alone.

Again: When the fugitive slave law was passed, how did the vote stand? Northern Democrats—yeas 28, nays 14; all others from the North—yeas 3, nays 62. Then the fugitive slave law never could have been passed but by Northern Democratic votes. It never received three Northern votes outside of the Democratic party, and I believe they were Whigs, and therefore it never could have been passed but for the Democratic party.

"But I come down to later times, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was here. Gentlemen say that was not a Northern and Southern question. I will not pretend to argue that. All that I know is what I find on the record. How did the vote stand? Northern Democrats in the House—yeas 44, nays 38; all other representatives of the North—not one yea, nays 54. Then the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which I regard as a Southern measure, did not receive a single Northern Whig vote in the House of Representatives. How did it stand in the Senate? Northern Democrats—yeas 14, nays 4. How many Northern Whigs voted for it? Not one.

"Upon each and every one of these measures we have had to rely upon the Northern Democrats to carry and to sustain them, and without them they would have been lost. I will state another fact in regard to the Kansas bill. If there had not been a Southern Senator in the world—if the last one of us had been engulfed before the vote was taken, the Northern Democrats would have passed it over all opposition. It received Northern Democratic votes enough to pass it without the vote of a single Southern Senator; and not one Northern Whig would stand by us to vote for it. It may be said there is nothing in that; but is it not a strange coincidence, that in each of these measures the Democrats sustained what are supposed to be the rights and interests of the South, and all others from the North voted against them?—none except Democrats stand ing with us, except three, on the fugitive slave bill.

"Now, sir, when you come to the election of Mr. Speaker Banks, how does the record stand? After ten weeks of toil and labor, how does it stand? In the first ballot Mr. Banks received one hundred and three votes, and Mr. Aiken one hundred. How many Northern votes did Mr. Aiken get, and who were they? Mr. Aiken did not receive a single Northern vote which was not a Democratic vote. Where were the North American men, who mean to do us justice—who mean to stand by us in the preservation of our rights? Did a single one of them vote for Mr. Aiken? Not one. Every Northern vote for him was a Democratic vote, and every other Northern vote was cast against him. He received every Southern vote, American and all, except one or two; but not one Northern vote except from the Democratic party. How was it upon the Topeka convention bill in the other House a few days ago? The very same thing substantially in regard to that. Now, I ask Southern men—and I wish my voice could reach to every man in the South—how do you think, with these facts before you, your rights are to be preserved? You tell me I ought not to vote for the Democratic party. Where shall I flee for safety and protection for myself, for my wife, for my children, and the graves of my ancestors? Whom shall I trust at the North? Here and there is a man whom you may trust; but what organized party there can you trust, when the rights of the South are in danger? If there were no other question in the world, and there was that isolated fact staring me in the face, I should feel bound now, as a man consulting the interests of the country, to cast the vote which I have suggested.

"There is another consideration. Are we not bound by an obligation, as high, as solemn as honor itself, to stand by those who have succored us in our hours of trial? What interest have these gentlemen of the South to stand by us? If they were but consulting the prejudices, and passions, and fanaticism of their people, they would go on with the great tide, swimming, gloriously and quietly. Yet when the question comes here, they stand by the Constitution; they stand by its compromises; they stand by the country. For that they receive anathemas at the North, and, be it said to our shame, too often anathemas at the South. To the South I would say in solemn condemnation, 'Go on in your work of ingratitude, if you choose to peril all; treat these men with the ingratitude and injustice with which you are treating some of them; and when the dark hour comes, you know that you are in a hopeless minority, you know that that minority is becoming weaker every day; and when another storm shall come, whom will you call upon to succor you? You banish those men who have stood by you; you denounce them as enemies to the country; you have treated them with ingratitude and injustice; and when the hour of trial and danger comes, where will you find your support—where? This solemn warning comes upon an echo, and answers, Where? I appeal to the record; if you find them not there, you will find them not at all. If you find them not at all, what will you do? Men of the South, what can you do? No allies at the North; no support there; no succor there. Your venerable men are taken away from the public councils, swallowed up in fanaticism, and what will you do? You have but one last refuge, and that is your own right arm to defend yourself. Then the end has come, and then all our cherished devotion to the Constitution and the Union will avail us nothing; we of the South shall be left to defend ourselves, our own firesides, our own household gods, our wives, and our daughters—we shall be left single and alone to stem the fearful tide. Fearful as this may be, we will stand by them and die by them."

For the Memphis Appeal.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: A few days since on looking over the columns of the *Eagle and Enquirer*, my attention was called to a paragraph headed "Hard Times," which seemed to me an unjust attack upon one of our most liberal, enterprising and charitable citizens, Captain J. Lenow.

In order to vindicate a principle of right and justice, which all good citizens should ever do, he, as the last resort, brought forward his very accomplished and interesting niece. For what? To disprove an account he considered erroneous and unjust. Anything wrong in this, when she was the only witness by whom he could prove the correctness of the position he had taken?

Our best citizens, no doubt, in their own minds, have said that Capt. L. did right; and they further know how to value such language as is used by the editor or proprietor, in the above mentioned article.

On frequent occasions has Mr. L. shown his liberality, even in our own city, in relieving the poor from hunger and the pelting storms of a winter's night. Some two or three winters since, when our streets were almost blockaded with ice and sleet, I received a note from Capt. Lenow, which was accompanied by twenty-five dollars, requesting me to distribute it to the poor and needy. His energy to assist, and liberality in the case of the poor widow with seven children, encamped on the Bluff several months ago, is known to many of our citizens. It has not been twelve months since he took it upon himself to raise some $1,200 for the purpose of repairing one of our churches in the city, which he succeeded in accomplishing, and handed it over to those appointed to receive it. But few of our citizens have done more for our city in aiding in public works and private improvements necessary to the growth of Memphis.

I could go on and give many other evidences of similar acts of charity and liberality, but do not consider it needful. A man is known by his acts and general deportment, and not by such scurrility as is exhibited in the *Enquirer's* article headed "Hard Times."

OLD CITIZEN.

The Kansas Dissensions.

From the National Intelligencer.]

The Kansas difficulty continues to be the opprobrium of American politicians, and so deep-seated would seem to be the disorder which afflicts that unhappy Territory that all remedies have apparently lost their sovereign efficacy; for no sooner is the pestilent spirit of civil strife stayed in one direction than it is observed to break out with renewed violence in another. We cannot but believe that Gov. Walker has endeavored to execute his delicate and difficult commission with the very best possible intentions, and has faithfully sought to restore peace to this distracted Territory, by neither offensively provoking the hostility of what is called the "Free-State party," nor yet by compromising the official obligations of his position as a representative of the Federal Government, instructed to respect the validity of the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. That for his conciliatory conduct he has encountered the fierce denunciation of many Southern journals and a portion of the Southern Democracy is known to every reader; nor, when we consider the sectional hopes, aspirations and resentments which have been roused and nourished by the Kansas question, should we be greatly surprised by any such exhibitions of disaffection and disapprobation. However unjust to the incumbent of the gubernatorial chair in Kansas, it was not unnatural that the judgments pronounced by the prejudiced critics of Gov. Walker's course, whether those critics be found in the North or in the country or another, should have partaken somewhat of acrimony and fault-finding, according as either party in the progress of events was indeed to anticipate the confusion of its schemes and the failure of its hopes.

In the proclamation which we print to-day, in another column, and which, as the reader will observe, has been called forth by a fresh outbreak of disaffection in the Territory of Kansas, Gov. Walker has given the proof of that impartiality with which he thus far seems to have discharged the responsible but most ungrateful functions of his office. That the people of the town of Lawrence, in the position they have now assumed and in the steps they have taken, are occupying a most indefensible attitude, as well towards the General Government as towards the authority of Gov. Walker, will, we are sure, be the judgment of every candid and unbiased mind; for, as Gov. W. truly states in his proclamation, the movements originated by the people of Lawrence, if successful and generally imitated, could result in nothing less than the overthrow, in detail, of the entire Territorial Government established in Kansas by the authority of Congress. In view of the facts which attended its formation and of its rejection by Congress, the Topeka Constitution can surely be deemed of no validity or operative force in that Territory, save as a revolutionary measure, prosecuted under the guise of resistance to the "usurpation" which is alleged as a sufficient justification for independent action on the part of the people in Kansas.

Now that excitement or rivalry has subsided, reason has resumed its sway in the minds of the people; and if the State Convention were to reassemble, a resolution would be adopted expressing no equivocal compliment to the fidelity and patriotism of Mr. Buchanan.

I am assured from what I have heard from all parts of the State that there is no abatement of confidence in the patriotism and honor of Mr. Buchanan, no shaking of the faith of the people, and time will vindicate the truth of this remark.

My word for it, that in no State of the Union will Mr. Buchanan be more heartily and sincerely congratulated on the wailings and wrangles of extremists to the contrary. The action of the pro-slavery party in Kansas has satisfied the Democracy of Georgia that the convention, in passing the third resolution, acted in good faith, and, to use a homely but expressive phrase, "kicked before they were spurred." If the pro-slavery party and the Democratic party, and a majority of the people of Kansas, endorse Gov. Walker, is it not unwarrantable interference for Georgia to demand his recall? Who ought the President to consult in the choice of a Governor—the law-abiding, peaceable citizens of the Territory, whose homes and lives are staked upon the issue, or the people of Georgia, removed from the scenes of action, but remotely and indirectly concerned? A candid, unprejudiced mind will and can find but one answer to the question—the people of Kansas. If they are satisfied—if they do not demand his recall, but endorse his course and approve his conduct, is "ungracious" in Georgia to interfere and demand his recall. This I believe to be the sentiment of the Democracy of Georgia.

OLD-LINE DEMOCRAT.

☞ It is easier to declaim against a thousand sins in others than to mortify one in ourselves.

A NEGRO APPOINTED TO OFFICE.—Governor Bachford, of Wisconsin, of course a Black Republican, on the 9th inst., issued a commission, as notary public, to H. Nolan, a person of dark-brown complexion and negro extraction, who has resided in Madison for some twenty years as barber, ice-cream saloon keeper, and leader of a cotillon band. He also invented the "capitalavium" and "tricopherous," two varieties of "dog waters" in general use and circulation for the hair. The commission is issued with all the proper formalities, and the bond required by law is signed by Wm. H. Nolan and by Wm. B. Jarvis as bondsmen. But the Secretary of State, Col. Jones, refuses to affix the seal of the State to the document, having endorsement: "This appointment is in violation of the Constitution, and therefore void."—*Washington States.*

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A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—Married, in this city on Tuesday, July 21st, by Rev. Alexander Sinclair, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Scotch) Mr. Adam Tate, of Chicago, to Miss Jeanette Pettigrew, late of Scotland.

There is a bit of romance, sad enough in its character, connected with this announcement, which the parties concerned will forgive us for relating. Six young Scotchmen of this city, worthy men all, who had left their plighted faith and lassies behind them when they sought contentment and fortune on our shores, united for the purpose of sending for those to whom their truth was pledged. They were to, and did come out together. For mutual protection and society, they took passage in the same vessel. The perilous ocean voyage was made without accident, and the party was happy and happy party—arrived safely at Quebec, where they took passage on the *Montreal*. Our readers know and have lamented the fate that overtook that ill-fated steamer and the hundreds of passengers. When she burned, of the six trusting and generous girls, Miss Pettigrew was the only one saved. Her five companions found either fery or watery graves. Miss P. was rescued, she knows not how or by whom. Taken up for drowned, the struggle between life and death was long and doubtful, but at last decided in favor of the former. The kind-hearted at Montreal learned her history, and admired her modest worth. By them, for she had lost everything but herself, her immediate necessities were supplied, and in a few days, with their blessing and prayers, she continued her journey hither. A few of the five young men who, besides the now happy husband, had precious freight on that steamer, attended the wedding yesterday. How sad that festive gathering was—how the shadow of the fearful past dimmed the brightness of the present, who, that has felt the destroyer's touch, can tell?—*Chicago Tribune.*

Letter from the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your kind note of the 6th instant, with an invitation from the Committee to be present on the 4th July next at the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the memory of Henry Clay.

I can assure you I should esteem it a high privilege to witness the interesting ceremony and deeply regret that the pressure of public business renders this impossible. I knew Mr. Clay well for many years before his death, and although we often differed on political questions, I always admired his lofty patriotism, his high and chivalrous character and his commanding eloquence. He has well deserved the monument his fellow-citizens are about to erect to his memory; because his life has added lustre to his country. It has strengthened the bonds of that Union which he so dearly loved and furnishes a noble example as well as a precious legacy to the future generations of his countrymen.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

H. T. DUNCAN, Esquire.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26, 1857.

HON. H. T. DUNCAN—SIR: Your letter of the 8th inst., enclosing an invitation from the Committee to be present in Lexington on the 4th of July at the deeply interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of the National Clay Monument, arrived here during my absence, and this must be my apology for any apparent neglect in answering it.

I cannot be insensible to the honor you have done me by this invitation, and as a friend and admirer of the deceased, nothing could be more gratifying than to be permitted to unite with his neighbors and countrymen in laying the foundation of that monument which is to perpetuate a nation's gratitude to one of its noblest patriots and most gifted statesmen—but I regret to say that my engagements are such that I am reluctantly compelled to decline the invitation.

With many thanks for the honor of being remembered on this most interesting occasion by my friends in Kentucky and to yourself, personally, for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate their request, and with sentiments of the highest regard,

I am, truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The state of parties in the country at this time is somewhat confused. The old Whig party of the Northern States went over chiefly to the Republicans or the Know-Nothings, and the remainder to the Democrats, at the late Presidential election. In the South the Whigs fused with the Democrats or the Know-Nothings. There are signs everywhere that the last named organization cannot be maintained and will be abandoned. The Know-Nothings of the North are, it appears, preparing to go over, almost in a mass to the Republicans. The Whig element of the party revolts at this fusion, and will go back to the Whig camp, where an independent few still keep their watch-fires.

The Republican party, brought together under political excitement, finds its bonds very weak, and every future election will show a diminution of its strength. Thousands of them, all who are reasoning and conservative men, are well satisfied with the Kansas-Walker policy and disapprove of the insubordinate and factious spirit of the Topeka men. The question is, "whereshall they go?" Events, part of it local, partly national, must determine that. Things now tend either to a re-organization of the old national Whig party or to a fusion of all conservative elements into the Democratic party.

The Republican party of New York have not used their power with such wisdom and discretion as affords a promise of continued local predominance, and no one will be surprised at the next State election to witness a political revolution.

The calculations which have been made upon the success of the Republicans in 1860 are without any solid basis, for the party, instead of growing, has shown already signs of decadence.

The August and fall elections for Congress, in several Southern States, are looked to with some interest, as indications of the fate of Americanism in that quarter. There is scarcely a doubt that the Democratic party will have the organization of the House of Representatives.

In the next Congress, neither North-Americanism nor South-Americanism will make much show; but it appears probable that a new party—a Central-American party—will come out from the conservatives in Congress, and demand his recall. This I believe to be the sentiment of the Democracy of Georgia.

OLD-LINE DEMOCRAT.

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WALKER AND THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.—The following letter appeared in the New York *Herald* some days ago. It will be seen that Gov. Walker has won himself a place in the hearts of popular sovereignty and just legislation by his temperate but decided tone, and able arguments in his speech at Piola:

Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Gov. Walker has the people of Kansas, with him. At Piola the other day, at the land sales, he addressed a meeting—pro-slavery, free State and Abolition—and was followed by an ultra Garrison-Greeley man, who raked up all the old difficulties, opened up old wounds, and produced a heated excitement. Gov. Walker replied in a calm, impassioned address, in which, under the excitement of the moment, he exhibited more than his usual ability, leaving Mr. Foster, the Abolition speaker, literally not a plank to stand upon. The result was that of a thousand men present, at least nine hundred and fifty declared openly and in the most enthusiastic manner that they would cordially sustain Gov. Walker. Wherever he goes he is received with the same kindness, and the people on all sides arow a purpose to sustain him—and they will sustain him.

I see it reported that he is the representative of a mere faction in the Territory. Never was there a more direct misrepresentation. On the 3d inst., at Lecompton, a Congressional Convention was held. It was composed of about two-thirds pro-slavery and one-third free State Democrats. They nominated ex-Governor Ransom, formerly of Michigan, for Congress. They voted down—forty-two to one—a resolution presented by a Mr. Jenkins, pledging the support of the party to the Constitution, to be adopted even if it shall not be submitted to the people for their cordially endorsed Gov. Walker, and appointed a committee inviting him to address them, and received him and his remarks with the strongest demonstrations of applause. You are wrong in placing Dr. String